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THE EXPERIENT

Edited by

The STUDENTS of

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE *

DAYTON, OHIO.



JANUARY, 1910

Shadows of Futurity

Forecasting Coming Events, January 15
to February 15.

LECTURE COURSE

Under Auspices of Council No. 500, Knights of
Columbus.

Jan 18, Herbert Leon Cope, (Humorist),
"The Mission of Mirth."

Feb. 10, Robert Parker Miles, (Dramatic
Lecturer), "Tallow Dips."

BASKET BALL GAMES

Jan. 14,—Lebanon University.

Jan. 26,—Dayton Gymnastic.

Feb. 2,—Notre Dame University.

Feb. 5,—Capital University.

Semi-Annual Examinations,
Jan. 24, 25, and 26.



THE EXPONENT

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PORTRAIT OF BROTHER MAXIMIN ZEHLE.
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Sojourn in Egypt

Plockhorst

The
S. M. J. Exponent

Vol. VIII

JANUARY, 1910

No. 1

The Hussite Wars

PAUL C. SINGER, '12.



THE Hussite Wars, which held Moravia and Bohemia in the throes of civil strife from 1416 to 1434, were the direct result of the teachings of John Huss. The only claim that the straggling Bohemian village of Hussinecz has to distinction, is that Huss was born there about 1370. His early education was obtained in the common school of the village, which, in the manner of the common schools of that day, was none too good. Through the kindness of a wealthy seigneur, he was enabled to attend lectures at the University of Prague, which would otherwise have been impossible, because his family was poor.

At the University he made great progress in the branches of learning most valued in that day, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1396. Immediately after taking his degree he was made a lecturer in the University. While a lecturer his time was mainly passed in reading the writings of John Wickliffe and imbibing their heretical spirit, thus producing fruitful soil for the seed of error to take root and flourish. In 1402 he became preacher in the Bethlehem chapel at Prague, and although laboring with some earnestness for the instruction of the people and in the discharge of his clerical duties, he gave much time and thought to the formation of doctrines which he thought would improve the prevailing moral standards. The seed of error had sprouted to such an extent that, in 1410, Archbishop Sbinko of Prague had all the works by Wickliffe that he could find publicly burned, and as this did not subdue the obdurate spirit of Huss, he

complained to Pope Alexander V of Huss as a Wickliffite. When the Pope received the archbishop's complaint, he formally forbade Huss to preach his semi-heretical doctrine to the people, and commanded him to appear before him in Rome. But Huss ignored the summons, and, by popular consent and influence, he was allowed to preach. Some historians claim that the people of Prague and the students of the University forced the archbishop to remove the prohibition against Huss' preaching, while others claim that no measures were taken to enforce this prohibition.

The circumstance which was the main cause of Huss' punishment took place in 1412. Pope John XXIII, who had succeeded Alexander in the papal chair, published a bull of indulgence in order to promulgate a crusade against Ladislaus, the excommunicated king of Naples, whose kingdom the pope claimed as a papal fief. The indulgences granted were the same as those of the Crusades. Here some Protestant writers endeavor to cast ridicule on the pope and clergy, by speaking of them as "vendors of indulgences." Huss with his colleague, Jerome of Prague, attacked this method of procedure against Ladislaus, and maintained by his doctrine that indulgences could never be granted without simony, and could not be lawfully granted except with the proviso that genuine repentance and sorrow should follow. This stand caused a split in Huss' party, and soon after Stanislaus of Znaim and Stephen Paletz, who up to this time had been two of his most enthusiastic supporters, deserted him, and, feeling the loss, Huss isolated himself from the theological faculty of the University. Meanwhile the populace became his chief supporters, and went to such extremes in deciding the papal communications that Wenceslaus, on behalf of public order, intervened and condemned three young men, who had been especially implicated in the demonstrations against the papal authority, to capital punishment.

The next move of Wenceslaus was to exclude Huss from the City. The refugee—for such Huss now practically was—withdrew to Krakowitz, some forty-five miles from the capital. It was here that he wrote a philosophical work entitled "De Ecclesia," in which he presented his heretical views to the public. The contents of this, the largest and most extensive of his printed works, were the foundation of the charges soon after brought against him.

The calling of the Council of Constance, which had been agitated for several years previously, was now definitely agreed upon, in 1413, by Sigismund and John XXIII. The original object of the Council had been to restore unity in the Church and to correct many errors into which some of the clergy and laity had fallen. But the situation in Bohemia had come to such a pass that the consideration of Bohemian affairs as they were, was of the greatest importance, and for their settlement the presence of Huss was extremely necessary. Huss accepted the invitation to appear before the council eagerly, for it gave him the long-sought opportunity to vindicate

himself before the people and clergy and to define his exact attitude on some questions of which the clergy were in ignorance.

All details of his journey through Germany having been settled, Huss set out from Bohemia on October 14, 1414, with the usual passports, and under the protection of several powerful friends. The end of his journey was reached October 3. It was here that the emperor's famous "safe conduct" was given him, and which has formed a bone of contention in controversies on the subject ever since. Notwithstanding this "safe conduct," Huss was imprisoned on November 28. Protestant writers have painted the picture of this imprisonment in the blackest colors, whereas Huss was probably detained in some convent, which is quite different from virtual imprisonment.

Finally, on June 7, Huss was cited before the general council. The parts from his "De Ecclesia" which were deemed heretical were fully discussed and his relations with Wickliffe were carefully investigated. The final charge against him was that he had adopted in his teachings the doctrine of Wickliffe and that he denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. Huss branded some of the charges as false, but defended many of the precepts in "De Ecclesia." He steadfastly refused to recant his errors; the council, on the other hand, refused to admit the truth of his teachings and demanded finally: "First, that Huss should declare he had erred in all the articles cited against him; secondly, that he promise on oath never to preach or teach them; thirdly, that he publicly recant them." Upon his refusal to do these things, he was sentenced to such punishment as the civil law prescribed. This punishment for heresy was burning alive, drastic indeed, but in harmony with the times. The seventeenth of July was the day appointed for the execution. Efforts were made to show him the pernicious nature of his doctrine, but to no avail. Accordingly, on the day set he was placed upon the pile of fagots and the fire lighted. Soon after, nothing but ashes remained, and these were thrown into the Rhine.

THE WAR.

The effects of the execution of Huss were manifold in Bohemia. Ziska, the One-Eyed, a man of excellent family, but nevertheless imbued with the doctrines of Huss, sought to enforce these doctrines by force of arms. As he was a soldier of no mean ability, he succeeded in organizing the Hussites, for such they were now called; into batallions. By the end of the year 1420, the war may be said to have fairly begun, with the malcontents on one side and the Catholics on the other. The struggle had not advanced very far before it became evident that the Hussites were sharply divided in views and arms. Although divided among themselves, they were united in fighting the Catholics. During this time several important battles were fought under Ziska and his lieutenants. They soon fell upon Prague. The burgo-

master and sixteen senators were thrown out of the castle windows and received upon the upturned points of swords. Sigismund was routed at Deutschbrod and his arms destroyed. Ziska died in 1424, and with him active warfare.

Where there is dissension in a body, banded together for a definite purpose, there can be no success. The Hussites were no exception to this rule. They proposed what they called reform, but all did not agree to the extent of the so-called reforms. The radical section of the party stood for the rejection of the belief in purgatory, the mediation of the saints, disapproval of penance, images and relics; they maintained that the laity, even women, had the right to preach; regarded every building as suitable for saying mass. This branch of the party called themselves Taborites, their stronghold being a fortified place called Tabor. The other branch was called Calixtines, from the word chalice, because they believed in the administration of the eucharist to all not in mortal sin, under the species of bread and of wine. Their claim was that they received communion "sub utroque specie."

Negotiations for the settlement of the war began in 1431 in the council of Basel, and reached a termination when the so-called "Compacta" was signed. The Calixtines were satisfied with this, but the Taborites failed to find in the "Compacta" all they wanted, and they took the field again with disastrous results to themselves. At the battle of Brohmischbrod the majority of the Taborites were annihilated and the remainder forced to surrender the forts of which they had taken possession. The Hussites now gradually dropped from notice as a political party, but as a religious body they can be traced down to the time of Luther, under the name of United Brethren of Bohemia.

At the time of the Reformation, the remnants of the sect joined either the Roman Catholic or the Lutheran faith, and Hussites became extinct. Thus the puny efforts of one party failed to prevail against the Church, and once again the words of Jesus Christ, her divine founder, "Thou art Peter, a rock, and upon this rock I shall build my Church, and the powers of darkness shall not prevail against her," found practical application.

P. SINGER, '12.



"The Secret"

PAUL J. ROUEN, '12.



ALTHOUGH nearly four centuries had elapsed since the Conquest, the fourteenth century was for England a period of political unrest. In those stormy times, short-lived dynasties successively held the destinies of the English nation; and the nobility with their quasi-regal pomp was subject to the same vicissitudes of fortune.

Upon dying, the Duke of Cumberland committed his little son Arthur to the guardianship of his brother Charles, who was empowered to act as regent during the young prince's minority.

Heretofore Charles was a knight errant; his authority extended scarcely beyond his impregnable fortified castle in the mountains. He was endowed with many brilliant qualities, particularly with an indomitable military prowess. Neither did he lack ambition, which spurred him forward to deeds of daring and stimulated him in the acquisition of martial glory. He accepted the custodianship of his nephew with an eager joy, and manifested a genuine attachment to the interests of his infant lord. But quite unexpectedly little Arthur mysteriously disappeared. His nurse was so affected by his loss that she died shortly after of grief. Some one was responsible for the calamity that befell the dukedom, and suspicion shyly pointed her finger at Charles. But when it was observed what earnest measures he adopted to recover the young prince, and how intense was his sorrow at the loss of the child, all were convinced that foul treachery could not be imputed to him. Being the nearest relative, Charles was subsequently created Duke of Cumberland, and with reluctance he assumed the dignity so unanimously conferred upon him. For a number of years Peace and Prosperity seemed to approve the choice of the people.

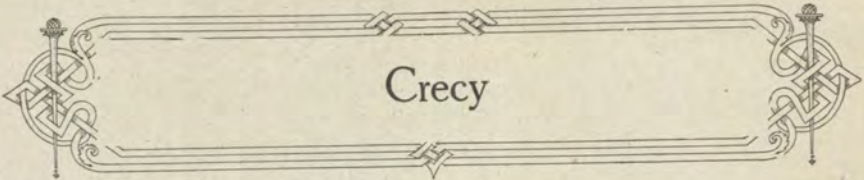
It was the ambition of every brave warrior in the Middle Ages, at some time or other, to wield his sword in defense of the Christians of Palestine, and to chastise the infidels who so wantonly desecrated the places hallowed by the presence of the Redeemer of mankind. For seven long years Charles contended with the Turk on the plains of Palestine. He was the most distinguished follower of King Richard, and repeatedly he performed prodigies of valor whilst fighting at the side of his sovereign.

When at length he returned to his own dominions, what was his grief when he learned that he arrived to celebrate the obsequies of his beloved

wife. But this was only the beginning of the sea of troubles gradually enveloping, and finally to overwhelm him. His oldest son, the idol of his father, succumbed to a lingering malady contracted in the East. Both calamities weighed heavily upon the cheerful spirits of the robust and undaunted Duke, yet he seemed to sustain his misfortunes with a strength well nigh superhuman, and with a resignation to the decrees of divine Providence that was really remarkable. His liberality to the poor nowise diminished; his spirit of piety and penance seemed to have received fresh impetus. It was difficult to conjecture, whence he derived this strength in the face of such trials, and what were the motives of his heroic virtue. His soul was enclosed in armor, by far more impenetrable than that which encased his person.

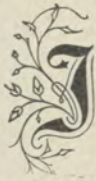
The cup of his miseries reached its brim in the death of his only surviving son, who had been mortally wounded in a grand tournament at the court of King Richard. This awful blow shattered the fondest hopes of the unfortunate Duke. His grief was so intense that he could not weep. He became morose, put aside his knightly attire and confined himself to a desolate room in a remote part of the castle. The accumulated disasters of his life consumed rapidly his vitality; he was subject to an excessive melancholy, delirium and most unaccountable eccentricities. Despite medical skill his existence alternated between raving and deep slumbering. Incoherently he was wont to exclaim: "I will confess. . . I did confess. . . I toiled in vain! in vain! . . . God has punished my crime!" His attendants were frightened, but gradually they became accustomed to him and attributed these exclamations to mental debility. This condition persisted for nearly a year. Almost constantly at the invalid's bedside was a friar of the neighboring monastery. These servants of God had received innumerable proofs of the Duke's generosity, and now they endeavored to do all in their power to sweeten the last moments of their benefactor. The Duke regarded no one in greater esteem than Rev. Father Edmund. It was nothing extraordinary when the Duke requested that the Father pay him a farewell visit. The wish of the dying man was executed with the utmost dispatch. The external appearance of the Reverend Father had few attractive features, but his great holiness and innocence of soul was evident to all those with whom he conversed. Having received some words of consolation and encouragement, and having recited the beads with the holy religious, the Duke fell into a quiet and peaceful slumber. The deepening shadows of twilight hindered the reading of Father Edmund, so he soon became absorbed in profound meditation. A piece of armor having loosened itself from the dark and moldy wall, fell with a loud crash to the floor. The invalid awoke quite startled by the noise. As though jesting, he humorously remarked, as Father Edmund picked up the pieces and put them aside: "Father, what kind of an appearance would you make in knightly attire?" The allusion lost its effect on Father Edmund, he regarded it as the effect

(Continued on page 40.)



Crecy

JOHN H. DALGERN, '15.

T was not without some regret that we saw the picturesque town of Abbeville dropping away in the distance. Our sojourn in *La Belle France*, while very limited both as to duration and to territory covered, was withal delightfully interesting and instructive. Our Baedeker had of necessity been a constant companion; and now that we had learnt from it all it had to tell us of pretty Abbeville, we turned to it again for kindly information regarding the next object of interest to us—Crécy. Its story was brief—extremely so; but it was sufficient to keep us close to the windows of our little car anxiously awaiting a glimpse of the tower of Edward III. and the stone cross of the King of Bohemia. These names naturally recalled some pages of history that are of no small interest.

The French king, Philip IV., at his death in 1314, left three sons, all of whom in the short space of fourteen years successively ascended the throne and died without male issue. At the death of the youngest of the three, two competitors, Edward of England and Philip of Valois, claimed the succession; the former by his mother, the latter by his father. By the decision of the barons of France the pretensions of Edward were unanimously rejected. This was exceedingly painful to Edward.

He was not at ease and determined to make an appeal to arms. But was he able at present to attempt this? No! He was well aware of this inability and most anxiously awaited the accession of the Flemish to his cause. This act had no sooner been accomplished than war was openly declared against Philip at the beginning of 1338.

Fortune was at first favorable to the French; but the naval battle of Sluys in 1340 gave the English a decided superiority. In this battle we get a glimpse at the prudence and skill with which Edward disposed of his ships.

This battle did not, however, terminate the dispute between the two monarchs. Edward's mind was not at rest, neither was his heart; he was continually thinking and planning how he could crush his opponent. After a series of new and more or less insignificant expeditions, he resolved to make an extraordinary effort to crush Philip by attacking him at different points at the same time. To this effect he at once dispatched the Earl of Derby at the head of an army to engage the French at Guienne, whilst he

made his way to the coast of Normandy and rapidly advanced towards Paris, burning and plundering all the towns in his way.

At the approach of Philip, at the head of an army far superior to his own in number, he was compelled to retrace his steps towards the north. In this retreat we cannot but admire the great success of Edward, as he made his way to the north with great dangers and difficulties continually staring him in the face. He arrived at Crécy thoroughly drenched, for he and his men had had to ford the Somme.

The French followed, but they had to stop and search for bridges. This gave the King of England a day to himself—a day well spent. Arriving at Crécy he decided to go no further. Let us now behold him as he draws up his army on a rising ground and throws up trenches upon his flanks, and secures the woods to the rear by entrenchments.

On the eve of August 26, 1346, a day soon to become famous in history, Edward entertained his barons to a supper, during which he gave them many promises of victory. The supper finished, Edward retired to his oratory and there in prayerful attitude begged God to preserve his honor. About midnight he retired, but slept very little. Early the next morning he and his son, the Prince of Wales, assisted at the August Sacrifice and received Communion.

The army was set up in three divisions. The first division, under Edward the Black Prince, Prince of Wales, comprised 800 men-at-arms, 1,000 Welsh infantry, and 2,000 archers. In front of the first line the King of England placed, at intervals, a few heavy field-guns. The second division, under the Earl of Northampton, comprised 800 men-at-arms and 1,200 archers. The third, the reserve, stationed on the summit of a hill, under the command of the king himself, comprised 700 men-at-arms and 2,000 archers. The men-at-arms were finely mounted and heavily equipped; the archers, lightly clad and well protected, were swift of foot and tolerably good marksmen. The setting up of this army was done so quietly and methodically that the soldiers gained confidence in themselves despite the fearful odds; and as the king exhorted them to be steadfast and of good cheer, they gained enthusiasm with every word.

In this easy composure the English watched the approach of the French, still some miles distant. As the first line of the French moved forward, across the bridge, rain began to fall. The English archers coolly slip their bows into their covers, whilst the Genoese, in their eager haste, let their bow-strings soak.

This memorable August 26th was accompanied with awful circumstances. There was a partial eclipse of the sun; the birds, as they flew in myriads beneath the heavy clouds, were exceedingly noisy, giving warning of a coming storm; the rain fell in torrents; the heavens were rent by incessant flashes of lightning, accompanied by loud crashes of thunder. Thus did nature act till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when suddenly the

weather cleared up and the sun darted its slanting rays into the eyes of the French.

The French, arriving in great haste, in bitter hatred, in disorder and fatigue, insisted on rushing in, to attack and exterminate the little army of invaders who had worked such havoc among their homes. Just as the rain had ceased, the eager lines of the French began the ascent of the slope. The bowmen of the English drew forth their weapons. A moment more, and, as if with one accord, the Genoese crossbows are raised to the shoulders of the advanced line; then the air was filled with thousands of bolts whizzing up the slope, but to the dismay of the French, and to the joy of the English, not one reached its mark. The wet bow-strings refused to do their work. Then came the answer. With jeering laughter, but practiced aim, the English archers let drive their arrows into the dense masses of the wavering Genoese. In vain the leaders sprang to the front and tried to urge them on. They stood aghast at the failure of the only weapon they knew how to use. They were falling by scores under the unerring aim of the English. Their officers could no longer hold them together, and to the utter amazement of the crowding and over-confident soldiers behind them, they begin to surge back.

Instantly the gallant young Prince of Wales pricks spurs to his horse and with joyous shouts calls to his nobles and his whole line to follow him. With cheers of exultation they charge down the slope upon the hapless allies of France. And now in good earnest back go the crossbowmen—back into the very faces of the second line—back upon the knights and armored cavalry of the Count d'Alençon. Enraged at their cowardice, he ordered his horsemen to cut them down. Then each one of the unwieldy guns of the English was fired into the struggling mass, and the charge that followed was doubly successful from the consternation thereby produced.

The second line now advanced. In it was all the chivalry of France. Fully 30,000 gallant knights and gentlemen, skillful horsemen and trained foot-soldiers, now sweep forward, kicking contemptuously out of their way or trampling under foot the cowardly Genoese, and with the fierce delight of battle they meet and envelop the slender line of brave young Edward. The young Prince of Wales now began his maiden battle. With fearless mien and flashing sword he spurred into the midst of a group of nobles in the opposing center. The battle raged at close quarters now, hand to hand, foot to foot. King Edward from his windmill and Philip from a distant hill gaze anxiously upon the struggle. Soon it is seen that, despite its superb courage, the far greater numbers of the French are proving too much for young Edward's line.

One of the English officers, fearing the strain upon his young master, begged the king himself with all his reserves to come to the rescue. King Edward, although in an agony of anxiety, gazed steadily at the heart of the battle for a moment and then said: "Go back to my son. Tell him

that to him I intrust the honor of the day. He will show himself worthy of the knighthood I so lately conferred on him. He can, without my help, beat back the enemy."

This message seems to have given the young prince heroic strength. Calling on all to join him, Edward again dashed into the midst of the attacking line. Knights and nobles spur at his back and side. They strike for the brilliant group of nobles among the French; and there in short, sharp conflict down go the Count d' Alençon and two other crowned heads, the King of Majorca and the King of Bohemia. The whole cavalry line is thrown into confusion, thousands of riders are unhorsed and slain, the savage Welshmen rushing in and cutting their throats with long knives provided for the purpose.

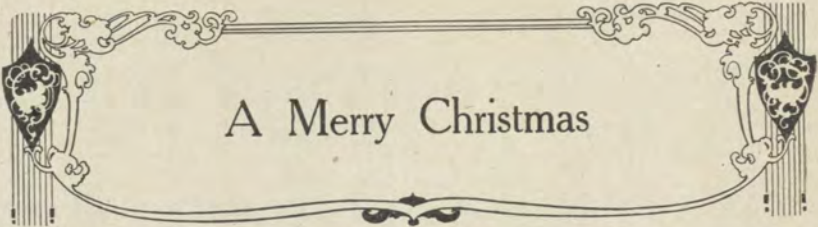
Philip, who was before a spectator, now grew impatient. In vain the King of France spurred forward with the reserve to restore the battle. He fought as though he wished to refute the taunt of cowardice given by Edward. A moment later his horse was killed and he himself was wounded. He left the field till the blood had stopped flowing, and then immediately returned to the battle. Another horse was given him and he again strove by voice and example to reanimate his men; but all England was upon them—the day was lost. Hope and courage were gone, and as the sun went down towards the western horizon, the French army was in full flight. The king himself was led away and with an escort of five barons and sixty knights was taken to Amiens.

The flight of Philip did not end the conflict, but as darkness increased the fighting ceased. The English congratulated themselves on having repulsed the enemy. The loss to the French was appalling. It was estimated as follows: The kings of Bohemia and Majorca, and the Count d' Alençon, brother of Philip, 2 dukes, 4 earls, 1,200 knights, 1,400 gentlemen of rank, 4,000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 ordinary soldiers. What deserved to be an easy victory for Philip had been turned into overwhelming rout and slaughter by the skill, coolness, and prudence of Edward, whose own losses were insignificant in comparison.

Let us now behold the meeting of King Edward and his son, the Black Prince, after the battle. With the youth clasped in his arms he said: "Fair son, continue your career. You have behaved nobly. You have shown yourself worthy of me and of the crown." Young Edward, falling upon his knees, attributed it all to his father.

A truce of three days was then made, during which time the dead were buried. The king assisted in mourning at the burial.

A well-known symbol of English royalty dates back to Crécy. The crest of the King of Bohemia was of three ostrich feathers, his motto the German words, "Ich Dien"—"I serve." Whether it be true or not that the good old man was slain by Edward himself, his crest and motto were then and there adopted by the young Edward, and to this day are known as those of the Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne of England.



A Merry Christmas

FRANK M. MUELLER, '13.



WHY did he go down again? why leave me? Had he no love for his poor wife and children who depended upon his strong arm for support and protection? Happy was I that he had been restored to me alive, but now he is lost, lost forever. Why did he thus blast my happiness? Why leave me a widow? Did he not know that his first duty was to his wife and child? O! O! O!"

A pitiful sight was Mrs. Pat Donovan as she stood at the entry of the pit, raving and moaning, amid a throng of equally bereaved and stricken women and children. Beside her stood a little boy of five, endeavoring to conceal himself beneath the ragged apron of his grief-stricken mother.

The Byrn mines of the Northwestern Mining Co. had been wrecked by a terrible explosion, entombing several hundred miners. Heroic firemen fought desperately for almost two days to quell the raging flames that followed the explosion. Rescuing parties, equipped with oxygen helmets, picks and axes, worked valiently day and night, in shifts of six hours. Impeded in their work by sudden outbursts of flame, and by barricades formed in the collapsing of the tunnels, they made little headway in their work. At the end of the third day, however, they came upon several charred bodies. Still further on they found the bodies of other miners, who had probably been suffocated by deadly mine gases.

Wild and pitiful scenes occurred as the bodies were raised. Women became hysterical; men almost uncontrollable. The success, however, of the first party encouraged the others, who worked with renewed zeal and vigor, so that the following day signs of life were discovered in the south section of the first level, behind a fall of earth, through which the rescuers had succeeded in forcing a passage. They found picks and shovels which appeared to have been hastily thrown aside. Further on were heaps of working clothes, but no dinner-pails, indicating that the miners had donned their good clothes and retreated further into the tunnel with their dinner-pails. Far in the tunnel the rescuers came to a second barricade. Here they heard the sound of voices. To their call, "Hoy!" came back the same reply, "Hoy!" the miners' greeting. The rescuers yelled to the imprisoned men to keep up their courage, promising them immediate deliverance. When

finally the pile of dirt tumbled down, the men, entombed for four days in total darkness, were staggered by the sudden inrush of air and the glare of torches. The joy of the prisoners was inexpressible. They threw their arms about the necks of their rescuers, and amidst laughing and crying patted them on their backs.

Wild scenes of joy followed the deliverance of the men. Wives, seeing their husbands, whom they had thought dead, walk unhurt from the mine, threw themselves on the ground in a wild delirium of joy.

Among the rescued was Pat Donovan, the hero of the gang, and the one least affected by the severe ordeal. After they found escape cut off, he said, they retreated into the mine. A barricade which they had erected shielded them against the deadly gases, and full dinner-pails drove away the ravages of starvation. They did not realize the passage of time, for they thought that they had been imprisoned only one day.

The call of duty, however, was too strong for Pat. So the next day, after he had recovered his strength, regardless of the pleading of his wife and child, he joined the rescuing party. He felt certain that others were still living in the mine. He knew well that many an anxious wife or mother spent sleepless nights at the cavern's mouth, hoping that their beloved ones might be rescued. He wished to have his joy with them by aiding in the rescue work. So down he went into the pit amidst the cheers of the sorrowing multitude. His first efforts were rewarded by finding twenty bodies. This only served to fire his spirit all the more. Again he went down, but—but to return no more. A fire broke out in the second level soon after the party had descended, cutting off their escape and threatening the main shaft, as well as the air shaft. Firemen were unable to cope with the fury of the flames. By order of the mine inspector, the shafts were sealed, with no hope of being opened for several weeks. This blasted all hopes of recovering the bodies of the remaining miners and of saving the heroic rescuing party.

It is now that we behold Pat Donovan's bereaved wife, wailing and hysterical at the opening of the shaft. The militia were obliged to take her from the scene to her home. Here she lay for several days in a state of temporary insanity. On recovering she found that most of the families had left Byrn for neighboring places. So she, convinced that her husband had perished in the mine, and that his body would never be recovered, alone, without funds or means of subsistence for herself and child, determined to go to Boston, there to seek a wealthy brother. With the proceeds derived from the sale of her scanty household goods she bought her ticket.

On she went from the scene of sorrow and grief, only to plunge herself into greater misery. Weary, hungry, without money, she found herself in the big city of Boston, when the first blasts of winter were spending their fury upon it. Inquire where she may, she could find no trace of her brother, James Carter. Exhausted, cold and stiff, she found shelter in

some charitable institution for herself and child. Here she remained for about a year, earning a livelihood in every way possible. In the meantime she heard that a James Carter had gone to New York some years previous.

The lot of Mrs. Donovan in Boston was a hard one, so she determined to go to New York. With her belongings wrapped in a newspaper, she arrived in the great metropolis, accompanied by her boy. But here, too, no one seemed to know anything definite about Carter.

Disappointed in her hopes, weary and feeble from arduous labor, jostled about by the hustle and bustle of the busy multitude, poor Mrs. Donovan determined to take up life's battle alone for herself and her boy. And a fight indeed it was.

It is the day before Christmas, five years after the Byrn mine disaster. A little lad of about ten, in tattered garments, with a bundle of papers beneath his arm, is standing before the display window of one of New York's large department stores. Lost in wonder, he gazes at the many and beautiful toys, enhanced by myriads of lights surrounding them. A man, presenting a pathetic figure, with face worn and haggard, stood beside the boy. As he regarded the thin, pale countenance and the large blue eyes of the boy, many thoughts of wife and child flashed through his mind. Where could they be? Were they still alive? Did they ever think of husband and father? Did he tramp the great cities in vain? The more he regarded the lad, the more did he feel himself drawn to him. Finally he stooped down to the engrossed child and spoke to him in a kindly and cheerful tone: "Well, sonny, what is Santa Claus going to bring you?"

The boy, disturbed in his reverie, turned to the stranger with a look of disappointment, then replied: "Mamma says Santa Claus does not come to the poor children."

"And who is your mamma?" inquired the man.

The lad hesitated for a moment, then replied: "Mrs. Donovan."

The man, as if given a blow at the mention of the name, swerved to one side, and was forced to support himself on the window sash. Then throwing himself about the neck of the boy, exclaimed amid a stream of tears: "My child! My own little Bobby!" But he seemed to doubt for a moment the truth of his discovery. But no, it could not be otherwise—those deep blue eyes of his mother, the same peculiar scar on his forehead, the same light hair as his own child had. Then in the joy of his heart he carried the boy, papers and all, into the store, for Santa must not forget his dear little one, though he—Mr. Donovan, for it was he—had but sufficient money for a night's lodging and breakfast.

His next object was to find his wife. But good things do not come singly. While in the store he told the salesman of his good fortune. Chance had it that another customer overheard the story, who, after putting numerous questions to Mr. Donovan, which were answered satisfactorily, introduced

(Continued on page 26.)



EDITORIAL STAFF

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 Assistant Editor-in-Chief.....IGNATIUS HART, '11

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                                          LEO SCHMIDT, '12

COLLEGE NOTES

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                                          Thomas Kearns, '13

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EARL RANEY, '10

A Happy New Year

With this issue the EXPONENT begins the eighth year of its existence. We feel that the success it has met with is due in a great extent to its many readers and advertisers. The EXPONENT *Staff* takes this opportunity to thank them and wishes a very happy and prosperous new year to all.

The Nicaraguan Affair

The execution of two Americans, Groce and Cannon, and said to be preceded by barbarous cruelties, has brought about the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua. The United States Government has de-

manded a satisfactory explanation, which has not yet been given. Secretary of State Knox lays the blame upon President Zelaya, who, without informing the American Government, put to death the two Americans who were found guilty of commanding rebels. President Zelaya endeavored to justify his action by saying that both were subject to the laws of Nicaragua, which authorize the shooting of any one commanding rebels. And furthermore that the attempt of Secretary Knox to secure the inviolability of Americans taking part in the revolution would result in constant revolutions headed by immune Americans. The present state of affairs in Nicaragua reveals many abuses that President Zelaya has subjected his people to, and indicates that there is constant revolution going on in the republic. Zelaya's people do not seem to be in sympathy with him, but rather with the revolutionists; and since the United States has checked his actions, many have lent a helping hand to cause his downfall.

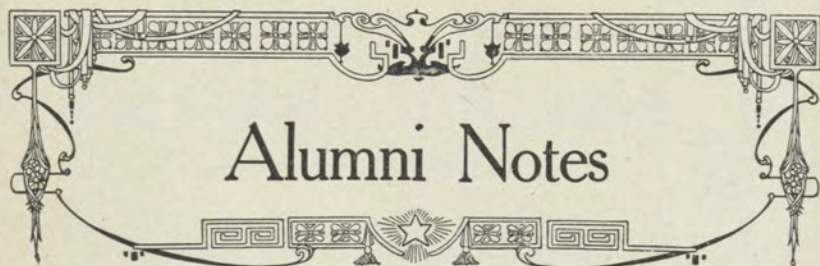
Seeing that the United States intends to exact justice in his case, Zelaya is preparing to give up his office to Señor Madriz, Nicaragua's representative in the Central American Peace Court, and is urging the revolutionists to accept him. The American nation is determined not to let Nicaragua's leader go unpunished if, after a careful investigation, Secretary Knox finds him to be guilty. In Congress, Senator Rayner and Representative Sulzer have introduced resolutions which will give President Taft full authority in dealing with the President of Nicaragua.

Catholics and Non-Catholic Universities There are still many Catholic parents who send their children to non-Catholic universities, apparently not realizing the danger to which the faith of their children is thus exposed. It is, however, a patent fact that many teachers of these universities profess no religion, and openly teach doctrines adverse to our faith.

A case of this kind came to light recently when Mr. Walter G. Smith, a well-known Catholic lawyer, resigned from the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, with which he was associated for a number of years, because he felt that he could not approve of the views on marriage and divorce held by Prof. J. P. Lichtenberger, a teacher at the Wharton School of the university.

The best and only safeguard for the faith of Catholic youth is for the parents to leave their children under Catholic influence during the whole period of their school formation. There are many Catholic colleges and universities to which Catholic parents can send their children, and which for thoroughness and progressiveness of methods compare favorably with the foremost non-Catholic institutions.

JOHN O'CONNELL, '10.



Brother Maximin Zehler



¶ We call the attention of the Old Boys to the picture of Brother Zehler published in this issue, reproduced from an oil portrait recently finished. The only material serviceable for the artist was a small group photo of 1871. In spite of the difficulties the artist had to contend with, the result achieved in the opinion of the Old Boys who have seen the photograph, is a grand success. ¶ The majority of the Old Boys recall Brother Zehler as he appeared in his last years. At the time the photo was taken in 1871, he was not of the sturdy build that the younger generation knew him to possess. ¶ We will be pleased to have the Old Boys express their views of this portrait of Brother Zehler. At the same time let them suggest something for the ceremony of the unveiling. One devoted Old Boy sent a substantial donation to help defray the cost of the portrait and the large gold frame encasing it. ¶ Upon the suggestion of another Old Boy "The Zehler Photo Committee" has decided to have a special print made and forwarded to the Old Boys whom we know to have been personally acquainted with Brother Zehler. No pains or money will be spared to make this print as faithful a reproduction as is possible to the printer's art. We trust we shall not overlook any loyal Old Boys. However, should any be forgotten, we would earnestly request him to pardon the oversight and call our attention to it.



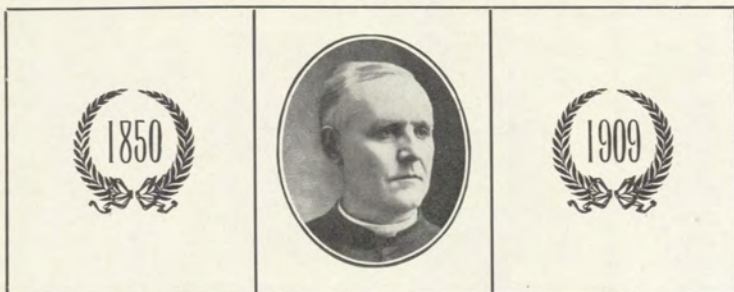
From a Photo of 1871

m. zehler.

Copy of the Portrait of Bro. M. Zehler



*In Your Charity
Pray for the Repose of the Soul of*



Reverend Dean Francis M. Quatman,

On November 15, 1909, Very Reverend Francis M. Quatman departed out of this life. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1874, and in April, 1875, he was appointed pastor of Holy Angels' Church, Sidney, Ohio. In 1895 he was made dean. The work accomplished by Father Quatman in Sidney was really monumental. He was a zealous friend of St. Mary's Institute, as is shown from the number of students that attended the college from the time that he took charge of Holy Angels' parish. On the day after his death a requiem mass was sung by the Reverend President of the Institute, and prayers offered by the student body for the repose of his soul.

R. J. P.

W. H. Dreier,

'53

We were pleased to receive information concerning one of the oldest of the Old Boys, W. H. Dreier, '53, then of Cincinnati, Ohio, now of Fort Wayne, Indiana. W. H. Dreier has made his mark in the world since he left St. Mary's, and is now the prominent druggist of Fort Wayne.

We are expecting a visit from Mr. Dreier, who, we know, will be able to tell us much of the old Stuart Mansion and the early time in general. We are informed that he did his very best to prevent the old mansion from being devoured by the flames in 1855, working at a hand pump on which the water froze as fast as it issued from the nozzle of the hose. Our readers must not infer from this that Mr. Dreier is *slow*, but rather that the pump was not of the latest make, or that the water was frozen before it entered the hose. It would be a great pleasure for us to meet Mr. Dreier at St. Mary's. We are confident that he could relate many incidents of interest to both young and old.

J. J. Freiburger,

'75

On January 1 and 2, we had the pleasure of entertaining J. J. Freiburger, '75, of Fort Wayne, his daughter Florence, and his brother, John Freiburger, of Sheldon, Ind. Mr. John Freiburger visited the College in 1872, and met Bro. Zehler at that time. The Freiburger boys are related to him, and are taking an active interest in the plans for the unveiling of the new portrait of Bro. Zehler. Many happy incidents of college life were recalled, old landmarks pointed out, and stories told. The Freiburger "Old Boys" seemed to feel young again as they looked over former haunts. The changes made during the years they were away from S. M. I. looked good to them. Joseph and his daughter Florence are both diligent readers of the EXPONENT, and together with John form a trio of the most loyal admirers of the work done at S. M. I. Call again, and bring along your friends.

Rev. F. Jós.**Kelly, '90**

FATHER KELLY, now located at Peoria, Illinois, spent the Christmas holidays with his relatives in Dayton. As is his usual good habit, he visited his Alma Mater, and passed several hours with the President and members of the Faculty. We are pleased to state that the zealous work done by Father Kelly as Assistant at the Cathedral is bearing great fruit among the younger generation of the parish. He is actively interested in the Parochial School, and sees to it personally that as many of his graduates as possible continue their education at Spalding Institute, a high school in charge of the Brothers of Mary.

C. W. King,

'79

We recently received information concerning C. W. King, then of Bellefontaine, Ohio, now of St. Louis. We are told that Mr. King would be able to get out a few issues of the EXPONENT by himself, for he has been a globe-trotter since the early

eighties, having seen all that is worth seeing on the five continents, as many islands, and then some more, as the editor of his home paper can testify. At the time we received this information, Mr. King was not well. We hope that he has completely recovered, and will favor us with some of the travel-narratives he supplied to his home paper.

The first question Mr. King asked of one of our best friends who called to see him was, "Where is Bro. Waldron?" He was delighted to learn that his good "old" teacher was the very one who had sent his visitor on the mission of charity, not knowing that Mr. King was one of his own scholars. Mr. King was also pleased to learn that good "old" Father Feith was still alive. We extend our best wishes to Mr. King for the New Year, and request of him to write to us, or better still, pay us a visit.

**Charles
Bancroft, '95**

Charles Bancroft, '95, known in Columbus, Ohio, as the *Bond Man*, remembered his Alma Mater on the occasion of the New Year by sending a number of his calendars. We thank you for the kind attention, and wish you a prosperous New Year. Tell the Columbus *Old Boys* that it is time for them to get busy and send in some news.

**Frank H.
Kemper, '08**

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of two beautiful calendars of Kemper Bros. Co., sent by FRANK H. KEMPER, '08. We hope to hear from you and from all the Chicago Alumni.

**Canadian
Bank**

Ralph L. Wellmer, '09, sent greetings from Canada. He is now in the service of the Traders' Bank of Canada; at Kincardine, Ontario. Ralph appreciates what was done for him during a short stay at S. M. I. Thanks for the calendar and good wishes.

**Holiday
Visitors**

One of the first to extend the season's greetings to the Faculty was WILLIAM F. KROEMER, '07, of Dayton, Ohio.

After leaving St. Mary's, he was admitted to the Rose Polytechnic School, of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is pursuing a course in chemical engineering. Charles Werst, '02, of Louisville, Kentucky, is also a student there.

GEORGE BRENNAN, '06, of Dayton, Ohio, visited Alma Mater during the Christmas festivities. George is also pursuing a course of electrical engineering at the O. S. U. He is a brother to Paul, now attending S. M. I.

St. Mary's is well represented at the Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Ellenora. Six hail from the Gem City alone, and one of their first visits at Christmas time is to the Institute. CHARLES ERTEL, '05, and MARTIN VARLEY, '06, are completing the last year of theology; WALTER MAKELY, '01, is now in

the second year, and WILLIAM O'CONNOR, '08, and Henry Stich, '07, are in their first year of theological study. Thanks for your visit and good wishes, and may the Spirit of wisdom and of piety conduct you to your desired goal.

A. Henry, '77 The Alumni Editor was pleased to make the acquaintance of Mr. A. Henry, of Jackson, Mich., who attended St. Mary's from '74 to '77. It was his first visit since he left the "little" place; so you may imagine the stories related of the days of yore. His son now attends Ann Arbor, where he became a close friend of REX EMERIK, '07. We are thankful to Mr. Henry for giving us news of Ed Morrissy, '73, then of Jackson, now at Houston, Texas; also of Fred Nadeau, Joseph Frank, and Will Hoffman, all of whom hail from Monroe, Mich., and who entered St. Mary's in 1873. Mr. Henry is engaged in railroad interests in Jackson. Thank you for your pleasant visit; come soon again and bring the other Old Boys.

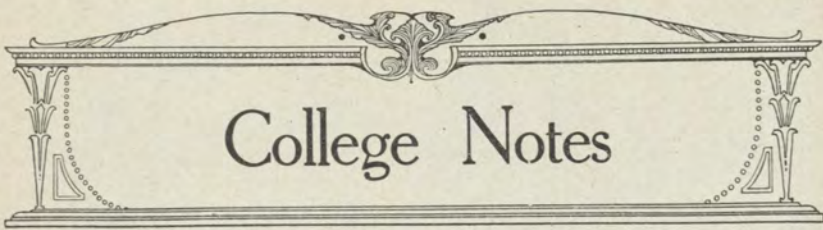
Do Likewise Frank Eiting, of Minster, Ohio, who was at the Institute from 1870-72, after the holidays sent his son Ben to attend S. M. I. He is a member of the Second Division of Resident Students. John C. Roth, of the John C. Roth Packing Company, Cincinnati, remembered S. M. I. gratefully by inducing his youthful nephew, Edward John, to establish himself at S. M. I. In consequence the Fourth Division of boarders has an additional voice to swell the chorus. Welcome, new lads. May other Old Boys send sons and nephews.

Belated Editor The Alumni Editor regrets exceedingly to have overlooked recording the visit of two other former students. JOHN A. STENGER, then of Wapakoneta, Ohio, now of Detroit, called early in the fall with his nephew, Mr. A. J. Brown, of Wapakoneta. The journey from that city to Dayton was made in auto style.

Herman Meiners, '95, of Cincinnati, called at the same period, and was especially pleased to meet Brother Joseph Walter. Herman is now in the Big Four office.

To one and all the Alumni Editor extends greetings for a prosperous, happy New Year.

May this New Year, with heavenly art,
 Repress the sufferer's restless sigh,
 And cheer the fevered, lonely heart,
 And waken hopes that never die.



College Notes

HIGHEST HONORS FOR DECEMBER.

Collegiate Department.

Senior Letters.....	Walter Roemer, 92; Francis Kelly, 89
Junior Letters.....	John Kelly, 88; Anthony Tague, 87
Sophomore Letters.....	Leo Schmitt, 91; Thomas Cobey, 84
Freshman Letters—B.A.....	Frank Mueller, 95; Eugene Gerlach, 87
Freshmen Letters—B.L.....	Alphonse Mahrt, 97; Charles Eberly, 89
Senior Science.....	Wilfried Walter, 84; Hans Amann, 83
Junior Science.....	William Seidensticker, 87; Francis Murphy, 77
Sophomore Science.....	Harry Ritter, 89; William Howe, 87

Business Department.

Business II.....	James Harrington, 96; Harry Friedrichs, 96
Business I.....	Lawrence Bucher, 97; Anthony Kemper, 93

High School Department.

Fourth Year.....	George Gonzalez, 93; Edwin Bradmiller, 92
Third Year.....	John Dillon, 98; Joseph Schlaudecker, 97
Second Year—A.....	Edward Purpus, 97; Herbert Hook, 94
Second Year—B.....	Robert Sherry, 98; Frank Thill, 97
First Year—A.....	Lawrence Speegle, 95; Albert Kuntz, 93
First Year—B.....	John Burbridge, 94; Joseph Windbiel, 94

Preparatory Department.

Eighth Grade—A.....	Holly Burch, 98; Walter Wintermeyer, 96
Eighth Grade—B.....	Joseph Weser, 92; John Toker, 91
Seventh Grade.....	Joseph Schaefer, 94; Leon Monning, 93
Sixth Grade.....	Paul Ohmer, 92; Ray Zwissler, 89; George Hochwalt, 89
Fifth Grade.....	Lawrence Seidl, 95; Arthur Bueker, 93

CHRONICLE.

HANS AMANN, '10.

Another year has passed and with it many joys and sorrows. The world, it seems, pauses for a moment, and men amidst its life and strife take time to glance back upon their achievements during the past year; and almost



The Three Kings



First Division Resident Students

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unconsciously there arise in the hearts of every one good resolutions for the coming year.

S. M. I. too can look back upon a prosperous year, for in the past twelve months there have taken place many gratifying events at St. Mary's, prominent among them the introduction of the selective system in the collegiate department, and the founding of the Zehler Library. Of what the new year holds in store for us we are yet unconscious.

The students have returned from their holiday vacation and have taken up their work with new energy, looking forward to the inevitable January examinations with dread, yet resolved to do their duty then and throughout the year.

Mayor On the 6th of December the mayor of the city, Hon. Edward E. Burkhart, honored us with his presence at the opening of the '09-'10 basket-ball season. Introduced to the spectators by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, President of St. Mary's, Mayor Burkhart addressed those present and took the opportunity to thank those connected with the Institute for what that community had done for the city. His honor then tossed the first ball.

Alumni At the Institute the Seniors have begun the annual contest for the Alumni Medal. This medal, of which the Alumni Association is the perpetual donor, is given to the student who excels in prose and in verse. Four competitions are held to decide the winner. The first of these took place on December 9, and consisted of a poem. On the following Thursday an essay was required.

George Kiernan The fourth of the interesting entertainments of the Knights of Columbus lecture course was enjoyed by a very large and much-pleased audience at St. Mary's Institute Hall on the evening of December 16, when Mr. George Kiernan presented David Warfield's great play, "The Music Master." The reading of this play, which abounds in beautiful dialogue, is rich in sentiment and pathos, and presents many humorous phases, was heard by Dayton people with unbounded appreciation. Mr. Kiernan is a reader of real worth. He aroused intense interest at the very start, and was capable of holding the same throughout the rendition. By his very clever presentation Mr. Kiernan made his hearers feel with the characters the sting of their trials and failures. Come again, Mr. Kiernan.

Awarding of Monograms After the second act of "The Yellow Robe," Joseph Mahoney, President of St. Mary's Athletic Association, congratulated the members of the association on the success of the football season. This was followed by a short report from the

Secretary, Marcellus Wagner, and the announcement that Herbert Ruhlman was chosen to lead the 1910 team to victory. The President of St. Mary's, Rev. O'Reilly, then spoke a few words and extended the holiday vacation one day longer. He was heartily applauded. The football favors were then awarded to the successful players of the gridiron.

Those honored with sweaters are: Ignatius Hart, Herbert Ruhlman, Paul Singer, Cornelius Quinlan.

Monograms were given to Leo Carolan, Anthony Kemper, August Janzen, Gerald Weisner, Edward Welch, Gerard Werder, John Drury, Thomas Kearns, Leo Schmitt.

Pennant Presentation The Association Football League of the Third Division had thrived for over two months, and a considerable number of games had been played. When the day of reckoning came, the "Victors" were found hugging first place. Thursday, the 16th, was set apart for "presentation day."

Accordingly, all assembled in the club-room at 2:00 P.M., and the program commenced. Musical selections and speeches were given, and then the victorious team marched around the room in triumph, with their captain, Martin Kuntz, at their head bearing the pennant. Then the pennant was put in its place amidst the cheering of all. Prizes were awarded after this, and then at 4:00 P.M. came the lunch. It is perhaps needless to record much regarding this part of the program. Suffice it to say that it was enjoyed very much, and this is putting it mildly.

JOSEPH SCHLAUDECKER, '15.

Mr. Henry W. Pleasant On Friday, December 10, Mr. Henry W. Pleasant, secretary to Postmaster Withoft, of Dayton, Ohio, gave a very interesting and instructive address before the Commercial Department, about our present Mailing System. After giving a short history of the system from colonial times to its present advanced stage, he described the different classes of mail, domestic and foreign. He then further explained the importance and advantages of "free delivery," "R. R." delivery, transportation by rail, assorting of mail, the difficulties of deciphering illegible addresses, "Dead Letter Office," etc. At the end of his remarks, scores of pertinent questions were put to him, and to the satisfaction of all present he cleared the misty notions of his questioners. The classes cherish feelings of gratitude towards Mr. Pleasant for having come to entertain them, and also for having shown them through the post-office on a previous occasion.

Bro. Thomas Bro. Thomas, a former professor of Hawaii, described to the department the dreadful plague of the islands, leprosy, and the heroism of the priests, brothers, and sisters who devote their lives for these poor unfortunate creatures.

**"The Yellow
Robe"**

The S. M. I. Dramatic Association, on Monday evening, December 20, staged "The Yellow Robe," a comedy full of genuine humor. It deals with a gentleman from the West who is anxious to get into New York society. One of his sons palms off a barber as a genuine Pundit from India and introduces him to his father. The latter believes he has now the chance of his life, and figures on using this Pundit as a drawing card to receptions, and thus getting into society. The Pundit teaches theosophy, and starts his Order of the Yellow Robe. Complications follow, and at last there appear four Pundits of the Yellow Robe.

Special costumes have been made for this play, which made it appear as a real seance of the cult of theosophy. New stage settings have been recently added by a local artist, and contributed much to the staging of the play.

A matinee was given for the school children of the city on Saturday, December 18.

"The Yellow Robe" was a brilliant success.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Ebenezer Packingham, from Kansas City.....	Wagner Mayer
Charles Packingham, football player, etc.....	Paul Nugent
Percy Packingham, poet.....	Clarence Braun
Jim Packingham, father's boy.....	Walter Blaire
A. Keene Shaver, a theosophic barber.....	Fred Grundtisch
Archibald Van Bibber, "one of the 400".....	William Roemer
Tom Valentine, not social but commercial.....	William Casey
Heine Dinkelspiel, Western by adoption.....	Albert Dorsten
Rev. James Tweedles, an African missionary.....	Lawrence Strattner
Bill Finnerty, "one of the finest".....	John Dillon

PROGRAM.

March—"The Home Coming".....	Paul
Overture—"To-night We Say Farewell".....	Schlepegrell

Act I—Sowing the Wind. Time: Morning.

Waltzes—"Home, Sweet Home.....	Ascher

Act II—Reaping the Whirlwind. Time: Some days later.

Awarding of Sweaters and Monograms to Members of Football Team.

Characteristic—"A Jolly Sleighride Party".....	Barnard

Synopsis: Trumpet call for gathering—rush for sleigh—sleigh bells—whip and shout—race over.

*"Merrily the bells are ringing as we speed along;
Jingle, jingle, all the day as we go speeding."*

Home again.

Act III—The Aftermath. Time: Evening.

March—"The Fighting Hope".....Maurice

Musical program rendered by the S. M. I. Student Orchestra.

MUSICAL NOTES.

HARRY RITTER, '12.

The S. M. I. and Student Orchestra combined played the following program introductory to the lecture by Mr. George Kiernan, on December 16:

"Coronation March" .....Meyerbeer
Waltzes from "A Waltz Dream".....Oscar Strauss
March—"The Little Toy Soldier".....arr. by Recker

On the 19th, at the matinee of "The Yellow Robe," several members of the Student Orchestra rendered some very interesting musical numbers:

Overture—"Martha" .....Flotow
Piano solo by Jos. Schlaudecker, '15.
"Petite Symphony," No. 3, Op. 109.....Dancla
Violin: Robert Schenk, '17, and Jos. Schlaudecker.
Piano: Bro. Louis Vogt.
Fantasie—"Ballet Scene," Op. 100.....De Beriot
Violin, Robert Schenk. Piano, Jos. Schlaudecker.
Trio—"Battle of the Waves".....John L. Hall
Cornet, Wm. Freund. Violin, Robert Schenk.
Piano, Jos. Schlaudecker.

The same evening, at 7:00 P.M., the Violin Class gave a little recital in the S. M. I. Music Hall. The program was as follows:

"Leola Waltz" (Krogmann).....Walter Wintermeyer
"The Lost Chord" (Sullivan).....Francis Steffen
"Air Varie," No. 1 (Dancla).....Elmer Hais
"Violin Concerto," No. 1 (Seitz).....Jos. Schlaudecker

Several scholars were unable to appear on account of sickness. The music rendered gave general satisfaction, and the hope was expressed that similar recitals would be of more frequent occurrence.

LITERARY NOTES.

**Addison's
Literary
Circle**

On Tuesday, December 14, the Addison Literary Circle held its regular monthly meeting. Much effort and interest had been taken by the students during the month; thus many good compositions were compiled in the "Spectator." Those worthy of mention are: "Diary of Two Bachelors," by Henry Walsh, and "A Christmas Dream," by William Roemer. Leo Fox, the new Joke editor, entertained the members by reading a large collection of original jokes. All readings were very much appreciated. A debate was next held. The participants were: V. Suttelle and R. O'Brien, affirmative, and E. Bradmiller and F. Sturm, negative. The subject, "Resolved, That the steamboat is of more value than the steam-engine," was well and fully discussed. The judges finally decided that the affirmative had the better of the argument. The meeting then adjourned.

ALBERT H. DORSTEN, '14.

**Dial
Reading
Circle**

The Dial Reading Circle of Second High B held its Christmas meeting on December 21. The program, serious on the whole, with an occasional sprinkling of humor, served to render the meeting both instructive and amusing. Special mention is to be awarded to Robert Sherry, Ralph Wirshing, and Frank Thill for their respective well-wrought essays on "The North Pole," "Halley's Comet," and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

George Kuntz and John Crowley stood affirmative to the question: "Resolved, that the representative team travels." Their clear-cut arguments combined with a determined delivery won to their side the decision of the judges. The question was creditably opposed by Carl Zimmerman and Leo Bergmann.

Rev. O'Reilly, President of St. Mary's, and Bro. Joseph Walter, kindly encouraged the work by their presence. They pronounced the meeting a decided success.

ROBERT SHERRY, '16.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THOMAS KEARNS, '13.

**Immaculate
Conception**

All the students looked forward with love and happiness to the approach of the great feast of the Immaculate Conception. To prepare themselves for it, they piously assisted at the triduum services held at 8:00 A.M., consisting of Holy Mass, an instruction on the Blessed Virgin, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On the 8th, all the students approached the Holy Table.

**Reception of
Sodalists**

On December 11, in presence of all the Sodalists, a number of students that had been candidates since several months were received into the Sodality. The ceremonies took place from 11:00 till 12:00 A.M. After a hymn to the Blessed Vir-

gin, a sermon was delivered by the President, Rev. O'Reilly, on the advantages accruing to a Sodalist. After the lengthy and impressive prayers of the reception, the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception was said in common, which was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Those who have desired to be the children of Mary in a special manner, and who by their exemplary conduct have been deemed worthy to be received as Sodalists of the Blessed Virgin, are the following:

Frank Mueller, Albert Hochwalt, James Hall, Edward Hall, Fred Sturm, Herbert Engel, Henry Walsh, Joseph Dick, Stephen Gulinski, Frank Farrell, Henry Farrell, Vincent Farrell, Leonard Heile, Harry Keagler, Herbert Klem, William Kuntz, Frederick Norckauer, Allen Ochs, Frank O'Neil, Edward Purpus, Frank Steffen, Walter Voss, Raymond Zwissler, John Weigand, Albert Burgmeier, Cyril Hochwalt, Edward Lechleitner, William Fries, Albert Kuntz, Harry Leyes, Richard Pflaum, George Ritter, John Burbridge, Leonard Swift, Alphonse Moeller, Harry Duffy.

Peter's

Pence

Owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that, on account of the departure of the students on their Christmas vacation, all the collections were not made, and not to any cooling of generosity on the part of the students, the donations for the support of the Holy Father amounted to only \$11.58 for the month of December. Eighth Grade A reached the praiseworthy average of twelve cents, and First High A of seven cents.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

The Chemical Department gratefully acknowledges the donation of an Automatic Water Still of the Rochlit-Sargent type, the gift of Mr. J. G. Braun, of Chicago. The generous donor has materially helped the legitimate ambitions of the Department by his timely donation.

MUSEUM

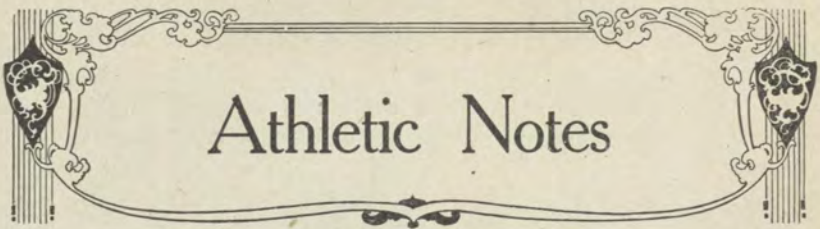
The curator most sincerely thanks the Reverend Provincial, Mother Alexandra, of the Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate, of Joliet, Ill., for the donation of a five-dollar gold coin of 1908.

(Concluded from page 13.)

himself as Mr. James Carter, brother of Mrs. Donovan. The happy trio then took Mr. Carter's carriage to the poorer section of the city, directed by little Bobby. The happy child was sent in first with his uncle to prepare the wife for meeting her husband—a husband whom she believed dead for the past five years.

And a happy meeting, indeed, it was. Long the wife lay in the arms of her husband, unable to speak for joy.

And a Merry, Merry Christmas did they have at the mansion of Mr. Carter and family. The main topic of the day was Pat's account of his rescue from the mine and his unceasing and untiring search for wife and child.



Athletic Notes

MARCELLUS WAGNER, '10, *Editor.*

Conferring of Monograms Between the second and third acts of "The Yellow Robe," produced at St. Mary's, Monday, December 20, the monograms were awarded to those members of the '09 football team who had excelled in the sport. The following were thus honored:

Capt. Leo Carolan, Ignatius Hart, Herbert Ruhlman, August Janszen, Anthony Kemper, Gerald Weisner, Cornelius Quinlan, Paul Singer, Leo Schmitt, Gerard Werder, Thomas Kearns, Edward Welch, John Drury.

Sweaters were awarded to the following, who have taken part in athletic contests at St. Mary's for two seasons: Herbert Ruhlman, Ignatius Hart, Paul Singer, Cornelius Quinlan.

Mr. Ruhlman, newly elected captain of the '10 football team, then spoke a few words on the great college sport, and expressed the wish that the next year's team would be a great success.

BASKET-BALL.

The Team The 1909-1910 season has begun under most favorable conditions. For six weeks ten clever athletes have been constantly working under the able direction of Father O'Malley. Hart at guard and Sutton at forward are the only men of last year's squad on the team, but the new material, Quinlan and Harrington, centers, Strattner and Schumacher, guards, and Slick, Griffin, Janszen, and Helfrich at the forward positions, present a team that will be hard to defeat. On Friday, December 3, the team met and elected Lawrence Strattner, of Dayton, to captain this year's team. We are all confident that Captain Strattner will be a success in leading his fellow-athletes on to victory.

Manager Vail announces that the Saints will enter the Gem City Championship Games this winter. All followers of the Red and Blue know that their favorites will hold their own against their opponents in these games. The following is a list of games which will be played the early part of the new year. It will be noted that the great Notre Dame University team will again appear on the S. M. I. court:

Jan. 14, 1910—Lebanon University, at St. Mary's.

Jan. 20, 1910—Turners, probably at Turner Hall, Dayton.

Jan. 26, 1910—Dayton Gym., probably at St. Mary's. Dayton.

Feb. 2, 1910—Notre Dame University, at St. Mary's.

Feb. 7, 1910—Capital University, at St. Mary's.

GAMES PLAYED.

St. Marys-40 vs Cedarville-30 The first game was on when Mayor Burkhart threw the first ball, after a neat speech of thanks to the faculty, who, he said, had supported him loyally at all times. He expressed the hope that the 1909-1910 season might be as successful as last season was. Quinlan started the game at center, Hart and Sutton at guard, Slick and Griffin at forward. The game waxed warm throughout, and the Cedarville lads worried the Saints not a little, especially in the earlier part of the game. It could be seen that the Collegians were a little excited, this being their first game. After their excitement wore off it was nip and tuck, with the Saints the favorites. The first half ended St. Mary's 19, Cedarville 13.

In the second half Janszen replaced Slick at forward, and Harrington went in Quinlan's place. This half was all St. Mary's, although it must be said the Cedarville men were always in the game. The game closed St. Mary's 40, Cedarville 30. All the Saints must be congratulated on their grand showing, and they bid fair to have a record wholly as gratifying as that of last year.

The evening was enlivened by some lively music rendered by St. Mary's Orchestra.

St. Mary's—40.

Cedarville—30.

Quinlan-Harrington	C.	Williamson
Griffin	L. F.	Palmer
Slick-Janszen	R. F.	Fields
Hart	L. G.	Dixon
Sutton	R. G.	McClellan

St. Mary's-32 vs Wittenberg U.-19 The second game on the Saints' schedule was a more difficult proposition than the first. Wittenberg has always turned out good teams, and this year's team is no exception. The game started fast and furious and was a pleasure to behold. In the first half Wittenberg was much the stronger and succeeded in scoring 10 points, while the Collegians could annex only 7.

The Saints were not discouraged and started in the second half with renewed vigor. Swift pass work and accurate basket-throwing characterized their style of play this half, and while Wittenberg was scoring 9 points, St. Mary's scored 25. The final score was St. Mary's 32, Wittenberg 19. Gross, one of the Saints' crack forwards last year, did some good work for

Wittenberg. As a whole, the St. Mary's team played good ball, and are certainly worthy of support.

St. Mary's—32.

Wittenberg—19.

Quinlan-Harrington	C.	Hanning-Wilson
Griffin	L. F.	Gross
Sutton	R. F.	Miller
Hart	L. G.	Sawyer
Strattner	R. G.	Dresher

SECOND DIVISION (RESIDENT STUDENTS).

Academy-23

vs

Stivers-16

The representative team received a severe test December 8, when they encountered the fast team of Stivers High, in the first game of the season. The first half ended 10-8 in favor of Stivers. In the second half the Academy used subs, who showed up so well that when the whistle blew, the score stood 23-16 in favor of the Juniors. Lineup:

Academy—23.

Stivers High—16.

Roemer-Senn	L. F.	Diehl
Dorsten-Mahoney	R. F.	Loges (Capt.)
Clerkin	C.	Sifford
Morin	L. G.	Ulen-Moehring
Klein (Capt.)	R. G.	Madden-Johnson

Academy-24

vs

All Stars-16

On Sunday, December 12, the Juniors met and defeated the All Stars, a team composed of Seniors. The game started at a fast pace, each team putting in their best efforts to win. The first half ended 12-11 in favor of the All Stars. A few changes in the line-up were made for the second half. The Juniors soon forged ahead and scored 13 points to their opponents 4. When the whistle blew, the score stood 24-16, and the Juniors had scored a glorious victory. The line-up was as follows:

Academy—24.

Seniors—16.

Dorsten	R. F.	Suttelle-McKearney
Mahoney-Senn	L. F.	Bicker
Senn-Clerkin	C.	Seidensticker-McKearney
Morin	R. G.	Schmitt
Klein (Capt.)	L. G.	Singer

League

All games that have been played so far were close, and the struggle for the rag will no doubt be an interesting one.

Class A:	W.	L.	Pct.
Leopards (Morin, Capt.)	3	0	1.000
Ravens (Dorsten, Capt.)	2	1	.667
Panthers (Roemer, Capt.)	1	2	.333
Tigers (Klein, Capt.)	1	2	.333
Vultures (Clerkin, Capt.)	0	2	.000

Class B:

Diamonds (Drury, Capt.)	2	0	1.000
Crystals (Howald, Capt.)	1	2	.333
Emeralds (Ryan, Capt.)	1	2	.333

ALBERT H. DORSTEN, '14.

THIRD DIVISION (RESIDENT STUDENTS).**Association****Football**

The football season of this year in the Third Division was a complete success. The Victors succeeded after a hard struggle in landing the pennant. This they effected by their wonderful team work and hard, steady playing. The total number of points made were: Victors, 328; Hustlers, 304; Leaders, 260. The standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Victors (M. Kuntz, Capt.)	21	13	.618
Hustlers (G. Gonzalez, Capt.)	16	18	.471
Leaders (C. Carrel, Capt.)	14	20	.412

Prizes were also awarded to the boys who made the most points: E. Gross, of the Hustlers, led with 116; M. Kuntz, 102; G. Gonzalez, 72; F. Farrell, 59; F. Feuerstein, 54; H. Hart, 46; H. Klem, 46; C. Carrel, 39; A. Kranz, 34; O. Neil, 31.

Basket**Ball**

A well-organized league in basket-ball has been formed in the Third Division. It is divided into Class A and Class B. All the boys take a great interest in basket-ball, and already every one is exerting every muscle to win the pennant. The standing:

Class A:	W.	L.	Pct.
Iroquois (Chief C. Braun)	3	1	.750
Apaches (Chief M. Kuntz)	3	1	.750

Comanches (Chief G. Gonzalez)	2	3	.400
Ottawas (Chief E. Gross)	1	4	.200

Class B:

Hurons (Chief L. Smith)	5	0	1.000
Pequots (Chief H. Wickham)	2	2	.500
Mohawks (Chief M. Kuntz)	2	3	.400
Shawnees (Chief E. Purpus)	1	3	.250

Besides the league, a first team and a second team have been organized. The different captains have already scheduled several games, and this season will be a hummer.

Blues-14   On December 16, immediately after the pennant presentation, the Blues, or representative team of the Third vs Division, defeated the Dayscholars in a swift game. **Day Students-8** Although the Dayscholars were larger and stronger than the Blues, the latter by their excellent passing and team work played rings around the former. The line-up:

Blues—M. Kuntz-O. Poland, r. g.; C. Carrel, l. g.; G. Gonzalez (Capt.)-O'Neil, c.; Brown, l. f.; E. Gross, r. f.

Dayscholars—Hochwalt, r. g.; O'Connell, l. g.; Sturm, c.; McBride, r. f.; Fleming, l. f.

GEORGE M. GONZALEZ, '14.

Japanese Scholarship Fund

List of Contributors, December, 1909.

Cash on hand for the Third Endowment Fund: \$82.55.

THE ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1909, PRESENTED BY JOHN MUNS, CHICAGO, ILL. (SECOND INSTALLMENT), \$30.

THE SACRED HEART SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1909, PRESENTED BY REV. A. FRISCHE, FINAL INSTALLMENT:

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Anna Osterkorn, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Resch, \$2; John P. Daleiden, \$10; a benefactor, N. R., \$5; a benefactor, A. R., \$5; a benefactor, R., \$3.50; a benefactor, R., \$1; a benefactor, F., \$2.

Dayton, O.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Moritz, \$2; Charles H. Hollencamp, \$5; O. Francis Miltner (and others), \$2.50.

St. Louis, Mo.—A benefactor, B., 50 cents; a friend, B., 50 cents.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Jos. J. Freiburger, \$2.

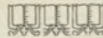
Grand Total Cash on Hand for the Third Endowment Fund: \$155.55.



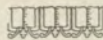
Exchanges



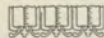
The "Holy Cross Purple" has at last arrived, brimful of good things and up to its high standard. In the November issue the Muse receives a good deal of attention. The poems are of intrinsic merit and range over a wide variety of subjects. The prose contributions balance the poetry effectively, and both combine harmoniously to make a magazine of choice reading. To give credit to one article, without detracting from the general excellence of the rest is no easy task. Perhaps it is a matter of individual taste, but we should say "The Gray Coat" deserves to be a headliner.



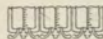
The December "Nazareth Chimes" brings to us an abundance of literary matter, mostly in the form of essays and short biographical sketches. The story entitled "A Silver-Lined Cloud" is out of the ordinary, considering the general trend of Yuletide stories.



With sincere pleasure we welcome the coming of a new friend to our exchange table. "Ariston," the literary organ of St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, Minn., commends itself by a generally wholesome appearance. The last page contains the only advertising matter, the balance being solid literary papers.

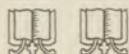


From a general survey of the "St. Joseph's Collegian" for December, we conclude that it is better than many and as good as the best. The opening sonnet is excellent and appropriate for the season. The prose and fiction articles are excellent. "The Battle of the Press" is an entirely new theme and deserving of mention for the way in which it is handled.

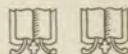


The "Pittsburgh College Bulletin" is unfailing in its visits. The December edition is up to the mark in every respect. But here permit us to make a suggestion. Would not a frontispiece and a few illustrations add considerably to the appearance and serve to relieve the unbroken succession of essays, etc.?

PAUL C. SINGER, '12.



BOOK REVIEWS



EXPOSITION DE LA MORALE CATHOLIQUE, Vol. VII., La Loi, by CANON JANVIER. Paris, P. Lethielleux. 1909. 451 pp., 4 fr.

THE SUNDAY EPISTLES, by DR. BENEDICT SAUTER, O. S. B., ABBOT OF EMAUS, PRAGUE. Edited by his monks, translated by J. F. Scholfield. St. Louis, B. Herder. 1909. 559 pp., \$4.50.

CHRISTUS, LUX MUNDI: DIE PARABELN DES HERRN IM EVANGELIUM exegetisch und praktisch erläutert von LEOPOLD FONCK, S. J. Third edition. New York, F. Pustet & Co. 1909. 925 pp., \$2.50.

For a number of years Canon Janvier preached the Lenten conferences and Paschal retreat at Notre Dame, Paris. The discourses are usually elaborate and learned; a tribute both to the prédicateur and to his intelligent listeners. During the Lent of 1909, Canon Janvier treated the subject of Law, the idea of law, the eternal law, human law, Jewish law, and Christian law. During the Paschal Retreat, he exposed the beneficent motive of the law, the repressive power of the law, duty of conscience towards the law, rights of conscience with regard to unjust law, the violation of the law and Christ's Passion, the law and Paschal Communion. Each of these conferences supplies abundant and serious matter for average discourses. The conferences themselves are characterized by eloquence, art, logic, beauty, and deep theological and philosophical truth. The analyses at the end of the volume convey the impression of a studiously prepared lecture or treatise. The appended bibliographies are evident proof of the wide reading connected with the preparation of such a series of conferences.

The other two volumes furnish practical material for the study of the Epistles and Gospels. "The Sunday Epistles" is complementary to the Sonntagsschule in which Abbot Sauter explained the Gospels of Sundays and festal days. The exposition takes the form of a dialogue between the "Master" and the "Scholar," who probably reads aloud to the Father Abbot afflicted with blindness. Of course there is no attempt at erudition or higher criticism; but the Abbot answers the inquiries of the novice who is striving after perfection. Hence the unction and simplicity of thought, and the clear vision of the aged Abbot, who comprehends and grasps more powerfully the more he is withdrawn from things of sight. References to points of the Benedictine rule do not make the book less interesting, nor is there any fault implied when we add that there is a monastic or cloistered undertone, and that the translation has nicely preserved the German peculiarity of thought. This new work of the "blind Master" will not only benefit the preacher for Sunday sermons, but will prove excellent spiritual reading, and for a private or public retreat. The absence of the Paschal and Pentecost Epistles may be accounted for by the fact that on those Sundays no instruction is given in the Benedictine novitiate. If we are permitted to express any preference, we should say that the developments of the Epistles for the third Sunday in Advent, for Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, Low Sunday, and Second Sunday after Easter appeal very strongly to us.

The first edition of Father Fonck's Parables appeared in 1902. The learned Jesuit was recently called to the Presidency of the Pontifical Biblical Institute. His studies in the Life of Christ are unexcelled. This third series studies "Die Reden des Herrn," and in a first volume, the parables. The book opens with a bibliographical index of seventeen pages, and this is followed by an introduction (Vorbemerkungen) of sixty-three pages, which is surely very erudite and

valuable, because here he discusses the form of the parable as it is exhibited by pagan as well as Scriptural authors, and notes the value of teaching by parables. He also distinguishes our Lord's purposes in the use of the same, and shows how their exposition is to be undertaken. In the detailed treatment of the parables, the book is divided into three parts according as they refer to the Kingdom of Heaven in its being, nature, and effects (seed, pearl, net, banquet, etc.); then as they refer to the members of the Kingdom and their duties (five talents, ten virgins, good and bad tree); lastly as they refer to Christ and the Father as the Head of the Kingdom and the relation of the members to the Head (Light, Vine, Shepherd). After the critical exposition follows the "Auslegung" of the parable and the lessons, and the study closes with points for meditation or monition purposes. References to subsidiary and collateral literature are very numerous. Father Fonck does not hesitate to depart now and then from the traditional explanation. He is a true critic, for he is able to systematize and to handle skillfully matters of scientific research. He deserves wider recognition than those much-lauded but superficial, one-sided critics, Haeckel and Strauss, whose productions are woefully characterized by lack of sincerity in point of fact and in method of treatment.

THOUGHTS FROM MODERN MARTYRS, edited and arranged by JAMES ANTHONY WALSH, M. AP. Boston, Catholic Foreign Mission Bureau. 112 pp., 50 cents.

THE YOUNG CONVERTS, or Memories of the Three Sisters, Debbie, Helen and Anna Barlow, by RT. REV. L. DE GOESBRIAND. New York, Christian Press Association Co. 304 pp., 75 cents.

These thoughts are culled from the correspondence of Just de Bretenières, Théophane Vénard, and Henry Dorie, who suffered martyrdom in Corea and China in the sixties. Their "pure souls are partially revealed in these sentences and references. Interior life, zeal for souls, the spirit of mortification are common to all three, for these virtues are characteristics of all genuine sanctity. It is well to meditate on these thoughts, for they will confirm our faith and widen our charity, and that at the sacrifice of our own comfort."

Both for those "of the fold" and for those not so fortunate, the second book makes charming and edifying reading. To the Catholic it shows the wonderful mercy of being born and raised in the true faith as compared to the trials of those not so favored. To the earnest, truth-seeking non-Catholic it must prove a stimulus and an encouragement in the search after truth and in the sacrifices that are often demanded in following one's convictions. Much in the volume is of the class which "the world's coarse thumb and finger cannot plumb," but that is not a drawback by any means.

THEOSOPHY AND CHRISTIANITY, by ERNEST R. HULL, S. J. London, Catholic Truth Society. 127 pp., 1 shilling.

India is the home of Theosophy, and the papers which compose this volume were first published in the Catholic Examiner of Bombay. In this interesting and serious study, Father Hull examines the ethical and dogmatic aspects of Theosophy. He reviews its precious dicta, namely, the "Divine in Man," the "Brotherhood of Man," "Freedom from Sectarianism," "Superiority to Ceremonial or Ritual Worship," "Freedom from Base Hope and Fear," "Superiority to Formulated Creeds," and shows how the Theosophist's ethical code is of Christian derivation. He then refutes the three dogmatic tenets, namely, the "oneness in essence of the Spirit in man with God, Reincarnation, and Karma or the law of justice," and presents the arguments of Catholic apologetics in skillful and telling fashion. The book is a precious epitome of the science of its corollaries.

HIPPOLYTE TAINÉ, ESSAI D'UNE BIOGRAPHIE INTELLECTUELLE, by A. LABORDE-MILAA. Paris, Perrin & Co. 1909. 223 pp., 3.50 fr.

It seems that the work of almost all geniuses is condemned to pass through some critical phase before acquiring permanent glory. Will Taine's work ever

arrive at an undisputed definitive glory? We doubt seriously. In any case, at the present day his work is severely criticised from a philosophic, historic, and artistic view-point. To reply to these criticisms, which he deems unjust, Mr. Laborde-Milaà wrote the present volume. He wishes not so much to defend all of Taine's ideas, as to show the perfect unity and the great value, both intellectual and moral, of Taine's work. He therefore endeavors to present to us the intellectual biography of the famous philosopher. He analyzes the intelligence of Taine, his method (which is not his), and its application in the historical, literary, esthetic, and sociological inquiries inaugurated by him, and finally gives us what he considers Taine's legacy. Did our author succeed in his enterprise? We find it impossible to share his admiration of certain ideas of Taine; but it were unjust on our part to refuse to recognize that he has rendered a great service both to Taine and to his critics.

LA MORALE ET LA LOI DE L'HISTOIRE (2 volumes), by REVEREND A. GRATRY. Paris, P. Téqui. 1909. 328 pp., 377 pp., 7.50 fr.

L'ART, LA RELIGION ET LA RENAISSANCE, by THE REVEREND J. C. BROUSSOLLE. Paris, P. Téqui. 1910. 491 pp., 5 fr.

The first work purports to introduce a new and very necessary science, the science of hope. This science is based on the fact that the history of humanity has its laws, or rather its law befitting man and befitting God. Now what is that law? It is the moral law which governs society as it governs the individual. "All the movements of history are the inevitable consequences of man's activity following or violating the law, and they are movements of life or death, of progress or decadence, depending upon the subjection to or the estrangement from the law."

It is from this point of view that the author investigates various social facts, such as spoilation, slavery, homicide, etc., and studies the conditions of progress, that is, the meaning and application of liberty, of justice, of law. Assuredly in these pages of the celebrated Oratorian, written before 1870, there are many utopian ideas and hopes belied by recent events. But they are also replete with prophetic views confirmed by history; and if some of the ideas have become antiquated, the main thesis of the work remains eternally young.

The second book comprises eight lessons. In the first he considers the relation between the religious art of the Italian Renaissance and apologetics. In the following he studies the artistic representations of our Lord, His Blessed Mother, the Apostles, then devotional paintings and popular art and the monographic themes referring to the primacy of the Pope and to the Holy Eucharist. Each series of representations is preceded by a short historical notice of the iconography in question and is illustrated by reproductions of the most important chef-d'œuvres. In the last lesson he gives a general appreciation of the art of the Renaissance; he discusses the question of the natural and supernatural in this art. Finally he frankly defends the Italian Renaissance, which is so contested. But if he studies it with sympathy, his sympathy does not prevent him from acknowledging certain imperfections. He is considerate and just.

MUSICOLOGY, by MAURICE S. LOGAN. New York, Hinds, Noble and Eldredge. 1909. 235 pp., \$1.25.

This book is a scientific presentation of a subject which to most people, even some of its ardent votaries, has no scientific aspect, but is an art pure and simple, as if an art worthy of the name could exist without a scientific basis. If the book served no better purpose than to bring out the idea of music as a science, and a beautiful as well as extremely complicated science at that, it would well merit more than passing attention. It is time for the public to wake to the fact that music is something more than a succession of more or less pleasing sounds—a pastime, a time-killing device, a more or less inconvenient nuisance, an occupation fit for those with minds too dull or lazy for serious work. It is time for all educators to realize what the foremost of them have admitted and

proclaimed all along, that the science of music takes rank with any study whatsoever as a mental discipline, just as the art of music ranks with the best in stimulating mental alertness and cultivating a refined taste. While not all can succeed in the art of music, there is no reason why they should not be conversant with the leading principles of the science. Mr. Logan's work furnishes a fine text for such study—the only one of its kind known to us so far.

LA BONTE, by REV. J. GUIBERT, S.S. Paris, Vve. Chas. Poussielgue. 1908. 194 pp., 1 franc.

LE CARACTERE, by the same. 255 pp., 1 franc.

LA PIETE, by the same. 1909. 388 pp., 1 fr. 50.

These are the three booklets from the tireless pen of the Sulpitian, Father Guibert. In the first book he tells us how kindness is better practiced than defined, how we love to see it in others, the happiness it gives to its votaries. He then shows how patient, benevolent, and amiable it is, and how each of the faculties has a share in the exercise of kindness. Lastly he exposes its counterfeit, flattery, indiscretion, and egoism.

In the second book, which has reached the nineteen thousand, he defines character to be the moral constitution and energy in man and shows the important rôle it plays in our lives. Rectitude of conscience, strength of will, goodness of heart, and dignity of bearing, these are traits of an ideal character. Our physical make-up, our education, and our will are the factors that shape our character. The various divisions of character are then explained. The practical results of character formation are self-knowledge, a well-regulated life, and perseverance in good.

La Piété is a booklet that appeals strongly to those striving after the spiritual life. There is much in Father Guibert's writings that recalls the gentle Father Faber. In this book the gifted Sulpitian studies the nature of piety, and tells us that it is a life, the life of God in man, the movement of a love that is devoted (*un mouvement d'amour dévoué*). The other two chapters deal with the fruits and the exercises of piety. We need men of character, men of virility, who are full of Christ's spirit, and that spirit is one of kindness for our fellows, of love for the Father or filial piety, of sincerity and purity. Father Guibert's three books are admirably suited to develop this spirit. It is our earnest wish that some one will soon offer in English dress the messages of love and peace, and piety which Father Guibert so eloquently delivers to his countrymen, especially to the youth of poor France.

LA PRESCIENCE DIVINE ET LA LIBERTE HUMAINE, by JULES SIMEON. Paris, Vve. Chas. Poussielgue. 1909. 200 pp., 1.75 fr.

Among the most serious obstacles, in the opinion of Jules Siméon, that some folks encounter in their crises of faith is the objection drawn from divine prescience; if God foresees all, there is no more liberty, and so there can be neither reward nor punishment. And why should God create so many souls whom He knows will be wretched for all eternity? In his little book, Mr. Siméon endeavors to answer such objections. Of course he does not introduce new arguments in the solution of these eternal problems, and at times his reasonings do not appear final and conclusive to us. Still we must bear in mind that he wrote not for theologians, but for young men.

COLLECTION SCIENCE ET RELIGION: Joubert, Pensées (535-36), St. Augustin, Les Confessions (549-50), with Introduction and Notes by Victor Guiraud. Paris, Bloud & Co., 7 Place St. Sulpice. 1910. 209, 222 pp., 1.20 fr. each.

LE BRAHMANISME, by L. DE LA VALLEE-POUSSIN. 1910. 126 pp., 1.20 fr.

PETAU (545), by REV. JULES MARTIN. Bloud & Co. 1910. 71 pp., 60 centimes.

This is the first time that we present to EXPONENT readers notices of the publications of Messrs. Bloud & Co., of Paris. The Science and Religion series is composed of small but excellent manuals that may be included under the general term of Apologetics. The *Pensées* of Joubert, like those of Pascal, were gleaned from his manuscripts by his devoted friends. Professor Guiraud largely followed the first selection made by Chateaubriand. The historical notice is very valuable. All those that love Joubert will appreciate this volume, which will give them a better knowledge of the exquisite moralist.

An interesting introduction and notes from translations of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries render the second volume particularly handy. The "Confessions" belongs to that department of apologetics which Paul Bourget calls experimental. Passages of mere historical interest and others have been suppressed. Still the Confessions appeal to our modern sensibility, for the unity of plan has not been mutilated.

Father Martin acquired fame for himself by his studies of Philo and of St. Augustine, and now he offers us a synthesis of the works of the great theologian, Pétau. The booklet will be appreciated by seminaries and lay apologists anxious to know how great theologians have studied the great problems of theology. Father Martin patiently waded through the tomes of the learned Jesuit, and arranged his results in perfect order. Even specialists will not disdain the brochure written in a spirit of scientific criticism and unswerving orthodoxy.

The distinguished professor of the University of Ghent condenses in brief volumes the result of his patient research. This study of Brahmanism is not a second-hand vulgarization. On every page the traces of his masterly hand are in evidence. Since nowadays the study of religions is so widespread, we must thank him for putting this volume at our disposal without sacrificing the exigencies of the most rigorous science.

PSYCHOLOGIE DES MYSTIQUES CHRETIENS. LES FAITS: LE POEME DA LA CONSCIENCE. DANTE ET LES MYSTIQUES, by JULES PACHEU. Paris, Perrin & Co. 1909. 399 pp., 4 fr.

L'INQUIETUDE RELIGIEUSE (deuxième series), by HENRI BREMOND. Paris, Perrin & Co. 1909. 392 pp., 3.50 fr.

The first book gives both less and more than the title seems to promise; less in this, because the real mystic phenomena of the soul are treated in a very small portion of the work; more, because the writer analyzes all the different stages of the union of the soul with God from the first moment of conversion to that of spiritual marriage. The present volume intends to offer merely an impartial exposition of facts. The discussion of psychological, physiological, and theological questions is reserved for further investigation. To make the first study more attractive, Mr. Pacheu considers it as a sort of interior poem, which enables him to reconstruct the great masters associated with the famous names of Alighieri and of Loyola.

Henri Bremond is not unknown to American scholars, owing to his studies on Newman. In this second series of *Inquietude Religieuse*, as in the first, he endeavors to study certain aspects of God's action in souls in reference to concrete cases. After the review of Pascal's conversion and his prayer, certain studies are grouped two and two, as is the case with the parallel lives of Plutarch. They are *Le Silence de Dieu: La Dêtesse de Lammenais*, *la Religion de George Eliot*; *Le Scrupule de St. Jerome*; *le Maître de Voltaire*, *les Lettres spirituelles du Père Didon*; *L'Evolution du Clergé anglican*; *L'Assimilation des principes catholiques, de la Foi au Doute*; *Mysticisme et Controverse: Huysmans et la baronne de Hendel-Mozetti*. The book closes with a sort of meditation on contemporary saints and is entitled, *La Légende d' argent*. M. Bremond is somewhat of a dilettant in literary as well as in religious critique. It is that which constitutes both the originality and the occasional inferiority of his productions.

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL, by JULES PAYOT, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1909. 424 pp., \$1.50.

The fact that this book has just gone through the thirtieth French edition is proof of its great popularity in France. The book is divided into two sections, one theoretical, the other practical. The first part opens with a discussion of the evils to be combated, the aim to pursue. The author then shows the role that Ideas and Emotional States play in the will, and explains how meditative reflection aids in educating the will. The first section closes with very sound reflection on the relation of athletic exercise upon mind labor; lastly the influence of bodily hygiene upon the will is considered. In the second part he enumerates and denounces such enemies as idleness, sentimentality, and social evils of various kinds. "Sophisms of the Indolent" is a very interesting chapter. Payot also finds occasion to discuss the joy of work, and finally shows how the examples of the "departed great" may inspire and influence the will. As far as it goes, the book is good, and we have no adverse criticism to report. Jules Payot is by no means a Catholic, still he seems to be familiar with and to agree with some of the counsels of St. Francis de Sales. But for us to whom Positivism or Stoicism is insufficient, there are also spiritual agencies that contribute their large share in the education of the will. For a time humanity gets away from the old truths, but these come back in other fashions. Physicians and pedagogues and determinists borrow from Christian authors and ignore Christianity at the same time. "Naturam expellat furca, tamen usque recurret."

THE ROMANCE OF THE SILVER SHOON, by DAVID BEARNE, S. J. New York, Benziger Brothers. 1909. 195 pp., 85 cents.

THE UNBIDDEN GUEST, by FRANCES COOK. Benziger Brothers. 1909. 255 pp., \$1.25.

PHILEAS FOX, ATTORNEY, by ANNA T. SADLIER. Ave Marie Press, Notre Dame, Ind. 1909. 349 pp., \$1.50.

The first is a beautiful Catholic tale of the so-called "Dark Ages," which the inspired writer in his own inimitable way illuminates in such bright colors that those days can in reality be called the brightest. It is the story of a charming youth of noble blood, imbued with the strong, earnest faith of his forefathers and seeing in earthly love nothing that can satisfy his soul, he resigns all to follow his Lord and Master. It depicts in beautiful language that men and nations can only become strong by exalting virtue, practicing virtue, and only such virtue as is inspired by a Faith divine. Simplicity of style, yet full of strong and tender sentiments, will endear the volume to young folks especially; even the aged and callous cannot peruse its pages without being reminded strongly of their once earnest faith, when at mother's knee they listened with rapt attention to her tales of long ago. What endears this volume to the student is the fact that it is historically correct, and hence highly recommended as a supplementary reading of Church History.

The second is the production of a writer whose refinement of thought and action is apparent on every page. The story is strong in plot, true to life and depicts a convent-bred girl, Eunice Gordon, beautiful and charming, possessing a will power bordering on the marvelous in her attempts to right inflicted wrongs, assisted no doubt by her earnest faith and the religious principles imbibed in her convent education, against which unprincipled would-be educators are constantly railing. Her father, Adam Gordon, an unscrupulous financier, well nigh sacrificed his child to his schemes of personal animosity. In some instances the writer describes the unnatural parent almost too strongly, seemingly intending to depict the havoc that avarice does to a human soul. The poverty, trials, sufferings, and the noble-minded course of action Eunice pursues, until her father is brought to his senses by God's avenging hand, and thereby makes atonement for the wrongs committed, makes the tale certainly a unique one, full of complications, yet inspiring and illustrating vividly the Catholic belief and necessity of saving a soul at any cost.

Phileas Fox, Attorney, is certainly one of the most interesting tales ever produced by the gifted writer, in which she shows power, grace, and distinction. From the moment that her hero with sunset hair is introduced, the interest

never wanes. She depicts most vividly the transition of the faded and dignified past into the hurry-scurry of the flippant present. Justice being the moving spring of both old and new methods, the author introduces characters unique, incidents galore, reaching climaxes most unexpectedly; withal the narrative is clear, simple, and delightful. The reader of this charming tale will lay the book aside regretting that it ever ended, yet he can scarcely help noticing that the heroine of the story is less in evidence than the lodging-house keeper, thought to be fair, the story lacks not interest at any time and is earnestly recommended to our Catholic youths and maidens who see only the sunny side of life until they are ushered into the mad whirl and shadows of the darker side.

GATEWAY SERIES. Selections by CHARLES TOWNSEND COPELAND and HENRY MILNER RIDEOUT. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, American Book Co. 1909. 311 pp.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, by WILLIAM J. LONG, PH.D. Boston, Ginn & Co. 1909. 582 pp., \$1.35.

MODERN ENGLISH, ITS GROWTH AND PRESENT USE, by GEORGE PHILIP KRAPP, PH.D. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909. 357 pp.

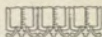
The latest volume of the Gateway Series contains selections from Byron, Wordsworth, Keats, and Browning. It is up to the usual high standard of the other volumes of this series. The Introductions are serious and the notes at the end of the book not over-plentiful.

We find much to commend in Long's *Literature*. The illuminated frontispiece is a fine illustration taken from a manuscript in the British Museum. The author limits himself to British literature. It is calculated to inspire a love for good literature rather than to develop critical skill. The author is generally impartial, though Lingard's and Manning's names are omitted, and Wilfrid Ward's studies on Newman are not mentioned in the bibliography relating to the Cardinal. When well studied, the book will really unfold, in the words of the sub-title, "The History and Significance of English Literature for the Life of the English-Speaking World." Long's *Literature* is a text-book at St. Mary's.

The purpose of Professor Krapp in his present work on *Growth and Usage* in Modern English is to offer in a rather popular but not unscholarly way his views on certain principles of development appearing in language. In his preface he insists on due respect to past literary use, but maintains that the final test of the goodness or badness of literary English "is to be found always in immediate and not in past use." After a short introduction the author takes up briefly the history of the English people, and the history of the English language. Then follow chapters on English Inflections, English Sounds, English Words, and English Grammar. To those whose minds have protested against the rigidity of some of our grammarians, the following citation will probably make strong appeal. We believe that it is as characteristic of the spirit of the work as any passage that might be cited:

"Another adverb which in origin is derived from an inflectional form, but which has become even more obscured than those cited, is the adverb *the* in such expressions as 'The more the merrier,' 'The sooner you do this, the better it will be for you.' The word *the* in the inflectional Old English period of the language was, in this construction, an instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun, . . . ; in meaning it was equivalent to a prepositional phrase 'by this,' or 'by that.' Our Modern English, 'The more the merrier,' might be paraphrased, therefore, as 'More by this, merrier by that,' in which of course 'by this' and 'by that' are adverbial phrases modifying the adjectives 'more' and 'merrier.' From this analysis it will be seen that the word *the* in such constructions as 'the more,' etc., since it has the function of an adverb, is to be treated as such, even though in form it seems very remote from everything that we connect with the idea of adverb. It is not possible to dismiss the construction, as is often done, merely as an 'idiom,' incapable of analysis. . . . Idioms of this sort are not found in the English language. There are many

constructions which it is difficult to account for on the basis of the traditional, theoretical systems of grammar, but there are no constructions which cannot be accounted for on the grounds of logical development."



Books Received

BENZIGER BROTHERS, New York:

Seven Little Marshalls. By Mary F. Nixon-Roulet. 1909. 174 pp., 45 cents. *So As by Fire.* By Jean Connor. 1909. 299 pp., \$1.25.

B. HERDER, St. Louis, Mo.:

Trammelings and Other Stories. By Georgina Pel Curtis. 1909. 580 pp., \$1.50. *The Chorister's Christmas Eve.* By Michael Earls, S. J. 1909. 62 pp., 25 cents.

BLOU & CIE., Paris, France:

Volumes 535-553 of the collection *Science et Religion*: *Petite Histoire de l'Eglise au XIX. Siècle (538-539)*, by Pierre Lorette; *Introduction à l'Etude des Maladies Mentales (541-542)*, by Dr. H. Schloess; both 1.20 fr. *Les Arguments de l'Athéisme (537)*, by J. L. de la Pasquerie; *Les Travaux des Femmes à domicile (540)*, by the Count d'Haussonville; *Joseph de Maistre, Blanc de St. Bonnet, Lacordaire, Gratry, Caro (543)*, by J. Barbey d'Aureville; *Morale Scientifique et Morale Evangélique devant la Sociologie (544)*, by Dr. Grasset; *La Survivance de l'Ame chez les Peuples non civilisés (546)*, by A. Bros; *La Représentation de la Madone à travers les AAes (547)*, by J. H. M. Clement; *Les Syndicats professionnels féminins (548)*, by Ludovic de Contenson; *Catholiques et Socialistes (551)*, by Etienne Lamy; 60 centimes per volume.

FR. PUSTET & CO., New York:

Learning the Office. By Rev. John T. Hedrick, S. J. 1910. 93 pp., 35 cents. *Officium et Missa pro Defunctis.* 1909. 95 pp. This book is up to the standard of excellence that has made Pustet & Co. famous as publishers of liturgical books, and that is high praise.

P. TEQUI, Paris, France:

Le Pain des Petits (2 vols.). By Rev. E. Duplessy. 4 fr. *Sainte Bathilde, Reine des Francs.* By Dom M. J. Couturier, O. S. B. 3.50 fr. *Vie de Ste. Marthe.* By the Countess St. Bris. 2 fr.

LONDON CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY:

Penny Pamphlets: *Buddhism*, by L. de la Vallée Poussin; *Presbyterianism*, by Rev. M. Power, S. J.; *Lutheranism*, by Rev. J. Bourg, S. J.; *The Religion of the Great Kings*, by Rt. Rev. L. C. Casartelli; *Titus Oates' Test*, by Rev. H. Thurston, S. J.; *The Martyr-Monk of Manchester*, by Dom Bede Camm, O. S. B.; *Catholics and the Press, A School for Slander*, by James Britten; *Confessions of an Unwilling Sceptic*, by Wm. Matthews; *Catholic and Roman*, by J. F. Scholfield.

A. C. MCCLURG & CO., Chicago:

Cyrus Hall McCormick. By Herbert N. Casson. 1909. 264 pp.

CH. POUSSIELGUE, Paris, France:

L'Eglise de France sous la Troisième République. By E. Lecanuet. 5 fr.

Concluded from page 6.

of delirium. The Duke, however, beckoned him to approach nearer to his bed, and having slightly raised himself, he put his arm about Father Edmund and whispered into his ear: "You are my nephew. My ambition induced me to abandon you to the care of the poor peasantry. Forgive me my crime! Say you—forgive—me!" The death of the Duke extricated Father Edmund from his cold embrace; and without hesitating, he pressed his lips to the marble brow of his uncle.