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St. Mary's Institute

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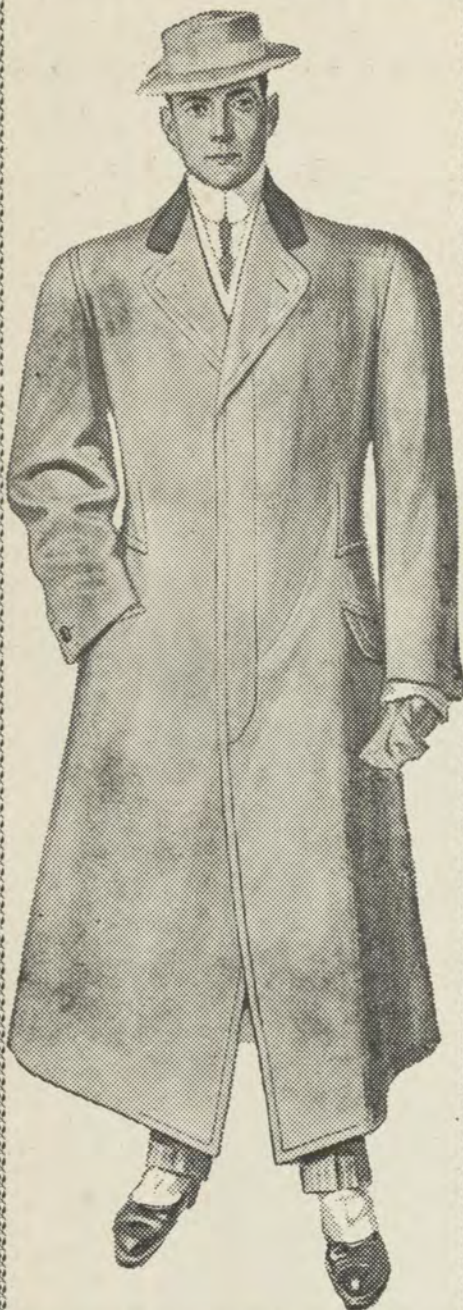
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THE EXPONENT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS OF
ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE

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Jinrikisha.
John M. Sweetman.
Rev. John Angel and Ferdinand Angel.

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Execution of the Twenty-Six Martyrs at Nagasaki,
February 5, 1597.

The 26 martyrs of Nagasaki were the first to shed their blood for the Faith in Japan. They were seized by order of Prince Taicosama and loaded with chains. After a long and cruel imprisonment they were led through Nagasaki and other large cities of the Empire, a distance of 600 miles. They were finally brought back to Nagasaki and condemned to die upon the cross. Paul Miki, a Japanese Jesuit, and several of his companions continued to preach the Faith from the cross until their last breath. Besides Paul Miki and his two Japanese brethren in religion, there were Peter Baptist and five companions of the order of St. Francis, two Japanese laymen, together with fifteen Japanese of the Third Order of St. Francis, some of whom assisted in the teaching of catechism and others in the exercise of the sacred ministry. Foremost on the picture, hanging from the cross, is the Japanese youth Antonius, who withstood the tears and entreaties of his parents, and, like his companions, joyfully sacrificed his life for the Faith. The 26 Martyrs of Nagasaki are honored on our altars on the fifth of February.

Frank T. Morris, '08

The
S. M. J. Exponent

Vol. VI

JANUARY, 1908

No. 1

Sanguis Martyrum, Semen
Christianorum

ALBERT G. ZENGERLE, '09

The long abiding shade of Pagan night
Grew pale and fled from Orient's choicest land
As dawned upon the long benighted strand
The Christian faith in hopeful rays of light.
While yet the East with rosy hue was dight
Was cruelly slain that sacrificial band.
They wavered not: Their faith, new born, yet grand,
Imparted strength from God's unshortened might.

On thee, Japan, may God this boon bestow,
That thou may'st fare as Rome did long ago
When deep her sands with martyrs' blood was dyed;
Each drop became as to a seed allied
When countless Christians sprung throughout great Rome,
And made of it the Church's lasting home.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN

HARRY ANSBURY, '08.



N all the civilized world there is perhaps no country that has of late years attracted more attention than Japan. Its force as a nation is well known, since the gigantic struggle with Russia a few years ago. To-day, this great country is one of the most interesting and most active missionary fields of the Catholic Church. The Christian era of the faith in Japan dates back to the time of St. Francis Xavier. After a lapse of over three centuries, had the spreading of the Gospel not been hampered, the country might have been entirely converted to the faith. Unfortunately, as a rapid review of the history of Christianity in Japan will testify, in no part of the world has the teaching of the faith met with so much opposition, although, to the credit of the Japanese, it must be added, in no country, do we find more examples of unshaken constancy in their religion, notwithstanding all the efforts of the powers of darkness to destroy it.

It was in 1547, while laboring in Singapore, that St. Francis Xavier first learned from two Japanese of the vast empire of Japan; and these two young men, who had interested the great Apostle of the Indies in the conversion of their country, were designed by Providence to be his first assistants in the work. During two years the two neophytes attended the Jesuit college at Goa where they were instructed in the Portuguese language, and the elements of the Christian religion. With these two men as interpreters, St. Francis was able to enter Japan and commence the work on which his heart had so long been set. He succeeded in obtaining passage on a Chinese vessel, and after a long voyage, he landed in Japan on the Feast of the Assumption, 1549. He was well received by the prince of the province, and was given permission to preach the Christian faith to the people. The family and relatives of his two assistants were the first fruits of his mission. Everywhere the great apostle was looked upon by the people of Japan as the one who was to revive the morals of the country and to inaugurate a new era of education and thought. The Princess in particular took great interest in his teachings, and was deeply impressed by a picture of the Madonna and the child which he showed her. At her request he prepared a catechism and a creed which were translated into the Japanese language for the use of the Princess and other inquirers. He continued his labors over two years, and in that time succeeded in converting nearly one thousand people. His extraordinary success was due greatly to the miraculous power given to him by God. On one occasion, he raised

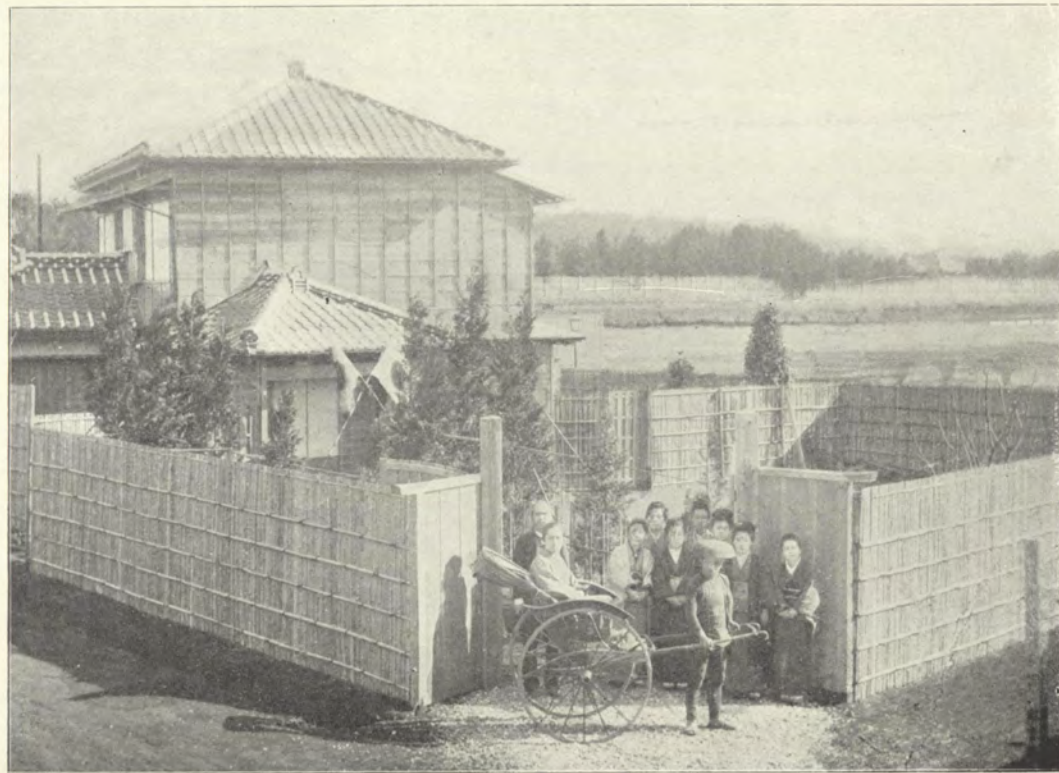
a dead girl to life, and, although he never learned the Japanese language, he was able to speak it fluently.

On his part, St. Francis seems to have been very favorably impressed with his new converts. In one of his letters, he says, speaking of the people: "I really think that among barbarous nations, there can be none that has more natural goodness than Japan. The Japanese are wonderfully inclined to see all that is good and honest, and have an eagerness to learn." St. Francis desired very much to approach the Emperor himself, in order to obtain his good will towards Catholicity, but he was unable, owing to the official ceremony, with which the Emperor was surrounded. The great apostle died in 1551, and was succeeded by Father Nugnez, who, upon his arrival, found the new mission exposed to many serious dangers. The prince of Omura had become a convert, and, by his zeal in destroying the pagan idols and temples, had aroused the hostility of the Buddhist priests. These men were greatly displeased at the success that the new religion was meeting with, and took advantage of the civil troubles reigning throughout the country to interfere with the work of the missionaries whenever possible. They obtained the help of the great Mori, the ruler of ten provinces, and the most powerful prince of this time, and by his influence succeeded in putting an end to the work in Kyoto. Although the missions in that one place were temporarily abandoned, new fields of labor were laid open to the missionaries, and the church was soon in a flourishing condition in those parts.

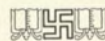
In 1565, the Portuguese succeeded in inducing the Prince of Omura to give them jurisdiction over the city of Nagasaki. This city was noted for its large and deep harbor, and was for that reason much frequented by the Portuguese merchants. Under the new management the port became the most important and prosperous town of Japan, and the missionaries, aided by the merchants, succeeded so well in their work that in 1573 nearly the entire population was converted. In 1577, Father Organtino arrived in Japan from Italy, and during the thirty-nine years that he labored in the country he so won the hearts of the people that his name is still revered among them. The faith continued to progress and gain new adherents, ten of whom were admitted to the religious profession as brothers. During this period a prince, named Nabunago, controlled most of the country, and favored the Christian priests in every possible way, even helping them to build a church at Kyoto, whence they had been expelled several years before by Mori. The cause of the prince's kindness was the fact that the Buddhist priests had aided his enemies; in retaliation, he did all he could for their opponents. In 1593 there were fifty-six European priests and eighty-one Japanese Brothers; but it was not until 1603 that any of the Japanese were elevated to the dignity of the priesthood. Notwithstanding the general success with which Christianity had been meeting during all these years, many persecutions occurred in the

districts in which the missions were established. So severe were some of these persecutions, that the missionaries were often forced to go into exile in order to escape martyrdom; but they returned in various disguises to continue their work among their two hundred thousand converts. In 1597, the Emperor became suspicious of the foreign clergy. He feared that the Portuguese Prince sought to convert the people in order that he might easily conquer the country by sending over Christian troops, who would induce the native Christians to join their ranks. He therefore published an edict commanding all the religious teachers to depart from Japan within thirty days, and forbidding the Portuguese merchants to bring over any foreign religious. During the reign of the Prince Omura, the city of Nagasaki had become entirely Christian; but it was now in the hands of another prince, who made it his royal city, and all the offenders of the edict were brought there for punishment. Twenty-six Christians and nine priests were burnt at the stake in that city. In 1613, a wholesale persecution took place in which three thousand four hundred out of ten thousand converts were put to death for their faith. The most violent means were taken in order to drive out the new religion. Rewards were offered for information involving the Christians, and special rewards were given to those who would denounce the members of their own family. The most barbarous tortures were used in executing the Christians; they were crushed between maces, hung upon crosses, pierced with hot irons, burnt at the stake by slow fires, cut to pieces with dull knives, plunged into boiling sulphur springs, or left to starve in iron cages with food before their eyes. The most cruel method, perhaps, was that of hanging the victims head downwards from a post and leaving them eight or nine days in this position suffering the most excruciating pains, until death came to relieve them. So well did the Prince's officers proceed in their work of destruction that in 1629 not a single person was left in Nagasaki who dared to profess the Christian faith. Owing to the violence of these persecutions the missions had to be abandoned. For a time the port of Nagasaki remained open to foreign trade, but soon this was forbidden, and during two centuries no nation was allowed to have any intercourse with Japan, save the Dutch, who were permitted to build their stores on a neighboring island and carry on their trade from there. It was the United States government that induced or rather forced Japan to resume commercial relations and to reopen the country to foreigners.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the commerce between the United States and China greatly increased. The steamers, which were then coming into use, needed coaling stations on the way, and the Japanese ports seemed naturally indicated for this purpose. Commodore Perry was commissioned to enter into negotiations with Japan. The squadron



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"The Old Oaken Bucket" in Japan

of four battleships under his command set sail for Japan in June, 1853. Instead of going to the only open port, Nagasaki, Perry entered into Yedo Bay. This display of force produced a great impression upon the Japanese government, and after many attempts to induce the Commodore to go to Nagasaki, they finally permitted him to send to the Emperor a letter from the President of the United States. After delivering the letter, Perry took his departure, but informed the Japanese government that he would soon return for an answer. About six months later he returned with a fleet of ten battleships, and a treaty was finally agreed upon in 1854; Japan was once more open to foreign trade.

It was not long before the Catholic missions were resumed, and, in 1862, a Catholic church was dedicated in Nagasaki. When some of the assistants at the ceremony saw the statue of the Blessed Virgin above the altar, they knew they had found the priests of olden days, and revealed themselves to Msgr. Petitjean, who had been sent to them as their Bishop. Throughout nearly three hundred years of persecutions, these faithful people had retained the doctrines received from St. Francis and his successors.

Until 1877, Msgr. Petitjean was the only bishop in Japan. It was obvious that one man could not control this vast territory. The country was divided into two parts, and Msgr. Osouf was placed in charge of the north, with Tokyo as center, while Msgr. Petitjean remained at Nagasaki, in the south.

Under this new regime the mission centers were multiplied, and the **fathers who** until then had been confined to the ports, were able to penetrate into the interior of the country. In 1880, Msgr. Osouf, in order to raise funds for the work, came to the United States, where he went about collecting from city to city. Before returning to Japan, he paid a visit to the Pope, and carried a letter from him to the Emperor. When he reached Tokyo, he asked for an interview with the Emperor, and was received by him with the same ceremony as ambassadors of foreign princes. He presented the Pope's letter and was assured that the Christians would be given every liberty accorded to other subjects.

In 1886, Msgr. Osouf, pre-occupied with the welfare of the young, appealed to the Society of Mary, whose brothers he had known at the celebrated Stanislas College in Paris. The brothers arrived the following year, and their work has since prospered to such an extent that colleges and schools have been founded in several of the principal cities of the Empire. The Sisters were likewise introduced and are established in many cities.

Since the arrival of these Catholic teachers, the work has progressed rapidly, and to-day Japan is one of the most hopeful fields of the Catholic Missions. "The harvest is ripe," but unfortunately the laborers are too few. The lack of laborers and of means alone retard the conversion of this great country, the most powerful and influential in the Far East.

FOLK-LORE OF JAPAN

G. H. MAELMUIRE.

Book Consulted; Aston's Japanese Literature.



THE literature of Japan bears evidence of the strong influence of China and India. From China, Japan received the art of writing; from India, its religion, that of Buddha. Yet its literature forms a true index of the national character, of a people brave, courteous, light-hearted, pleasure-loving. The oldest national literature of Japan consists of a series of songs, associated with some historical event. These war songs were very primitive, **entirely** lacking in imagination, and never rising into sublimity or the higher qualities of poetry. What, for instance, can be more commonplace than this song of the Imperial Guards:

“Ho! now is the time;
Ho! now is the time;
Ha! Ha! Psha!
Even now
My boys!
Even now
My boys!”

Or this, which is dated 90 B. C.?

“The Hall of Miwa
(Of sweet sake fame)
Even at morn its door
Let us push open—
The door of the Hall of Miwa.”

Saké is an intoxicating liquor brewed from rice. The sentiment of this song therefore recalls our own “We won’t go home till morning.”

The prose of the Archaic Period is represented by a series of Norito, or prayers to the deities of the Shinto religion, prayers for a good harvest, for preservation from fire and pestilence, for the safety of the emperor, etc. The most famous of all is the Oharai, or General Purification Service. They are a species of poetic prose.

The first book which has come to us in Japanese is the "Kojiki", or Records of Ancient Matters. It contains the early traditions of the Japanese race. Here is a specimen:

The god Haya-Susa no wo, having been banished from heaven for his misdeeds, descends to earth and alights on the bank of a river in the province of Idzumo. He observes a chopstick floating down with the current:

"His Augustness, Haya-Susa no wo, thinking that there must be people living farther up the stream, went in quest of them, and found an old man and an old woman weeping, with a young maiden set between them. He asked of them, "Who are ye?" The old man replied, "Thy servant is a deity of earth, and his name is Ashinadzuchi, son of the great God of the Mountain. My wife's name is Tenadzuchi, and my daughter is called Kushinada hime." He further inquired, "Why weep ye?" He answered, saying, "I have had eight children, girls; but the eight-forked serpent of Koshi came year after year and devoured them. It is now the time of its coming, and therefore do we weep." "Describe to me the serpent," said Haya-Susa no wo. "Its eyes are as red as the winter cherry. It has one body with eight heads and eight tails. Moreover, its body is overgrown with mosses, pines and cedars. Its length extends over eight valleys and eight hills. Its belly is always all bloody and inflamed to look upon." Then his Augustness Haya-Susa no wo said to the old man, "If this be thy daughter, wilt thou give her unto me?" "With reverence be it said," replied the old man, "I know not thy honorable name." "I am the elder brother of the Sun Goddess, and have now come down from heaven," replied Susa no wo. Then the deities Ashinadzuchi and Tenadzuchi said, "In that case, with reverence we offer her to thee." Haya-Susa no wo straightway took that young maiden and changed her into a many-toothed comb, which he stuck into his hair, and said to the deities Ashinadzuchi and Tenadzuchi, "Do ye brew some saké of eight-fold strength. Also make a fence round about, and in that fence let there be eight doors, at each door let there be eight stands, on each stand let there be a saké-tub, and let each saké-tub be filled with the saké of eight-fold strength. Then wait." So having prepared everything in accordance with his august bidding, they waited. The eight-forked serpent came indeed, as had been said, and bending down one head into each of the tubs, lapped up the saké. Hereupon it became drunken, and all the heads lay down to sleep, when straightway Haya-Susa no wo drew his ten-span sword from his girdle and slew the serpent, so that the river had its current changed to blood. Now, when he cut the middle part of the tail the edge of his august sword was broken. Wondering at this, he pierced it and split it open, when he found that within there was a great sharp sword. He took this sword, and thinking it a wonderful thing, reported his discovery to the Sun Goddess. This is the great sword Kusanagi (Herb-queller)."

Does not the student of folk-lore here recognize the story of Perseus and Andromeda?

There are no long poems in Japanese, nothing resembling an epic—no *Iliad*, or *Divina Commedia*, or *Paradise Lost*. Japanese poetry is chiefly lyrical and epigrammatic. It is mainly concerned with sentiment. There are amatory verses, elegies for the dead, regrets over the uncertainty of life. The beauties of external nature, the varying aspects of the seasons, the purling of streamlets, waves breaking on the beach, the song of birds, the chirping of insects, the young shoots of the fern in spring, the red tints of the maple in autumn,—these are among the favorite themes which the Japanese poet loves to dwell upon. A few patriotic effusions, more or less pretty conceits, and some religious reveries complete the list.

The euphonic quality of the Japanese tongue renders smooth versification almost a matter of course. Note the following:

“Idete inaba
Nushi naki nado to
Narinu tomo
Nokiba no ume yo
Haru wo wasuruna.”

Translated:

“When I am gone away,
Masterless my dwelling
Though it become—
Oh, plum tree by the eaves,
Forget not thou the spring.”

But it also renders impossible much variety or force of rhythm. Such lines as Pope's,

“But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the torrent roar,”

where the words are an echo to the sense, are out of the question in Japanese. It has no rhyme, and all the vowels are the same length. The only thing in the mechanism of Japanese poetry which distinguishes it from prose is the alternation of phrases, of five and seven syllables each, thirty-one in all, forming a species of blank verse. This five-lined stanza, called *Tanka*, is the most universal and characteristic of the various forms of Japanese poetry.

The following are by various authors:

"On the plum blossoms
Thick fell the snow;
I wished to gather some
To show to thee,
But it melted in my hands."

"Among the hills
The snow still lies—
But the willows
Where the torrents rush together
Are in full bud."

"O thou willow
That I see every morn,
Hasten to become a thick grove
Whereto the nightingale
May resort and sing."

"Fall gently
O thou rain of spring!
And scatter not
The cherry flowers
Until I have seen them."

"My days pass in longing,
And my heart melts
Lie the hoar-frost
On the water-plants
When spring has come."

"To what shall I compare
This life of ours?
It is like a boat
Which at daybreak rows away
And leaves no trace behind it."

"The sky is a sea
Where the cloud-billows rise;
And the moon is a bark,
To the groves of the stars
It is oaring its way."

The faculty of writing verse was a universal accomplishment among the higher classes. Even at the present day the Mikado gives out themes at the New Year for his courtiers to display their skill in versification.



Peace



FRANK MORRIS, '08

True peace on earth, a heavenly gift,
By Christ the Savior brought,
May reign in every mortal heart—
It needs but to be sought.

If passion's flame consumes, and man
The way of sin hath trod;
If perfect peace hath ne'er been his,
The fault lies not with God.

For who doth ne'er his conscience mark
Nor virtue's warning heed,
Would vainly hope that God descend
And help him in his need.

The infant Savior's choicest gift,
Fair peace, from heav'n was brought;
It still may reign in every heart
It needs but to be sought.

Professor Gordon's Secret

FRANK MORRIS, '08.



WHILE my chum, Pat McKenney, was at college, he kept a diary, and, at the present time, we often review the events of our college life and laugh over the petty worries which, in those care-free days, appeared so weighty.

Under the date September 5, Pat in his terse way had jotted down: "Met Prof. Gordon for first time; very reserved, partially bald, squeaky voice, talks mostly with his hands, knows every germ by sight, carries a brass locket in his vest pocket over his heart, very mysterious. I'll keep an eye on him." In reading this quotation, I distinctly remember that Pat "kept his eye on" the Professor and succeeded in learning a few things which are adequately explained by subsequent entries.

Oct. 15. "Gordon takes a look at the brass locket pretty often. I'd like to get a look at it. It's a love affair sure. I'll find out before many moons." Now when Pat McKenney made up his mind to find something out, no combination of circumstances could daunt his purpose. Pat's first plan of action was to surprise Professor Gordon in the act of contemplating the locket, get a good view of it and thus solve the mystery. The Professor, however, was more than a match for this crude stratagem, and was not in this wise to be trapped by his tricky pupil. My chum's curiosity waxed stronger and stronger, and was now at its height. Whatever the cost, he must see the contents of the locket and solve the professor's mystery.

If we may judge from the entry for October 25, Pat's resources were evidently not exhausted: "Came near trapping the Prof. to-day, but it's like catching a greased pig. I am going to put the following in the joke section of our class-paper, The Oracle: 'Puzzle—Why does Prof. Gordon carry a gold locket next to his heart.' Then I'll wait results."

I shall never forget the look of dismay that pervaded Prof. Gordon's countenance when he read that simple sentence. The students were grouped together at recess and our Professor was strolling under the trees in the park, when the first copies of "The Oracle" were distributed. We watched the Professor closely. He glanced over the first pages, middle pages, and finally turned to the joke section. Here is what the diary says: "Maybe the Professor didn't throw a fit when he read the gag. Can hardly wait till to-morrow to see how the affair turns out."

Pat had not long to wait. At Professor Gordon's request he remained after the course. Entry for November 3rd: "The Professor got next to my putting in the quiz. After I had promised not to tell anybody, he gave

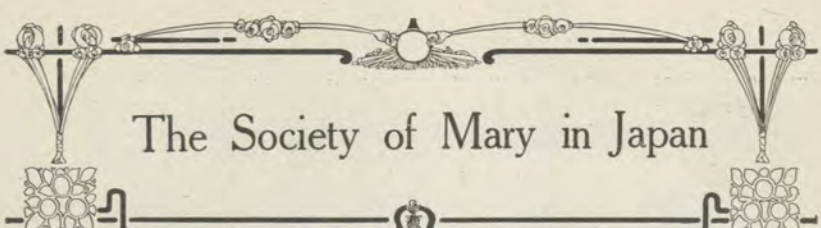
me the answer. Here's the way he went about it: 'You no doubt have observed the scarcity of my hair.' Wondering if it were possible for anyone to overlook the fact, I answered a hasty 'yes, sir.' 'You should know that I am extremely sensitive to my loss and have been seeking to restore the health of the hair filaments by a scientific preparation known only to myself, and I have been carefully observing the growth.'

"I don't doubt your word, sir."

"Well, here's the answer to your puzzle," and Prof. Gordon handed me the locket. It contained a mirror."

FRANK MORRIS, '08.





The Society of Mary in Japan

ALBERT G. ZENGERLE, '08.



THE story of Christianity in the Empire of the Rising Sun is one of extreme interest, on account of the handicapped condition of the missionaries, and the remarkable success which they attained in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles. But, to begin with the advent of Christianity in Japan:

Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler (1252-1323), is the first who speaks of Japan in his travels. The Portuguese, driven by a storm, landed on one of its islands at a later date and established connection between Malacca and Japan.

Missionaries followed upon the travelers and worked their way into the interior of the country. St. Francis Xavier landed on the island of Kiro-Kiw-Sin in 1549. Christianity now begins to flourish. But it is soon denounced as a forerunner to European conquest; with this as a pretext the Tycoon Taicosama published his edict against Christianity in 1587. The persecution lasted until the close of the revolution of 1867. During this time of horror and bloodshed, Christians were exterminated in masses; 231 Japanese martyrs are honored in the church to-day.

But Christianity was not exterminated; Christians in remote villages retained their religion with astonishing fidelity, despite the absence of all priests, during 300 years. Fathers instructed and baptized their children, thus propagating the faith in such a degree that in 1865 more than 4,000 of these Christians were found.

No sooner had toleration been proclaimed than Catholic missionaries set out for Japan to win souls to Christ. But Japan had opened its gates to Europeans, not that the truth of Christianity might be brought to them, but that the conveniences and advantages of modern civilization might enter. All Japan's favors were for science; hence European influence was to play upon Japan, its people, and its institutions, through education.

Protestant missionaries soon perceived this. They opened schools, and they told the Japanese people, so intelligent, so eager for knowledge, so anxious to see the old superseded by the new: "Catholic Christianity is quite as respectable as our own; but it is the antiquated form of religion, whereas Protestantism is the new form, the better adapted to the needs of modern society; the Catholic missionaries teach faith; we teach science."

The Catholic missionaries realized that the strongest refutation of such misstatements would be to secure for Japan Catholic educators whose lives would be living examples of the Church's teachings and whose courses in

letters and the sciences would be as thorough and extensive as those of Protestant instructors.

It was easier to perceive the need of educators than to obtain them. The Society of Mary, to which our Faculty belongs, was selected for the honored post; and in 1887 accepted the onerous duty. Five members of the Society were selected for the new mission, three Frenchmen and two from the United States, one of these latter, Rev. Father Walter, we are pleased to note, is a brother of our professor of mathematics, College Department.

These missionaries reached Japan early in January, 1888, and on February 1st, of the same year, they opened courses with six pupils, the sons of Europeans. At the same time evening courses for Japanese adult pupils were opened. These classes were very amusing at first. The pupils could not speak English, French, or German, and the professors could not as yet speak Japanese. Father Heinrich, writing of his first course to Japanese pupils, says: "To induce them to enter my class for the first time, I used the universal language, signs. They seemed to understand me, but remained at the door. I repeated my invitation a second and a third time; then only did they decide upon entering. It is a Japanese custom to be asked three times before accepting an offer. Then comes a new ceremony after their entrance into class. Three successive bows, at right angles, to which it is necessary to respond unless you wish to be considered impolite. I begged them to sit down; again three invitations.

"At last behold them seated and installed and my class about to commence. What shall I say? They will not understand me. Therefore I say nothing; I walk in silence to the blackboard, write the letters a, e, i, o, u, y. I pronounce the letters loudly and distinctly; they repeat them, and thus we learn the entire alphabet."

With time this good work has grown. The number of missionaries has increased to seventy, and colleges have been opened by them at Tokio, Nagasaki, Osaka, and Yokohama. In founding and maintaining these colleges the Society of Mary has not been aided financially by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. More than a million francs have been invested in these Japanese colleges. At present more than 2,000 pupils are taught by religious of the Society of Mary in Japan.

The following eulogy, coming as it does from a source not predisposed to praise the work of Catholic educators, is in consonance with all reports coming from unprejudiced travelers in missionary countries: "The School of the *Brilliant Star* or *Meiseigakko* is attended by some 400 pupils, and enjoys all the privileges of government institutions; it is based on the same principle as the school of the *Morning Star* at Tokio, and the school of the *Star of the Sea* at Nagasaki, and several others located in different

parts of Japan. All these schools unite to form a group, and their professors are members of one and the same society.

"The president and the foreign professors (the religious) are not married; once they marry they may no longer teach at the school. During the recreations they converse with the pupils and join in their games, but in the lecture halls they speak as professors and are rigorous disciplinarians. It is said that the importance attached to discipline produces excellent results. These gentlemen must have deep and unassailable reasons for investing such enormous sums of money in the construction of numerous schools, and for spending all their life in the work of education. What is the source of this energy and character? No other, we are told, than their dependence on the king of religion who resides at Rome."

"This king holds two things under his control: religion and education. It is known that his missionaries labor for the spread of religion in every country of the world; but his educators may be found in every clime, and everywhere they exert a powerful influence on the intellectual and moral progress of humanity.

"The members of the aforesaid Society do not possess personal wealth; all their expenses are strictly regulated, and are paid from a common treasury. This is real socialism in practice. The sick receive all the care their condition requires. As for those in good health they allow themselves neither idle leisure nor the excessive convenience of wealth, but all work toward the realization of their common purpose."

"In all cases education and religion maintain their own independence. The students are never forced to assist at the courses of religious instruction, and no effort is made that is in any way inimical to liberty of conscience: The purpose of the school is to form men of character." (The Pedagogical Review of Osaka.) The pagans of these countries seem to be convinced that Catholic teachers are especially apt to the forming of men of character.

The Marquis N., a pagan, introducing his son to the President of the the *Star of the Sea* school, said: I confide my son to you not that you make a marquis of him, but that you may make a man of him." And that the Marianists of Japan are making men of their students was abundantly proved during the late war, when many of their "Old Boys" were classed among the bravest of the brave. One instance—and there are many from which to choose—will show the metal of the students educated by these noble missionaries. One of the alumni, an officer in the army, writing from the Japanese lines at Takou, said: "I made my Easter duty in the Church of Che-Fou, thank God! I hope the Blessed Virgin will always guide me by her merciful hand!" And some months later, when congratulated upon a military distinction he had richly merited, this same officer wrote: "I was not at Takou for human glory; but simply by the holy will of God; may that holy will be always accomplished in me!"

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tion, it has accepted to champion the noble cause of the Apostolic School.



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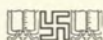
We have received from some of our American readers in Japan a booklet tastefully compiled and richly illustrated, an appeal to our charity and generosity in behalf of the Apostolic work they have undertaken in the Far East. After due consideration, we have decided to respond to this appeal of our brethren in the Faith and, in turn, to recommend their work to all the members of the Exponent family.

Until recent years, Japan was practically unknown to the civilized world. Even at the present day, the majority of Americans know little more about this powerful nation than what can be gathered from scattered articles in the daily papers. We concluded, therefore, that in appealing to our readers it would be not only useful but necessary to outline some of the interesting features of Japanese history; and it is for this reason that we have made of this January issue of THE EXPONENT a distinctly *Japanese Number*. In this article we will borrow largely from the booklet referred to above entitled, "The Apostolic School."

Japan is rapidly acquiring preëminence in the Orient; her standing is recognized by the Powers of the earth and at the present time she is



Group of Candidates for the Apostolic School



These candidates are at present located in the "Star of the Sea College" at Nagasaki, waiting till suitable buildings can be erected at Urakami, where five acres of land have been donated by the Society of Mary for that purpose. . . .





The Bronze Buddha of Kamakura

There are countless images of Buddha to be found throughout Japan, but none of them can compare with the great statue which stands facing the sea on the deserted site of Kamakura, an ancient capital of Japan. The statute symbolizes the central idea of Buddhism, the intellectual calm which comes of perfect knowledge and the subjection of all passion. To-day it stands in the open air, surrounded by a small park. When built in 1251, it was under cover of a large temple, 150 feet square. Since then a tidal wave twice destroyed the building, but left the statue unharmed, and the image has since remained uncovered.

The statue is in excellent preservation. The eyes are of pure gold, and the silver boss on the forehead weighs thirty pounds. The rest of the statue is made of bronze castings brazed together, and the hollow interior contains a small shrine and a ladder leading up into the head. Some of the dimensions of the Buddha are as follows:

Height, 49 feet,
Circumference, 97 feet,
Length of eye, 3 feet, 11 inches,
Height of bump of wisdom, 9 in.
Diameter of bump of wisdom, 2 ft. 4 in.,
Circumference of thumb, 3 ft.

the scholastic center for Chinese, Koreans, Indians, and Siamese who turn to her for intellectual light and moral suasion. She has slowly but increasingly won the admiration of her neighbors, until she has evolved into a model whose opinions and customs are by the Orientals considered worthy of the closest imitation. One can readily see the imperative necessity of converting such an influential nation.

There was a time in the history of Japan when entire provinces, following the example of their ruler, would receive the sacrament of baptism; but now things are different. The missionary is no longer gladdened by **such a wholesale harvest of souls**, but must gain them either individually or in small groups, and this after great labor and sacrifice. Out of a population of 50,000,000, there are but 60,000 Catholics, and these are not over proficient in the science of their religion. The lack in numbers, however, is largely compensated for by the firmness and heroism in faith which they display, and altogether they form a worthy wing of the Christian army.

To neglect to contribute to the salvation of such sterling souls, when it is in our power, would be a sad misunderstanding of Christian charity. The most effective and the most feasible means of contributing our share in this good work is by assisting the Apostolic School which has been begun at Urakami. The new school aims at supplanting as much as possible the pagan teachers of the government schools, thus effecting the conversion of the children—the conversion of future Japan. This does not mean that the adults are neglected; they are zealously looked after by the missionaries, and all available means are used to turn them to God. The plan of converting the children is, however, the most practicable under the present regime. The formation of Christian teachers will greatly aid the missionaries in their up-hill fight, especially in catechising. The Apostolic School, naturally, fosters vocations to the priesthood and the religious life, and if for any reason the applicants do not embrace these high callings, “they will have imbibed the apostolic spirit and will be instrumental in spreading a knowledge and love for the Christian religion by the firmness of their convictions and the holiness of their lives.”

On March 17, 1865, a French missionary, Father Petitjean, was surprised to find some twelve or fifteen persons congregated at the door of his humble church. The priest noted their remarkable reverence, and, on questioning them, was agreeably surprised to find that they were Catholics, descendants of ancient Christians whose forefathers, no doubt, had been converted by St. Francis Xavier. In answer to the Reverend Father, when asked from whence they came, they replied: “We come from Urakami where all have the same hearts as ourselves.” It is among these people of Urakami who have braved the tortures of fire and sword, who during three centuries without the ministry of the priesthood have preserved the priceless treasure of faith that the Apostolic School is being promoted, and we think that no better location could have been chosen.

The Society of Mary has contributed five or six acres of land in the valley of Urakami near Nagasaki as a site for the school; but the construction of suitable buildings is dependent on the generosity of the faithful. The natives are poor, and are striving to erect and support houses of worship, and the maintenance of an Apostolic school is, therefore, a difficult matter. There are, however, in different parts of the world generous souls like springs in the desert; they revive the spirits of the missionaries by pecuniary aid and enable them to continue their glorious work. With faith in the continued generosity of the Catholics at large the Apostolic School has been begun at Urakami, the center of Catholicity in Japan. According to the degree of help rendered contributors are divided as follows:

(a) *Promoters*.—Those who help to make known the work of the Apostolic School and whose zeal prompts them to procure local aid for the development of the work. They will remain in correspondence with the Director of the establishment and be notified of whatever may interest them.

(b) *Associates*.—Such as offer small alms or promise daily to recite the prayer composed by St. Francis for the conversion of Gentiles.

(c) *Subscribers*.—Those who subscribe to a yearly payment of five dollars.

(d) *Guardians*.—Those who subscribe to pay for one pupil during the whole course of his studies; i. e., annually pay sixty dollars during said period. This is the sum required to maintain one boy during one year.

(e) *Founders*.—Those who by an endowment of twelve hundred dollars establish a scholarship. A half scholarship consists of an endowment of six hundred dollars, and the donor is a Founder of the second rank.

The enterprise has the firm support and approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff, who has granted many plenary indulgences in favor of those who assist the work. It has likewise the approval of the resident bishops of Japan, who look with gratitude to this School which so aptly supplies their most urgent need.

Those contemplating assisting this most worthy project may address their offerings to THE EXPONENT, and we will forward them to the Apostolic School at Urakami. The list of contributions will be published each month beginning with this January issue. Knowing the charity and generosity of our readers, we are confident that our appeal to them will meet with favor and that we will be able to contribute substantially to the success of the great work undertaken at Urakami.

Our New Year At this time we place another volume of EXPONENTS in our sanctum library, and we are pleased to note the advancement over preceding years. It is evident that the *Fifth Volume* has surpassed its precursors and it is our aim to continue this progressive policy during each succeeding year, so that each staff on leaving

the precincts of St. Mary's may look back and conscientiously say, "We have improved the EXPONENT."

We take this opportunity to wish all our subscribers and advertisers a Most Happy New Year.

**January
Exams**

We are nearing the first term exams—the particular judgment. Triumph in this trial and the year is practically ours. By the time this number is issued, the students of St. Mary's will be hard at work reviewing and reviewing, filling up the valleys of ignorance. The student who has done his duty during the last five months, peruses his text books with a more than satisfactory compensation for his past work. But the boy who has had more than his share of the forbidden fruit—theatre parties, balls, etc., etc., this son of pleasure "gets his." There will be a settlement of accounts, the latter part of this month, more or less correct, for, of course, none of us will get as high a per cent. as we deserve.

The class which suffers the most anxiety is without doubt the graduates. Even for the hard worker there is a goodly amount of "fear and trembling" connected with the affair. Now is the time of regret for the opportunities which we have permitted to slip by, the opportunities we had in the lower intermediate classes. If we had spent our time in proper training in the lower forms we would have an easy fight. But some of us did otherwise, so there you are.

Homesickness gets in its cruel work about this time, but the old hands at the game know that there is no better remedy than hard study. It is the only medicine which, besides curing, pays for itself. So pitch in, and here's wishing a whirlwind success to all the students in the coming exams.



FIRST APPEAL TO THE EXPONENT IN FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SCHOOL

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 85 Bluff, YOKOHAMA, Feb. 2, '07.

To the Editor of the Exponent,

DEAR EDITOR AND STAFF:—Allow me to thank you for your kindness in forwarding to me your most interesting paper. I still have a weak spot for the dear old St. Mary's, and the news you send about her, over the Pacific, is always most welcome. I see that you boys know how to profit by the suggestions given you, how to improve and how to persevere in good sentiments. I thank God for it, and wish many a time to be back and see with my own eyes the great progress of St. Mary's Institute.

I have a novel proposition to make known to you. You stand by your colors in the midst of young men of your age and country. This is good. But how much better it would be were you to extend your influence and exert it in the Far East. Please read the literature in reference to the Apostolic School, and let your heart dictate what it would like to have done when appearing before the Sacred Heart of our Divine Master.

Wishing you all success and begging a little prayer for a poor missionary, I sign,

Your humble servant in Christ,

SPENNER.

THE EXPONENT has been obliged, on account of circumstances, to postpone the consideration of the above proposition. We regret that until now it was not possible for us to show our interest in the work of the Apostolic School. At present we have entered into the project with a whole heart and will leave nothing undone to bring the undertaking to a successful issue.

The writer of the above letter, Rev. Father Ferdinand Spenner, was chaplain at the Institute in the early nineties, and, later on, when Superior of the Normal School at Dayton he was confessor at the Institute and did untold good to a large number of former students. Father Spenner will be glad to recognize the names of his many friends and acquaintances in the list of contributors.

FRANK J. MORRIS, '08.

JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Object.—To found scholarships in the APOSTOLIC SCHOOL of Japan.

THE APOSTOLIC SCHOOL has been established at Urakama, near Nagasaki, to bring up Apostles; namely, to give a thorough Christian education to virtuous and talented boys and young men among the Japanese Christians, in order to prepare them for the priesthood, the religious state, or the important duties of teacher and catechist.

Motto of the School.—"Christianize Japan by means of the Japanese."

Pope Pius X. in sending his special blessing to the SCHOOL and its benefactors, directed Cardinal Merry del Val, his Secretary of State, to write as follows: "It is a pleasure for me to inform your Reverence of the high and special satisfaction with which our Holy Father has learned of the foundation of an APOSTOLIC SCHOOL near Urakami in the Empire of Japan."

The Four Bishops of Japan, in a letter to the Superior of the Brothers of Mary in Japan, who have taken charge of the School, state that the Society of Mary is acquiring "a new claim upon the gratitude of the Bishops of Japan who make it their duty to approve the enterprise and to call upon it the blessing of Heaven."

The Exponent will make special efforts to establish both yearly (\$60.00) and permanent (\$1,200.00) scholarships. Any sum, however small, will be most gratefully accepted.

Our Friends are invited to enter one of the following classes:

1. *Founders*, by establishing permanent scholarships of \$1,200.
2. *Founders of the Second Rank*, by offering \$600.
3. *Guardians*, by paying for one pupil during the whole course of his studies; i. e., annually \$60, the sum required to maintain a young man during one year.
4. *Subscribers*, by offering \$5 a year.
5. *Associates*, by giving any small alms or by promising daily to recite the prayer of St. Francis for the conversion of pagans. (See page 49.)
6. *Promoters*, by making known the APOSTOLIC SCHOOL and by inducing others to assist in making of Japan a Christian nation.

Address all communications to THE EXPONENT, St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio.

THE EXPONENT will take special pleasure in forwarding gifts and names of donors to the APOSTOLIC SCHOOL and will regularly publish an itemized statement of all receipts.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

(First List.)

The very first contribution came from one who was with the American expedition on the U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Commander C. H. A. H. Kennedy, when, in 1862, she was in the Japanese waters in order to open the Inland Seas to American commerce. The beautiful work of the Apostolic School appealed to him so strongly that he thought he'd "start the ship a-sailin'."

George Hudson, Dayton, Ohio (annual).....	\$5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goetz, Dayton, Ohio (annual).....	5.00
Miss Sarah Goetz, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
Mrs. Magdalena Spati, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
Mrs. Minnie Weser, Dayton, Ohio.....	.50
Isidore Spati, Dayton, Ohio.....	.75
C. G., Dayton, Ohio.....	.25
Mrs. Josephine Schneider, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
Miss Louise Ley, Allegheny, Pa.	.50
Mrs. E. Holzmer, Chicago.....	1.00
Mrs. Huebert, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Mary Schneble, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
Miss Barbara Frohmiller, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
Mr. Thos. K. Lynch and family, Washington, D. C.	5.00
A. H., New York	1.00
Dr. J. Black, Erie, Pa.	5.00
John I. Schaefer, Dayton, Ohio.....	1.00
C. F., Chicago.....	5.00
Total.	\$36.00

In sending your contribution fill out the following blank:

Enclosed please find my (annual) contribution of \$..... for the APOSTOLIC SCHOOL of Japan.

Name of donor .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Date .....



Hundreds of Benighted Pagans Following a Sacred Car

The Japanese have two religions, Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto, the indigenous religion, is a compound of ancestor worship and nature worship. It has gods and goddesses of the wind, the ocean, fire, wood, of mountains, rivers, of special trees, etc., 8,000,000 deities in all. Buddhism was introduced into Japan in the fifth century, A. D., and, from the very beginning it became popular, because of the gorgeous ceremonies, sacrifices, processions, etc. in which the people took part, contrasting in this with Shinto, which had scarcely any public religious services. Besides, Buddhism did not attempt to supplant Shinto. The two religions being equally pantheistic, Buddhism made no difficulty in admitting the 8,000,000 Shinto deities into the ranks of its own deities.

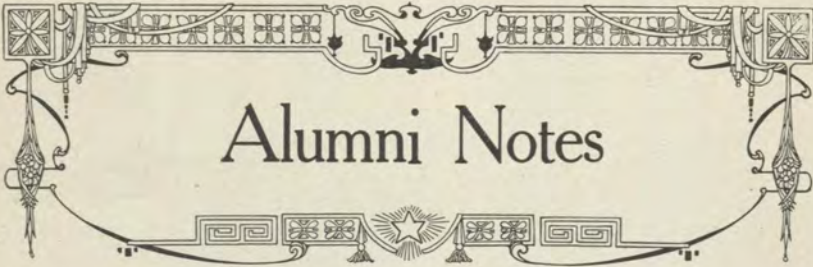
The religion professed by the vast majority of Japanese to-day is a curious mixture of Shinto and Buddhism. Thus, every Japanese at his birth is placed by his parents under the protection of some Shinto deity, while funeral rites are conducted, with few exceptions, according to the ceremonial of the Buddhist sect to which the family belongs. As religious practices, the people make use of charms and amulets, and assist at temple service, in which they worship not only Buddha, who was himself an agnostic, but his disciples, and even abstractions such as Amida, the ideal of boundless light, which are mistaken for actual divine personages.



The Jinrikisha

America's Christmas Gift to Japan

The Jinrikisha or "man-power" carriage so extensively used in Japan to-day is not of Japanese origin. Several years ago, the American consul at Tokyo, desirous to make Christmas enjoyable for his four year old daughter whom he had just brought from the United States, ordered a two-wheeled carriage to be built for the little maid. On Christmas morning, the loving father, costumed as Kris Kingle, took his little daughter out for a ride, and, as he was passing through one of the streets, he met the Mikado, who was taking an airing in his clumsy ox-cart. His Highness was somewhat alarmed at the strange appearance of Kris Kingle, and had the couple brought before him. On recognizing the consul he was greatly amused and much pleased to learn of the noted American character, Santa Claus. But he soon turned his attention to the carriage, which for beauty and comfort was far superior to his ox-cart. The consul suggested that he have a duplicate made for himself. The Mikado was delighted with the idea, gave orders to have one made, saying: "The great America shall give the humble Japan a Christmas present." It was not long before the new vehicle was adopted by the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and then the common people, so that, to-day, it is in universal use and is one of the most interesting features of all the larger cities.



ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE, Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1907.

To the Alumni and Other Old Boys.

Your Alma Mater has most earnestly requested me to thank you, through these pages, for the kindly thoughtfulness which prompted so many of her sons to send her Christmas or New Year greetings. To these, and to all her sons, Alma Mater would have me say that her best wishes for a happy and prosperous year are theirs, and that she sincerely hopes that all her sons will strive to accomplish their religious, civic, and social duties with such elevation of thought and nobility of purpose as will raise and ennoble all that falls within the field of their personality.

Yours for Alma Mater,

THE ALUMNI EDITOR.

HYMENEAL ECHOES

On October 30 occurred a pretty wedding in the joys of which eleven Old Boys, and especially one, were sharers. On this occasion Jas. A. Hirsch, '97, one of a family of four Old Boys, led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Zink, sister to seven Old Boys. The best man was Philip Zink, '07, one of the seven. Holy Angel's Church was beautifully decorated with palms and floral designs for the occasion. The nuptial high mass was sung by Rev. Martin P. Neville, the pastor, who spoke feelingly to the newly wedded and to their friends who had assembled in great numbers.

The Alumni Editor's attention was called to the Society Notes of the Dayton Daily News for November 16, and from these notes he gathered the details of another wedding in which Miss Mary Louise Woerner, of Eaton, Ohio, became the bride of Joseph H. Moorman, of Dayton, and secretary of The News Publishing Company. The wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Visitation, Eaton, in the presence of several hundred invited guests, and was one of the most beautiful wedding ceremonies seen in Eaton in many seasons. The church was handsomely decorated, the color scheme throughout being pink and white. The wedding ceremony was performed at 8:30 by the bride's pastor, Rev. Father Dennis Halpin, assisted by Rev. Father M. P. Neville, of Dayton, and Rev. Father Hoffman,

of Richmond. A solemn nuptial mass followed, with nuptial benediction by Rev. Father Neville.

Joseph Moorman registered at S. M. I. in 1881. He was attended by Mr. John Shea, the eloquent Commencement Day orator of 1906. Among the guests we were pleased to see the names Lawrence V. Woerner, '99, a member of the Cincinnati Association, and ANTHONY SCHNEBLE, '96, of Dayton; also Ned and Joseph Lamb, nephew of the bride and at present attending S. M. I.

Alma Mater sends her congratulations to each of these young couple and wishes them a bright and prosperous future.

"THE OLD YEAR"

I.

The wastes of time have called you from across
Some western sea; and so you rise to go.
You wrap you round in drifts of mantling snow,
And shake your knotted locks and beard of moss,
And wait the Northwind's kiss. The while you toss
Some last odd thing into your pack, and, though
'Tis almost filled, you say you're loath to go
While I still stir amid these heaps of dross.
Ah, yes, there is many a burned out thing
I still caress: this effort spent—my best;
This sin which oft away I've tried to fling;
A dream which sweet upon my eyelids pressed;
The thrill of fame which never knew a sting;
And this lost hope—gone—gone with all the rest.

II.

O dear Old Man, there never was delay
More kind than now when with your opened pack
You wait for me to give these embers back.
And so I give you all I own to-day
But my old loves, and these I want alway:
The warm old loves which stand beside life's track
To give me guidance, that I may not lack
Immortal sight beyond the beaten way.
The Love of Books, that hold the wine of thought;
The Love of Men, which sings in human heart;
The Love of God, which God for me hath bought—
These are the loves I'll keep and hold apart.
Adieu, Old Friend. The Northwind's moan hath caught
My ear—I raise my glass as you depart.

Christmas, 1907.

FRANK J. McCORMICK, JR., '88.

J. J. Pater '07   The leading speaker at the second session of the Hamilton Farmers' Institute held December 19, '07, was Honorable J. J. Pater, '07. Mr. Pater's paper was gotten up in his usual masterly and earnest way, and was titled "Intense Farming." In it he urged the farmers to use the soil of the Miami Valley for the purposes to which it was best adapted; viz., the production of potatoes, tobacco, sugar corn, and onions.

"Better Than Gold"   The Alumni Editor had the pleasure of assisting at "Better than Gold," a drama in five acts when it was presented for the third time at St. Joseph's Institute by "The Players" of the Catholic Gesellen Verein. It gave him no small pleasure to see upon the program names that have long been held in high esteem at S. M. I. Jos. J. Abel, '93, who arranged and rewrote the drama, figured in it as a victim of circumstances; LOUIS MOOSBRUGGER, '00, appeared as a man in the world; and Hugo Goetz was the rheumatic owner of a Green Mountain Farm. Mrs. Joseph Abel and her little son, prospectively of "the promising class of 1923," and Mrs. Hugo Goetz, won rounds of applause for their excellent work. The owners of the other names in the caste of characters were recognized as the immediate relative of Old Boys. The music was furnished by Meiler's Orchestra under the direction of CHARLES MEILER, '99, and the stage settings were presented by John B. Forster, '66, of the Forster, Hegman & Co. firm.

"The Players" are to be congratulated both for the loftiness of their purpose and the excellence of their work. That their friends are cognizant of their merits was abundantly shown by the large audience that assisted at each of the productions.

Urban Degar '03   Our worthy Old Boy won new laurels for himself in his organ recital given recently at the Metropolitan College of Music in Cincinnati. Assisted with vocal numbers by Gilbert E. Schramm he rendered the following program:

Sonata Op. 154, D Flat.....	Rheinberger
Phantastic.	
Pastoral.	
Introduction and Fugue.	
Serenade	Schubert-Lemare
Marche Religieuse	Chauvet
Vocal—The Prisoner of Chillon (after Byron).....	Gordon
(a) Fiat Lux	Dubois
(b) In Paradisum	Dubois

The Great G. Minor Fugue.....	J. S. Bach
Vocal—(a) Dawn.....	Guy'd Hardloet
(b) A Sea Drift.....	Bander
Allegretto Villereccio.	Fumagalli
The Curfew.	Horsman
Toccata in D.....	Maily

ALUMNI CHRONICLE

BY CLARENCE STOECKLEIN, '08.

The S. M. I. basket ball court seems to hold quite a
At the Games fascination over a large number of our Alumni and other
Basket-Ball Old Boys, for they are here in goodly numbers at each
 game. Then Tuesday evening is Alumni night; and Friday
 evening has been secured for practice by the Knights of Columbus
 quintet. These evenings are a real pleasure to your Alma Mater, Old Boys,
 for your coming back to the scene of your college days is proof that St.
 Mary's has a warm place in your affections. Among those present at the
 games we noticed the following: ALOYS SHAEFFER, HARRY SOLIMANO,
 EARL SMITH, CHARLES WHALEN, ARTHUR REGAN, JOHN HAMPEL, FRED
 BRADMILLER, JOSEPH FERNEDING, ROBERT HAYES, CARL SHERER, GEORGE
 BRENNAN, Clarence Klein, Harry O'Neil, Cleophas Drufner, Herbert Fink,
 Vincent Schneble, EDWARD MORITZ, Louis Timmer, CLARENCE KRAMER,
 VICTOR SMITH, CLARENCE HOCHWALT, EDGAR ORENDORF, WILLIAM
 WANDER, FRANK HOLLENCAMP, EMMET SWEETMAN, LEO LOGES, RICHARD
 ROTTERMAN, HARRY FINK, ALBERT TIMMER, Joseph Thies, John Gokey,
 A. Moorman, JOS. CONNORS, Harry Hussong, Raymond Wehner, Jacob
 Klein, "PETE" HAMPEL, Ernest Klein, Francis Miltner, Albert Weckesser,
 Theodore Barlow, LEO KRAMER, Carl Zinck, Thomas Ferneding, RICHARD
 P. BURKHARDT, SR.

We regret that the names of many of our Alumni and other Old Boy
 callers fail to appear in the Chronicle owing to the fact that they escape
 the vigilant eye of the Alumni Editor. We would be grateful to all our
 Alumni and Old Boy visitors if they would leave their card at the Parlor
 of the Institute.

November 17:

Stanford Pendleton, '99, to revisit the scenes of his college days. Stan-
 ford is now a member of the firm of Pendleton and Adams, Manufacturers
 of Gas and Electric Fixtures. The Cincinnati Old Boys will find Stanford
 at 636 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio, ready to talk business or old days at
 S. M. I.

November 17:

Louis and George Bruns, '92, then of St. Henry's, Ohio, now of Dayton, and Bernard Hahn, '95, of Cincinnati. They were agreeably surprised to find Father O'Maley, a school companion of theirs, in the Faculty.

Lawrence V. Woerner, '99, to invite the Faculty to the Bowling Party and Smoker given by the Cincinnati Association December 11, '07.

Anthony Schaefer, '02, BERNARD HOLLENCAMP, '05, WILLIAM WANDER, '05, then of St. Louis, now the owner of a lucrative position in Dayton.

November 18:

Philip Burgmeier, '78, with his brother John W., '92.
Joseph Unterburger, '78.

Sunday, November 24:

William Duffy, '06, of Cincinnati, to make some of his Queen City friends acquainted with his Alma Mater.

L. EDGAR ORENDORF, '99, Secretary and Treasurer of the Alumni.

Francis Miltner, William Humbrecht, and Clarence Hussman, who inscribed their names on the list of Old Boys last year, to enjoy the football practice.

L. Hasenstab.

William C. Carroll, '03, assistant professor at Notre Dame University, to give us details of the football game between the great Catholic University and Purdue in which the former was gloriously victorious.

November 29:

Harry Finke, '02.

Eugene C. Haungs, '04, of Hamilton, to shake hands with old friends.

Sunday, December 1:

William A. Deis, '03, and wife, and Miss Deis, to close their happy honeymoon.

Adolph Scheble, '01, to learn the cries for the first basket ball game.

December 7:

Elmer Hager, '07.

Sunday, December 8:

CHARLES FREEMAN, '05, of Cincinnati; JOSEPH JECKERING, '05; William Rauh, '99; Carl Jauch, '03; Thomas Corring, '88.

December 9:

EDWARD MORITZ, '05.

Sunday, December 15:

BERNARD TOPMOELLER, '06; Harry Janszen, '06; Fred Topmoeller, '07, all of the Queen City, to arrange the Alumni game, Cincinnati vs. Dayton.

John Gokey, '03, a good rooted and a loyal member of the EXPONENT family.

Joseph J. Osterday, '69.

Sunday, December 22:

HARRY FINKE, '02; CLARENCE HOCKWALT, '06...

December 24:

JOSEPH CRONAN, '05.

William H. Weber.

December 25:

To assist at Midnight Mass: CLEM. FERNEDING, Thos. Ferneding, H. L. FERNEDING, LOUIS WAGNER, Jas. Keyes, William Burkhardt, RICHARD BURKHARDT, SR., FRANK WONG LEONG, John Kemper.

December 26:

George Allison, '96, of Athletic fame, then of Dayton, now of Bucyrus, Ohio, where he is Physical Director of the Y. M. C. A.

December 28:

EDWARD M. KAHOE, '01, then of Dayton, now of Chicago, where he is actively engaged in the great Western Electric Co. Our Alumnus was accompanied by his wife and sister. The former was quite anxious to see and verify all that Ed. had been telling her of his Alma Mater. Mrs. Kahoe left convinced that Ed.'s enthusiasm for all things S. M. I. was quite justifiable.

Sunday, December 29:

Henry Stich, '07, from Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati.

Herbert Finke, '06, and Carl Kinninger, '03.

Anthony H. Kramer, '88, and Herman Schmitz, '93.

Arnold Koors, '07.

**Cincinnati
Branch**

A correspondent, referring to the Bowling Party at Schmiesing's Garden, Cincinnati, December 11, writes: "That meeting at Schmiesing's Garden, December 11, was the limit. Invitations had been sent out to all the members of the Cin-

cinnati Association of Old S. M. I. students, and, Cincinnati-like, none of us could miss it.

"The bowling started at 8:00 P.M., and it was wonderful to see some of the Old Boys make the pins faint. Dr. Averdick was there, and although Doc. did not bowl he was not idle, for he went about in his time-honored way, spreading the odor of a good cigar and infusing his juvenile spirit into all the guests. And do you know, it was good that Doc. was there to assure us that no bones were broken in Mr. 250 Pounder, '96, when this good gentlemen in an extraordinary effort to make a strike, weighed anchor and landed most inconvenient on...well, he landed on the floor. His landing arrested the game, but did not cage it, for it continued after a few minutes of vociferous merriment, and so lively was the interest that JOE CLEMENS, of Dayton, had to remind the players repeatedly not to forget the lunch.

"I'll say nothing of the lunch, not of what each player did to it when he acquiesced to leave the alley. Nor will I essay to report the happy sayings and doings of the Rabes, the Clasgens, the Kleins, the Wittrocks, and the Janszens, who were all there in pairs (masculine gender); nor of Messrs. Busch, Rasche, and Woerner, nor of the principals of St. George's and St. Mary's Schools, and of the President of S. M. I. But I would like to draw your attention to a remarkable psychological incident, the details of which you can get gratis from H. L. FERNEDING, President of the Dayton Alumni. But perhaps you had better get it all from him, lest his feelings urge him to call me up over the phone; and then——.

"I have the scores here before me, but I must omit them—and deliberately, too—because, well, ask Andy Hellmuth; he played the star game of the evening, and he knows all the fine points of the game. I am sure he would organize and captain a Cincinnati team to meet the Chicago Alumni at any time on the bowling alleys at S. M. I., and I am doubly sure the Chicago brethren would never publish the results.

"Yours of '66, —————."

The Chicago Branch

The Chicago Branch of the S. M. I. Alumni is doing a lot towards fostering the college spirit among the graduates residing in the Windy City. It is a distinctively Alumni Association branch since only full fledged graduates of St. Mary's constitute the membership. Informal gatherings prove the strongest means of cementing old college friendships while, at the same time, affording an opportunity for the exchange of reminiscences and for discussing the various phases of post college life. Since September the members have met at the residences of Messrs. Kemper, Schoen, Kahoe, Miller, and Wenigman.

The singing of old College Songs the 'Swapping of Yarns' and the adjournment to lunch generally form the social part of these reunions.

Serious business also comes in for a goodly show of discussion, and generally something substantial revolves from these "Pow-wows" as is evinced by the Chicago Davenport in Alumni Hall.

The Annual Election of officers took place at the office of Oscar C. Miller, on December 13, with the following results:

Edw. C. Schoen, '02.....	President
John Burgmeier, '02.....	Vice-President
Paul Wenigman, '07.....	Secretary
Jos. Windbiel, '07.....	Treasurer
Edw. M. Miller, '92.....	Promoter

The new officers are a set of energetic young men, but they will have to exert themselves pretty much to rival the records of their predecessors in office.

An Annual feature of this Branch is the Banquet, invariably held at the Palmer House (Chicago's foremost hostelry). This year's affair scheduled for January 21, 1908, promises to be something beyond the ordinary, no effort being spared to make it a tremendous success.

A list of toasts has been arranged by the genial Toastmaster, Oscar C. Hiller, and according to him the after part will be better than the banquet itself. Mr. Miller will call upon the following for responses:

S. M. I. in '92.....	Jos. C. Windbiel
Clearing House Certificates	Al. J. Kemper
Politicians and Statesmen.....	Edw. M. Millar
Our College Songs.....	Wm. C. Schoen
Electrical Sparks.....	M. N. Blumenthal
College Athletics.....	J. Ed. Grimes
Our Navy	Jacob Minke

The varied attractions of Chicago, coupled with the inducement of an excellent Banquet, may persuade some of the out of town Alumni to pay a visit to the Metropolis. All will be welcome and a good time is assured.

The Columbus Branch Rev. Father Tragesser, while assisting at the conference of the Catholic Educational Society, held December 30, at Columbus, Ohio, was tendered an informal reception by the Columbus Association. Among those present were: E. F. Dorgan, president; J. W. Keegan, secretary; Joseph Hinterschied, Chas Dietrich, Treasurer; JOHN ZUBER and Albert Seidensticker.

Arrangements were made to bring a large group of Columbus Old Boys to Dayton to assist at the Alumni basket ball game which took place January 4. Preliminary arrangements were also made for the Columbus Boys' annual banquet, and for the election of officers, scheduled for January 13.



JOHN C. ANGEL, '02.



FERDINAND H. ANGEL, '02.

Sacerdotes in Æternum.

It is but natural that Alma Mater should rejoice in the triumphs of her sons, and her joy was indeed deep and full December 21st, when two of her alumni, JOHN and FERDINAND ANGEL, scions of one family, were ordained to the sacred priesthood.

The Angel brothers registered at S. M. I. February 7, 1899, and graduated from the Classical Department in the Class of '02. Feeling that God had called them to his especial service, they entered St. Vincent's Seminary, Beatty, Pa. Later they removed to St. Mary's, Baltimore, where they were ordained by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons. They returned to their native city, Pittsburg, and there celebrated their First Mass, the one at 5:00 and the other at 10:00 o'clock Christmas morning.

The Angel family has long been connected with St. Mary's Institute. Rev. Father Christ, uncle of the newly ordained priests, and now Master of Novices at Dayton, Ohio, was for several years professor of Latin and English at St. Mary's. ALOYSIUS C. ANGEL, brother to these two favored sons of Alma Mater, is a graduate of the '04 Class. The family still continues to be represented at S. M. I. by Henry Klein, a cousin to our reverend alumni.

Alma Mater has followed with intense interest the advance of these two sons toward the goal of their noble ambition. Now that they have consummated their consecration to Christ and his Holy Church, she sends them her most heartfelt congratulations and her best wishes for a long and loving service in God's vineyard, for a service that shall be crowned with the richest fruition.





In Your Charity
Pray for the Repose of the Soul of



John M. Sweetman,
Honorary Alumnus of St. Mary's Institute, '71,
who died at Dayton, Ohio, on Nov. 20, 1907,
in the 52nd year of his age.

The Angel of Death has once more visited the ranks of our Old Boys, this time taking from us our loyal and devoted Alumnus, JOHN M. SWEETMAN, one of Dayton's prominent printers.

Our deceased Alumnus was born in 1855 at Dayton, and registered at St. Mary's September 1, 1869. One of the events of his stay at S. M. I., and the one that he seemed to recall with unabating pleasure was the reception of his First Holy Communion at the Institute Chapel on the occasion of its dedication by Archbishop Purcell.

Not long after leaving St. Mary's, our departed alumnus became interested in the printing business and took it up as a life work. Together with his brother, Christ. P. Sweetman, he organized the Sweetman Printing Company almost 30 years ago, and in this venture achieved remarkable success.

Our Old Boy was one of Dayton's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens and while he was conservative and unostentatious, he contributed much to the progress and business growth of Dayton. He possessed a tender heart and was ever willing and ready to assist those he knew to be deserving and in need of help. He always showed a willingness to exercise a charitable spirit and invariably weighed the conditions and circumstances before charging wrong against any one. In brief, Mr. Sweetman was that sort of man of which there were more than there are this world would be better and the poor and unfortunate would reap more liberally the things they are now denied. A city and community can ill afford to lose the type of man and philanthropist as was Mr. Sweetman.

Our alumnus was a Catholic of earnest religious convictions, and when it became manifest that his life's course was run he sought in the Sacraments the strength needed in life's last battle. He died calmly at his home surrounded by his loved ones. Many of the Old Boys together with the Reverend President offered up prayers at the residence. Our hearts go out in fullest sympathy to the bereaved family.

In Memoriam On Sunday, December 8, Michael J. Schwind, one of St. Mary's Old Boys, passed to his eternal reward.

Michael was born in 1873, and registered at the Institute in September 6, 1886. The earnest that was his as a youth, characterized his business life and was the key to his early and abiding success. In 1896 he married Miss Louise E. Schamel who survives him. Our deceased Old Boy was ever an active and zealous member of the Emanuel Church; was closely connected with several Catholic bodies in Dayton, and was ever a generous contributor to Catholic charities generally. At his death he was president of the C. Schwind Realty Co., and a director in the Dayton Breweries Co. He was looked upon by his fellow business-men as aggressive, comprehensive, and public-spirited; and of an integrity beyond reproach.

About three months ago Michael became the victim of Bright's disease and was confined to his room. Here hope rose and fell in the hearts of those that kept loving watch beside his bed. Times were when recovery seemed to be promised them. Then under a new attack of the fatal malady all hope would vanish. On the feast of our Blessed Lady God's angel brought the summons to which he responded with Christian fortitude.

Many Old Boys will be pained to learn of the demise of William J. Koesters, who with his brother Charles, registered at the Institute on September 5, 1893. The deceased was born in Greenville twenty-seven years ago. For a time Will was the cashier of Greenville bank, but resigned this position some five years ago to enter the contracting business in the South. In this he was very successful, and took some of the largest municipal contracts.

He came to Dayton some six months ago to attend the funeral of his brother Charles, and immediately after found it necessary to go to El Paso, Texas, for his health, which was rapidly declining. Since then his recovery was despaired of. He died at El Paso Wednesday, December 18, and his remains were brought to Dayton for burial. The funeral was held from Emanuel's Church, Father Bruner of Greenville, his native city, officiating.

Will was an exceedingly popular young man, and counted a host of friends in Greenville and Dayton. During his stay in the latter city he became identified with the local council, Knights of Columbus.

Prayers have been said at the Institute chapel for our Old Boys, Sweetman, Schwind, and Koester, and members of the faculty have been requested to offer the sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of their souls. May they rest in Peace.

JOTTINGS.

BY OLIVER SMITH, '09.

Brother John Lamers, who died recently at Dayton, was teacher of clarinet at the Institute toward the close of the '60's.

BERNARD M. FOCKE, '02, has, according to the Georgetown College Journal, been elected as the representative of the Junior Society on the Committee on Inter-collegiate Debates.

An Old Boy writes us: "I always take a great deal of pleasure from THE EXPONENT. Newspapers and magazines are dead when the Exponent comes." It is our desire to keep the Exponent as alive as we can. And our Old Boys can help us a great deal by communicating news items concerning themselves or Old Boy friends to the Alumni Editor.

The Business Managers of the EXPONENT wish to thank the following Old Boys for their subscription, old or new, to the EXPONENT:

Cincinnati.—J. Sanford Pendleton, E. B. Burdick, John H. Behring, Joe Heidkamp, John F. Heberger, Chas. J. Frohmiller.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—William Casey.

Celina, Ohio.—Wiro Pulskamp.

Bucyrus, Ohio.—Geo. F. Allison.

Columbus, Ohio.—Edmund Zettler, C. H. Bancroft.

Xenia, Ohio.—Francis A. Klein.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Eugene C. Haungs, Fred P. Dister.

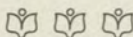
Dayton, Ohio.—Alphonse Althoff, EMMET F. SWEETMAN, Jos. B. MURPHY, M. J. COLLINS, W. J. TANCRED, John Gokey, Anthony H. Kramer.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Weinig.

Covington, Ky.—Robert Horstman.

Chicago.—Val Stauder, EDWARD M. KAHOE.

Ellenora, Ohio.—Henry Stich.



SOME ADVANTAGES

to

benefactors of the APOSTOLIC SCHOOL of Japan:

1. The double blessing of charity.
2. Spreading the blessings of Christianity among pagans without leaving one's home.
3. A special share in all the Holy Masses celebrated at the SCHOOL and in the many Holy Communion, prayers, and good works offered by the grateful teachers and students.
4. A large number of indulgences.



College Notes

HIGHEST HONORS FOR NOVEMBER.

Collegiate Department.

Senior Letters	Frank Morris, 93; Wm. O'Connor, 92
Junior Letters	Albert Zengerle, 94; Charles Hayes, 93
Sophomore Letters	Frank Biendl, 95; Walter Roddy, 95
Freshman Letters	Anthony Tague, 92; John Kelly, 92
Senior Science	Benj. Freeman, 91; Clar. Stoecklein, 89
Junior Science	Chas. Wagner, 96; Jos. Seidensticker, 94
Sophomore Science	Hans Amann, 97; John Ohmer, 94
Freshman Science	Roy Sacksteder, 96; Homer Nash, 95

Business Department.

Business II.....	Rich. W. Scheiber, 92; Walt. J. Fleck, 92
Business I.....	Walter Norris, 96; Raymond Linehan, 95

High School.

Fourth Year	Philip Fleck, 92; Claude Frederick, 92
Third Year	Leo Schmitt, 96; Alvin Sibila, 95
Second Year	Robert Gray, 97; Frank Mueller, 95
First Year—A.....	Fred Sturm, 95; Elm. Kohlmiller, 94
First Year—B.....	Frank Holters, 92; Dwight Estabrook, 89

Preparatory Department.

Eighth Grade	Theod. Ducoing, 94; Walter Laing, 94
Seventh Grade	Ferd. Hasenstab, 97; Wm. Holtel, 94
Sixth Grade.....	Frank Feuerstein, 96; John Caufield, 95
Fifth Grade	Elmer Schmitt, 96; Clar. Howe, 95

HIGHEST HONORS FOR DECEMBER.

Collegiate Department.

Senior Letters	Frank Morris, 93; Wm. O'Connor, 92
Junior Letters	Albert Zengerle, 92; Ferd Koch, 92
Sophomore Letters	Walter Roemer, 96; Walter Roddy, 95

Freshman Letters	John Kelly, 95; Anthony Tague, 92
Senior Science	Benj. Freeman, 92; Frank Kemper, 88
Junior Science	Charles Wagner, 96; Jas. Seidensticker, 91
Sophomore Science.....	John Ohmer, 93; Hans Amann, 92
Freshman Science	Wm. Seidensticker, 97; Homer Nash, 97

Business Department.

Business II.....	Richard W. Scheiber, 93; Walter J. Fleck, 89
Business I.....	Walter Norris, 96; Raym. de Castro, 95

High School.

Fourth Year	Philip Fleck, 95; Claude Frederick, 94
Third Year	Leo Schmitt, 97; Robt. Myers, 97
Second Year	Frank Miller, 98; Alph. Mahrt, 96
First Year—A.....	Elmer Kohlmliller, 96; Fred Sturm, 93
First Year—B.....	Frank Holters, 92; Albert Kranz, 91

Preparatory Department.

Eighth Grade	Theodore Ducoing, 99; Walter Laing, 99
Seventh Grade	Lawr. Sacksteder, 96; Ferd Hasenstab, 96
Sixth Grade	Frank Feuerstein, 97; Bern. Losh, 96
Fifth Grade	Richard Kelly, 96; Elmer Schmitt, 95

CHRONICLE.

At last the long-sighed-for holidays have come and gone. Although the attendance this year was larger than that of 1906-07, fewer boys remained at S. M. I. during the vacation. There were but seven in all. Everybody is now preparing for the dreaded examinations which take place towards the end of the month. A greater stimulus is added to this work, as an average of 70 per cent. in each branch is necessary for passing.

Lecture

On the afternoon of Friday, December 13th, the first and second Business Classes were given a great treat in the form of a talk on "How to Succeed in This World."

The kind entertainer was the supervisor of agents of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., of Syracuse, New York, Mr. Absolom Gleeson. He gave his opinion as a traveler who has seen a good part of the World, that St. Mary's bids fair to hold first place among the colleges of Ohio, in the matter of beautiful environment. After this introduction of praise for the Institute Mr. Gleeson at once came to the point of his lecture. Concentration of thought was what he insisted upon. "You are here at College," said he, in part, "to decide upon your future career, and he who leaves

College without a decision will remain on the lowest round of the ladder the rest of his life. All of you have equal chances. Any one of you may become President of the United States, and I am sure that when I come again to this district I shall find many of you holding prominent positions in your respective cities and towns." He told the students that to get on well in any position, they must win their employer's confidence by honest, manly ways of acting, not thinking that because they are college graduates they "know it all." Again he said that to succeed they must bear in mind the words of Marden, "Plan your work thoroughly, then thoroughly work your plan." He illustrated this remark by a reference to the manner in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. is pushing to the front in competition with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in New York City. For years the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. has been handling most of the traffic. But the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. has been planning, and with the completion of the tunnel under the Hudson River and into the heart of New York, the Pennsylvania R. R. will rival the New York Central in traffic.

After a brief description of the Smith-Premier Factory, which he said is seven stories high and contained 57,000 square feet of floor space, Mr. Gleeson expressed his thanks for the attention shown his remarks, and then left for his home in Syracuse, New York.

**Second
Division**

The following account of the "doings" in the Second Division is taken from the account by M. E. Harley, '09, in the *Dayton Journal*:

On December 19, the third team of S. M. I. celebrated its signal success in football with an interesting entertainment and a luncheon. The football players appeared in a new rôle—as actors in a comedy. They rendered a little farce entitled, "The Dutch Justice." The characters were:

Justice	C. Wagner
Lawyer Shortbrief.....	J. Seidensticker
Lawyer Penquill	P. Singer
Policeman Irish	E. La Pierre
O'Flagherty	A. Crimmins
Wm. Walker	A. Holbrock
Frank Fusby	T. Linehan
John Long	Al Sibila
Tommy Trot	Ned Lamb
John Spring.	C. Ritter

They played it with a certain vim which kept the audience in a state of continual laughter. It could not have been improved upon. The whole piece reminded one of some of Washington Irving's Dutch characters.

Apostolic School, is invited to collect \$5.00 among his friends in order to become a subscriber.

This was followed by the presentation of a pennant to the football team, known to our readers as S. M. I. III. team. They have chosen a new name and styled themselves the "Seminoles," and it is thus that the pennant calls them. Thereupon the coach and members of the team received each a souvenir of some kind in order not to forget the unprecedented success which the football team had achieved.

COACH TALKS.

In response to the general wish of all present, Bro. M. E. Hill addressed the boys, speaking to them on the "Reasons Why a College Student Should Enter Into Athletics." He mentioned that "the great nations of ancient and modern times all gave themselves up to athletics. Twenty centuries ago when the powers of Rome and Macedon swayed over the world, these two nations gave themselves up to athletics. The Olympian games and the Roman Coliseum prove this substantially. To-day England and the United States govern the modern world, and they are the nations which uphold athletics. In all but baseball, football and basket-ball they are our compeers, and battle with us for supremacy."

He then went on and illustrated why it was necessary for a college boy to unite love of study with the love of athletics. As an example of the point in question, he referred to the people of ancient Sparta, and showed them how they united the education of the mind to the training of the body. In conclusion he repeated the most important points of his address: "The boy who can think, decide and act quickly and correctly, is the one who has the chance of becoming a respectable athlete. Be gentlemen, love your studies, love music, then throw yourselves heart and soul into athleticism, and you are what can be styled the finished, up-to-date scholar of the American college."

CAPTAIN SIBILA REPLIES.

After this address some others spoke. Aloysius Sibila, the football captain, received the pennant, and responded in a few well-chosen sentences.

The luncheon was then in order, and the rest of the evening was spent in other enjoyments.

The third team of S. M. I. has made a wonderful stand during the last football season. They played five games, winning four of them.

Steele's second team was their first victim. Although Steele made frantic and terrific efforts to score, the younger S. M. I. eleven played them to a standstill.

East High was the next victim. In a game replete with forward passes, the "Seminoles" played the high school team to a finish. S. M. I. made gains aggregating 325 yards, whilst the visitors ran 110 yards.

The Institute Academy was next, and they, too, lost to the third team.

The fourth game went to Steele's second team. There wasn't much doing in this game, as the field was muddy.

The fifth and last game was taen from the East End Athletic Club. It happened on Thanksgiving Day. The rst half ended with the score 9 to 0 against the third team. But the second half came and with it a drastic display of trick plays and mixed-up forward passes. The third team scored two touchdowns and won the game. The following is a brief outline of the games:

- S. M. I. Seminoles, 10; Steel High II, 0.
- S. M. I. Seminoles, 8; East High, 6.
- S. M. I. Seminoles, 12; S. M. I. Academy, 0.
- S. M. I. Seminoles, 0; Steele High, 10.
- S. M. I. Seminoles, 10; East End A. C., 9.

In all three games our youngsters played against odds. Most of the teams were too heavy. Every game was won solely through the use of the open game. The team has had a most difficult signal code, and as no one ever failed, the mental ability is certainly of a superior quality. The average weight of the team is 127. The following is a list of its members, and the positions they played:

A. Sibila (captain), qb; C. Frederick, lhb and rt; R. Mason, fb and lt; A. Holbrook, rhb; P. Schad, re; P. Singer, rt and lhb; F. Schmitt, rt and rg; J. Crimmins, c; T. Kearns, lg and lt; I. Hart, lg, lt and fb; L. Clark, lhb; P. Scheiber, lhb; J. Neary, le; L. Clark, lg; T. Brunner, rg; J. Seidensticker, manager.

Fourth Division

"'Still alive and howling.' That's what we must say of ourselves. Every Thursday saw us enjoying ourselves in some new way—once visiting the Museum, again investigating the new sewer to the south of S. M. I., and again playing basketball, etc. On Thanksgiving Day some boys went home, some went to Springfield to root for S. M. I.'s football team, some attended a game in town, and the rest went walking. For particulars about this last named group, ask Carl Koch and Walker Reitemeier. Ask them to tell you why they look around and wink whenever they cross the traction car lines on Main Street near the Fairground. If you don't care to ask, read the Fourth Division Chronicle. That will explain matters."

Visit from Santa

"On the evening before we left for home, old Santa Claus with his colored attendant paid us a visit. The drum Corps had been entertaining us a short time before, and they raised our spirits to the highest pitch, so that when Santa came we were ready for a good time. My! what presents he distributed! And what yelling and howling! Gee! but it's good to be small.

The four boys of the Fourth Division who remained at S. M. I. during Christmas vacation enjoyed themselves greatly, playing basket-ball, billiards, bowling, etc. They report "lots of fun." J. VANDENBROEK, '15.

SOCIETIES.

Webster Circle

The Webster Literary Circle held its second meeting on Tuesday evening, November 26. Mr. McDonald was unable to attend the meeting, so Jeremiah Costello occupied the chair. Oliver Smith read an interesting paper on Daniel Webster, after whom the Circle is named. Herbert Whalen then entertained all with a humorous recitation after which a paper on "Electricity" was read by Joseph Weiss. Jokes and witty anecdotes were plentiful after the regular program was finished. The Circle chose "Volens et Potens" as motto. These words ably express the spirit of the class. A committee was appointed to settle the question of class colors, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Webster Circle met again on Monday evening, December 16, 1907. The roll-call was answered by quotations from Franklin. This was followed by the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports. The first number on the program was the debate, "Resolved, That Roosevelt Should Accept Another Term."

The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Costello and Seidensticker, the negative by Messrs. McDonald and Canny. The contest was spirited and it was only when the judges decided in favor of the negative, that their opponents gave up the field. Mr. Charles Wagner then read a paper on Aeronautics, treating the subject from its infancy, to the wonderful development of airships of the present day. Mr. Zengerle favored the Circle with an original poem entitled, "A Legend."

The last number was a scene from Hamlet, Act I., Scene IV. Mr. Smith, as Hamlet, revealed his remarkable talent for dramatic work. Horatio was creditably represented by Mr. Steuer, while Mr. Anderton starred in the part of Marcellus. Old business was then in order. The first question settled was that of the magazines to which the Circle subscribes. The committee on class colors had no report to make, so the decision was postponed till after the holidays. Mr. Michael A. Daugherty was elected vice-president of the Circle. Mr. Canny was appointed to extend a vote of thanks to our worthy Moderator, Brother George Hart, for the interest he has taken in our meetings. After the interchange of Christmas Greetings the meeting adjourned.

Zehler Circle

The Zehler Literary Circle spent a pleasant evening with the Italian Painters on November 18, 1907. The meeting was held in the study hall of the First Division Day-Scholars, where by the aid of a piano, the evening passed only too fast.

Among the painters discussed were, Bellini, Botticelli, and Da Vinci. Humorous readings, piano solos, and songs constituted the rest of the program. John Ohmer brought Bellini before the Circle, while August Metz introduced Da Vinci. Such meetings are to be encouraged as they acquaint the students with famous men of bygone days.

THE S. M. I. BUSINESS CIRCLE, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

The second meeting of the S. M. I. Business Circle was held in the classroom of the Second Business Class on the afternoon of December 16, 1907. Owing to the fact that the physical laboratory had been previously engaged by several of the other classes for similar meetings, we were obliged to utilize our class-room for the occasion. The meeting was opened with prayer by President Clarence Quigley, followed by the Roll-Call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Robert J. Moore. Mr. Elmer Focke recited, "The Destruction of Senecharib's Army," acquitting himself very creditably. Mr. Bernard Whelan cast "A Searchlight on the Nation" in which he lauded the great power and wealth of our glorious country. He also dwelled upon a few drawbacks which our country presents, namely, the anarchist, the negro, and life in the slums of our large cities, and gave clever suggestions for their ejection from the United States. Mr. Whelan deserved especial mention for his fluent manner of delivery. After a few moments intermission, Mr. Walter Norris favored the members of the Circle with a humorous recitation, "How I Minded the Baby," which was greatly appreciated. It caused much merriment to hear how Tommy, who had to mind the baby while his mother and sister went shopping, (there was to be a baseball game that afternoon which he wished very much to see) gave the innocent a bottle of liquid shoe polish; how Tommy, after the infant had half his body black, completed the job by painting the remainder of the child. He was too modest to repeat the horrible words used by his mother and sister, and went with his father to the wood-shed with a heavy heart, thinking how seldom it occurs that a boy is thanked for doing his best, but how often it happens that he is chastised for it. Following this was a recitation entitled, "If We Knew," by Raymond Linahan. The debate, the subject of which was, "Resolved, that strikes are of benefit to the laboring classes," was next in order. Messrs. Walter Fleck and Richard W. Scheiber upheld the negative, while the affirmative side of the question was very ably defended by Messrs. Robert J. Moore and Leo A. Wolf. The judges, Messrs. Karl Wagner, Paul Brunner, and Bernard Whelan, unanimously decided in favor of the negative. The affirmative side maintained that strikes are of benefit to the laborers in so far as their claims are conceded to in the great majority of the cases, and that the loss which the striker sustains is soon made up by his increase of wages. They also claimed that the few lives that are occasionally lost as a direct result of the strike are due to those who lounge

about the saloons, quarrelling with others, and are killed in brawls as a result of their intoxicated condition. They asserted that more people are killed in one year by the mere working of the concern, and more labor is lost through the observance of one national holiday than during all the strikes that ever occurred. The negatives claimed that this was an unfair comparison, as this was merely putting the murder of men in brawls on a par with the killing of men in plying their dangerous calling, and that as the observance of a holiday is a national custom it would hardly be discontinued for the fact that wage-earners lose one day's work thereby. The negative side described the suffering which the striker brings on himself and his poor wife and children, and the losses which the country at large sustains by a strike. Mr. Leo Wolf delivered his rebuttal in a very masterly style, driving his points home with a force which speaks well for him, and notwithstanding the fact that the affirmative side was defeated, he and Mr. Moore deserve especial praise for the ability which they displayed in handling so difficult a subject. Reverend William O'Maley was called upon for a few words. He expressed himself as highly gratified with the honor conferred upon him to address a Circle of such high repute, and continued thus:

"Every one of us has a pressure of fifteen pounds exerted on every square inch of his body. We would be crushed to death if Nature, in her bounty did not provide for that, and she has provided for it so well that we are entirely unconscious of the fact, at least as far as the feeling of it is concerned. This atmosphere is the element in which we live. Now, every one has, besides this atmosphere, another peculiar atmosphere about him which he carries with him wherever he goes. This latter atmosphere is called his personality, and by this personality we determine whether a person is of a cheery, or of a morose disposition. Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes; he has not the trouble of earning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess. Among strangers a good manner is the best letter of recommendation; for a great deal depends upon first impressions, and these are favorable or unfavorable according to a man's bearing, as he is polite or awkward, shy or self-possessed. While coarseness and gruffness lock doors and close hearts, courtesy, refinement, and gentleness are an "open sesame" at which bolts fly back and doors swing open. The rude, boorish man, even though well meaning, is avoided by all. Even virtue itself is offensive when coupled with an offensive manner. Politeness is benevolence in small things. A true gentleman is recognized by his regard for the rights and the feelings of others, even in matters the most trivial. He respects the individuality of others, just as he wishes others to respect his own. In society he is quiet, easy, unobtrusive; putting on no airs, nor hinting by word or manner that he deems himself better, wiser, or richer than anyone about him."

The members of the S. M. I. Business Circle are very much indebted to Father O'Maley for his pleasing and practical address, and extend to him a vote of thanks. President Quigley then appointed Messrs. Scheiber, Whelan, Norris, and White, contestants in the debate to be held next February. There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

RICHARD W. SCHEIBER, '08.

**The
Chronicle**

The latest issue of the Sophomore Letters is up to its usual standard in quality but not in quantity. Too much attention has perhaps been given to the poetry department, bringing about a lack of good stories and essays. To write poetry is an accomplishment, but to write prose well is a necessity. The essay of August Metz on "Magazines" is well written, and shows much reflection. A humorous article entitled, "The Gingerale and Pop Bottle Club," by J. O'Connell, recounts the adventures of several Sophomores in the Queen City. "A Biography of Virgil," by Walter Roemer is well written, and displays a close study of the poet's life. The Chronicle has the honor of being the only class paper in the Institute this term.

MUSICAL NOTES.

**S. M. I. Music
Association**

The Thanksgiving entertainment held under the auspices of the music association was a success. Besides the members of the band, Mr. H. E. Woods, Mr. F. J. Moehring, Mr. F. M. Zander, Mr. O. L. Smith, Mr. J. Jacobs, and many of the students offered their talent to make the evening an enjoyable one. The musical program was as follows:

- March—"Parade of the Humming Birds".....Losey
S. M. I. Band.
Spanish Ballad—"Juanita"—Mandolin Solo.....Lax
Mr. H. E. Woods.
Fantasia—"Come Back to Erin"—Cornet Solo.....Hock
Overture—"The Golden West".....Mackie-Beyer
S. M. I. Band.

Part 2.

- Waltzes—"Lucile" ..... Taubert
S. M. I. Band.
Fantasia—"Longing for Home"—Trombone Solo.....Hartman
Mr. F. M. Zander.
Polka—"Linnet and Larks"—Flute and Clarinet Duet....Lasey
Messrs. O. L. Smith and J. Jacobs.
March—"On to Victory".....Mackie-Beyer
S. M. I. Band.
Anthem—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee".....S. M. I. Band

The entire audience rose and sang the last number. The Music Association wishes to thank those who, so generously offered their services and time to make the evening so agreeable and pleasant.

To the Music Faculty have been added Mr. Louis H. Kelly, Professor of Piano; Mr. H. E. Woods, Professor of 'Cello and Mandolin, and Mr. Otto Niericker, Professor of Drum.

Several members attended the concert given by the Thomas Orchestra on November 19, 1907, as also that of the famous Jan Kubelik, on December 12, 1907.

JOHN GEORGES, JR., '09.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

Immaculate Conception

The preparations for the feast of the Immaculate Conception began on December 5, with a triduum, consisting of Mass, instruction, and benediction. On the 8th of December, the day of the feast itself, almost all the Resident and a good per cent. of the Non-Resident students received Holy Communion. The solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Jos. Weckesser, Provincial of the Society of Mary in America, assisted by Rev. A. Frische as deacon, and Rev. Wm. O'Maley as sub-deacon.

A pleasing novelty at dinner was the fact that the folding partitions separating the divisions were thrown open, thus making the dinner one great family feast. A select orchestra from among the students entertained the boys during the meal with musical selections. Thus was the day celebrated both in a spiritual and in a temporal manner, Nature supplying beautiful weather for the occasion.

Sodalities

On Saturday, December 14, a solemn reception of the Sodalists took place in the Institute Chapel. The following candidates made their act of consecration as members. Anthony Tague, Thomas Kearns, Walter Roddy, George Bearman, Wm. Bieker, Carl Mergy, Edward Ruhl, Frank Huser, Leo Schmitt, Raymond O'Brien, Edward Stuber, Clarence Bastian, Wagner Mayer, Martin Kerney, James Madigan, Alex Riquelme, Thomas Macklin, Louis Beigel, Urban Bergman, Edwin Bradmiller, George Cocup, Ferdinand Hasenstab, Elmer Holtvoigt, Joseph Keber, Henry Klein, Florenz Krum, Alphonse Mahrt, Louis Rotterman, Marcellus Schmidt, Frank Smith, Alphonse Schumacher, Leo Weaver, Charles Weber, and George Wolf.

Branch II., Day-Scholars, held an election of officers with following results:

Robert Gray.....	President
Alphonse Mahrt	Vice-President
Alphonse Schumacher.....	Secretary

Leo Hoefler .....Treasurer
 Harold Gray .....Sacristan

League of the Sacred Heart The new promoters in the League of the Sacred Heart are: Jeremiah Costello, Francis Kelly, Charles Wagner, Thomas Coakley, Aloysius Sibila, Henry Klein, Edwin Zangerle, Alfred Friedrichs, James Madigan, and Frank Holters.

JOHN MONNIG, '07.

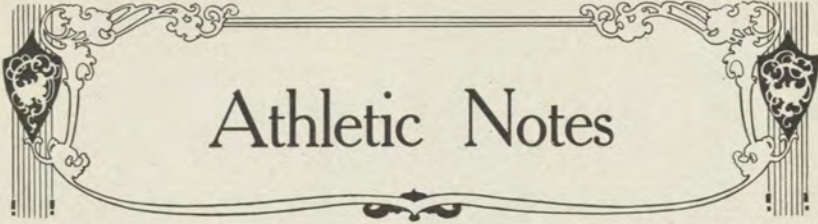
Petes Pence The November collection amounted to \$31.85. The Freshman Letters again lead the College by an average of 41 cents. The Fourth High are the leaders in the High School Department, their average being 23 cents. In the Preparatory Department, Sixth Grade carry off honors with a 10-cent average. For December the collection naturally was a trifle smaller, Christmas time being a drain on the purses. Nevertheless the generous Freshman Letters class managed to average 29 cents in the College Department, the Second Business ranking first with 19 cents among the High School and Business Classes. The Seventh Grade holds the highest average among the Preparatory Classes with 8 cents.

PRAYER FOR THE CONVERSION OF GENTILES

Composed by Saint Francis Xavier, Apostle of Japan.

O Eternal God, Creator of all things, remember that the souls of the gentiles are the work of Thy hands, that Thou hast created them to Thy own image and likeness. Alas, my God, instead of honoring Thee eternally, is it not to Thy dishonor that hell is being filled with them? Do not forget that Jesus, Thy Son, has suffered a most cruel death for them. I beseech Thee, O Lord, permit no more that Thy Son be despised by them, but listen to the prayers of Thy saints and of Holy Church, the Spouse of Thy divine Son, and, forgetting their idolatry and infidelity, lead them finally to know Him whom Thou hast sent, Jesus Christ Our Lord, Who is our salvation, our life, our resurrection, by Whom we all have been saved and redeemed, and to Whom be glory without end. Amen.

(300 days indulgence.)



Athletic Notes

BASKET-BALL

The basket-ball season is here again. We have again a good team to represent us in the difficult struggle for supremacy. Last year's patrons and fans may remember the spectacular performances put up against the Haskell Indians, the Lima White Stars, Denison, and others of the same calibre, and if all predictions are correct, the same feats will be duplicated in the coming season. The same heavy teams will play us this year again.

The Muscatines of Iowa, the Chicago Athletic Club, and Columbia University of New York, have asked us for games during the Christmas vacation, but these could not be accepted. In our schedule we have indicated six universities, Denison being among them. The Haskell Indians shall also make their appearance on the floor of our basket-ball court to battle for the championship.

Mr. Jeremiah Costello has been chosen captain of our quintet, and Mr. Clarence Quigley as manager. The team has been practicing faithfully during the past weeks. The schedule is as follows:

Wednesday, December 4—Springfield High.
 Wednesday, December 11—"Metecors."
 Wednesday, December 18—Cedarville College.
 Friday, January 10—Hamilton Y. M. C. A.
 Wednesday, January 15—Wilmington College.
 Friday, January 24—Piqua High.
 Saturday, February 1—Otterbein University.
 Friday, February 7—Deaf Mutes.
 Wednesday, February 12—Bethel High.
 Friday, February 21—Capital University.
 Friday, February 28—Earlham College.
 Friday, March 6—Denison University.
 Tuesday, March 10—Miami University.
 Wednesday, March 18—Wittenberg University.
 Tuesday, March 24—Cincinnati University.
 Tuesday, March 31—Haskell Indians.
 This schedule is subject to change.

E. HARLEY, '09.

Springfield

vs.

St. Marys

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, the basket-ball season was opened in a very auspicious manner, when our quintet defeated Springfield High School by the overwhelming score of 43 to 8. Our boys displayed speed and science to such a degree that all their friends were confident to see them give a great account of themselves in the future contests of their decidedly hard and interesting schedule.

A large crowd was on hand, and Mayor-elect Edward Burkhart was there to toss the first ball. The mayor made a hit with a little speech, expressing his appreciation of the uniform courtesy that had always been extended him when a visitor at the Institute, and congratulating Dayton on having such an institution. Basket-ball, he said, is a clean, healthy sport. He then tossed the ball and the game was on. Line-up:

*St. Marys—43**Springfield High—8*

Mahoney	R. F.....	Weaver
Quigley	L. F.....	Anthony
Morris	C.....	Aplan-Netts
Costello-Whalen	R. G.....	Serviss
Ball	L. G.....	Krauss

Referee—John Costello.

Umpire—McDonald.

Scorer—Freeman.

Time-keeper—O'Connor.

Meteors

vs.

St. Marys

After some pleasing strains rendered by the Institute Band, a most brilliant and nerve-racking contest of basket-ball ensued. It was a game, and it will be a long-remembered one to all those that witnessed it.

The band made its usual hit, rendering a variety of selections. The two "Meteor" acrobats entertained the audience during the intermission with all kinds of stunts, receiving repeated and well-merited applause. It was certainly a novel feature.

The first half opened at a lightning clip. Within a minute Quigley caged the ball. St. Mary's kept up the good work and the score became 7 to 0. Then there was a slackening in the pace. The Meteors broke into the game and scored two goals in short order. The game again became fast; a sensational dribble, a long twenty-yard pass, a few fast goals, and the game took on its lightning and flashy appearance. It slackened again,—the score became 16 to 8 in favor of St. Mary's. The local boys then put in their solid work and no scoring was done. The Meteors played fine; underhand passes, backward passes and trick plays of all kinds were in order and excitement was everywhere. The half closed with the score 16 to 8.

The second half opened with speedy all-round play, the Meteors playing better. For a few minutes the Meteors played all around the Institute lads, but the locals straightened up and raised the score 23 to 14 in their favor. The game became fast, the Meteors bringing the score 23 to 22. Then pandemonium reigned in the hall. Everybody was on his feet and yelling and shrieking. The game kept up its lightning work until the very end, and when the whistle blew a happy crowd went down the Brothers' Lane repeating the old story, "Another game for St. Marys." The line-up:

*St. Marys—23**Meteors—22*

Mahoney	R. F.....	Spoke
Quigley	L. F.....	Courson
Morris	C.....	Myers
Ball	R. G.....	Cann
Costello	L. G.....	Barringer

Referee—J. Costello.

Umpire—W. Burmeister.

Scorers—Shrever and Freeman.

Time-keepers—Wall and O'Connor.

E. HARLEY, '09.

Cedarville St. Mary's Institute quintet put things over the bunch
vs. representing Cedarville College by a score of 40 to 13. The
St. Mary's. game was gentlemanly, and in spots was flashy, slow, and quick. Before the game the Institute Band rendered a charming number of selections. The band is giving a splendid account of itself this year, and has been giving an interesting and difficult program.

Last night the following was executed in fine style:

March	Boys in Blue
Intermezzo	Golden Rod
Waltz	From Time to Time
Song	Home, Sweet Home
Medley	American Life
Song	My Old Kentucky Home
March	Dashing Caroline

After this program was gone through, the quintets got at each other in a great manner. Mr. John Costello refereed the first half in a way perfectly satisfactory to all, and Mr. U. Thies took up the office in the second half and did some excellent ruling.

The game started at a lightning clip. In four minutes St. Mary's had three goals. Long passes and slippery passes were responsible for the work. Both sides played a consistent and interesting game up to this period. Play

Show the Japanese Number of The Exponent to your friends, and induce them

now slumped and became slow, even very slow. Both sides changed off in scoring. Cedarville generally put in its goal in short notice; S. M. I. generally got its goal in a mix-up underneath Cedarville's basket. Play became a trifle faster, with the eCedarville lads playing circles around the Institute quintet. S. M. I. now started in the fireworks, and, with fast dribbling and three fine to-and-fro passes, placed into Cedarville's basket the neatest goal of the first half.

The second half began in the style in which the first ended. St. Mary's started an unexpected display of fireworks. Goals were scored in quick succession, and the audience was always on the go. In six minutes the Institute lads ran up a string of 12 points before Cedarville ever got a respectable hold on the ball. Cedarville woke up and tried hard, but the Institute guards were ready and put up a stiff argument on defensive work. But they were soon relieved; the forwards started in again at a terrible pace, and Cedarville was lost in everything. The goals came fast and without warning. One forward after the other took his chance and scored almost at will. Fine pass-work was repeatedly put into evidence. It was during this half that S. M. I. showed some of its real basket-ball spirit. The first half ended 13 to 6 in favor of the locals, and the second half ended 27 to 7, also in their favor. It was certainly a fine closing-up of the year 1907.

The line-up of the game:

St. Mary's—40

Cedarville—13

Mahoney	R. F.....	Confor
Walsh	L. F.....	McClellan
Morris	C.....	Cory
Ball	R. G.....	Gordon
Costello	L. G.....	Watt

Referee—John Costello.

Umpire—U. Theis.

Time-keeper—W. O'Connor.

Scorer—F. Hackman.

E. HARLEY, '09.

SECOND DIVISION (Resident Students)

Football

The representative team, known as the Third Team of S. M. I., or as the Seminoles, lost a game to Steele High. On Thanksgiving Day they played their last game. It was against the East End Athletic Club. The first half ended 9 to 0 in favor of East End. The game, however, went to our boys in the second half, score 10 to 9.

to take interest in the Apostolic School.

Cross-Country Run Mainly through the efforts of our Prefect, who procured for us all the articles necessary to a track team, are we all making progress in sport. Two teams were formed, with Holbrock captain of one team and Sibila captain of the other. The first run was made on December 12. The weather on the appointed day was ideal and both teams were in excellent condition. The route extended through southern Dayton, six and a half miles in length. Brother Walter and Brother Julius offered their services; they were stationed at points on the route—at Dorothy Lane and Cincinnati Pike, and at Dorothy Lane and Far Hills Avenue. At 2:00 P.M. the whistle blew and both teams were off. Captain Holbrock's came out victorious, Singer coming in first. Wagner trotted all the way out to West Carrollton—this accounts for his failure to report at the various stations.

Complete result of race:

HOLBROCK'S TEAM.

Names	Institute	Dorothy and Far Hills	Dorothy and Cincinnati Pike	Home
Holbrock	2:00 P.M.	2:25	2:41	3:07
Singer	2:00 P.M.	2:24½	2:41	3:07
L. Clark	2:00 P.M.	2:25½	2:41	3:14½
J. Adams	2:00 P.M.	2:25½	2:41	3:14½

SIBILA'S TEAM.

Names	Institute	Dorothy and Far Hills	Dorothy and Cincinnati Pike	Home
Sibila	2:00 P.M.	2:37	2:57½	3:31
Lamb	2:00 P.M.	2:35	2:51	3:15
Wagner	2:00 P.M.	....	....	4:45
Morin	2:00 P.M.	2:37	2:57½	3:47

J. SEIDENSTICKER, '09.

THIRD DIVISION (Resident Students)

Columbia vs. Franklin H. S. On November 25 the Columbia football team made its last appearance on the gridiron for the season of 1907. Franklin High School were their opponents. Although weight was against them, they fought valiantly to the end. The first half was fiercely contested, and when the time-keeper's whistle blew the score was 0 to 0, and both sides were glad to take their hard-earned rest. During the second half many sensational runs were made by both sides, but with these

neither side could plant the ball behind their opponents' goal. The second half ended with the score of 0 to 0. The line-up:

*Columbia**Franklin H. S.*

Cahill	L. E.....	F. Wones
Diaz	L. T.....	Eldridge
Baerman	L. G.....	LeRoy
Ritter	C.....	Bond
Winter	R. G.....	Kohr
Romer	R. T.....	Schlatz
Munchhoff	R. E.....	Condon
Zangerle (Capt.).....	Q. B.....	Cleveland
Nugent	L. H. B.....	C. Wones
Kranz	F. B.....	Hartzel
Sibila	R. H. B.....	Thomas (Capt.)

Referee—John Costello.

Time-keepers—Janszen and Miller.

Linesmen—Castor and Van Dyne.

Basket-Ball

On December 2 we organized our basket-ball leagues. The following are the teams, with their captains:

CLASS A.

Cranes (Capt. R. Castro.)
 Olympics (Capt. A. Janszen.)
 Invincibles (Capt. E. Zangerle.)
 White Stars (Capt. R. Diaz.)

CLASS B.

Cardinals (Capt. M. Kuntz.)
 Crescents (Capt. C. Vandenbroek.)
 Spaniels (Capt. C. Rapp.)
 Teutonias (Capt. A. Kranz.)

The captains are now getting their players into trim, and in a few days we will open our basket-ball league, which we are sure will not be a failure.

E. C. ZANGERLE, '11.

FOURTH DIVISION (Resident Students)

FOOTBALL.

*Fourth Division—15**Day Scholars—0*

On November 15 the Fourth Division representative team played the Day Scholars to a certain finish by beating them 15 to 0. In the first half Gross ran 35 yards for a touchdown after an unsuccessful forward pass by the Day Scholars. The goal was missed. The ball continued to exchange

ation, it has accepted to champion the noble cause of the Apostolic School. See page 22.

hands till in the second half, when Rudolph secured the ball on a fumble and made the second touchdown after a run of 32 yards. The ball then remained for the most part in the Day Scholars' territory. The next time that the Dayton boys held the ball they tried another forward pass, but little Vandebrook was too fast for them and he caught the pass, running 63 yards and bringing the ball to within the five-yard line of the Day Scholars goal. Gross carried it over the line. The goal was kicked, but did not count, as the ball had not first touched the ground. Line-up:

*Boarders—15**Day Scholars—0*

Gleeson	R. E.....	Bradmillar
O'Brien	R. T.....	Schneble
Hickey	R. G.....	Kiefaber
Madigan	C.....	Mahrt
Rudolph	L. G.....	Bleicher
Hall	L. T.....	Maloney
Ducoing, Ig.....	L. E.....	Bender
Macklin (Capt.)	Q.....	Solimano (Capt.)
Gross, E.....	R. H. B.....	Zimmerman
Neary, E.....	F. B.....	Blommel
Vandebrook, J.....	L. H. B.....	Schumacher
Wickham, H.....	} Subs. {	..... Skelton, G.
Holters, H.....		..... Sullivan
Focke, W.....		.....
Lamb, J.....		.....

Linemen—J. Neary and W. Norris.

Time-keepers—Vincent and Munchoff.

Referee—John Costello.

Time of halves—15 and 15.

**Picture of
the Team**

After the game with the Day Scholars the team went down to the photographers and had their picture taken.

This picture appeared in the *Dayton Daily News* full size, and in the EXPONENT of December also, as a team that had never been scored upon. The boys of the Fourth Division all feel proud of the success of their team, and a vote of thanks was tendered.

Basket-Ball

The basket-ball teams were organized on November 29. They are as follows:

CLASS A.

Idahos

Broncos

E. Gross (Capt.).....	J. O'Brien (Capt.)
W. Focke	J. Lamb.

J. Vandenbroek	C. Rudolph
Ig. Ducoing	C. Osterday
E. Neary	W. Kuntz

*Taritas**Arabs*

T. Macklin (Capt.)	J. Madigan (Capt.)
D. Hall	H. Wickham
S. Gleeson	M. Hickey
O. Poland	H. Kirschner
A. Krusling	H. Holters

CLASS B.

*Palomas**Bobolinks*

T. Ducoing (Capt.)	C. Diaz (Capt.)
F. Feuerstein	C. Koch
O. Krusling	J. Caufield
N. Merkle	E. Schmitt
F. Heeter	W. Burkhardt

*Teddy Bears**Whirligigs*

W. Reitemeier (Capt.)	C. Roth (Capt.)
A. Riquelme	D. Heeter
J. W. Windbiel	C. Hodapp
R. Droege	W. Heck
R. Morin	V. Schneider

Six games were played in each league up to Christmas vacation. The results were as follows:

CLASS A.

<i>Team</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Idahos	2	1	.667
Arabs	2	1	.667
Broncos	1	2	.333
Taritas	1	2	.333

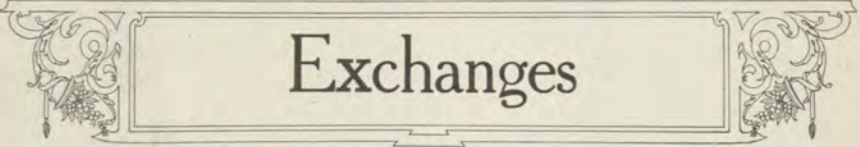
CLASS B.

<i>Team</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Teddy Bears	3	0	1000
Whirligigs	2	1	.667
Bobolinks	1	2	.333
Palomas	0	3	.000

The Teddy Bears seem to be enjoying the reputation of their namesakes. The Whirligigs, too, are spinners, but they were caught napping once. The Bobolinks are musical, but their basket-ball spirit has not yet been aroused. And what shall we say of the Palomas? No doubt they were too flighty, and as soon as they settle down we shall see some playing. Watch next month's account.

H. HOLTERS, '16





Exchanges

We are much gratified to see that nearly all of our monthly and quarterly visitors bring with them an appreciation of the work done by their fellows. The advantages flowing from the Exchange column are manifold. However, as some of our ex-men and women have already gone into detail concerning these advantages, we will merely say a word on the manner in which this department is conducted.

In most of our Exchanges the column is written up in admirable style. The *S. V. C. Student*, though, seems to attach an erroneous kind of importance to its Exchange column. This department is not a channel through which we are to make a display of strong, harsh-sounding words and phrases. None of us (all being students) pretend to publish work that is perfect, and consequently if the Exchange Editor finds some article that is defective, let him criticize it in calm words and not trample the author under foot. We read with something like a shudder that in future the *Students' Exchanges* would be "at the mercy" of its entire staff. This statement and the quality of criticism that follows it made us exclaim: Woe to him who falls a prey of the *S. V. C. Student's* Exchange Editors. The Literary section of the November *Student* is confined to three articles, one of which is signed by a student. It seems that the staff would better accomplish its purpose if it employed its time in furnishing material for its Literary department, and put aside too harsh criticism of its fellow-journalists.

"America's Delusion," in the *Laurel*, is a pleasing contemplative article. Like Faber in his "Creature and Creator," the author seems to draw us aside from the turmoil of the busy thoroughfare and lead us upon a hill amidst the rustling leaves and singing birds, and from there shows us the deluded populace of a modern big city. "The Author of the Pleasures of Hope" is a well-composed essay and evinces a thoughtful study of the subject by the writer.

We have leafed through the *Labarum* at least a dozen times. There is something so artistic in its general make-up that we were loth to lay it aside. Of course, we read its subject-matter, and it is almost needless to say that we found under that beautiful exterior a soul as beautiful. Its poetry has the true ring. We especially commend "Autumn Song." "Discouraged, a Freshman's Folly," is a good story. The slang used by its hero

belongs essentially to the college boy, and—don't think we're prejudiced—but was the story really written by a girl?

The *Institute Echoes* is a faithful visitor to our Sanctum, and always welcome. Its "selected" poems are good, certainly, but we would rather see in their places some students' attempts at versification. The excellence of your articles, friend, makes us feel very confident that you are able.

Our Sanctum has lately been the honored recipient of two jubilee numbers. The Centenary of the *Young Eagle* is a fitting tribute to the venerable occasion to which its pages are devoted. The number is as good as gold.—Regarding the malady called versification which the Seniors have recently undergone, we would say that their sufferings have *not* been in vain. Indeed, if such dainty bits of poetry are the outcome, we would be pleased if the disease became chronic.

When we consider the number of college journals that shed their light for a time, flicker, and then disappear, we feel that the *Fordham Monthly* is deserving of the heartiest congratulations on its jubilee edition. Its reproduction of parts of early copies give just the correct tone to the issue. May *Fordham Monthly* continue on its path toward perfection and safely reach the day when it will be crowned with a golden jubilee!

The EXPONENT wishes to all its Exchanges the blessings of the season.

What Even the Wisest Relish

LYING

Dimply Jones: "Rusty Donovan says he can't sit, neither can he stand, since the last football game."

Slippery Bill: "Well, if he tells the truth, he lies."

ALFRED THE GREAT

Teacher: "When did Alfred the Great die?"

L. W. (caught napping): "From 871-900."

A BIG MOUTH

A. B.: "Say, doesn't Murphy snore awfully?"

C. D.: "Why didn't you hit him with your shoe?"

A. B.: "I was afraid I 'd lose it."



VOTING

Registrar of Voters: "How old are you, madam?"

Ancient Female: "I have seen nineteen summers, sir."

Registrar: "Er—um! How long have you been blind?"

—*Exchange.*



EXHAUSTED

Two dusky small boys were quarreling; one was pouring forth a volume of vituperous epithets, while the other leaned against a fence and calmly contemplated him. When the flow of language was exhausted, he said:

"Are you troo?"

"Yes."

"You ain't got nuffin' more to say?"

"No."

"Well, all dem tings what you called me, you is."

—*Exchange.*



THE KIND-HEARTED SHE-ELEPHANT

A kind-hearted She-Elephant, while walking through the Jungle where the Spicy Breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle, heedlessly set foot upon a Partridge, which she crushed to death within a few inches of the Nest containing its Callow Brood.

"Poor little thing!" said the generous Mammoth, "I have been a Mother myself, and my affection shall atone for the Fatal Consequences of my neglect."

So saying, she sat upon the Orphaned Birds.

Moral.—The above teaches us What Home is without a Mother; also, that it is not every Person who should be intrusted with the Care of an Orphan Asylum.

—*Exchange.*



OFFICE-SEEKER

It is related that a chronic office-seeker died a few years ago and his friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his tombstone. The journalist suggested the following, which was not, however, adopted:

"Here lies John Jones, in the only place for which he never applied."



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