

3-1-1912

The Exponent, March 1912

St. Mary's Institute

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ecommons.udayton.edu/exponent>

Recommended Citation

St. Mary's Institute, "The Exponent, March 1912" (1912). *The Exponent*. 95.
<https://ecommons.udayton.edu/exponent/95>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Produced Media at eCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Exponent by an authorized administrator of eCommons. For more information, please contact mschlangen1@udayton.edu, ecommons@udayton.edu.



THE EXPONENT

Published Monthly in the Interests of the Students of
St. Mary's Institute.

Entered May 14, 1903, at Dayton, Ohio, as second-class matter under
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Oration)	<i>Theodore Reiser</i> , '14	89
PRESENT DAY OPPORTUNITIES (Essay) {	<i>Alphonse Mahrt</i> , '12	94
	<i>Robert Gray</i> , '14	95
PUBLIC AGITATION (Oration)	<i>Leo M. Walsh</i> , '13	98
WINTER THOUGHTS (Poem)	<i>George Donovan</i> , '17	101
FAMOUS SIEGES (Essay)	<i>Joseph Graham</i> , '13	102
ECCE HOMO (Sonnet)	<i>Francis M. Mueller</i> , '12	106
LIFE (Poem)	<i>Robert Gray</i> , '14	107
AMERICA AND THE INVASION OF RUSSIA (Essay)		
	<i>Ralph J. Wirshing</i> , '16	108
HAPPINESS (Essay)	<i>John Dillon</i> , '12	111
EDITORIALS		113
ALUMNI NOTES		118
COLLEGE NOTES		121
ATHLETICS		126
BOOK REVIEWS		135

ILLUSTRATIONS

CALVARY—*Frontispiece.*

ST. JOSEPH.

BENEATH THE CROSS.

Subscriptions. .... One Dollar Yearly in Advance
Single Copies..... Ten Cents

Address all communications to

THE EXPONENT, ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE, DAYTON, OHIO



"And He was wounded for our iniquities and bruised for our sins."

The
S. M. J. Exponent

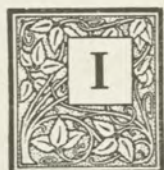
Vol. X

MARCH, 1912

No. 3

Theodore Roosevelt

THEODORE REISER, '14.



I F I would formally announce the subject of my address as "Theodore Roosevelt," I could readily imagine that the importuneness of my selection would be vividly apparent to you all. For, although none of you would deny the national attention being thrust upon our ex-President today, you would without doubt be at odds as to how well he deserves such publicity. You all recognize his bearing on the next Republican convention, but some of you attribute his influence to good, others to evil.

First, I may mention *you*, to whose unceasing, spirited efforts the cry for "Roosevelt, Roosevelt" is becoming a thunder through the breadth of our nation. Then, those of you whose conservative instincts constrain you to enlist under the banner of our now officiating executive can see nothing in supporting Roosevelt but malice on the part of enemies to bring discord into the Republican ranks. And *you*, whose progressive enthusiasm has pulled into the LaFollette boom, believe naught but retrogression would result from the application of Roosevelt's methods of regulating trusts and the judiciary. And, not to omit a most aggressive remainder—you Democrats, are surely enjoying yourselves, as the audience, cynically surveying the drama on the stage

—that is, provided you have not troubles of your own, in choosing between Harmon and Wilson and Clark, and your old war horse, Bryan.

But here I want to make my purpose clear. It is not Roosevelt as a fit, logical or illogical candidate for 1912 that I shall espouse; it is the Roosevelt as he has been in the past—a most formidable statesman you all will agree—the Roosevelt as the accurate, universal-minded, that the historian will inscribe in his summary of American development.

So I feel that thus limiting my theme I can proceed with a pardonable inquiry into the elements of character, of ability, of ideals that have lent their force to make Roosevelt so imposing to us all; and on this no one would be adverse to a little, innocent didacticism which must always accompany even the most incapable speaker's resumé of greatness.

In reading through the copious lectures in which Mr. Roosevelt has embodied his ideals of American citizenship I was impressed with the personality, the living power of the style of his essays which quivered nervously throughout, and occasionally broke the conventions of art in its intense fervor. I could not help reflecting "this is an autobiography, for the writer seems to be uttering his very soul!"

Those pages did me much good, for while I was reading a philosophy how to be a force in this, our prosperous civilization, it seemed also that I, as a confidential friend, was being told the secrets of one who was all he would teach others to be. In these sermons he grew rapturous over the modern representative American, over the clean-cut, honest, fearless, daring epoch-maker, and would we deny him the privilege of being either? No! for those very qualities have exalted him to the lofty estimation of his friends and foes alike. He is the typical, tumultuous Yankee, whose pride is in achievement, and not in fine phrases. He is one of us, we dare boast, of you and me, of the whole race, but only more so, for he has most fully eradicated from his nature those foreign blemishes of timidity and doubt that held some of us down. He is in actuality what we are in our Americanized dreams, but which we fail to attain in practical pursuits. The man whose life might mirror the vitality of a growing, exuberant people, exultant in self-confidence, whose daily work might reflect the joys, the strength, the universality of our era, as vividly as Benjamin Franklin exemplified the pioneer aggressiveness of the eighteenth century—such, each individual one of us longs and fails to be, but such in reality and achievement is Theodore Roosevelt.

What I have thus far striven to make clear is the remarkable resemblance that Mr. Roosevelt bears toward his age. Posterity, in reviewing our accomplishments of today, might as well pick up his biography, instead of a voluminous history of our nation, and come across the keynote of its progress. This is no exaggeration, I assure you; our own historians are doing it. When they attempt to fathom the real significance of our prosperity, they invariably converge at a discussion of him. For the vital spirit that breathes through our land, west, east, north, south, he likewise betrays, with the spirit of courage and grit and stick-to-itiveness. Mr. Roosevelt is a fighter, every inch of him, a conqueror at New York, at Washington, as well as at San Juan hill—an intrepid doer of things. Such bold forwardness I believe to be his chief asset. But without other salient virtues he could not stand today a model for us to emulate. He is more than a fighter, he is a gentleman. And by “gentleman” I do not here refer to one whose polish of manners serves as a gloss for a hypocrite’s heart or a sullied character; but by this term I mean one whose every move is but an endeavor to approach some lofty, cherished ideals.

No one will deny that Mr. Roosevelt has for upward of thirty years been in the public eye as the ideal exponent of interest in humanity and love for justice. All through his varied career he championed the cause of right and of the oppressed, and hurled defiance at Mammon and his innumerable host. While yet a youth in years he steered the Republican minority in the New York legislature against the intrenched Tammany Hall machine and harassed its security. Later, as police commissioner of New York City, he began an innovation in cleansing the slums of the metropolis and the dens of crime. Do we not remember, when as a fitting reward for his services in the Spanish War, the people of New York State presented him with the governorship, how he uncovered scandal after scandal and prosecuted the guilty; how he put the affairs of the Erie Canal on a sound, unpolluted basis? Very fresh in our memories, indeed, is the conspiracy of the leaders in his party, who reluctantly beholding his star arising, plotted to relegate him to obscurity, by reserving the blighting vice presidency for him. But as Fate decreed he became, through an unfortunate accident, the executive of these states, and as such brought terror to the corrupted magnates and lords of gold, and at the same time drew solace and thanks from the victimized public, now awakened from its lethargy. How well he served is testified by the appellations affectionately given

him by all, such as to make his very name inseparable from them. His "big stick" and his "tantalizing teeth" are as much part of him as his name Theodore. Such humorous slang affection of millions often better eulogizes him than an academic dissertation or a flowery oration.

Such common esteem vividly lights up another quality of his which I would emphasize—that is, his democratic spirit. "The people, the people"—those are the vital phrases which he unceasingly repeats by word and act. His entire career has been one of popular welfare and trust, of service to the bootblack on the Bowery, as well as the Fifth Avenue palace-dweller, of the western immigrant or the Alabama factory child. His name might be cheered by the untutored in the Ghetto as well as by the European, cultured in their literary circles. In short, he is the man of the hour, for all classes, for all creeds.

In this connection it might be said that he seems to be everywhere at all times. Papers of religious, social or political creeds join in praising him, or if they fear him on account of their personal interests, they may band together in hatred, but whether united in love or hatred, all pay tribute to the magic and greatness of his personality.

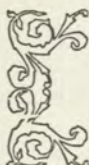
Who does not know that Roosevelt's universality is unprecedented? Court circles of European, even of Asiatic powers, discourse familiarly upon his policies and opinions. Neither Germany nor England has forgotten his visit to them several years ago, for did he not agitate the whole political world by his criticism upon their methods of conducting affairs in Africa? Did not his one lecture in the British Isles precipitate a wholesale investigation into the crying evils of African misrule? Yes, even the Czar at St. Petersburg and the Emperor at Tokyo bowed beneath the weight of his statesmanship. It was he who reconciled these hostile potentates and brought to a close a carnage which threatened to decimate two empires. With truth is it said that in this one act he has done more for peace than Mr. Carnegie, who has expended fortunes in its behalf, for in so acting Mr. Roosevelt has shown himself the true democrat he is, for liberty and peace must ever accompany and reinforce each other.

It was just such a motive for freedom that inspired Washington and Lincoln to do immortal deeds. But Mr. Roosevelt has not appeared so opportunely as his two forerunners. Not that there was lack of corruption or tyranny to combat, for he retired from office with greed in full sway. But, whereas the others stepped into fame at crises, at periods of martial law, when the executive's word could discard any

constitution, Mr. Roosevelt has striven, partly in vain, for authority to disrupt the contaminating agencies. Lincoln freed the slaves in direct violation of our government documents, and thereby made history, but our more recent statesman could only appeal without avail to Congress for help to rid this country of the monster, graft.

Therefore, it is that Mr. Roosevelt will not compare with his two predecessors. The elements of greatness in the man are there, but the great time was lacking. But still, although he could not remake his time, he did do the next best thing—he represented fully its better tendencies and flashed its virtues before the public in his own aspirations. He was a true democrat in his outlook for the race; he bade himself follow the noblest impulses given to man to conceive. He accepted the goodness of the age, and strove to blot out the blemishes. As a potent organ-voice, he uttered the great principles and precepts, on which alone our republic stands firm. He never hesitated to act; his mind saw what was right and best to do, and he acted quickly and wisely. I believe that after the present administration of procrastinating methods on the part of our good-natured executive, that a return of Theodore Roosevelt to the helm of state would be to return to a term of activity and righteousness in which the masses and the classes would be brought to a better understanding of their rights and a clear, comprehensive knowledge of their duties. Let us fear not the rule of "Teddy" as a dictator, but welcome in this age of hunger and crime the return of the "Big Stick."





Present Day Opportunities

ALPHONSE MAHRT, '12.



IN my recent travels I happened upon a crowd of young men in one of the seven large cities, congregated in front of a small pool-room. All seemed to bear the look of inquiry as to where would be the source of their next "two-bits." Being by nature inquisitive, I stopped a minute to converse with these "bums." Asking them why they were not engaged in some fruitful and yielding labor, they gave me the reply, "Nothin' doin'." Disgusted, I saw immediately why there was nothing doing. Their language, dress and natural make-up betokened lazy and slovenous characters. These young men, even when boys, had acquired and cultivated this habit. Having their case in view, I leisurely betook my steps towards my present abode, revolving the following in my mind.

Many, indeed, are the opportunities waiting to an open-hearted, ambitious, and virtuous young man, opportunities in almost every profession and occupation. What position is not open to a man more capable and better adapted than the one now holding that office? What conscientious employer will not take into his employ a willing and truthful young man? The cry of the world today is for men of this type. Ask any contractor or builder if he will take it upon himself to construct a large building. What will be his answer? "Can't do it; have not enough men." Then can a crowd of young men answer in unison, "Nothin' doin'?" Why is there nothing doing? Is it because the world is getting to be dead—that is, no work to be done? No, it is because not enough young men, strong, hearty young men are coming into their manhood.

How many have lost their desire to become proficient in the profession of a chemist through negligence in applying themselves, yet every manufacturer clamors for one, earning his salary nine and ten times, by the saving expenditure concerned in his work.

Railroads are being constructed; yet where are the men who are going to manage the "palace of the rails?" The West is becoming more and more civilized; farms are open to any willing laborers; rich land that yields its worth over and over, are all to be acquired by him who knows how to enjoy and successfully pass through this life. As the West is becoming more and more densely populated, do not these inhabitants require the learning of those who can aid in saving lives? Yes, indeed, a good doctor is one of the most important and the busiest of men in that section of our country. And, yet, how many students, that is, students who consider their college life other than a four years' loaf, are now engaged in the acquiring of this profession?

As the world is becoming steeped into crime every day, even every hour, more and more, are not good, sharp-witted men required to fathom some of these mysteries? Is there not more room for another Burns? And when the offenders are found out, are not good, honest and truthful men needed to clear the innocent of false accusations? Yes; a lawyer, one who is thoroughly acquainted with his business is clamored for every day of the year.

In the large manufacturing establishments, even the learning of trades is provided for any eager and industrious boy. To become a toolmaker, a cabinetmaker, or to be concerned in any like occupation, nerve, grit and brains are required.

Having all this in mind, can anyone truthfully say there is "nothin' doin'?" Can any young man honestly and openly claim that there is nothing in this world for him to do? No; every one of us is put on this earth to accomplish something; consequently, let every one strive and endeavor to have some particular occupation of his own.

ROBERT GRAY, '14.



FOR centuries the world has been progressing, and today modern invention, together with the educational advantages and commercial activities of the times, has given to the present generation opportunities which their forefathers never even thought of. When the American republic was founded, do you suppose those grand old patriots ever thought their country would occupy so prominent a place among the nations of the earth in the opportunities which today it

holds out to all? For to everyone who has a little "push" and some good common sense the chances for success today are almost unlimited.

We can see the truth of this statement if we examine the modern commercial life. To the man who can "make good" and who consistently pushes his own fortune and fights his own battles, business holds forth a grand future. To the slothful, however, few opportunities suggest themselves, which is not to be wondered at, for it is ever "the early bird that catches the worm," and it is always the hustler who wins in our present-day method of doing business. Of course, if one does not grasp an opportunity, and simply continues to plod along, he will never get ahead, for such a person is in a rut and the only difference between a rut and a grave is in length and depth. There are dead ones in both places.

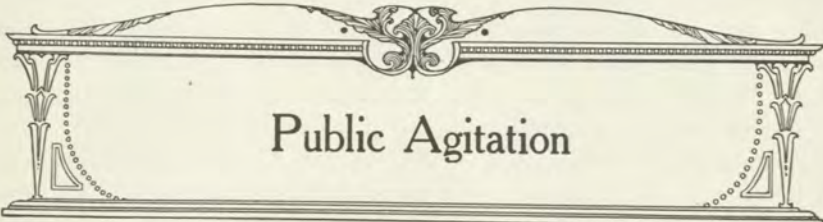
It requires only ordinary powers of observation to see that the educated man, the man who is specially trained—in short, the man who knows "something about everything and everything about something," is the one who advances most rapidly. But show me the nation that offers to its citizens better educational advantages than the United States of America. We have both in city and country an excellent system of parochial and public schools, where the humblest in the land have the same chances to learn as the child of the millionaire. In every city that can boast at least a thousand inhabitants, and even in smaller towns, we have libraries which contain the best classics of all ages, as well as the standard volumes of modern times, for the advancement and accommodation of all. Then for higher education we have our colleges and universities, which send out year after year young men better trained by their course of study to cope with the intricate problems of life. In America we cannot complain that we never had a chance, at least along educational lines, for the country does all in its power to promote the fortunes of its children.

For physical development we have our city parks and our private gymnasiums, where the cost is minimum for the benefit derived. The old Latin proverb says, "*Mens sana in corpore sano*," and if there is any truth in the saying, I do not see why our American youths of today should not be intellectual giants with the advantages which they possess to develop their bodies.

You often hear it remarked that opportunity knocks but once at every door. That might have been true when it was first proposed, but in the light of our present-day advantages it does not "hold water."

One mistake, one opportunity missed, will not wreck an entire life, at least not in the modern world. Of course, if we are listless and lazy and let opportunity after opportunity slip by, we will never reach the goal. It is like making the same mistake over and over, never learning by experience, no matter how costly that experience is. One thing, however, we must remember, and that is never to be discouraged. When we are angry and downcast and wearied by the struggle we are almost ready to give up, but let us be sure that the other fellow is not feeling worse. One more push may give us command of the situation. A single mistake can never block the road to success, for "Success does not consist in never making a mistake, but in never making the same one twice."





Public Agitation

LEO M. WALSH, '13.



FROM the plea of the aspiring politician to the complaints of the retired official, from the cry of the radical journalist to the fancies of the modern idealist, all things tend to verify the assertion, "We live in an age of agitation."

For many years our noisy rulers have incited the envy of America's sister nations. Poets have immortalized the deeds of our progenitors. Logicians have proven us the most blessed inhabitants of the most favorable times and circumstances, and artists have drawn the picture of our prosperity and abundance.

Since the surrender of Robert E. Lee, which ended the sanguinary strife of the civil war, the light of peace has continually shone on the peaceful government of the United Colonies. We still enjoy this splendor, but alas! how long will this blessing remain? Does not the near future bid fair to disturb our national peace?

The pessimist sees nothing but despair. He predicts the desolation of our republic, and he sees an end of our liberty through corrupt government and greedy capitalism. The optimist agrees that the public mind is disturbed, but claims that we are governed by a spirit of "progressiveness." He foresees trouble in the nation, but hopes that renewed splendor of peace will follow the approaching storm. It is the cautious citizen who condemns the present public agitation, and rightly so. A large number of the men who govern our country do not seem content in attending to the duties for which they were chosen, but they are wont to find fault with their fellowmen. If a man is found at fault he is publicly condemned and his accuser is lauded by the agitated public. This spirit has seized the public and the result demands consideration.

Last June the "peace-loving men" of the United States, and under the sanction and even encouragement of our government officials, gave

forth a public manifestation of our discontented emotions. On June 14, the day which annually wrenches tears from the saddened hearts of our Southern neighbors, many of our leading cities entertained demonstrations in honor of or at least in commemoration of the saddest, most pathetic and most disgraceful event that has blotted the annals of America's history, namely, the Civil War. Was this not a deliberate act of agitation? Should we parade the streets amid music and pomp, as it were, in celebrating a victory which bled the hearts and destroyed the homes of thousands of our fellow countrymen? Experience has repeatedly shown our Southern citizen not to be an emotionless man. Why do we tempt him? Why do we agitate? Should we not preserve that jewel, the peace of unity? What is more precious and what is more essential to our liberty?

This is but a single instance of the abominable spirit of the age. It does not come from the true and peace-loving citizen, but it originates in the hearts of the narrow-minded, ambitious, and rash officials—those men who buy their way into office with the money they never earned, and who utilize the people's interests to accomplish their own ambitions.

Another broad and truly serious situation is the agitated mind of the political world. The godless magnates of our immense and unlawful trusts have oppressed the working class, until in their senseless gropings that working class is following the red flag which even today is the most threatening evil that faces the welfare of the United States. This uneducated multitude of oppressed men knows not the treachery of its own leaders. Their mind is agitated to such an extent that they are wholly blind to the evils of their issue, but with a frenzied eagerness they flock to the standard which promises them relief from their troubled and agitated minds.

What of our riots? Is it not a lack of confidence in our judiciary which agitates our mobs and brings about this disgraceful violence? How of our suicides? Are all these modes of national disgrace the result of a "progressive" spirit? If so, where is the destiny of our progress? Can we truthfully deny that our minds are agitated? Is our peaceful government to be long envied if this spirit prevails? What immortal monument will such a spirit produce for our age, or what achievement will we be able to show in return for the times of "blessings and best advantages?" Still I repeat, we should not despair. The trouble lies with our "big men." What we need and what we must

have are *men*—broad-minded men, and especially must such be our rulers.

We do not stand in need of Karl Marx's *genius*. Our government is formed, our constitution is established, and has been done by men whose moral foundation still holds that constitutional structure far above that house of socialism, built on sand.

How, then, is this agitation spirit to be overcome? True, the situation is grave, but the outcome rests with us alone. We must do our duty. We must seek men, not friends or political bosses, to rule our country. These agitators may obtain a small amount of power at some future time, but what little we are forced to concede will suffice to strangle the crying agitators and oppressors who would disturb our national peace and who would jeopardize our precious liberty and our admirable republic.

All Americans are equal; all Americans have rights. Let not the bold letters of the excited editor guide you, but be an American. Know the men of your country and be conscientious in your choice of rulers for the land of Washington.



Winter Thoughts

George Donovan, '17

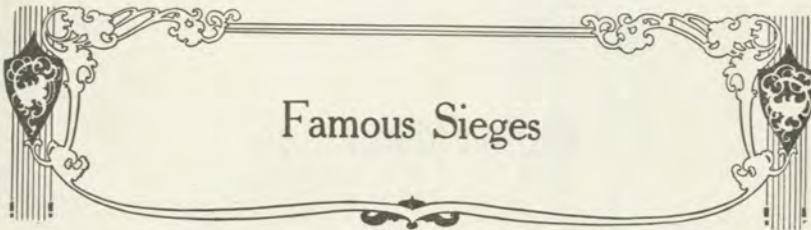
All Nature's clothed in sparkling white,
While hills and vales are still as night.
The pine alone stands decked in green
To tell of summer's verdant green.

The wind moans through the lofty trees,
But nought remains of summer breeze;
The plants lie sleeping in their bed,
Not one dares lift its flow'ry head.

No sun illumines in the sky
The dreary clouds a-drifting by,
The babbling brook and mountain stream
Lie silent now as if in dream.

In graveyard all is calm and still,
The home of sorrow dark and chill;
The marble tombs all scattered lie
Repeating nought but "you must die."

But Spring will come and from their bed
The dainty flowers shall lift their head;
So they who lie beneath the sod
Will, too, once rise to see their God.



Famous Sieges

JOSEPH GRAHAM, '13.

N looking over the pages of history, we find that it is only in modern times that anything more than a *story* of wars between nations is given for the reason that in the earlier ages war was continual. In the earlier ages the art of war was made a study, because people banding together for mutual protection from the robbers and brigands that surrounded them made every city a fortress. So it naturally followed that the defense of these strongholds was studied, because the taking of them meant their destruction and the leading of their inhabitants into slavery. The succeeding ages show a great development of this art from the crude methods of the siege of Troy to the modern means employed at that of Port Arthur. As football in the early days between two teams picked by a leader differs from the carefully chosen and scientifically trained teams of today, so, although the aim is the same, modern warfare differs from that of ancient times.

As an example of the very early sieges, let us take that of Babylon, which is the first worthy of mention. It was captured by King Minos thirteen hundred years before Christ, and more than two hundred years before the siege of Troy, as described by Homer. The city itself, which some centuries later when taken by Cyrus, was about as large as Philadelphia, surrounded by a double wall three hundred feet high and over eighty feet thick. This wall had one hundred gates, and two hundred and fifty towers guarding it. The besiegers sent against it built their camp out of range of the slingers in the city, and then proceeded to build a wall around their camp for protection. The next step was to build a cross wall or mound, rising gradually from their own camp to the height of that of the enemy. The building of this was naturally accompanied with great loss of life, but by frequent relays soon grew to the height of the enemy's wall. Then the besieged would bring beams of

wood, caldrons of boiling water, flaming pitch, and in fact anything heavy to throw down upon the army outside. If the besiegers were strong enough to take a portion of the wall, it was soon torn down. Then, as they would have what is called the inner line of defense, they would soon pour into the city through the breach, and after a hand-to-hand fight the city was usually taken. In many instances the battering ram and other later inventions were used for the destruction of the wall, but the above were ordinary methods of the ancient warriors.

In the next siege we shall see that even the little skill shown in the taking of Babylon was unknown to the early Greeks and Trojans. The siege of Troy, which has been made immortal by Homer and Vergil, took place nearly twelve centuries before the birth of Christ. There may have been more devices used in the attack and defense of the city than the poets wish to mention; or probably their audiences cared more for the accounts of the various heroes, Achilles, Agamemnon, Hector or Paris, than for that of the siege proper; but from their accounts no more science is shown in their methods of fighting than can be found in those of the American Indians when the white man first found them. The honors gained in battle were alike in both cases; the ancient warrior took the armor of his conquered foe, while the Indian scalped his victim. Those champions who gathered around Troy were far too numerous to be driven away from the city, and could have made use of many schemes for throwing down the wall if they had been as advanced in the art of besieging as their Eastern predecessors. Although Homer does tell us of the Greeks building a wall for their camp, he makes no mentions of their trying to erect this wall towards the city. In the twelfth book he tells us of Sarpedon leading an attack on this defense, and trying to fire the beams which supported it, while the Greeks hurled darts, arrows and stones down upon their heads. They finally made a break by the use of levers which pried the huge stones loose. Another line tells us they made use of ladders for scaling the wall. The Trojans were unsuccessful in this attack, and afterwards the Greeks advanced against the city. The soldiers united their shields over their heads for protection in this advance, and here we see, at least, a little method. The assault was repulsed, but this was attributed to the intervention of the gods. There is nothing really important from this to the capture of the city.

Some authorities are inclined to doubt the whole story of the wooden horse, saying that it is only a poetical way of saying that the

city was captured by treachery through some one opening the "Horse" gate. But it is probable a small body of men could be concealed in the hollow image of a great horse, and naturally they could overcome the small guard that would be left at the gates, since the Trojans supposed the Greeks had departed. Being taken, they could easily hold them till their comrades returned from the island of Tenedos, and once they entered the city in force the siege ended. In this brief account it will be seen that the fighting around Troy was crudeness itself. It is of little or no importance from a military point of view, and, except for the incident of the horse, if true, reflects no great credit on the Greeks. They certainly were as practical-minded people as any; their land was full of fortified plans; they were clever craftsmen, yet they did not seem to have brought into use the simple devices for taking cities used by the Egyptians and Babylonians centuries before.

Following Troy, the next siege we find worthy of mention is that of Babylon by the Persians under Cyrus, some five or six centuries later. Here we find a little more science used in the taking of cities and forts. While the account of the taking of Babylon is mixed with fables, we still find enough evidence to enable us to say it was taken by strategy. Still it is likely the plan of taking the city grew out of a motive of revenge, because as Cyrus was marching toward it one of his sacred white horses fell into a small river. He destroyed this stream by digging three hundred and sixty canals and thus draining it. After this act of revenge he proceeded to the city. The inhabitants looked upon his intended attack as a huge joke. They certainly had reasons to deride, when we consider the means employed in those times for taking cities. A mound would be built, or towers of wood erected to the line of the wall of the besieged city. This the defenders would try to destroy by undermining it or by fire. If the mound failed, a wall was built around the city, outside its own wall, and the inhabitants starved into subjection. Now, the walls of Babylon were three hundred feet high, and its granaries held supplies for the entire city for twenty years, so we see why they considered the task of Cyrus hopeless.

Cyrus wished the Babylonians to think he intended to starve them out, and built a wall around his camp, surrounded this with a huge ditch, and built high towers on the wall so as to pretend he was providing against sorties. This done, he rested, waiting for the Babylonians to lose interest in his operations. He seemed to be doing nothing, but one night, when the besieged were celebrating a great festival, he had

the river Euphrates connected with his long trench and soon lowered the river—which ran through the center of the city—so that a large force could be sent up its bed, under the wall, and into the city. While this was being done he ordered feigned attacks to be made at different places along the wall to distract the attention of the guards. His plan was successful; the people were feasting, their vigilance lax, and the city was taken before they could be gathered together. The fall of the haughty city can be attributed to the use which Cyrus made of the most valuable military machine in the world—a bright and ingenious brain. Xenophon tells us he also had catapults carried on camels, and we know mining was known, because it is mentioned in connection with the siege of Barca a year later.

Although there is an advance over the earlier ages, there was no real skill employed till after the "Peloponnesian War," which really began with the trouble over the city of Plataea, taken by the Spartans about one hundred years after Cyrus's exploit at Babylon. Jealousy between Greece and Sparta was the cause of this war. Plataea was the only Athenian ally in Beotia, and when called upon to surrender, refused. Besides this, its inhabitants put to death a party of Thebans who came to negotiate a treaty. To avenge this breach of truce the Thebans resolved to take the city. A large army was sent against it. Anticipating this attack, all except the fighting men, and women to bake bread for them, were sent to Athens. The besiegers encamping around the city built two walls sixteen feet apart to prevent the Plataeans from escaping and to cut them off from all aid from without. They next built a mound of trees, stone and earth up to the wall of the city. But to counteract this the Plataeans erected breastworks on their wall, and kept raising them as fast as the besiegers raised their mound. Besides these additional breastworks, the besieged undermined the mound and as fast as the Thebans built on top the bottom slid away. To overcome this destruction they threw interwoven branches into the mine. The Plataeans then ran their mine out farther, and thus kept delaying the attack and harassing their enemies. Continuing the assault the Thebans brought battering rams against the wall. Several of these machines were broken by heavy stones being thrown on them, or captured by catching them in a noose and drawing them over the wall. When a break was finally made in the wall, a second wall was built around this in the shape of a half-moon, so it was still impossible to enter the town. They now resorted to starving the city into surrendering, which it was

finally forced to do, but not before half of its defenders had escaped by a clever scheme. Thus ended the first really methodical siege. The struggle had lasted for two years, but it showed a decided advance over the aimless fighting around Troy. Before Plataea we find the first wall of "circumvallation," regular walls, towers and battlements. Then we find mining to destroy siege work, with the building of towers within to aid in destroying those without, and the making of a second wall to defend a break in the first.

Thus ends what we might call the first period in the learning of the art of warfare. It slowly emerged from the mere rush of an armed mob, into something methodical and more or less scientific. But leaving it in state, it is still far from the level to which it rose a few centuries later, and in its infancy as compared with modern warfare.

Ecce Homo

Francis M. Mueller, '12

Along the path to Calvary's holy mound
Veronica in bitter anguish stood
As Jesus laden with the Cross of wood
Passed by, His head with thorny briars crowned.
Her heart with woman's pity did abound;
Her veil she raised unto the Face of blood,
And lo! Christ's very likelihood
Impressed upon the cloth she found.

Engrave this image of thy suffering God,
O, Christian, lovingly upon thy heart,
For 'twill in life much consolation thee afford.
And when thou stoapest to the beckoning sod
Thy soul shall never fear that word "Depart,"
But taste it shall the gladness of the Lord.

Life

Edward R. Connelly, '12

This life is but a passing dream
Lit up by pleasure's fitful gleam.
Each joy is father to new pain
And swells but sorrow's endless train.

Yet in the sky of sorrow's gloom
One star-like joy seems to uploom,
Which sheds its cheerful, mellow light
Upon my heart in woeful night.

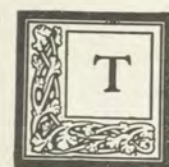
This cheering light that Heav'n doth send
Is nothing less than a true friend;
A friend who in life's thorny way
Is comfort, solace and a stay.

One spectre lone—the parting way—
Looms up to mar this joy one day,
Not time nor space shall from me part
The friend well-chosen of my heart.



America and the Invasion of Russia, 1812

RALPH J. WIRSHING, '16.



THE beginning of the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte may be dated from the day he crossed the Niemen river and began his memorable invasion of Russia. On that occasion Napoleon had under his command one of the grandest armies the world had ever seen, and with that army he intended to force the Emperor Alexander to come to terms and close his ports to the world. We remember how Napoleon in his invasion captured the city of Smolensk after a terrific attack; how he won the stubborn battle at Borodino, and how he entered Moscow, the second capital of Russia. We remember, too, how he was obliged to evacuate the city in a mighty big hurry and how he began his retreat—a retreat that soon turned into a disastrous route, for only one-fourth of his grand army was left when he got back to the Niemen. All these details are known to most of us; but that the invasion of America played quite a part in the invasion of Russia may be unknown to many. It will be my aim in the present paper to show the part played by America in that great affair.

We all know that England and France never were very good neighbors. Recall the terrible wars fought during the four centuries preceding the French Revolution; the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453), the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), the Seven Years' War (1755-1763). But never, perhaps, was the antagonism between these two nations more pronounced than during the years when Napoleon was Emperor. England was in every coalition formed against the Emperor, and in the treaties that were formed between Napoleon and the allies when they were beaten, England never figured. She simply could never come to terms with Napoleon. Her hatred of him amounted almost to frenzy. Napoleon, on the other hand, had a corresponding hatred of England, and the fact that he could not get hold of her (his

meditated invasion of England in 1805 having failed) only increased his hatred.

England had been in the coalition of 1805 which had ended so disastrously, the allies having been defeated at Ulm and Austerlitz. But even then England would not come to terms. The next year she formed her fourth coalition against Napoleon with Prussia as her chief ally. Napoleon had been planning an invasion of England at the time, but this coalition upset his plans. Upon hearing the news of Prussia's action, Napoleon hurriedly mobilized his troops, crossed the Rhine and made short work of the Prussians. He won the great battle of Jena (1805), and soon after entered Berlin, the capital of Prussia. Here he conceived the idea of striking a mortal blow at his hereditary foe, the English, by publishing his famous Berlin Decrees (1806). By these Decrees, Napoleon declared all Europe to be in a state of blockade against England.

The plan seemed easy of accomplishment. Denmark had become Napoleon's ally after the unprovoked bombardment of Copenhagen (1807). The remainder of the German coast bordering the Baltic was practically his through marriage ties and treaties; by the treaty on the Niemen river, whereby Napoleon and Alexander of Russia divided Europe between themselves, Russia, too, was in line to obey his orders. The rest of the coast line of Europe Napoleon determined to blockade from the land side with his armies. Thus Napoleon hoped to starve England into submission.

It did not take long, however, before Emperor Alexander was having his troubles in Russia. That country depended almost entirely on England for its goods—cotton, woolen goods, coffee, spices, and so forth. The result of the blockade was famine and distress in Russia. The money depreciated fearfully in value and the people were showing signs of unrest; revolts were frequent and Alexander saw that something had to be done to prevent the ruin of his country. Goods began to be smuggled into the country, often under the very eyes of the Russian officials, but by far not enough to settle the difficulty.

It was then that America became complicated in the affair.

America, in the thirty years of its existence, had built up a merchant marine that was the rival of England and the envy of Napoleon. Her ships were of the best type, the swift sailing schooners, and the men who manned them were of the brave and daring kind that thrive on adventure. America's ships, then, taking advantage of the fact that

America was neutral in the dispute between France and England, carried on a very prosperous trade with Russia. It was an open secret, too, that American ships carried not only American goods, but oftentimes English goods. Napoleon knew of this, too, for he makes mention of the fact in his letters. For a long time, however, Napoleon took no action.

From 1810 on America began to have trouble with England on the question of the Right of Search. England claimed the right to search any American boat on the high seas for English subjects. We know how this law was carried to the breaking point, for the English law, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," seemed to justify the English in taking hold of almost any man they found on an American vessel.

The Americans stood for this abuse for quite awhile, until affairs got to such a point that something had to be done. President Jefferson conceived the idea of getting over the difficulty by publishing his Embargo Act (1807), by which he ordered no American boats to leave our ports to carry on trade with England or France. This was crippling our own commerce and the Act was repealed soon after, and the American ships once more began carrying goods to Russia.

But submission to the Right of Search lost America the respect of Napoleon, who always had had a warm spot in his heart for her, and the result was Napoleon's query:

"Since America suffers her vessels to be searched, she adopts the principle that the flag does not cover the goods. Since she recognizes the blockade of England and allows her vessels to be searched by the English, why has not France the right to search her ships?"

Acting on the answer to this query, he complemented his Berlin Decree by his Milan Decree, by which all boats, whether American or English, would be subject to confiscation wherever found. America was thus placed between two fires. No matter where they were, American ships had to beware of two enemies, England and France.

But this double danger did not deter our sturdy sailors. Day in and day out they would run the gauntlet of French and English boats and land goods in Russia, and although many boat were captured, the results of the trade with Russia seemed more than to compensate for the risk of capture. Trade boomed and Russia was saved from starvation.

Napoleon saw that something had to be done to maintain his pres-

tige. He determined to see in person to the closing of the Russian ports, and therefore he assembled his grand army and invaded Russia. The result of his invasion is known.

Thus America, in a large measure, was the cause of the Invasion of Russia and remotely was the cause of the downfall of Napoleon.

Happiness

JOHN DILLON, '13.

"Has the man of leisure, other things being equal, more enjoyment than the busy man?"



ASK the foregoing question of a hard-working man whose life has been characterized by a hard, uphill fight, and he might be tempted to answer "Yes;" but give him time to reflect, to look back over his eventful career, to view the valleys which he has traversed, the mountains he has surmounted, to taste again the sweet nectar of numerous hard-fought victories, to realize that these very trials and hardships have all contributed to the upbuildment of his character; let him realize that he is indeed a part of all that he has met, and then he will unhesitatingly answer "No."

The man of leisure, suggests a creature so well supplied with this world's goods, that labor need not be his portion. He is carefree, at liberty to roam where fancy suggests, to indulge his every whim; to him the sea is not a barrier, oceans are his playgrounds, the uttermost parts of the earth, within easy reach. A thought, a command, and away he goes on some new jaunt to the Orient, to a coronation ceremony, or wherever fancy suggests.

To the humble workman such a life promises bliss, but how different! No consoling thought of labor well done, of service rendered to his fellow-man; ever the thought that this very leisure was purchased with the sweat of another's toil. The more gratification afforded to his whims, the more certain the conviction that happiness consists in con-

quering, and not in yielding to the petty whims of human nature. How often the thought courses through the mind of some pleasure seeker as he rolls along his pleasure route in the palatial railway coach, which is ever at hand for the man of means—"how happy I would be if I were in the place of that lowly laborer who struggles along this route; his is a happy life, for he works hard, enjoys a good appetite, and has a loving wife and fond children to greet his homecoming at nightfall." It was ever thus, each man realizing that he would be so happy if he were in his fellow-man's place.

Not so with the busy man. His boyhood has been characterized by splendid training; early in life the conviction has come home to him that only the man who makes the most of his every opportunity and struggles diligently to the end, achieves the best results in life and experiences true happiness. He is happy in doing his duty, in serving his employer faithfully, giving a full dollar's worth of service for every dollar received. This happiness approaches bliss, when he considers that his years have not been spent in leading a life of ignoble ease, but in properly developing and using his talents, rendering service to his fellow-man, providing a comfortable home for his wife and children, and purchasing an honest living by the sweat of his brow. He is conscious that his very diligent application to his work has spared him the humiliation of many falls into the pits which ever yawn in the path of leisure.

It is only when we behold the two types tottering towards the grave, the one's energy sapped by a life of luxurious ease, the other bent from toil, his energy expended in honest and dignified labor, that we realize that after all the busy man's end is the sweetest, for he has given the best he had to the service of his fellow-man, and through them to his Creator.





Beneath the Cross



St. Joseph



EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor-in-Chief.....FRANCIS M. MUELLER, '12
 Assistant Editor-in-Chief.....LEO M. WALSH, '13
 Assistant Editor-in-Chief.....JOHN DILLON, '13

ALUMNI NOTES

EUGENE C. GERLACH, '12   RAYMOND J. O'BRIEN, '13

ATHLETICS

LOUIS ROTTERMANN, '14

COLLEGE NOTES

JOSEPH GRAHAM, '13   ROBERT GRAY, '14

BUSINESS MANAGERS

JOHN DILLON, '14   EDWARD R. CONNELLY, '12

SUBSCRIPTIONS

ALLEN OCHS, '12

MAILING

MARTIN KUNTZ, '12

The Rev. Charles
 Policsek Philosophy
 Prize

We have the pleasure of recording another donation of which the students will be the direct beneficiaries, the gift of a Philosophy Prize, presented by the Rev. Charles Policsek, pastor of the Holy Name Church, Dayton, Ohio. The prize is \$30.00 in gold and will be awarded to the two honor students in Philosophy, a first prize of \$20.00 and a second of \$10.00. The class of '12 will be the first privileged to compete for the new philosophy prize, which will be established in perpetuity.

We feel that we have discovered a new, but warm friend in Father Policsek and we hope, all of us, to make his acquaintance and tell him, each of us individually, how much we appreciate his gift and how grateful we are to him for his kindly interest and generosity.

Holy Name
Society
at S. M. I.

Some years back the need of a suitable means to check the prevalent and ever increasing use of improper and profane language among young men was strongly felt by the authorities of the college. They chanced upon the happy idea of organizing a Holy Name Society. The idea was eagerly taken up by the student body and the results have surpassed all expectations. To-day it is the strongest organization at the college, practically every student being affiliated with one or the other of the various branches into which it is divided. We feel proud that S. M. I. was the very first in the city of Dayton to organize a branch of the Holy Name Society.

That the Holy Name Society has a certain subtle power of "gripping" men has been shown time and again by the enthusiasm and activity displayed by the individual members for the honor and glory of the Holy Name, an enthusiasm and activity such as has never been possible to arouse in any of the other organizations at the college.

The increased number of Holy Communion, the regularity with which the students hold to their general Communion day, and the conspicuous absence among them of profane and improper language, the openness with which they charitably reproach one another for occasional slips of the tongue show that the enthusiasm is not ephemeral, inspired on the spur of the moment, but that the salutary principles of the society have been impressed deeply upon the youthful hearts of the student body.

Moreover, the students carry with them into the active life of the world the spirit of honor, of reverence and devotion to religious duties. Their faithfulness to the Holy Name principles is a silent power in helping the timid, the less strong of their friends, of their companions, in the faithful discharge of their religious duties.

The influence of example is a force which men cannot very well resist. They feel an irresistible impulse to go with the crowd. If the crowd is a power for good, men also will be good; but if for evil, men will be drawn toward the evil. It is this "crowd idea" that has enabled the Holy Name Society to make such rapid progress at the college, where the students daily associate with one another.

While there may be a few instances where individual students have not profited by the Holy Name work, on the whole the Holy Name Society has proven the greatest factor in the spiritual uplifting of the student body. It has inculcated a relish for the good, a spirit of reverence for things holy and sacred, and devotion to duty.

It is only the morbid pessimist who would dare to speak a word against the Holy Name Society, because, perchance, some few members fail to be absolutely faithful in the keeping of the pledge. These evil criers merely parade their ignorance of that which causes all human things to be imperfect, viz., the free will of man. Their own art of "knocking," though a strong showing of the evil attending a misuse of free will, fails to bring home to them that the evil is within their minds, and not without.

Christ instituted the Sacrament of Penance to redeem man's lapses into sin, but, because many men, perhaps the greater number of men, monthly or weekly confess the same sins only to repeat them during the course of the week, is the Sacrament of Penance to be adjudged a failure by mortal man?

We feel that the Holy Name Society has come to stay at St. Mary's. We feel proud of the results achieved in the work. And as a last word, we would earnestly exhort all Holy Name members to be most faithful in keeping their pledge and thus silence narrow-minded scoffers who undoubtedly would join with the Pharisees, were they living centuries ago, and criticize the Savior's own method of saving souls.

FRANCIS M. MUELLER, '12.

That
"Telescope"

We have read "The Appeal to Reason," the "Miami Valley Socialist," and other papers of the kind, and we believe we found the secret of the unhappiness of the working class. It seems to lie a great deal in the gloomy pictures and pessimistic wailings that fill the columns of these papers. True it is, that the great bulk of the laboring class is poorly paid, but these discordant notes echoing from the press seem to act as a living, undying death knell to the already overburdening troubles of these poor mortals. But why inflict further torture under the guise of religion, which should console and uplift, and scatter thousands of papers of a *character*, or rather pseudo-character, that is morbid and depressing, and tends to weaken faith and trust in 200,000,000 people living today who are minding their own business?

For every cause there is a reason. We consulted a Ph. D. in physics, a specialist on lenses, and are now in possession of facts that enable us to diagnose the trouble with the telescope. Now, the important part of a telescope is not in the tube, whether that part be made of brass or baser metal; it lies in the lenses which are placed at the end

of the tube. This being clearly understood, let us examine the Telescope. The editors back of it show culpable ignorance in using it, and make stupendous blunders. For instance, they leave the cap on the objective end of their Telescope with the result that they *see* nothing, but let their imagination conjure up direful things. Then again, when they are conscious enough to remove the cap, they look through the wrong end of their Telescope, and to make matters worse they have their Telescope out of focus, thus giving a distant and dim vision. In this event, they are forced through necessity, habit and natural vindictiveness, to misrepresent objects, otherwise natural and perfect in themselves. Being busy in habitually rehashing immoral and filthy lies that have been proved false again and again, these editors have been that careless with their Telescope that it has gathered dust, and even bugs that delight to crawl over the big lens and make the editors *see things*. Other things help to nurse the system out of its orbit and develop a combined museum and menagerie.

A still closer examination of this Telescope reveals a serious defect in its make-up. The lenses are not perfect; there is a glaring defect of spherical aberration which cannot but induce a chronic case of mental aberration affecting the part of the head usually holding gray matter. In a word, that Telescope was never intended or fit for *use*; the editors have clearly proved it themselves by dedicating it to the cause of libel and *abuse*.

Since, however, it would be impossible to convince the editors of the irremediable defects of their Telescope, for there are still rampant cases of invincible ignorance, we would suggest something that might help them along in their work as disciples of Ananias. While touring through Europe we were amused with oddities in the Staafts Museum in Munich. A large room was literally crowded with telescopes pointed at the wall, with no possibility of seeing the sky. The editors of the Telescope will understand, for this state is practically the same as forgetting to take off the cap from the objective end. Well, inside every tube, from which the lenses have been removed, there are placed luminous images of the planetary bodies. Visitors look through the telescopes and are given a fair idea of how the particular planetary body would really look on a night when it is its *turn* to twinkle before the public gaze.

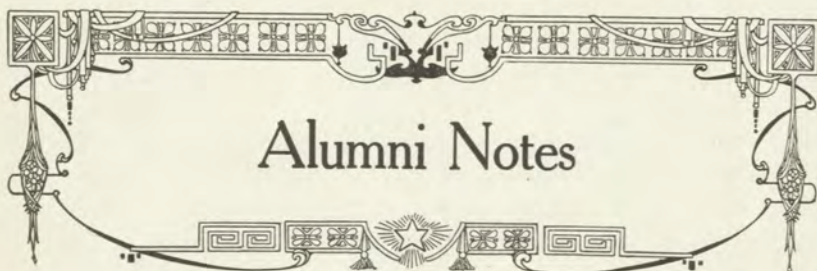
Now, here is our suggestion to the editors of the Telescope   Get a blind hallway through your long building and install telescopes, all

mechanical copies of those Munich ones without lenses. It would be a cheap installation, as the lenses in your old Telescope created all your troubles anyway. Well, against this long hallway without windows—for, remember, you never favored looking for light—plant your rows of Munich telescopes. Inside these telescopes hang luminous images of distorted facts and of libeled personages who dared to differ with you in belief; or, who believing with you, fail to “assail” others, thus meriting your cognomen of “milk-and-water-type.” And why? Because, forsooth, they would not see salvation looming up through your Telescope (the one with the defective lenses) through a pathway breeding hatred, bitterness, and intolerance towards their fellowmen. This “Munich Hall” arrangement of telescopes will save you editors from ranting, abusing and slandering a creed, and keeping up a cowardly crusade of libeling a *body* of individuals, because you feel safe from the arm of the law which punishes only libelous attacks on *persons*, and only on persons living today. To create and keep up interest in those luminous images within your new telescopes, rigidly adhere to your old policy of substituting imagination for facts, prejudice for reason, and intolerance for common sense.

Bue we must leave you and your lone Telescope, and your poorly equipped editorial observatory. We shall take a passing interest in you from time to time, but really have decided to leave you and your publishers, and henceforth keep better company. We promise this to our readers, and wish to inform them that henceforth THE EXPONENT will be published by The General Printing Company, just a square away. Our new publishers have no Telescope, but we assure our readers that they have plenty of light, God’s own blessed light, and there with the sky on all sides we can all of us safely look upon things clearly and know that those connected with the firm are not “seeing things” through a defective Telescope, nor will they be guilty of slander, libel, and religious hypocrisy in this age, when it is consoling to read what will become more and more the feeling of the age: “Since we cannot as yet work with the Roman Communion, we can at least pray with them.” *

* From the organ of the Episcopalians published at Los Angeles, in an article on “Reunion of Christendom,” in the January issue.





EUGENE C. GERLACH, '12, EDITOR.

With the
Editor

Dayton closed a successful campaign to raise funds to build a new Y. W. C. A. \$49,000 was on hand from a sale of real estate, and fully \$100,000 was needed to complete the sum for the contemplated new building. Two weeks were allotted to raise the sum, and the committees got busy and raised that sum. \$100,000 in two weeks!

True it is that Catholics are called upon to support their parochial schools and to build their churches. But it might be well to bear in mind the words of Archbishop Spalding, retired Bishop of Peoria. It was he who said: "The Catholic servant girls built the Catholic churches of America." Here and there, it is true, that the well-to-do among Catholics have given large sums to churches, but the *general* truth is that funds for Catholic churches and parochial schools have come from hard-earned money set aside for a rainy day.

Now, is this as it should be? Is the education given in our Catholic schools and colleges, with daily examples of life-long generosity shown by our Priests and Brothers and Sisters, to find itself that little appreciated that in after life when the education received is amassing the silver and gold, the love for money that binds to earth can make prosperous Catholics forget that the Jehovah of the Old Testament who exacted a tenth for his religious service, will not be satisfied with a mere pittance or less in this New Testament of generous love? Should not our wealthy Catholics, with all their lessons of "lay up to yourselves treasures in heaven," part more willingly and generously with a portion of their wealth, and for such a noble cause of religious education?

The Alumni Editor has had several talks with the readers of this page for the past months, and shall continue to buoy up the hopes of

St. Mary's that funds shall be forthcoming; that it never shall be said that S. M. I. was stunted in its growth for a "Greater St. Mary's" because its Alumni and Friends in the Gem City and abroad failed to show their substantial appreciation of the worth of the work done at dear old S. M. I. Here's waiting to see who *will* start that ball a-rolling!

**Mt. St. Mary's
Seminary**

After the great victory over the Friars on Feb. 21, the basket-ball team remained in Cincinnati to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Henry Klein, right guard of this year's team; John Dillon, next year's football manager, and Eugene Gerlach, the present manager of the basket-ball team, spent the afternoon of Feb. 22 at the Seminary. A general reunion of Graduates and Old Boys of St. Mary's was held in the First Philosophy class room. ANTHONY TAGUE, '11, with his genial smile, was jubilant over the recent victory, but the Notre Dame cancellation caused not a little comment. LEO SCHMITT, '11, and THOMAS COBEY, '11, were very anxious about their Alma Mater. "Tim" Kearns, '11, the track manager of last year's team, predicted a bright future for the cinder pacers this year. Frank Biendle, '09, and Walter Roddy, '09, inquired about their old acquaintances at the college, and were joined by August Metz, '09, and JOHN KELLY, '10, in their praise for the great advancements made by St. Mary's, both in studies and in athletics. HARRY ANSBURY, '09, and WM. O'CONNOR, '09, recalled their happy "childhood" days spent under the fostering care of old St. Mary's. JOHN COSTELLO, '09, St. Mary's greatest before the glare of the white lights, in both comedy and tragedy, appeared just as the trio of "Saints" were leaving. With pleasure he went back to the days of 1909, when he starred in "Edward, the Emperor," for the presence of Edward (Eugene Gerlach) and the altar boy (Henry Klein) brought back those two nights when the historic gym was crowded with followers of heavy tragedy. Henry Stich, '07, admired the great record of this year's basket-ball team, but it was with great reluctance that he was convinced that the present team surpassed the famous quintet of 1906-'07.

All the former "Saints" looked like real saints in their cassocks and berettas, and the smile and jovial character received at St. Mary's seemed to have broadened and deepened into the real appearance of optimists. It was with pain that the visitors had to abruptly end the enthusiastic meeting, but the special train which was to convey the conquerors to Dayton was scheduled to start at 7:40, "terminal time."

John Brand, '10   These loyal Old Boys paid their Alma Mater a visit
 Henry Schei, '11   Feb. 25, and were quite astonished at the rapid strides
                          taken since their graduation. The private rooms and
 the new engineering course attracted them especially, and they could
 not be too fluent in their praises for St. Mary's. They dropped into
 the Exponent sanctum for a few moments, and renewed their subscrip-
 tion to this lively college paper. Their compliments to the football
 and basket-ball teams were very flattering, and they promised to be
 present at the closing games of the season.

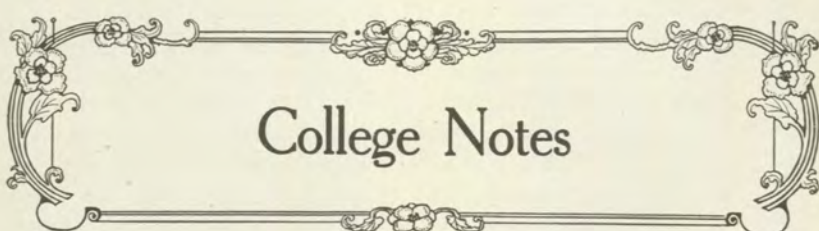
Leo Kimmel, '11   Leo journeyed a great distance, from Elmira, N. Y., to
                          Dayton, to witness the Notre Dame game, and upon
 arriving here was informed that the game had been cancelled. Never-
 theless, Leo enjoyed the Alumni contest and paid his respects to all his
 old friends and companions at the college, and, as he said, "had a great
 time at old St. Mary's." He visited AUGIE JANSZEN, '11, in Cincinnati,
 and was present when St. Mary's overwhelmingly defeated the Friars
 at Cincinnati. Captain Janszen's Friars proved their inferiority to
 Captain Mahoney's Saints in a hard contest, in which the Varsity
 scored 41 points to the Cincinnati's 24.

A Day of   In anticipation of witnessing one of the best basket-
 Disappointments   ball games ever staged in this section of Ohio, a large
 Feb. 15, 1912.   number of St. Mary's graduates and loyal old boys
 journeyed to Dayton, Feb. 15. It was with great astonishment and
 greater sorrow that they learned of the cancellation of the Notre Dame-
 St. Mary's contest, which had taken place at 8 a. m. on the day of the
 game. It was due to no fault of the St. Mary's management that such
 action was taken, as an article in Athletic Notes explains.

In order to relieve the situation for the large number of Alumni
 who had gathered at the college, a game with the Dayton Alumni was
 played. It proved to be a very interesting contest, and afforded much
 amusement and excitement to the spectators.

Among those present at the game were: James Harrington, '10, of
 Richmond, Ind.; Earl Raney, '10, of Kokomo, Ind.; Gerard Weisner,
 '10, of Franklin, O.; Edward Glockner, '11, of Portsmouth, O.; Leo
 Kimmel, '11, of Elmira, N. Y.; Wm. Kingseed, '11, and Karl Wagner,

'08, of Sidney, O.; Leon Deger, '10, Gilbert Eichelberger, '10, John Griffin, '09, Al. Hirsh, '11, John O'Leary, '11, Al. Bucher, '11, Frank Martin, '07, and William Pflaum, '07, of Dayton, O.



College Notes

JOSEPH GRAHAM, '13, EDITOR.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR FEBRUARY

Collegiate Department

Senior Arts.....	Francis Mueller, 91; Eugene Gerlach, 86
Senior Letters.....	Edward Connelly, 89; Alphonse Mahrt, 89
Sophomore Letters.....	Joseph Graham, 87; Leo Walsh, 87
Sophomore Engineering.....	Robert Gray, 92; Fred Sturm, 90
Freshman Letters.....	Emil Edmondson, 92; Théodore Reiser, 92
Freshman Engineering.....	Leon Anderson, 92; Edward Purpus, 84

High School Department

Fourth High.....	Robert Sherry, 94; Ralph Wirshing, 93
Third High—A.....	Otto Krusling, 96; Walter Williams, 95
Third High—B.....	Lyman Hill, 96; Joseph Windbiel, 96
Second High—A.....	Ralson Morin, 98; Justin Kramer, 97
Second High—B.....	W. Sherry, 96; W. Finlayson, 96; J. Kuhn, 96
Second High—C.....	C. Meyer, 96; L. McGarry, 95; J. Reynolds, 95
First High—A.....	W. Olt, 94; F. Gaynor, 91; H. Haile, 91
First High—B.....	Paul Ohmer, 97; Ambrose Schumacher, 97

Business Department

Second Business.....	A. Ochs, 2; D. Maloney, 92; M. Kuntz, 92
First Business.....	Edward Weber, 95; Albert Menninger, 92

Elementary Department

Eighth Grade—A.....	James Dwyer, 91; William O'Brien, 90
Sighth Grade—B.....	Raymond Carey, 94; Charles Schneider, 92
Seventh Grade.....	Hayden Hill, 93; Samuel Hemsteger, 91
Sixth Grade.....	Henry Weinert, 95; Herman Fien, 95
Fifth Grade.....	Julian Greiwe, 96; Herbert Bohnert, 96

THE REV. CHARLES POLICSEK PHILOSOPHY PRIZE

The College has received another gift, a prize of \$30.00 in gold, to be awarded to the two honor students in Philosophy. A first prize of \$20.00 and a second prize of \$10.00. The donor is Rev. Charles Policsek, pastor of the Holy Name Church, Dayton, Ohio. Father Policsek's intention is to make the prize perpetual, the class of '12 being privileged to compete first for the newly established prize.

The President and Faculty highly appreciate Father Policsek's gift as it will encourage the students to take a deeper interest in the study of Philosophy. The students join with the College authorities in extending to Father Policsek, their sincere thanks for his generosity.

This Rev. Charles Policsek Philosophy Prize is the third gift the Exponent has had the pleasant task to acknowledge since the New Year. Who is the Alumnus, old boy or friend of the College whose gift will be recorded in the April issue of the Exponent?

"A Message From Mars"

Mr. Adrian M. Newens was the sixth speaker of the K. C.-S. M. I. Lecture Course, who delighted a large audience at S. M. I. auditorium on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. His comedy, "A Message from Mars," portraying the revolution of a selfish man, was handled with the art of a master mind and the powers of a brilliant actor, and the fifteen characters and more crossed and left the stage as though a troupe and not a monologist staged the play. St. Mary's has had many a brilliant evening of entertainment, and the K. C.-S. M. I. Lecture Course the best of high class talent for the past three years, but in Adrian M. Newens the large and appreciative audience was spellbound.

Officers' Meeting of H. N. S.

At the monthly Officers' Meeting of the Holy Name Society, held Saturday, Feb. 24, at 11 a. m., in the Zehler Library, the usual business, carried out with precision and completeness, was supplemented by a new feature, a set speech or homily on a Holy Name subject by one of the officers. John Dillon, '13, the speaker on this occasion, had the undivided attention of sixty odd officers, whilst he spoke of the history of the Holy Name Society, some of his personal experiences in connection with its work, and whilst he exhorted his audience to loyalty to their Holy Name pledge with the force of a surprised and stolid preacher. Francis Thill, '15, was appointed by the president of the officers' meeting, Francis M. Mueller, '12, to address the officers at their next Holy Name meeting.

The Remington

On Feb. 7 Messrs. Brown, Smith and Schliver called at the S. M. I. Business Department to demonstrate the possibilities and technique of the Remington typewriter. Mr. Schliver gave quite a number of proofs that he was an adept on the Remington. At the close the gentlemen gave the boys a few wholesome advices as to the manner of acquiring accuracy and speed.

Mr. Edward Moritz On Monday, Feb. 12, Mr. Edward Moritz, County Surveyor, made his annual social visit to the Commercial Classes, and told the boys in his own way the plans and methods adopted in the past and at the present to make good citizens. After spending an enjoyable afternoon with our friend, the boys fully understood what must be avoided and shunned in the future if they wish to live up to the principles of their hero, our own dear Washington.

Mr. Milton C. Stern On Feb 28, through the kindness of Mr. Milton C. Stern, senior manager of the Egly Register Co., the senior business was presented with two registers, the Egly Auditor and the Manifolder, to be used in the class for the purposes of demonstration and making the scholars familiar with said registers.

Mr. George Focke On Feb. 29, the Senior Business journeyed to the Wm. Focke Packing Co., where Mr. Geo. Focke conducted them through the entire plant and pointed out and explained the various stages of curing meats. For fear that the boys might faint on their way home, our generous guide furnished them with a good share of genuine samples, to which they did justice.

To all our noble benefactors we extend our hearty thanks for the interest manifested and the assistance given towards the education of our young people of the present day.

Washington Celebration The Fourth Division enjoyed their annual Washington celebration with their wonted good cheer and enthusiasm. After the entertainment, a program of which follows, a grand luncheon was served and prizes were distributed for euchre, billiards, pool, checkers, and mill, to the following successful competitors: Edward Kuntz, William O'Brien, Robert Eilermann, Edward Menninger, and Eugene Busch. The program::

1. Song, "Columbia"-----	Glee Club
2. Essay on Washington-----	E. Menninger
3. Recitation, "Our Own Dear Washington"-----	L. Wolf
4. Recitation, "Three Cheers for the Flag"-----	E. Kuntz
5. Violin Duet, "The Rocking Horse"-----	H. Weed Ernst
6. Recitation, "My Country"-----	R. Grote
7. Recitation, "America's Beloved Son"-----	E. Wenstrup
8. Recitation, "Like Washington"-----	R. Busch
9. Violin Solo, "The Bohemian Girl"-----	C. Ernst
	{ R. Wenstrup
	{ E. Busch
10. Principal Events of Washington-----	{ J. Greiwe
	{ F. Neutzling
	{ L. Menninger
11. Recitation, "Be True"-----	Ed. Busch
12. Recitation, "Our Flag"-----	Ed. Roth
13. Song, "We Meet Again"-----	Glee Club

14. Recitation, "The Prisoners Free"-----	F. Berning
15. Recitation, "A Patriotic Boy"-----	F. Irwin
16. Violin Duet, "Arrival of the Great"-----	Weed, Ernst
17. Recitation, "The Soldier's Farewell"-----	L. Hornung
18. Recitation, "Washington Remembered"-----	H. Decker
19. Recitation, "The American Flag"-----	G. Klopp
20. Dialogue, "The Champion Speller"-----	{ F. Gaynor E. Winters R. Eilerman
21. Violin Solo, "The Robin's Lullaby"-----	
22. Song, "My Country"-----	
	Division

Columbian Literary Circle

The monthly meeting of the II High C Circle took place on Tuesday, Feb. 27th. Being the Washington Number, "there was some class to the class-room." Pennants, S. M. I. colors, and a beautifully-

draped picture of the "Father of His Country" helped to give cheer and color to the meet.

Every month we see new faces entering into the active work of the organization. They certainly feel well repaid, if the features are a criterion, when the applause greets them at the conclusion of their efforts. Our earnest thanks to the Rev. President, Father O'Reilly; to the Vice-President, Rev. Yeske, and to Bro. F. O'Reilly, for the emulation and encouragement they bestowed upon us by their presence, and for the kindly advice at the conclusion.

The following program was presented: 1. George Washington (Biography), E. Robbeloth; 2. College Colors (Recitation), W. Reitemeier; 3. A Country Walk (Composition), Albert Wald; 4. Parting of Marmion and Douglas (Recitation), Chas. Meyer; 5. Wm. Shakespeare ((Sketch), Leo McGarry; 6. Merchant of Venice (Outline), Eugene Schenk; 7. Shylock's Trials: Shylock, Celestine Hayes; Tibal, Rodney Cullen; Solanio, Wm. Werner; Salarino, Edwin Richter; 8. Short Story (Reading), Leo Kreber.

Musical Notes

Musical program of the S. M. I. Orchestra before the lecture: "A Message from Mars;" March, "The Spirit of Loyalty," Osborn; Cornet Solo, "Evening Star," from Tannhauser-Wagner, Wm. Freund, Cornet; Caprice, "The Flatterer," Chaminade; Danza Mexicana, "Panquita," Robyn; March, "A Signal from Mars," Taylor; "America."

Music performed by the Student Orchestra at the Pure Food Show in the S. M. I. Hall, Feb. 29th: March, "Everybody," Herzer; Intermezzo, "Venitia," Doyle; Gavotte, "The Debutante," Roth; Two-Step, "Hawaii," Wolf; Cornet Solo, Paraphrase, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," arr. by Evans, Wm. Freund, Cornet; A Parisian Prance, "The Roulette Wheel," Lodge; Two-Step, "Valley Flower," Kerry Mills; Boston Two-Step, "Wig Wag Rag," Thompson; Waltz, "Alluring Glances," Rolfe; Waltz, "El Torero," Hildreth; March, "Honey Man," Piantadosi. Piano Solos: "Chanson du Matin," Hacket; "The Ocean by Moonlight," Haven, Mr. Wm. Avery. Air de Ballet, "Flirtation," Berger, Mr. Prudencio Garcia. Waltzes, "Great Desire," Meridith; "Mysterious Rag," Snyder, Mr. Francis Dugan.

Museum

The Curator makes grateful acknowledgment to the following contributors: To Mr. Philip J. Erhart, for Crystal Gourds and a Stone Screw; to Mr. C. W. Alday, who visited the battleship Maine, Jan. 12, 1912, for a relic of said battleship, a piece of charred paper of some official character; to Mr. Joseph Reheiser of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a piece of coin and a newspaper, both of them looking all the worse for having passed through the recent Wall Street fire, New York.

**Peter's
Pence**

The month of February is the banner month of this scholastic year as regards Peter's Pence collection. During this month the generosity of the students has prompted them to contribute \$25.00 for the support of the Holy Father. Most probably to the praiseworthy resolution of not a few students to abstain partly or entirely from the use of tobacco and confectionery during the season of Lent is to be attributed this increase in the contribution to the Father of the poor. Seventh Grade, as usual, is the bright pattern; it contributed \$4.16, average 16 cents. Fifth Grade, Eighth Grade A, First High A, and Eighth Grade B deserve an honorable mention.





Athletic Notes



LOUIS ROTTERMANN, '15, EDITOR.

St. Mary's basket-ball record still remains unbroken by defeat, and enthusiasm at the grand old college knows no bounds. During February, the Saints met some of its heaviest opponents—Denison, Alumni, Friars, Ohio Northern—and all these teams went home minus their scalps. The most unpleasant affair ever experienced in athletics at St. Mary's was the cancelling of the Notre Dame game by Notre Dame on the morning of the day on which the game was to have been played. The morning paper was already four hours on the streets, and the evening papers, despite big lines across the sporting page, failed to head off the crowds that had tickets for the game. Especially was the cancellation unpleasant for the many that came from out of town, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Covington, Kokomo, Ind., Marion, and Celina. They arrived in the city only to find that a game with the Alumni, for which no admission was charged, was the best that could be offered them for the time and money spent on the trains. Of course, the game is forfeited, 2—0. "Jerry" Connors, sporting editor of the News, who held the position as official scorer for the Central League the past few seasons, had this to say on his sheet over his signature: "Calling off a game a few hours previous to the battle never makes anything like a hit with those who like good, clean sport."

Only one game remains to be played, that with Marietta, and St. Mary's fans are cherishing the fond hope that when the last one has been played, the championship banner of Ohio college basket-ball will float over good old S. M.

Track Coach

The authorities of St. Mary's have been fortunate in securing the services of Professor Emil Hocke, physical director of the Turners, as track coach. From the number of candidates who have answered the call, a crack track squad is expected to be forthcoming. Already meets have been scheduled with Wittenberg University and Otterbein University, and Manager Joseph Graham announces that other "big ones" will be brought to meet the Saints on the cinder path.

Baseball Coach

Another announcement affording great pleasure to the student body, is that of the appointment of Bro. Andrew Nickol to coach the baseball nine. From the success achieved by Bro. Nickol in this capacity during the past several years, loyal fans are assured of another first-class baseball team to represent St. Mary's.

VARSITY GAMES

St. Mary's—33 vs. Denison U.—18 When the last whistle sounded proclaiming our "Red and Blue Speed Boys" victors over Denison, loyal fans heaved a sigh of relief, for one of the most dreaded games of the season was then a bit of history. Denison always puts one of the strongest teams of Ohio on the basket-ball court, and this year's quintet, coached by the matchless Livingston, of former Denison fame, was no exception to the rule. However, Feb. 7 will be to them a bug-bear, when they recall the beating administered to them by Solly's "Invincible Five" on that date by the score of 33—18. As usual, the Saints were the first to score, Saxey heaving one of his sensational baskets. These two points were quickly followed by other baskets by the rest of Saxey's teammates, much to the confusion of the University lads. The big battle of the evening, however, centered about the pivot position, where our clever southpaw, Braun, engaged the mighty Rupp, both emerging with honors flying about even. Although Rupp secured the jump on Braunie, that last-named worthy evened up matters by his grand floor work. Our "Peerless Leader," George Mahoney, basked in the limelight in this game, when he held Prouty, conceded to be the best college forward in the state, to two field goals, besides annexing one himself. Schuey and Mahrty gave one of the finest exhibitions of defensive floor work ever witnessed before on S. M. I. court. Schuey, however, was followed by his hard-luck hoodoo in basket-shooting. The University quintet presented the closest guarding game of the year, but could not succeed effectually in entirely preventing our slippery youngsters from scoring. In the second half, Denison appeared even more formidable than in the first, but they could not overcome the pace set by our "whirlwinds," and had to be content in finishing with the shorter end of the 33—18 score.

The teams lined up as follows:

St. Mary's—Sacksteder, L.F.; Schumacher, R.F.; Braun, C.; G. Mahoney (Capt.), L.G.; Mahrty, R.G.

Denison—Chaille-Haskins, L.F.; Prouty, R.F.; Rupp, C.; Morrow (Capt.), L.G.; Holt, R.G.

St. Mary's—2 vs. Notre Dame—0 While the daily papers have voiced the personal opinions of their sporting editors, St. Mary's, or its Athletic Association, has not made any public statement regarding the cancellation of the Notre Dame-St. Mary's game by Notre Dame, Feb. 15. At the present writing, thirty days after the scheduled date and cancelling of game, the basket-ball manager of St. Mary's has not had the courtesy of a letter from Notre Dame, explaining why the game was cancelled. The following long-awaited story is the first public statement made by the Athletic Board of St. Mary's:

St. Mary's claims the game forfeited 2—0, according to Rule XI, Secs. 41 and 44, and was declared such by the referee the evening of the game, previous to the Alumni stepping on the basket-ball court to take the place of Notre Dame.

An Indianapolis paper, the "News," carried a story of the Notre Dame trip abroad, headed Notre Dame, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 14, and noted the cancellation of the game with St. Mary's fully 22 hours before the basket-ball manager of St. Mary's received notice from Notre Dame. Sporting editors of the city called our attention to this fact the day after the evening scheduled for the game.

The following, taken from a reliable source, received a few days ago from one on the ground, reads: "The reason that the game was cancelled was primarily caused by a little unpleasantness between * * * * and the basket-ball team." Here the story of the unpleasantness followed. "The result was that Manager Cotter was ordered to cancel the entire trip of ten days upon which the basket-ball team was to start the following morning." * * * * "By the time the matter had been adjusted, it was too late to get to Dayton and play St. Mary's."

In spite of the affair referred to in the above clipping, which resulted in the notification of cancellation at the Notre Dame end of the line, and as a punishment for the offender at that end of the line, St. Mary's was left in ignorance of the outcome that day, and had to wait till the very day of the game to get the news from the following telegram: "Our Athletic Board of Control requires game to be cancelled."

The night before the cancellation Notre Dame sent the following telegram, refusing three neutral officials: "Neither Leibcap, Martin, or Madden acceptable. Have sent letter explaining in full." Well, we waited for that letter, especially the next morning, when the telegram cancelling the game followed. Incidentally that letter never came; and in spite of the fact that the basket-ball manager of Notre Dame was informed to that effect, no reply has been received. Furthermore, the Notre Dame manager violated his contract by failing to submit a list of bona fide students seven (7) days before the date of the game, as required by article seven (7) of the contract.

In closing the regrettable affair, we offer the following interpretations of the actions of Notre Dame, coming from the sporting editor of the Daily News, "Jerry" Connors:

Friday, Feb. 16.—"Wednesday it became evident there was going to be a hitch over the arrangements for this game. The Notre Dame people had objected to Billy Pflaum as referee, despite the fact that the Dayton official is known to be one of the best in the game. Rather than disappoint the many who were anxious to see the struggle, the management of the Saints agreed to allow some other referee have charge and sent a list of three names to the Hoosiers. The parties mentioned were Prof. Liebcap, Ebert Madden and Frank Martin, three well-qualified officials and men of the highest standing in local basket-ball ranks. The Notre Dame team was also given the privilege of selecting its own official and allowing the Saints to select one. None of these propositions seemed to have any effect on the folks in charge of the Indiana aggregation, and the most charitable view of the situation is that the Notre Dames figured the Saints just a little too speedy for comfort. They probably remembered they were outclassed last season and saw little chance of the verdict being reversed this year.

"Basket-ball fans can find no fault with the authorities at St. Marys. They offered every reasonable inducement to the Notre Dame team, and the boys under Coach Solimano were only too anxious to tackle the Hoosiers. They felt certain they could win, and the majority of the fans had the same opinion. When one team offers to pass up its own referee, who has always delivered the best in the refereeing line, and allows the other fellows to select from a list of neutral officials or allow each team to select one man, then it looks as if the fault can lie only on one side. Notre Dame may have very good reasons for calling off the game, but as yet the Indiana people have furnished no evidence to uphold them."

LEO M. WALSH, '13.

Pres. of S. M. I. Athletic Association.

St. Mary's—39 When the Notre Dame management cancelled their engagement
vs. with St. Mary's on the morning of the game itself, they placed the
Alumni—29 management in a most embarrassing position, but thanks to a
loyal Alumni, St. Mary's was able to afford her visitors a glimpse of her champion
team, when they clashed with the "Old Boy" team, which was quickly recruited
from the ranks of Dayton Alumni.

The team was composed of players who on numerous occasions have clearly demonstrated that they are adept at the pill-caging game. Coach Solimano, '07, was at center; Bill Pflaum, '07, at forward; Frank Martin, '07, at forward, while Leo Kramer, '04, and Bill Varley, '09, played the guards. Linus Wissel, '09, and F. Schumacher, '10, officiated as umpire and referee, respectively.

The game started off fast, and the "Old Boys" secured first blood on Martin's pretty shot, this fast forward immediately adding another goal, to the discomfiture of the youngsters, who were somewhat disconcerted by the speed of their elders. Sacksteder soon eluded Kramer and tossed a sensational shot, that proved to be the first and last he was able to garner off Kramer, who as usual played a superb defensive game. Kuntz and Mahrt pulled off some pretty pass-work, which generally resulted in one or the other caging the ball. Frank Mahoney at center gave the coach a merry tussle, and though Solly played his usual crafty game, Mahoney succeeded in caging several pretty goals. The "Old Boys'" stumbling block, however, lay in Schuey, who on this as well as on every other occasion played the brilliant defensive game that has made him famous. "Cap" Mahoney, like his brother, gave an exhibition of playing ability such as is common only to that famous family of court stars. That clever southpaw, Braun, as usual, pulled off numerous crafty plays, that has caused him to be feared by all his opponents, while Klein put up the sturdy guarding game which has placed him among the peers of that position.

St. Mary's reliable and popular referee, "Billy" Pflaum, played in his old-time form, and showed that he has lost none of his former cunning at basket shooting, besides frequently amazing all by his scientific dribbling. "Bill" Varley, crack Turner guard, also demonstrated that he is from the old school, by figuring prominently in breaking up plays and aiding materially in the pass-work of his team. The game was fast and breezy at all periods, brimful of sensational plays and characterized at all times by the speed and clean playing of both quintets.

The line-up:

St. Mary's—Sacksteder, L.F.; Kuntz-Schumacher, R.F.; F. Mahoney-Braun, C.; G. Mahoney-Klein, R.G.; Mahrt, L.G.

Alumni—Pflaum, L.F.; Martin, R.F.; Solimano, C.; Varley, L.G.; Kramer, R.G.

LOUIS ROTTERMANN, '14.

St. Mary's—41 Among those present at the game in Cincinnati on Feb. 21 was
vs. John Dillon, secretary of the Athletic Association. He gives us the
Friars—24 following account of the game:

With the avowed determination of demonstrating beyond all shadow of a doubt that they are just as much a champion team on a foreign court as they are at home, the invincible Saints journeyed to Cincinnati, O., Feb. 21st, and in a game replete with brilliant plays decisively defeated the strong Friars, who had entered the game nursing the fond hope that they could do what no other team has been able to do—

get the goat of "Solly's Speed Boys." One year ago the Friars had held the Saints to a score of 31—27 on the Saints' court, and now that they were going to meet the champions on their home court, and in addition had strengthened their line-up by the addition of Bissmeyer, the University of Cincinnati star, and the brilliant "Augie" Janszen, of last year's Saint squad, they were confident of victory.

But when the Saints took the floor for their preliminary practice, the natives gazed in open-mouthed wonder at the methods employed by the only Solimano in warming his youngsters for the fray, and the accurate basket shooting of the youngsters not only excited the admiration of the large crowd present, but also served to dissipate the rosy outlook of the Friar athletes, who for the first time realized that they were going to buck a wonderful team, and that their chances of winning were extremely small.

The game was in charge of Messrs. Pflaum and Wiethe, who alternated as referee and umpire. Pflaum's work was of the same sterling brand that he has been handing out all season, and won for him the praise of the players, and the tribute from the Friar fans of being the ablest, most impartial official they had ever seen. The clean, fast game put up is a tribute to the ability of the two gentlemen who so ably ruled the game.

The Friars were the first to score, starting the scoring on a clean toss by Janszen, who for the entire half played a game that showed that he had forgotten none of the science learned from the foxy Solimano last year, and his total of five baskets for this half shows also that he still has an eagle eye for the elusive net. The Saints were undismayed by the flying start of their opponents, and soon the slippery Sacksteder eluded Lucas and tossed a sensational heave, and in an instant added another. The Friar fans were frantically calling to Lucas to guard Saxey; poor fellow! he was doing as good as any of them have ever been able to do. Solly's strategy was brought into play, and the famous Mahrt-Schumacher shift was worked in a way that was most exasperating to the Friars. Captain Mahoney's alert eye soon detected that the shift was having a most disconcerting effect on the other team, and wigwagged to Schuey to continue this style of play, with the result that Mahrt and Saxey divided the basket shooting and floor work between them, while Captain Mahoney and Schumacher put up one of the grandest defensive games ever witnessed on any court. All the while Braun was giving the white-topped star from U. of C.—Bissmeyer—the game of his life; the big boy never heaved anything that looked like a basket, and at the same time he could not keep "our southpaw" from caging an occasional basket. The end of the half found the Saints running along at a breakneck pace, with the score 24—14 in their favor.

The second half was but a repetition of the first, with the exception that F. Mahoney replaced Braun at center. This sterling young star never showed to better advantage, for he carried the giant Bissmeyer along at a heartbreaking clip, with the result that the latter soon displayed the distress signal, and was taken ashore in favor of Smith, who, though accorded a great ovation by the Friar fans, was unable to reward his followers with any startling results. Janszen, too, fell by the wayside this half, failing to garner a point. Wilberding put up a determined game, but seemed to realize that his was a forlorn task. His tossing from the foul line was good, though overshadowed by the work of Schumacher. The game ended with the

Saints breezing along at their natural gait, but this was by far too fast for the Friars, who finished badly winded. Line-up:

St. Mary's—Sacksteder, L.F.; Schumacher, R.F.; Braun-F. Mahoney, C.; G. Mahoney, L.G.; Mahrt, R.G.

Friars—Janszen, L.F.; Wiesthe, R.F.; Bissmeyer, C.; Wilberding, L.G.; Lucas, R.G.
JOHN DILLON, '13.

St. Mary's—31 vs. Ohio Northern U.—21 That St. Mary's can lay claim to possessing one of the best basketball teams in Ohio, inclusive of independent teams, was demonstrated Feb. 27th, when they decisively defeated the strong quintet from Ohio Northern University. This fast aggregation had previously been victorious over such teams as the Crestlines and the Kenton Reds, the two best quintets in Ohio, and when Solly's understudies hung a defeat over on them by a 31—21 score, they naturally laid claim to the spoils of the conquered. The struggle that ensued when our stalwarts opposed the University athletes was brilliant in all respects and replete with plays of the sensational order. Coach Solimano saw fit to use his entire squad, and any combination he put on the floor played together like a machine. For the first time this season Kuntz and Klein went the entire route for the Saints at their respective positions and each put up such a sterling game as to amaze their fondest admirers. There was not a play they did not figure in prominently, and they certainly gave their opponents one grand run. Frank Mahoney played the best game of his career, and to say more would be impossible; the rest of the team starred in their accustomed way. For the up-state team, Hill at guard played the stellar role, by preventing the foxy "Saxey" from securing a field goal, which no guard has ever before accomplished. Northern's forwards were second only to the Saints', as evidenced by their sensational basket shooting from all difficult angles.

The teams' line-up:

St. Mary's—Sacksteder-Schumacher, L.F.; Kuntz, R.F.; F. Mahoney-Braun, C.; Klein, L.G.; Mahrt-G. Mahoney, R.G.

Ohio Northern—Young, L.F.; Peters, R.F.; H. Hill, C.; P. Hill, L.G.; Etherton, R.G.
ALPHONSE MAHRT, '12.

ST. MARY'S CADETS

S. M. Cadets, 45 vs. Piqua—21 The St. Mary's Cadets journeyed to Piqua, O., on Feb. 28, where they met and defeated the fast all-star quintet, captained by Jule Tafel, former idol of the local courts, the final score being 45—21.

It was the initial battle for the Cadets on foreign floors, but the youngsters showed no signs of a let-up in the pace they have always shown on the St. Mary's court, and ran away with the heavier team from Miami county. Tafel's own words, "They simply romped away with the contest, and we never had a show," just about explains the situation, as from the first whistle the Cadets showed the way. The guarding of the Cadets was just about as clever as was ever witnessed on the Piqua floor. Tafel and Chamberlain have always been in the habit of running up a large score, but the defense presented by Mahrt and Baker proved too much for them. Tafel was held scoreless and practically eliminated from the fray by "Diddle" Baker, while Chamberlain, his side partner, secured but two baskets. Baker, in addition to

his clever watching of Tafel, found time to toss five beautiful field goals, several being of the circus type. Schumacher, the dashing jumper of the Cadets, put up a great game in every department until injured and forced to retire in the second half. H. Sacksteder, N. Sacksteder, Kuntz and Zimmerman alternated at the forward positions, and all took a crack at the scoring game. H. Sacksteder led with five well-earned baskets, while Kuntz and Zimmerman each copped a pair. Rottermann, who took Schuey's place, also broke into the limelight with two pretty goals. The team work, passing and guarding of the entire Cadet squad, was excellent, and pronounced by the Piquads as the best ever exhibited on that floor.

The line-up follows:

S. M. Cadets—H. Sacksteder-N. Sacksteder, L.F.; Kuntz-Zimmerman, R.F.; Schumacher-Rottermann, C.; Baker, L.G.; Mahrt, R.G.

Piqua—Chamberlain, L.F.; Tafel, R.F.; Brown-Bartholemi, C.; Reymiller-Brown, L.G.; Reitz, R.G.

S. M. Cadets, 17 vs. Tigers—9 The Cadet team still holds a clean record by defeating the Tiger five, 17—9, in the first game of the amateur championship series of Dayton. The game was exceedingly rough from the start, and both quintets were at a disadvantage owing to the slipperiness of the floor. At the end of the first half the score stood 9—6 in favor of the Tigers. Baker, Cadet guard, was knocked out, receiving a severe injury of the knee. Things looked a trifle gloomy in the Solimano camp, but the Cadets returned in the final half with determination to win written on their faces. In this half, the boys of the "Red and Brown" held their opponents scoreless, while they increased their own score to 17 points. Kuntz, at right forward for the Cadets, led the winners with three field goals. His floor work was of high caliber, as was his pass work. Sacksteder, his running mate, was able to count twice from the floor and once from the foul line. At the center position Captain "Schuey" played a great floor game, and although badly injured stuck to his post, like the true Spartan he is. As usual, little Al. Mahrt put up his sensational guarding game. He was able to throw a basket, besides holding his man scoreless. His all-around floor work was a feature of the game. Baker, at the guard position, was more than holding his own, and replaced by Norb. Sacksteder when he was injured. This lad played a fine game throughout, and he also held his man, Koellner, down to the zero mark.

The big Tiger center put up the best game for his team, and was also the main point-getter of the evening. Ochs, at left guard, was the only other member of the Tiger squad who was able to score.

The following was the line-up:

S. M. Cadets—Sacksteder, L.F.; Kuntz, R.F.; Schumacher, C.; Baker-N. Sacksteder, L.G.; Mahrt, R.G.

Tigers—Patterson, L.F.; Bleicher, R.F.; Koellner, C.; Ochs, L.G.; Miltner, R.G.

The Cadets will bring the famous Hull House Midgets of Chicago, the only team that ever beat them, to Dayton in the very near future.

LOUIS ROTTERMANN, '14.

II. DIVISION

That the Juniors rank high in basket-ball circles is evidenced by the remarkable record that they have credited themselves with this season, for out of a total of ten

games played not one has been marked up as a victory to their opponents. Edward Gross, sporting editor of the II. Division, has handed us the following dope:

Juniors—51   Between the halves of the St. Mary's-St. Johns' game, the Juniors
     vs.   defeated the Elites of Bomberger fame by the one-sided score of
Elites—5   51—5. The Elites were not dangerous at any period of the game,
 and the Juniors had the ball in their possession all the time. The first half was all
 Juniors, the Elites not having a look-in. In the second half the Elites took a re-
 markable brace, but it did not last long before the excellent pass work of the
 Juniors. In this half the Elites stuck to the guarding game, and the baskets of the
 Juniors were less frequent. For the Juniors, Gulinski played a star game, as also
 did Capt. Hart. Sourd replaced Gulinski at guard in the second half, and showed up
 well. For the Elites, Bendig and Maltby played the best game.

Juniors—45   The S. M. I. Juniors took into camp the Kaiserhof basket-ball team
     vs.   of the Senior League at Bomberger. The game started out with a
Kaiserhofs—12   rush and it was several minutes before the Juniors could locate
 the basket, they being the first to score. After the first basket, scoring was com-
 paratively easy for the Juniors, and after running up a large score they devoted the
 remainder of the game to short pass work. In the second half, the Kaiserhofs, seeing
 that victory for them was completely out of the question, kept more closely to the
 guarding game. The brilliant guarding of Stowell and Gulinski is largely responsible
 for the Juniors' victory. Hart was the chief point-gainer. For the Kaiserhofs,
 Vehorn was their one best bet, as his guarding and basket shooting was of first-class
 order. The final score was 45—12.

Juniors—38   On Wednesday, Feb. 7, the Juniors easily defeated Stivers in a
     vs.   practice game. The Juniors completely outclassed their opponents,
Stivers—9   and succeeded in running up a large score. Stivers could only get
 four field goals, and all these were made by Thiele. For the Juniors, Hart and
 Gulinski played the most consistent game, each getting six baskets. The final score
 was 38—9 in favor of the Juniors.

Juniors—36   In a fast and interesting game, marked at times by sensational
     vs.   shooting, the S. M. I. Juniors met and defeated the Aetnas of the
Aetnas—9   Senior League at Bomberger Park by the score of 36—9. The
 playing of the Aetnas was excellent at times, but it only came in spurts, which were
 few and far between. The Juniors' guards were all to the good and the Aetna team
 could secure but two field goals during the entire combat. Diehl managed to annex
 five points by the free line route, and this brought the total up to nine, which they
 kept until the final whistle blew. The passing of the Juniors was nothing short of
 wonderful, and at times took the Aetnas completely off their feet. The Juniors are
 still minus the services of Reitemeyer, who was injured some time ago in a practice
 game, but his place is being ably filled by Avery. For the Juniors, Werder of the
 I. Division, Krusling and Avery played a star game, while Diehl and Slick played the
 best for the Aetnas.

E. GROSS, '16.

III. DIVISION

III. Div. Regulars—22 The Bomberger Cubs bowed in defeat before the fast III. Division team on Feb. 7, and had to be content with the

vs.

Bomberger Cubs—7

short end of a 22—7 score. From whistle to whistle, the Regulars clearly demonstrated their superiority over their opponents, and at no time did the visitors have a look-in. Kovacic and Morin starred at the scoring end for the Regulars, while B. Kranz and Menninger broke up the Cubs' pass work successfully. At the pivot-post, C. Kranz played a stellar game.

The line-up was as follows:

III. Div. Regulars—Kovacic, R.F.; Morin, L.F.; C. Kranz, C.; B. Kranz, R.G.; Menninger, L.G.

Bomberger Cubs—Pollack, R.F.; Ostian, L.F.; Varden, C.; Dulbart, R.G.; Kennel, L.G.

III. Div. Midgets—11 The III. Division Midgets succeeded in administering a drubbing to the Xenia Y. M. C. A. quintet on Jan. 26, in one

vs.

Xenia Y. M. C. A.—1

of the finest intermediate basket-ball games played this season. Confer, Xenia forward, scored his team's lone tally by a free throw from the foul line. The pass work of the Midgets was of excellent variety, but the basket shooting was not of the best. The line-up included:

III. Div. Midgets—Hogan, R.F.; Cummings, L.F.; Voss-Wintermeyer, C.; Hais-Pohlmann, R.G.; B. Kranz, L.G.

Xenia Y. M. C. A.—Confer, R.F.; Horen, L.F.; Kensly, C.; Hollencamp, R.G.; Lone, L.G.

IV. DIVISION

Minims—28 On Jan. 28, the Minims encountered the Holy Trinity Cardinals, and easily outclassed them by their fast playing, as the final score

vs.

Cardinals—3

of 28—3 fully shows. Before either team realized it the first half ended, the Minims leading with six field goals, while the less fortunate Cardinals were lucky in having a foul goal to their credit. The second half was a repetition of the first, our sturdies again on top. The line-up follows:

Minims—F. Gaynor, R.F.; H. Decker, L.F.; U. Leininger, C.; E. Menninger, L.G.; F. Berning, R.G.

Cardinals—Peiffer, R.F.; Barlow, L.F.; Miller, C.; Burgman, L.G.; Bucher, R.G.

Minims—31 The Minims added another victory to their record on Feb. 22nd, when they clashed with the 8th Grade Orioles. The game was very

vs.

Orioles—6

warmly contested in the initial half, defeat almost staring the speedy Minims in the face, but they took a decided brace in the closing half and nosed out a victory, the tally at this time reading 31—6. The teams lined up as follows:

Minims—F. Gaynor, R.F.; H. Decker, L.F.; U. Leininger, C.; Berning-Grote, R.G.; Meininger-Kuntz, L.G.

Orioles—C. Heck, R.F.; Herbert, L.F.; F. Kubkusi, C.; Stein, L.G.; J. Ledger, R.G.; G. Long, substitute.

LOUIS ROTTERMANN, '14.



Book Reviews

CAP'N JOE'S SISTER. By ALICE LOUISE LEE. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co. 1912. 251 pp. \$1.00 net.

One of the finest stories we have read for months. A rare treat! The coast of Maine with its life of privation and danger, of isolation and of superstition, is the scene of the story. The plot is exceptionally interesting and is worked out splendidly. But what stands out prominently above plot and development is the masterful delineation of the characters. "Cap'n" Joe Packer, a master at steering a boat, but easy-going both mentally and physically, basking daily in the sunlight of his own importance—his sister, Maria, Joe's housekeeper and business manager—Aaron Bristol, the cripple who beneath his diffidence has stored a wealth of love and of business shrewdness—these and a number of other characters are drawn in a manner that is positively charming.

HE COMES UP SMILING. By CHARLES SHERMAN. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1912. 351 pp. \$1.25.

A book with apparently no other object than to amuse. And amuse it certainly does, for its plot bristles with incident, its movement is rapid and clear-cut, and its dialogue is crispy, slangy. "He Comes Up Smiling" is the story of a nameless hobo, Watermelon, who in his escapades impersonates a famous young financier, hobnobs with generals and millionaires, falls in love with a millionaire's daughter, etc., etc.; a whole string of adventures making a tangle that takes a master hand to unravel.

LA PAROLE CATHOLIQUE. (Discours Choisis de Nos Orateurs) Par le Chanoine Jean Vaudon, Missionnaire, Ancien Supérieur de Séminaire. Première Série. La Paroisse. Paris, Bloud & Cie, 1911. 354 pp. 4 francs.

Here we have a unique collection of sermons from various sources under three heads, **l'Installation dans la Paroisse, la Prise de Possession de la Paroisse, Pour le Prêtre de la Paroisse.** At a time when time is so precious, when the duties of the ministry ad extra are assuming greater importance, these sermons will aid the busy and zealous priest in presenting truths ever ancient and ever new with newer applications. A sincerity, persuasive force and beauty permeate this collection, which we may regard as one of the best of the day. Father Vaudon has only too well succeeded in his attempt. We trust that this collection will develop rapidly according to the plan traced by the author.

ETUDES DE CRITIQUE ET D'HISTOIRE RELIGIEUSE. (Troisième Série.) Paris, Librairie Victor Lecoffre, J. Gabalda & Cie. 1912. 379 pp. 3 fr. 50.

The two preceding series of this work were reviewed in the columns of the Exponent, and we welcome the new series which deals in the main with liturgy. The two first articles are very interesting, because they describe the origin and history of the liturgy centered about the feasts of Christmas and of the Epiphany. In a third article, whilst admitting the inroads caused by ignorance and superstition, the author traces to the very origin the veneration of the Saints, and once for all proves how superlatively false is the theory that would make of our martyrs the successors or imitators of pagan heroes and demi-gods. The references to the feast and dogma of the Immaculate Conception are numerous in this third study. In a fourth article our eminent critic gives a death-blow to the adherents of "**Ritualistic Murder among the Jews.**" The critical acumen of the author, the breadth and depth of his knowledge, the scrupulous sincerity of his discussions together with his profound scientific probity and truly Catholic sense, impart both charm and authority to Father Vacandard's work.

CONFERENCES A LA JEUNESSE DES ECOLES. By CH. VANDEPITTE, D. H., Première, Seconde et Troisième Séries. Paris, Pierre Téqui. 1911. 234, 212, 214 pp. 6 francs.

The "Conferences" addressed to the youth of our schools and colleges by Rev. Vandepitte is an amplification of the subject matter of Christian doctrine. The Conferences appear in three volumes. The first treats of the important and solemn truths of our faith and of the duties of state of life; the second explains the duties we owe to God and to our neighbor, and the third enters into detail regarding the duties towards ourselves. The object of these conferences is to give an ampler knowledge to young people regarding their religion and greater facility in the pursuit of virtue. To render them as interesting as they are instructive no pains have been spared to season them plentifully with anecdotes, allegories and parables, character studies and descriptions of manners and customs. After every lesson there is an interesting choice of reflections and practices at the disposal of the reader.

SERIES Science et Religion. Paris, Bloud & Cie.

Bible et Science. Terre et Ciel. (612.) By Ch. de Kirwan. 64 pp., 60 centimes.

La Paix dans la Vérité. (614.) La Personnalité de St. Thomas. By Bernard Allo, O. 63 pp., 60 centimes.

Lettres Choisies de St. Vincent de Paul. (616.) Introduction et Notes par Pierre Coste. 64 pp., 60 centimes.

L'Ouvrière. (621.) By Mlle. Jules Simon. Préface de M. Etienne Lamy. 64 pp., 60 centimes.

Berkeley. (617.) By Jean Didier. 71 pp., 60 centimes.

Malebranche. (626.) By J. Martin. 64 pp., 60 centimes.

Le Missel Romain—Ses Origines—Son Histoire. (631-632.) By Dom J. Baudot, O. S. B. 128 pp., 1fr. 20.

This remarkable series of French brochures has reached the astounding number of 650. Though the price is cheap, neither the subjects, nor their treatment and style, nor their variety and authorship are of cheap and inferior quality.

In the first one mentioned M. de Kirwan demonstrates that there is no conflict between science and faith. He exposes the ends of each and how they can be made to agree. Furthermore, he shows conclusively that man is the center and king of Creation.

Father Allo, the learned professor of Exegesis at the Catholic University of Fribourg, presents an interesting study of the personality of St. Thomas in *La Paix dans la Vérité*. This little work is a kind of complement to his *La Peur de la Vérité* which met with so favorable a reception. In his first work he tried to lead certain minds to adopt greater impartiality in their researches, while at the same time he explained the reasons why the fear of truth maintained a considerable number in their incredulity. In the latter he shows how St. Thomas in the quiet of his retirement acquired such a freedom of intellect and of soul, which enabled him to grasp in masterly fashion truths both of the theological and philosophical order.

Pleasure and profit will be derived from reading the letters of St. Vincent de Paul, whilst at the same time they will give us a better insight into the charming character of the Saint. These letters will be especially helpful to the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society by augmenting and spiritualizing their spirit of charity.

The authoress of *l'Ouvrière* is a granddaughter of "the" Jules Simon, who fifty years ago wrote a work with a similar title. But here we have an exposition of Christian ideas. In a few short and simple "chats" we are told how a laborious life may be noble, and how by the touchstone of patience misery becomes a treasure; lastly, how the despoiled laboring poor become the creditors of a justice that disposes of infinity.

Numbers 617 and 626 present us with sketches of two "thinkers," Berkely and Malebranche. Berkely occupies a prominent place in the history of English philosophy. Some of his tenets are rather incongruous, and even a violation of common sense. Be that as it may, M. Didier has in a few pages exposed the philosophic creed of Berkely in all its paradoxical complexity.

Malebranche was more serious in his investigations, therefore he holds a prominent place among the "masters of Catholic thought," and at the same time he may be considered as one of the most original of French philosophers. Father Martin's work consists largely of quotations from the philosopher's writings, arranged according to a logical plan.

The Roman Missal affords liturgical students a broad field of study, all the more interesting in view of the changes announced from Rome. In the book before us Dom Baudot traces the origin and history of the Missal with a special insistence on the "Sacramentaries" of the early Middle Ages. We follow the author with interest according to his simple plan, and can clearly observe the formation of the ritual of the mass, with which all other rites are connected.

THE SABLE LORCHA, by HORACE HAZELTINE. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. 1912. 388 pp., \$1.35 net.

Since the time of the famous Sherlock Holmes there is no story to rival "The

Sable Lorcha" in mystery. The scenes are varied and the author cleverly leads the reader through these with a masterly hand. His descriptions throughout add a certain weirdness which shrouds the entire story in an impenetrable mist. Philip, the leading character, is a sensible young man, but not over blest with a detective instinct and his shortcoming is nearly the cause of his death. However, he is brave and helps Evelyn Grayson with increasing efforts to find her uncle who had so mysteriously disappeared.

POLLYOOLY, by EDGAR JEPSON. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1912. 344 pp., \$1.25.

Edgar Jepson's latest work, "Pollyooly," is extremely interesting throughout. The reader marvels at how the author has built up such an interesting story from such a simple plot. Pollyooly, a girl of twelve, is the leading character. Her main good quality lies in truthfulness, her only achievement is to grill bacon, but alas! she often forgets her exalted position as housekeeper and gives way to her pugilistic passion on young lads who take the trouble to remind her of the color of her hair, which is red. The good qualities of the book are marred by the introduction of the so-called Jesuitic principle, "the end justifies the means." All things considered, we deem it useless to invite Mr. Jepson to be more serious in his historical references.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, Ph. D. New Haven, Yale University Press. 1911. XIII-153 pp.

This essay won the John A. Porter Prize at Yale University in 1910. The book is no biography. In eight chapters, the subjects of Nationalism, National Defenses and Neutrality, Authority, Finance and Unity, Danger of Homogeneous Expansion, Manufactures, and Protection are presented. "This essay is addressed to those who are interested in knowing the relation of Hamilton to one of the great historic movements of thought of the nineteenth century." The object of the book is to show from Hamilton's writings what were the principles which influenced and determined his action in dealing with the problems of his time.

THROUGH THE DESERT, by HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. New York, Benziger Brothers. 1912. 540 pp., \$1.35.

Sienkiewicz's novel has been rightly styled by the "Catholic Telegraph" as another "Robinson Crusoe." The author loses no chance to laud his native Poland and his religion. The leading character is a young Pole in whom all possible manly virtues have been combined. This young lad of fourteen, Stanislaus Tarkowski by name, is endowed with unflinching courage and a wonderful foresight. He is equally as clever in commanding an army of two hundred slaves as in the capacity of slaying lions and other terrors of the jungle. The author has put no end of troubles and dangers, in fact, all that the interior of Africa could afford, in the path of the hero, who pilots his caravan safely through all of them. The reader cannot but help notice the perfect knowledge the author has of the country which only years of experience in these parts could give. There is a prevailing clearness and moral loftiness throughout, and to the minds of younger people the author has made a strong appeal.

The Elder & Johnston Co.

DAYTON, OHIO

Listen to This, Boys!

We know you will want and need Shoes that are—
GOOD FOR PLAY,
GOOD FOR THE TRAMP,
GOOD FOR COMFORT,
and here are the very kind that will satisfy—Tan and
Black ones, with genuine Elkskin soles, hand sewed,

At \$2.00 and \$2.50 a Pair

(Give them a trial to prove merit.)

A. J. CONKLE, 4th and Ludlow

New Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses 1912 MODELS

Garments that represent tone, quality and character entirely different than can possibly be offered elsewhere. We want your personal inspection, which will, we are satisfied, demonstrate our superiority in variety, style and reasonable prices. Ladies will note with pleasure scores of new designs in both material and styles. Changes in general, bringing forth a charming effect, even in the popular price garments, now ready to choose from.

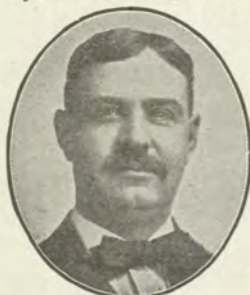
Suits from \$25 to \$50. Coats from \$10 to \$35. Dresses from \$8.75 to \$35.

New Spring Skirts \$5 to \$15

A. J. CONKLE'S
SUITS, COATS, FURS

**4th and
Ludlow**

**ONLY STORE IN
DAYTON**



Home Phone 5522

Bell Phone 989

Rooms 4-5-6 Lyric Theatre Building

QUALITY
DENTAL
WORK

DENTIST

H. C. McLELLAND

1912

Easter Greetings

The H. Hollencamp Sons Co.

Jefferson and Market

COME NOW—Easter Clothes and Hats

Stutz and DeTamble Automobiles

PIERCE-ARROW MOTORCYCLES

Automobile and Motorcycle Accessories and Supplies

THE PHILLIPS-ZENGEL CO.

324 WEST THIRD STREET

Bell Main 1834
Home 3780

WATCH US GROW

STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF CLASSICAL TEACHING, by REV. T. CORCORAN, S. J. New York, Benziger Brothers. 1911. 306 pp., \$2.75.

To students interested in the history of education and especially in the history of language methods the present work: *Studies in the History of Classical Teaching*, will be most welcome. The first part of this work enters into detail concerning the author and origin of the "*Janua Linguarum*," and vindicates for its author, William Bathe, S. T., professor at the Irish College at Salamanca, the title of "pioneer in systematic language method." This language method, called by its author *Janua Linguarum*, enjoyed at least a century of vogue in all the schools and colleges of Europe until it was relegated somewhat into the background by the *Janua Linguarum Reserata* of Comenius, to which it had given birth. The second part of this volume gives a historical sketch of the practice of classical teaching in the Post-Renaissance Period, which will prove of great interest to every teacher of classic languages. William Bathe, in his invention of the *Janua Linguarum*, revealed the characteristics of a true educator, for his method was destined not only to enlighten and broaden the mind, but also to cultivate the heart of man, and in so far it greatly excels the elaboration of Comenius.

MEDITATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BLESSED VIRGIN, Vol II., by A. VERMEERSCH, S. J., translated by W. Humphrey Page, K. S. G. New York, Benziger Brothers. 1910. 468 pp., \$1.35 net.

The second volume of Father Vermeersch's "*Meditations and Instructions on the Blessed Virgin*" is a fit successor to the first, reviewed in these pages previously. Father Vermeersch's treatment of his subject is thoroughly doctrinal—based upon Holy Scripture and Catholic theology. To sound theological teaching is added the charm of an attractive style and simplicity of arrangement, making the book one of the very best of the many works about our Blessed Lady—not all of them either too doctrinal or attractive by any means. About one-third of the present volume is named "*Supplementary Part*." It consists of Meditations on the Holy Ghost, Moveable Feasts, etc. These are subjects not directly suggested by the title of the book, but very timely and serviceable to just such persons as are likely to take interest in the main subject of the book. Needless to say, the same high standard of excellence obtains in this "*Supplementary Part*" also. The mechanical make-up of the book is of the best.

WITH CHRIST MY FRIEND, by REV. PATRICK J. SLOAN. New York, Benziger Brothers. 1912. 190 pp., \$0.75.

This little work contains such a selection of helpful thoughts that it may be opened almost at random and at once found to repay the passing attention. This does not imply that there is no logical sequence in the arrangement of the material, but merely to emphasize how well the author has succeeded in accomplishing the task he had set himself, as expressed in the Preface: "It is to be hoped that this little book will be placed near at hand, where it can be taken up and read at least for a few moments daily, and that it will serve to remind us and to make us appreciate as we ought that we are at all times with Christ our Friend and our God."

Cut Down the High Cost of Living



By Using **Purity** and **Eagle Brand** BUTTERINE

Does everything that butter does, except—You are not “held up” in price.

CHURNED UNDER TRIPLE INSPECTION.

PURER—BETTER—CHEAPER THAN BUTTER.

THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO., Columbus, Ohio.

The Olt Brewing Co.



Olt's “Cream Ale”

Has Gained Public Favor on Account of its
SUPERB TONIC PROPERTIES

“Superba Beer”

The MALT BEVERAGE of Exceptional Quality—
Once Used, Always Desired

Phones: Home 2164, and 2174

Bell 860



The above cut shows our beautiful Confectionery in the Arcade. This is the only first-class Confectionery in the city. Here you can get nothing but the best. Our Ice Cream, of all flavors, Ices, Fancy Sundaes, the Delicious Chocolates and Bon Bons have no equal. We serve Hot Drinks in cold weather. Everything we sell is manufactured by us. Our aim is to treat all customers cordially and to please them in every way.

Politz Bros.

17-19-21-23 Arcade Street Entrance
DAYTON, OHIO

Lily Brew

The embodiment of
QUALITY and PURITY

Its delicious taste,
Its mild and exquisite flavor
has made it the People's
favorite **BEER**.

Sold only in bottles

Order a Case for Home
Use

Dee Bee Cream Ale

A substantial and whole-
some nourishment—A
health giving tonic for the
tired worn out system.

On draught at all bars

Case Orders Promptly
Filled

The Dayton Breweries Co.
DAYTON, OHIO



THE ARCADE BARBER SHOP

Miller & Schunk
PROPS.

14 & 16
ARCADE
Dayton, Ohio

THE DURST MILLING COMPANY

Manufacturers of
DURST'S BEST—LOFA LIFE—OLD GLORY—WHITE
LILY AND BLUE BELL FLOUR

Also Blue Bell Flour in Pink Sacks

ALWAYS 25 CENTS

Also agents for the Celebrated Ralston Checker Board Poultry
Foods, Scratch, Chick and Chicken Feed. For Sale by all Grocers

Telephone Bell 745

Telephone Home 2745

Make a Noise Like an Order

The F. A. Requarth Company

LUMBER AND MILL WORK

Monument Ave. and Sears St.

DAYTON, OHIO

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
"EXPONENT"**

Health and Happiness

*Are habitual with those who drink
HOLLENCAMP'S Beer regularly*

HEALTH—Because Hollencamp's
"Golden Glow" beer is wholesome
and nutritious.



HAPPINESS—Because it is refresh-
ing, palatable and a chaser of that
tired feeling of either body or mind.

Have us send you a case. Before it is gone you will
already have begun to feel its beneficial effects

HOLLENCAMP'S
(Independent) Brewing Co.

BOTH PHONES



The Dayton & Troy Electric Railway

SUPERIOR TRAIN SERVICE TO
Tippecanoe City, Troy, Piqua, Sidney, Wapakoneta, Celina, Lima, Findlay,
Ft. Wayne and Toledo

Limited Trains Leave Dayton, 7:10, 9:10, 11:10 A. M.; 1:10, 3:10, 5:10 P. M.
to Toledo. 7:10 P. M. to Bowling Green, 9:10 P. M. to Bluffton, Ohio, only.
City Ticket Office and Station, 7 N. Jefferson St. Bell Main 508 Home 2508

WE RECOMMEND

Forster, Hegman & Co.

Headquarters for
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs,
Draperies and Wall Paper

MAIN AND FIFTH STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

Bell Phone, Main 440

Home 2440

PARK PHARMACY

BURKHARDT & ROTTERMANN

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES

N. W. COR. THIRD AND ST. CLAIR STS.

California Cough Balsam

B. & R. Flavoring Extracts

Condition Powder

DAYTON, OHIO

J. D. WHITMORE

SOLE AGENT

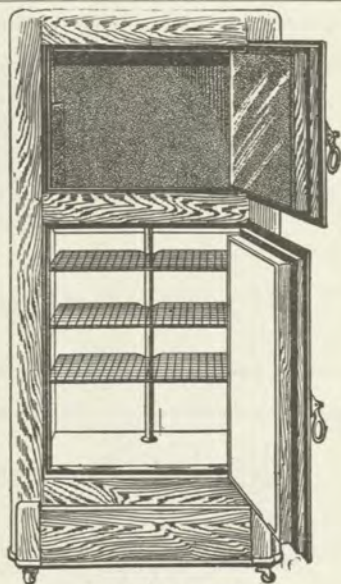
The Dayton Gas Co's Coke and
"OLD LEE" Anthracite Coal

Bell Phone 208—240 West Fifth Street—Home Phone 2208

Bell Phone 1840—GAS WORKS—Home Phone 3049



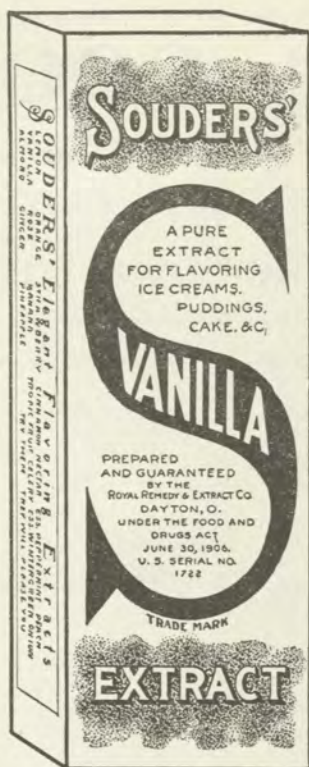
21 S. MAIN ST.
HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR
 \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5



The Leonard

G. W. TISCHER
 HARDWARE

34 N. Main St. Dayton, Ohio



Old Reliable S. M. I. Boys Buy
 ADAM DEGER'S

**CAKES AND
 CONFECTIONS**

Brown St. and Union Ave.

Bell 353

Home 3523

McDermont & Clemens

FINE PLUMBING

Broomell's Vapor System of Heating
 a Specialty For Residences,
 Schools and Churches.

23 N. JEFFERSON ST.

DAYTON, OHIO

A GOOD WORD

Is heard on every side about our
SEPIA PLATINUM PORTRAITS

The Bowersox Studio 137 Canby Bldg.



Aman & Co.
— JEWELERS —

OPTICIANS

DIAMOND EXPERTS

FINE REPAIRING

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY

17 EAST FIFTH STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

EAT

Laurel Butter Crackers

BEST ON EARTH

Manufactured only by

The Dayton Biscuit Company

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Ferneding's Fashionable Footwear

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SHOES, OXFORDS, PUMPS

"Always the Latest" ∴ ∴ ∴ "Always the Lowest"

FERNEDING'S SHOE STORE 40 EAST
THIRD ST.

CHOICE CUTS OF ROAST BEEF

Many people say they are hard to find. Hard to find if you don't know, easy if you do. To make it easy, not the address below when in search of tender, juicy, altogether satisfying cuts of beef for roasts and steaks

O'Brien Brothers

161, 162, 163, 164, 165 Arcade Market

(Auto Delivery)

The Dayton Peerless Laundry Co.

117 East Second Street

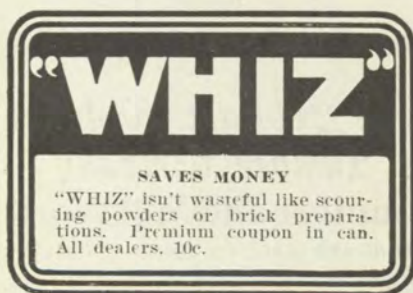
Bell Phone Main 4721

Home Phone 4211

Ball's Bread

And Confectionery are used
by the S. M. I. Four
Hundred

**This should be a sufficient
recommendation**



The P. M. Harman Co.

**FURNISHERS AND
DECORATORS**

Wall Papers, Frescoing, Tinting, Relief
Fabrics for Walls, All kinds of Floor Coverings,
Window Shades, House Furnishings,
Etc. Bell Phone 381. Home Phone 2381.

30 & 32 North Main Street

The Patterson Tool and Supply Company

127 East Third Street

Mechanics' tools of every description.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery.
Factory supplies for all classes of Manufacturing.



Bell Phone 1018

Home Phone 4328

Shapland's Clothes Cleaning Works

Absolutely no Germs or Microbes exists after our
Cleaning and Pressing Process.

No Scorching or Shrinking. Goods called for and
delivered.

Office, 345 E. Fifth St.

FREY BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

CHEESE

228-230 Bainbridge St.

Home Phone 3227

The Gebhart-Wuicket *Lumber Company* **Lumber and Mill Work**

LONG AND LARGE TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

Wayne Ave. and Railroad. DAYTON, O.

Bell Phone Main 222 Home Phone 6677

...THE...

Globe Electric Company

Distributors of
HIGH GRADE ELECTRICAL MATERIAL

Rubber Covered Wires and Cables

Conduit and Condulets

Galvanized Wire and Strand

Edison Lamps

Holophine Glassware

General Electric Motors and Generators

Columbia Batteries

Office and Sales Building

125 E. Third St.

Dayton, Ohio

THE W. L. Adamson Co. *Wholesale Grocers*

Distributors of Quality Goods

"ONLY" Brand Canned Goods.
HUNTS Quality Fruits

CRUISHANKS Pickels and Con-
diments

Chas. W. Schaeffer
Geo. H. Gengnagel

Bell Phone Main 33
Home Phone 3333

Schaeffer & Gengnagel

Jobbers and Retailers of

Coal, Sewer Pipe. Building Material

Portland and Hydraulic Cement

812 to 828 East First St.

DAYTON, O.

Bell Phone 382

Home Phone 2312

H. P. McGrath **PRACTICAL PLUMBER**

Natural and Artificial Gas Fitting, Water
and Sewer Connections, Steam and Hot
Water Heating

218 E. Third Street

Opposite Library

DAYTON, OHIO

Be sure and ask for

DAYTON ICE CREAM
Absolutely Pure and Wholesome

Manufactured by

**Dayton Ice Cream
and Dairy Co.**

Perfection Butter is the Best

Downtown Offices—20 North Jefferson St
and 38 East Fourth St.

**The Troy-Pearl
Laundry Co.**

10 to 32 Ziegler St

Family Washing, 6c a Pound

W. J. SHERER CO.

Fresco Artists and
Interior Decorators

25 Perrine Street

DAYTON, OHIO



**THE DAYTON PURE MILK
and BUTTER COMPANY**
Pasteurized Milk, Cream, Butter and Ice
Cream
219 E. Fifth St., DAYTON, O.

Kindly mention THE EXPONENT when calling on Advertisers.

..THE..

John T. Barlow Co.

Wholesale

Dry Goods and Notions

35 & 37 N. Main St.

DAYTON, OHIO.

**Buckeye Barbers
Supply Company**

Is the place to buy Razors, Strops, Hair
Tonics, Toilet Waters, Perfumes, Pocket
Knives, Shears, Hair Brushes, Combs, Etc.

CLARENCE S. WIGGIM

214 EAST THIRD STREET

Opp. Public Library

J. F. Schneider

J. S. McIntire

C. P. Althoff

E. M. McIntire

J. K. McIntire and Co.

Wholesale Grocers

116 N. Main St.

DAYTON, OHIO

**The Canby, Ach & Canby
Company's**

Battleship Coffee

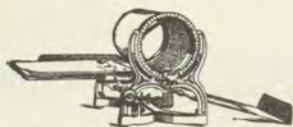
GRADES AT 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c PER LB.
Guaranteed Finest Obtainable for the Price

**THE CANBY, ACH & CANBY
COMPANY**

DAYTON, OHIO

UNDERWOOD

Revolving Duplicator



Simplest and the Best

Underwood Typewriter Co.

3 Park Place, N. Y.

..THE..

William Hall Electric Co.

Supplies and
Construction

118 W. Fourth St.

DAYTON, OHIO

O'Neill & Co.

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in—

Church, Community and Institution
Goods, Black Serges, Worsteds, Di-
agonals, Habit Cloths, Drap'de'ete
for Cassocks, Etc. :: :: ::

112 to 118 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Md.

Herman Soehner

Sole Agent!

**GARLAND
STOVES**

Roofing and Spouting, General Jobbing

112 S. Jefferson St.

DAYTON, OHIO



THINK IT OVER!

When times are dull in business,
that's the time wise merchants
INCREASE advertising space and
get results.

PROFESSIONAL PAGE

John C. Eberhardt

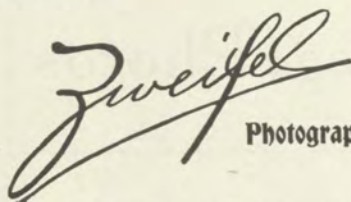
920 Reibold Building

OPTICIAN

"DEFECTS OF SIGHT
CORRECTED BY LENSES"

Tel. Bell 1598

Tel. Home 3747



Photographer

20-22 East Third Street

Phone East 485
Phone Main 2485

Res. Phone Home 4142

Ben Westbrook

UNDERTAKER

718 Wayne Ave. Dayton, Ohio

In the hour of your bereavement
remember

LEO F. WALTER

Successor to Michael Walter
and Call

Bell Phone 625

Home Phone 2625

Modern in every Respect

129-131 Franklin St.

Albert Pretzinger

Architect

1125-28, 1138-39 Reibold Building

DAYTON, OHIO

Telephones:

Bell 1439 Main

Home 4839

Edward T. Hall

Abstractor of Titles

Commercial Building

W. S. McConnaughey

John C. Shea

McConnaughey & Shea

**ATTORNEYS AT
LAW**

Reibold Bldg.

Dayton, Ohio

Home 4479

Bell Main 816

H. D. Rinehart, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Refraction and Fitting Lenses

Reibold Bldg.

Dayton, Ohio

GYMNASIUM GOODS

Is Our
SPECIALTY

Niehaus & Dohse

Sporting Goods

35 E. 5th. St.

Basket Ball Foot Ball

Pennants, Shoes, Suits.

Yes, Everything.

Niehaus & Dohse

Sporting Goods

35 E. 5th. St.

J. L. COX

32 S. Jefferson Street

High Class College Photos

Special Rates to Students



Our Line of
Sporting Goods

WILL BE FOUND AT ST. MARY'S
INSTITUTE

No Better Goods Made

Send for Catalog

The Draper & Maynard Co.

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Large Numbers of St. Mary's Graduates are Also Graduates of
The Miami Commercial College

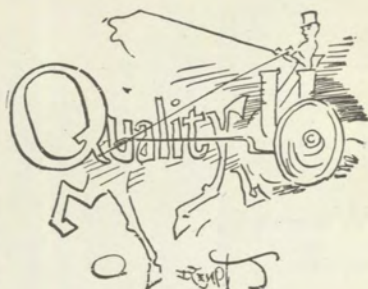
A. D. WILT, President

¶ Many of them are prominent in Business and in the Legal and other Professions in Dayton and elsewhere, doing great honor to both institutions. A number are now with us.

¶ The training of the MIAMI is broad and thorough and large numbers of its graduates annually take fine business positions.

Nearly 600 Places Opened to Them in 1910

¶ The College is open all the year and students may enter at any time and make easy monthly payments.



Quality is the motive
force here--Quality hitched
to style.

And neither quality or
style exclude reasonable
prices.

Values tell in the Smart
Clothes we sell.

The Graves & Meade Company

SCHWIND BUILDING

Ludlow Street, between 3d and 4th

The Best Work

SMITH'S Photos

We Guarantee to Please You

18 East Fourth Street

Bell Phone 413

Home Phone 2413

The Weakley and Worman Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

DAYTON

OHIO

440 E. Third St.

16 S. Wayne Ave.

The Tiffin Manufacturing Company

Manufacturers of

CHURCH FURNITURE

Pews, Pulpits, Confessionals,
Prie Dieus, Vestment Cases and Baptismals
:: :: ::

Altars, Altar Railings,
Station Frames, Pedestals,
etc. :: :: ::

From Architect's or Original Designs

Sketches and Estimates Furnished on
Application

Tiffin,

Ohio

Kindly mention THE EXPONENT when calling on Advertisers.

Cut Down the High Cost of Living



By Using **Purity** and **Eagle Brand** BUTTERINE

Does everything that butter does, except—You are not "held up" in price.
CHURNED UNDER TRIPLE INSPECTION.

PURER—BETTER—CHEAPER THAN BUTTER.

THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO., Columbus, Ohio.

A. JANSZEN & CO.

Wholesale
Grocers

S. E. Cor. Second and Walnut Streets
101 to 117 East Second Street

Cincinnati, Ohio

PHONES—Main 830, Main 832, Main 833, Main 834, Main 835.

Kindly mention THE EXPONENT when calling on Advertisers.

The Cappel Furniture Co.

HOME FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE

CARPETS

STOVES

LINOLEUM

Those who seek newer ideas, choice patterns or a greater degree of exclusive designs, will do well to inspect our immense line of House Furnishings always on display at prices lower than others dare to ask.

215-221 South Main Street

121, 123, 125 East Fifth Street

South of Postoffice

Largest in Ohio

Pioneer Credit House

O'BRIEN BROS. MEAT

Will Please You

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

BOTH PHONES—4742

AUTO DELIVERY

161-162-163-164-165 ARCADE MARKET