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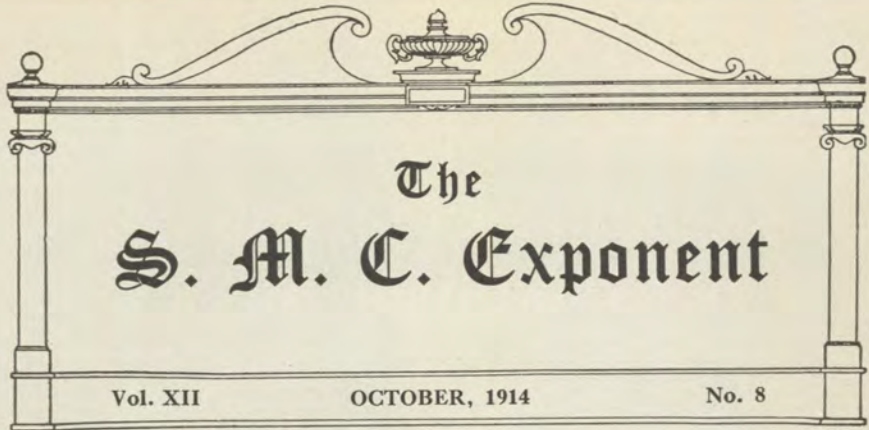
BENEDICT XV.
COLUMBUS TAKING POSSESSION OF THE NEW WORLD.
THE ANGEL GUARDIAN.
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HIS HOLINESS BENEDICT XV



The S. M. C. Exponent

Vol. XII

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 8

** A Tribute to the Papacy*

THERE is not, and never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy, and the republic of Venice is gone and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and useful vigor.

"Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencements of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshiped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

*Macaulay in the Edinburgh Review, October, 1840.

*Christopher Columbus

CLIFFORD STUHLMUELLER, '17.

*This paper won "The Rev. Bernard J. Kuhlman Prize for American History." The Rev. Bernard J. Kuhlman, D. D., Catholic Chaplain at the Dayton National Military Home, is the donor of an annual cash prize of \$25 for the best essay in American History. The subject is assigned by the reverend donor. The contest is open to all the students of the College Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. The essay must show original research work and throw light on subjects of American History, especially such as are disputed today. The paper published in part in this October number won the First Annual Prize, June, 1914. Its length, approximating 16,000 words, necessitates the division of the paper into three parts which will appear in the October, November and December numbers of the Exponent.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, the son of Dominico, a wool-comber was born in Genoa.(1) Columbus, in his letters, twice states his birth place as Genoa.(2) The date of his birth is contested. Historian Knight places his birth-year in 1435; Tarducci places it about 1435; Catholic Encyclopedia places it in 1451. By the authority of Andres Bernaldez, Irving places his birth-year in 1436. Bernaldez, Curate of Los Palacios, was an intimate friend of Columbus and hence his date is very authentic. Columbus was baptized in a suburban church of Genoa now known as San Stefano dell' Arco.

Up to the fourteenth year of his life, little is known except that he most probably assisted his father at the trade of wool-combing. Most historians assert that he also attended the University of Pavia. Tarducci claims that there is not much ground upon which one might base the claim that he attended the University. He says the only authority they have for such a statement is the writings of Fernando Colombo, in which it is stated, "estudio en Pavia." Since "estudio en Pavia" is all that is said of his attending that University, Tarducci claims that there is no real authority for saying that he studied at that school. The tenderness of Columbus' youth and the financial condition of his parents would seem to point that he did not attend Pavia University.(3)

At the age of fourteen, Columbus commenced his career as a sailor (4). The life of a sailor on the Mediterranean, at that time, was a dangerous and venturesome one as that sea fairly swarmed with pirates. It was in this school that Christopher Columbus secured his growth and learning.

At this time, Genoa was taking part in a war against Aragon. Columbus fought in this war and in one of his letters incidentally speaks

- (1) By authority of Knight, Irving, Tarducci, Las Casas, Fernando Colombo and Catholic Encyclopedia.
- (2) See Knight's "Life of Columbus," page 31.
- (3) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, pp. 10, 11, 12, also see the appendix of my paper, page 1, Art. 1.
- (4) Hist. del. Almirante, cap. 4; Knight's "Life of Columbus," p. 34.

of a pursuit committed to his care. He relates how he was sent to Tunis to capture a certain galley. On arriving there, he found several rival vessels awaiting him. His crew refused to proceed and Columbus, changing his compass, forced his sailors to give gattle. Nothing more is related concerning his success or failure in this battle but it clearly portrays in the youthful captain the full development of the qualities he afterwards displayed in his voyages of discovery—"boldness in danger, resolution and perseverance in his undertakings and readiness of mind to find a contrivance in every necessity."

We learn from a passage in Las Casas, that Columbus arrived in Lisbon(1) when thirty-five years of age (1470). Here he continued to practice one of his most admirable exercises, the hearing of daily mass(2). While at Lisbon, he attended the Holy Sacrifice at the church of the Convent of All Saints. Here it was that he met Felipa Manis de Perestrello who later became his wife.

The elderly Perestrello soon died and Columbus took up his residence with his wife's mother at Lisbon. He moved soon after to Porta Santo and here a son was born to them whom they called Diego(3). When Columbus became a widower is unknown. The few notices that do appear of him at this time, represent him as occupied in the study of navigation and in constructing maps and geographical charts. That he acquired a certain name and reputation as a geographer and cosmographer may be safely adduced from the fact that he held a conference with Alfonso V, king of Portugal on these subjects(4). From the money, secured by his work, he supported his father and sent his brothers to school(5).

His residence at Porta Santo brought him to the frontier of his discoveries. His wife's sister was married to Pedro Corres, a navigator of note, and who had one time been governor of Porta Santo. Being frequently in familiar intercourse, their conversation was upon the discoveries being prosecuted in their vicinity upon the long-sought route to India, and upon the possibility of some unknown lands existing in the western part of the Atlantic.

At this time, the minds of all were excited by the stories of the large and beautiful islands seen in the unexplored western Atlantic. Many of these, however, were mere fables, fabricated to feed the dominating excitement of the public; many originated in the heated imaginations of the voyagers.

(1) Also see Munoz, Hist. del N. Mundo, lib. ii.

(2) Knight's "Life of Columbus," p. 39; Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, p. 34.

(3) Las Casas, Hist. Ind., lib. i. cap. 4.

(4) Irving's "Life of Columbus".

(5) Munoz, Hist. de N. Mundo, lib. ii.

Columbus considered most of these tales as mere illusions, but his mind and imagination were excited concerning the possibility of the existence of an unknown western land. To further his object, he studied geographical authors and considered astronomical reasons why persons might believe there was a western land. Says Irving: "His wonderful genius, having thus taken its decided bent, it is interesting to notice, from what mass of acknowledged facts, rational hypotheses, forceful narrations and popular rumors, his grand project of discovery was wrought out by the strong workings of his vigorous mind."

There are three main factors from which he deduced his belief in the existence of an unknown land.(1) The first arises from his reasoning. At that time, the distance from Thinae, in the extreme limits of Asia, to the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands was sixteen hours. This left eight hours' distance unaccounted for. Naturally on his belief of the world's being a sphere, a person leaving the Azores, in a westerly direction, would sooner or later arrive at the eastern limits of Asia, and also discover the intervening lands which he had reasons to believe existed.(2)

The second factor springs from the writings of the ancient authors. Aristotle, Seneca and Pliny declared that any one could pass over the Atlantic from Cadiz to the Indies in a few days(3). Strabo believed that the expanse of the Atlantic separated Spain and Mauretania from the India.(4)

The third factor was the reports of such navigators as Marco Polo and John Mendevelle. From these stories, Columbus became convinced that he could reach Asia by a western route. Information from Martin Vicenti, pilot in the service of the king and Pedro Correa, his brother-in-law, strengthened his belief. From these sources Columbus was positive that there was a western land, that it was attainable, fertile and inhabited.

Columbus made his first appeal to his native country Genoa.(5) Being refused, he turned to Venice where he suffered a like fate. After leaving Venice, he paid a visit to his aged father and even though weighed down with debt and suffering, Columbus shared his slender purse with his parent.(6) He then laid his plans before King John II of Portugal. This king secretly sent out an expedition to ascertain the possibility of Columbus' plan. The expedition failed and Columbus left Portugal in 1484.(7)

The many refusals, privations and sufferings, Columbus had to endure at this time, portray in him one of the most sublime, the most

(1) Fernando Colombo, *Hist del Almirante*, cap. 6, 7, 8.

(2) See Tarducci's *Life of Columbus*, Vol. One, pages 43-44.

(3) Irving's "Life of Columbus."

(4) Strab. *Cos.*, lib. i. ii.

(5) Robertson's "History of America," bk. ii.

(6) Knights' "Life of Columbus," p. 41.

(7) Knight's "Life of Columbus," p. 44; Fernando Colombo, cap. xi.

patient and most consistent characters in history. He conceived the existence of a western land, and not once did he become disheartened, not once did he doubt. For eighteen weary years he suffered evasions, rebuffs and cruel answers. For eighteen weary years, when the very earth seemed to thwart his plans, when he was condemned as a dreamer and a lunatic, we find him bearing the burden of his life's ambition that he might one day lay before the world a new and glorious land.

Columbus now resolved to make an appeal to the Spanish Sovereigns. The first we hear of him in Spain, is as a traveller at the Franciscan Convent of La Rabida, close to the little town of Palos in Andalusia.(1) Father Juan Perez of Marchena, a man well versed in cosmographical studies, spoke to him. He saw the importance of the future discoverer's claims and gave him a letter of recommendation to Fra Fernando de Talavera, confessor to the king and queen, whose support would be of the highest importance to him. The wool-comber's son therefore started for Cordova, where the court then was, in the spring of 1486.(2)

At Cordova, it is claimed, he entered into irregular relations with Beatrix Enriquez, resulting in the birth of his son Fernando. The main reason for such a charge is the will of Columbus, in which he says: "I direct and command my son, Don Diego—recommending to him Beatrix Enriquez, mother of my son Don Fernando, that he furnish her with a decent living, as a person to whom I am under a great burden; this is to be done to ease my conscience, for it weighs heavy on my soul. The reason may not be recorded here."

Spottorno, Humbolt, Navarette, Irving and historians generally have interpreted these words as referring to irregular conduct with Beatrix. On the other hand, Count Roselly de Lorgues, with copious arguments, claims that there is no foundation for accepting such a meaning.

Historian Tarducci says: "Therefore, as I am constrained to come to some conclusion, I feel that the weight of the arguments and inductions brought forth by Roselly and his adherents, fail to outweigh those obscure words.(3)

Knight claims that the future discoverer was married to Beatrix, but does not give the date of the marriage. He writes: "Two documents, which have just come to light in Spain, the one discovered by Father Raymond Buldu, at Valencia; the other by Father Marcellino da Civezza, in the library of the Royal Academy of History, in Madrid,

(1) See Tarducci's "Life of Columbus", Vol. One, p. 71; also see Knight's "Life of Columbus", p. 44.

(2) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, p. 74; Melendez "Tesoros Verdaderos de las Indias," lib. i., cap. i.

(3) See Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, p. 86; also see the appendix of my paper p. 3, Art. 3, of Appendix.

seem to supply all that can be required of direct testimony to the marriage of Beatrix Enriquez."(1)

Columbus appeared before the court and Ferdinand commissioned Fra Fernando de Talavera to convene a board of the best cosmographers and astronomers in Spain to investigate the future discoverer's plans. Valuable aid was rendered to the Genoan, at this time, by the royal treasurer, Alonzo de Quintanilla; by Friar Antonio de Marchena; by Diego de Deza, Bishop of Placencia; and by the Papal Nuncio, Antonio Geraldini.(2) Especially valuable was the aid given to Columbus by Cardinal de Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza, Archbishop of Toledo, sometimes called, "the third King of Spain."

This junta, convened by Talavera, met in the Dominican convent of St. Stephen, at Salamanca, in the winter of 1487-1488. It voted his plans as impossible and improbable.

In 1488, Columbus' brother Bartholomew attempted to secure aid from France and England but was unsuccessful. In 1491, the future discoverer made another appeal to the Spanish Court at Granada, but as no agreement could be reached his attempt was futile. Although a sort of outcast, Columbus did not despair. Although reduced to poverty, he did not give up what he considered a divinely constituted mission but set out to seek aid from France and England.(3)

But shortly after he left the court, Luis de St. Angel, receiver of ecclesiastical revenues, and Alonzo de Quintanilla, Comptroller General, spoke so earnestly to the queen about accepting Columbus' plans that she recalled him and promised to pledge her jewels if necessary to secure the money. Two agreements, one on April 17, 1492, and one on April 30, 1492, were signed between Columbus and the crown. By these agreements, he was treated with much liberality by the monarchs. On May 12, 1492, he set out for Palos to prepare for the trip.

After a little hardship, he secured three ships: the Santa Maria, the flag ship commanded by Columbus; the Pinta, commanded by Martin Alonzo Pinzon; and the Nina, under Vicente Yanez Pinzon. The ships carried about 120 men, all under command of Columbus as admiral. Columbus and his crew received the sacraments of the Church and on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, he set out across the Atlantic.

All went well until the third day at sea when the Pinta signalled that her rudder was broken. Irving claimed the damage was done by a mutinous sailor. After temporarily repairing the broken rudder, they proceeded on their way. On Aug. 9, they reached the Canary Islands.

(1) See Knight's "Life of Columbus," p. 215; also see "L' Univers," Jan. 11, 1877.

(2) Catholic Encyclopedia.

(3) Columbus in one of his letters states that he thinks that his mission was divinely constituted. (Letter of Columbus to the Castilian Sovereigns in 1501.) Also see the appendix of my paper, page 2, Art. 2. He set out to seek aid from France and England, see Fernando Colombo, cap. 12; also see Robertson's "History of America," bk. ii.

Here Columbus tried to get a new vessel, but being unsuccessful, he had to make a new rudder which took two weeks. He next put in at the island of Gomera. While there a vessel arrived from Terro, claiming to have seen three Portuguese caravels in pursuit of Columbus. The admiral suspected some treachery and immediately left Gomera (Sept. 6) on his western voyage.

For three days the sea was calm and sailing was easy. On September 9 they passed Terro, the last of the Canary Islands. The crew now began to grow uneasy. Columbus according to Las Casas (1) kept two records of the voyage. One kept the true state of affairs, the number of miles covered, etc., while the other was prepared in a manner favorable to the crew. The latter was the only one to which the crew was accessible.(2)

Perhaps the most important event during the voyage, was the observation of Columbus (Sept. 17) of the declination of the magnetic needle of the compass. Las Casas attributes it to the movement of the polar star.(3)

The crew all the while were dissatisfied.(4) However, no acts of insubordination are mentioned by Columbus, his commentator Las Casas, or his son Fernando.(5) They now came under the influence of the trade winds and sailing was rendered fast and easy. Large patches of weeds were now seen which pleased Columbus as he believed he was nearing the end of his search. For a week they were under the influence of the calm trade winds. But these winds did not impel the ships very speedily and furthermore, they always came from the east. The crew began to murmur, fearing they were to die on a stagnant sea. Columbus with his admirable patience calmed them and on September 25, a heavy swell of sea dispelled their fears.

On October 1, they had come, according to the reckoning of the pilot of the admiral's ship, 580 leagues west since leaving the Canary Islands. The reckoning Columbus showed the crew was about 580 but the true reckoning was 707 leagues.(6)

On October 6, Martin Pinzon began to lose confidence in the western course and proposed that they steer more to the southward. Columbus still persisted in sailing directly west.(7) On the morning of October 7, several claimed to have seen land but their claims proved false.(8) Columbus had now come 750 leagues westward and had not yet arrived

(1) Tarducci; Knight; Irving; and Catholic Encyclopedia.

(2) Catholic Encyclopedia.

(3) Catholic Encyclopedia.

(4) Irving's "Life of Columbus."

(5) Catholic Encyclopedia.

(6) Navarette, tom. i. p. 16.

(7) Journal of Columbus; Navarette, tom. i. p. 17.

(8) Navarette, tom. i.

at the expected land of Cipango. He therefore decided to change his course a little to the southward, which he did on October 7.

Now came what was probably the greatest murmuring of the crew. It is claimed, that, at this time, the Admiral lost heart and promised to return to Spain if land were not discovered in three days. The only authority we have for this assertion is that of Oveido, who accepted many injurious statements concerning Columbus on the least possible testimony. Las Casas, Fernando Colombo, and Bernaldez, Curate of Los Palacios, make no mention of such an act on his part. Historian Tarducci claims and proves that he made no such promises. On the other hand, the great discoverer told the men that it would avail them nothing to murmur and that, "he was determined to persevere, until by the grace of God, he should accomplish the enterprise." (1)

On the night of October 11, not an eye closed. Signs had been observed which warranted the proximity of land. At ten o'clock a light was seen in the distance. It seemed to the eyes of those on board that the light was in a boat or being waved up and down by some person on shore. The ships continued on their course to the westward when at two o'clock on the morning of October 12, 1492, land was seen. Irving says the first to see land was Rodrigo de Triana.

At daybreak, on October 12, Columbus entered a boat with his sailors, and Martin and Vicente Pinzon put off with their crew. On landing, Columbus threw himself on his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God. Taking possession of the island in the name of Jesus Christ, for the crown of Castile, he called it San Salvador. (Now known as the Island of Watling.) The Indians called it Guanahani.

The Admiral's former dissatisfied sailors threw themselves at his feet and embraced him. (2) Columbus called the inhabitants of the island Indians, as he believed that he had reached the eastern extremity of India. (3) A cross was then erected to show that possession of the island had been taken in the name of Jesus Christ. Various historians differ as regards the island upon which Columbus first landed: Narvetté says Grande Salina of the Turk Islands; Munoz, the Island of Watling; Fox, the Island of Samana; Humboldt and Irving, declare it to be Cat's Island. Tarducci claims the diversity of opinion is a strong argument for maintaining San Salvador (Watling's Island) as his first landing place. (4)

At present, the contest as regards the landfall has dwindled down to two islands, Watling and Cat's Island. There are, at the present time, two maps of the voyages of Columbus among the Indies. One is

(1) Las Casas; Navarrette; Irving's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, p. 130.

(2) Las Casas; Irving; Knight.

(3) Fernando Colombo, cap. 6.

(4) See Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, Page 153.



COLUMBUS TAKING POSSESSION OF THE NEW WORLD



THE ANGEL GUARDIAN

by Juan de la Cosa, an able mariner who accompanied the Admiral on most of his voyages. This map is incomplete and represents Guanahani as being the most northern of the outer islands of the Bahama group. It is the fifth one from the north.

The second map is that of Herrera, published in 1600. Herrera, as official historian of the Indies, had all available information at his command. Thus, he was able to correct the La Cosa map and to add the missing islands. From this map and agreeing with the log-book of the admiral we find Watlings' Island to be the present day name of his landfall.(1)

Taking seven of the natives with him, Columbus soon left San Salvador, and on October 16, landed on what is now the Island of North Caico, which he called Santa Maria de la Concepcion. The fleet next reached the Island of Little Inagua. Here he remained until Oct. 19, when he set sail and discovered the Island of Great Inagua. He soon left Great Inagua and on Sunday, October 28, 1492, discovered Cuba (2) which he believed to be Cipango. Here, the great discoverer visited the River de los Mares, (now called, Las Nuevitas de Princeps) and the Heights of John Duave. An embassy was sent to the ruler of the island who received the Spaniards kindly. While at Cuba, Columbus learned of the potato and of the use of tobacco, which knowledge he imparted to the European Continent. Here also, he captured five young men, seven women, and three children. Las Casas condemns this act as detestable (3) as also does Tarducci. But Tarducci admits that Columbus always treated the Indians kindly, and that those he did capture were taken for religious motives of conversion.(4)

On Monday, November 12, he started to explore the shore of Cuba and hence turned to the southeast. Had he not made a change in his course, he would have reached Mexico. It was about this time that the Pinta deserted Columbus.(5) This ship was in charge of Martin Alonso Pinzon who was very envious of his leader. Hence he deserted the great discoverer that he might secure individual glory. The Admiral was greatly distressed by this occurrence, not so much on account of the dangerous example of disobedience, but because he feared Pinzon's intentions of securing glory which belonged to Columbus himself.(6)

On December 25, 1492, Columbus reached the eastern extremity of Cuba which he called Alpha. He cruised about this promontory, and a

(1) See the Appendix of my paper, p. 3, Art. 4.

(2) Knight; Tarducci; Irving.

(3) Las Casas, Hist. Ind., t. i., cap. 31.

(4) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. One, p. 173.

(5) Fernando Colombo, cap. 29.

(6) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," Vol. 1., p. 177.

few days later discovered the island of Hayti which he named Hispaniola. (1). Here he learned of the island of Jamaica and that beyond Jamaica was the mainland of what is either Honduras or Yucatan. Hence the admiral brought the news of the existence of the American Continent to Europe as early as 1493.(2) On December 20, he entered the bay of Acul. While here, he paid a visit to the ruler of Hayti who treated Columbus kindly and told him where to secure much gold. The great discoverer was anxious to secure this precious metal that he might gain funds for a Crusade in the Holy Land—one of the highest ideals of his life.(3) Here also, he secured an amount of spices, mastic and rhubarb. On December 27, he started to build a fort which was to be called La Navidad. (Fort Nativity.) Here was stationed a garrison of twenty-nine men.

On Friday, January 4, 1493, Columbus left the bay of Acul to return to Spain. On January 6, the *Pinta* rejoined the fleet. Pinzon claimed that the separation was accidental, but the Admiral knew this to be a lie. On January 16, he entered the gulf of Samana and left the same day on a direct return to Spain.

On the return voyage, his fleet was again overtaken by severe storms. But in all these troubles Columbus sought the aid of God, and even made vows which would be fulfilled if a successful voyage to Spain was accomplished.(4) To make sure that news of his success would reach Europe, in case of the entire fleet's being lost, he twice placed a record of his discoveries in a keg and consigned them to the waves.

On February 15, the Admiral caught sight of St. Mary's Island of the Azores. It was here that Columbus discovered the second absence of the *Pinta*, which this time was forced to leave him.(5) Here he fulfilled his vows and here also were some of his band captured by the treacherous Portuguese ruler of the island. After regaining his captured companions he left the Azores, and on Friday, March 15, 1493, made a triumphal entry into the harbor of Palos.(6)

The Admiral was kindly received by the Spanish Sovereigns at Barcelona. Many banquets and festivals were given in his honor. But in all his glory and pleasure, he did not forget his aged father whom he supported in comfortable circumstances.

The Spanish Sovereigns, to insure their possession of the newly discovered lands, now desired Columbus to undertake a second expedition. He consented and a fleet of three large vessels and fourteen caravels was

(1) Catholic Encyclopedia; Irving; Tarducci.

(2) Catholic Encyclopedia.

(3) Irving.

(4) Tarducci, Irving.

(5) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus."

(6) Fernando Colombo; Las Casas, Hist. Ind.

assembled. Father Juan Perez of Marchena was taken on this expedition as astronomer and cosmographer. The fleet set sail from the harbor of Cadiz, September 26, 1493, under command of Columbus who had been made Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of all the countries he should discover. (1)

On October 1, the Canary Islands were reached. The fleet soon passed Gomera, October 7, and on October 28, was overtaken by severe storms. Again trusting to God, the men passed safely through them and on Sunday morning, November 3, 1493, reached the Little Antilles.

(To be continued in November and concluded in December number)

(1) Navarette, Columbus, Dipl. No. 11.

Appendix

Article Question of Columbus' attending the University of One Pavia. Fernando Colombo as rendered by Las Casas in his "Historia de las Indias," asserts that his father attended the University of Pavia. "Dico adunque che nella sua picolla eta imparo lettere estudio in Pavia fanto che gli bastare per intendere i cosmografia." Now here arises a strange discrepancy. Pavia taught philosophy and medicine but not cosmography. Further says Markham, "a weaver's apprentice would not be sent across the Appenines in the fifteenth century, to learn cosmography which was better taught at Genoa."

Fernando Colombo is the only authority upon whom we may base the claim that Columbus attended the University of Pavia. He merely says "estudio en Pavia," and as Fernando commits several discrepancies in his method of writing, we may be justified in suspecting Columbus never attended that school.

Irving says, "For a short time also, he (Columbus) was sent to the University of Pavia, where he studied geography, astronomy, and navigation. He then returned to Genoa, where, according to a contemporary historian, he assisted his father in the trade of wool-combing." (1)

Irving then goes on to say that Columbus entered a nautical career at the age of fourteen. (2) Hence Columbus must have been twelve or thirteen years of age when he crossed the Apennines to attend the university. Considering the customs of the age, does this seem possible? (3)

(1) Irving bases his claim on the authority of Agostino Guistiniani, (Ann. de Genova.) See Irving's "Life of Columbus," bk. i., ch. i., p. 18.

(2) Irving, bk., i., p. 18.

(3) For reference, see Tarducci's "Life of Columbus,"; Markham's "Life of Columbus."

Article Columbus, in his voyages, was prompted by religious Two motives.

Columbus, in conceiving the existence of a Western World, was actuated by religious motives of conversion. I need but quote a passage of Washington Irving (Protestant historian) to portray these sublime motives of Columbus.

"A deep religious sentiment mingled with his meditation and gave them at times a tinge of superstition.(1) It was a sublime and lofty kind; he looked upon himself as standing in the hand of heaven, chosen from among men for the accomplishment of its high purpose; he read, as he supposed, his contemplated discovery foretold in Holy Writ, and shadowed forth darkly in the mystic revelations of the prophets. The ends of the earth were to be brought together and all nations, languages and tongues united under the banner of the Redeemer. This was to be the triumphant consummation of his enterprise, **bringing the remote and unknown regions of the earth into communion with Christian Europe; carrying the light of the true faith into benighted lands and gathering their countless nations under the holy dominion of the church.**"(2)

The second motive which inspired his voyages, was a still more sublime one—the securing of money to recover the Holy Lands. All his life was permeated with this object. When he conceived the existence of the unknown world, it was before his eyes; when his conception proved a reality, he rejoiced because he could secure the necessary funds; when he was expelled and taken from the colonies which he had discovered, he bewails, not his own condition but the fact that this will destroy the project of the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher.(3) Finally in his will, he leaves an amount of money to establish a fund for a new Crusade.(4)

References: Irving's "Life of Columbus;" Markham's "Life of Columbus;" Major's "Select Letters of Columbus;" Tarducci's "Life of Columbus;" Catholic Encyclopedia; Gazeau's "Modern History;" Knight's "Life of Columbus."

Article Question of Columbus' marriage with Beatrix Enriquez.

Three As I have already stated, the question of Columbus' marriage lies wholly in the peculiar wording of his will. This is the only authority for suspicion, all other deductions, accusations, etc., having been disproved long ago.(5)

But there may have been ecclesiastical objections to his marriage, and Columbus was uneasy because he had not made certain that none

(1) It is natural that a Protestant historian will describe **sublime faith** as superstition.

(2) Irving's "Life of Columbus," bk. i., ch. 5., p. 38.

(3) Tarducci's "Life of Columbus," bk. ii., ch. xiii, p. 191-192.

(4) See appendix of Irving's "Life of Columbus," (Will of Columbus, page 733.)

(5) Markham's "Life of Columbus," p. 61.

existed. But that the Admiral was defiled with impurity is a charge that is utterly unfounded. Suppose that Columbus was thus defiled do you think the male relations of Beatrix would remain the staunch friends of Columbus that they did? All I admit is that the wording of the will is surely perplexing.

Article The Landfall of Columbus. Probably the most discussed **Four** subject relating to Columbus' discoveries and one which entails the greatest diversity of opinion, is the question of his landfall. The two islands which have the greatest claim to this honor are Cat Island and Watling's Island. Of these two, I find the claims of Watling's Island to have the most weight.

The main authority in upholding Watling's Island is a map of Juan de la Cosa, an able mariner who accompanied Columbus on most of his voyages. La Cosa's map however was incomplete and Herrera, official historian of the Indies, added the necessary islands. Herrera had all possible data at his command and hence his data and drawings are authentic. The main requirement of the true landfall of Columbus, Herrera supplies. Guanahani must be the fifth of the outer Bahama Islands and this island is Watling's.

Now let me discredit Cat Island as Columbus' first landing place. Cat Island is the fourth of the outer group of the Bahamas, Guanahani is the fifth. Irving maintains his arguments in favor of Cat Island, on the fact that Cat Island was called San Salvador on the maps of the Seventeenth Century. But Cat Island was first called San Salvador, on the West Indian map in Blaeu's Dutch Atlas of 1635, for no earthly reason," says Markham, "except the caprice of the draftsman." (1)

In Columbus' logbook, Guanahani (San Salvador) is referred to as an "isleta" (Small island). A island forty-two miles long like Cat Island would certainly not be called an islet, while Watling's Island can certainly be given that name as it is only twelve miles in length. In Columbus' journal, we also find that Guanahani was low; that it had a large lagoon in the center; that it has a reef around it, and that the east side trends to the N. NE. Cat Island does not supply a single one of these requirements. (The main champions of Watling's Island are Munoz, Major Markham, Catholic Encyclopedia and possibly Tarducci.)

(1) Markham's "Life of Columbus," p. 95. For reference, see Markham's "Life of Columbus," Major's "Select Letters of Columbus."

J. H. Batten's Vacation

FRANCIS OLBERDING, '18.



LOOKING over my register, I find there is recorded a Mexican Mine Investment," said C. D. Pettis, to his associate, Thomas Walsh, of the Pettis-Walsh Iron & Steel Co.

"A Mexican Mine Investment?" interestingly inquired Walsh. "You must have had money to burn.

What's the story?"

"Oh! about ten years ago, a friend of mine induced me to invest in this mine scheme. Well, I sunk quite a sum of money with a certain Mexican—can't recall his name now. The mine according to the current reports was one of the richest finds of the time, but I never heard a word of it since then. By the way, I saw the stock certificates last week in my box at the bank—useless paper, I suppose."

"Why don't you inquire about it? Perhaps it is worth something now," broke in Walsh.

Just at this moment their conversation was interrupted by the door opening, and J. H. Batten, a well-built, manly fellow of twenty-four entered.

"Welcome home!" greeted Walsh. "Have a successful trip?"

"Yes; pretty fair," replied Batten, who was a salesman for the company, "The results are far better than I expected, this being a dull year." Then, without more ado he stepped into the other room.

A sudden thought came to Pettis. "Walsh, that's a fine young fellow of splendid character, and with plenty of ambition. Although young, he has been doing loyal service for the Company. I believe I'll ask him how he would like a little vacation, and talk matters over with him about his going to Mexico and investigate this mine proposition on the side. I don't think he will make head or tail of it, but he deserves a little diversion from business."

Just as he finished, Batten returned to the front office.

"How would you like to take a trip to Mexico, and incidentally do a little private business while there?" asked Pettis.

"To Mexico? That would be fine. But what am I to do there?"

"Well, think the matter over tonight, and if you decide to go, I'll tell you about it tomorrow," said Pettis.

Slowly Jim left the office, wondering what he was to do in Mexico. He thought the matter over that night and firmly set his mind on going. He was at the office earlier than usual the next morning and was waiting when Mr. Pettis arrived.

"Good morning," greeted Batten. "You see I'm here early to hear that Mexican proposition. I can't wait. What's it all about?"

"Nothing particular," said Pettis, taking a chair opposite Batten, "I thought you might want a little vacation. I have a little problem here. I thought you might like to solve it on the side and incidentally go to Mexico, unless perhaps you have other plans in view?"

"That would suit me first-class. I've been thinking over your words all night and would like to go very much," said Jim Batten eagerly.

"Well, since you have decided to go, I'd like to have you look up a little matter for me while you are there." So saying, he called Batten to his side at the desk.

After explaining to Batten the case, he proceeded: "The Mine, according to notes I have here, is located about fifty miles from Satillo. While looking over these notes, I discovered the mine owner's name—in case there is yet a mine—which is Enrique Del Villar."

With this vague information, James Batten left the next morning at seven-thirty for Mexico City.

He arrived safely, but the train was three hours' late. After putting up at the hotel, he took a walk about the city, thinking that a few days would not matter on such a trip. After seeing the sights, he left for Satillo, which was about one hundred and fifty miles from Mexico City. Batten delayed only an hour in Satillo, long enough to find the direction to the Del Villar Mine. This was an easy task as Del Villar was well known to the villagers.

The railroad brought him within ten miles of the mine, and from there he rode horseback. Arriving at the mine he met a Mexican who seemed to have charge of the place.

"Good afternoon," greeted Batten, taking a chance as to the man knowing English.

"Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?" said the man.

"I would like to speak to the foreman of the mine."

"Yes, sir. I am he. Felix Garcia is my name," quickly said the Mexican.

"Well, you see I'm up against it; been looking for work and thought I would come here to try my luck," related Batten.

"You just came at the right time. The mine is yielding fine. You can start to work in the morning," Garcia told Batten.

"But I haven't any place to stay. Do you know of one?" asked Batten.

"No; I don't; But I suppose you could stay with us. You see we aren't used to lodging people, but I suppose my wife can fix a room for you," answered Garcia.

"All right, I have a small hand-bag here. I'll go over with you now," said Batten, walking to the foreman's home, where after an introduction to Garcia's wife, he was shown his room.

It was on the second floor and neatly furnished. When once there, he cleaned up and prepared for supper. After finishing, he went down stairs, and sat down to his first meal in the house which he intended to make the scene of his attack. Felix Garcia and his wife were friendly to him, and after supper he put a direct question to Garcia.

"Mr. Garcia, would you please put this little package in your safe? It contains a scarfpin and a few other valuable articles which I should not like to lose," politely asked Batten.

"Why certainly," obligingly answered Garcia, and led the way to the safe in his office.

Very attentively Batten watched Garcia work the little combination and mentally noted it. Then they both returned to the sitting room.

"I'll be in fine shape to start work tomorrow," said Batten, as Garcia and his wife sat down for the evening chat.

Yes; and we need men now, because the mine is at its best. Last month's business shows a decided increase over the same month of last year," remarked Garcia.

In such a manner the conversation between them lasted for about an hour, when both retired. Once in his room, Batten went over the chain of events. "Well, I got the combination of that safe. Perhaps it will come in handy soon. I also noticed a telegraph instrument on Garcia's desk which directly recorded on a slip of paper. Most likely he keeps in close touch with Del Villar, the owner." With these thoughts he retired for the night.

"I notice you are all ready for work," remarked Garcia when Batten came down to breakfast the next morning.

"Yes, all ready and feeling fine," answered Batten.

The next day an eventful occurrence put Batten on his guard. When he came to dinner, Garcia was nervously reading a long narrow slip of paper, evidently a telegraph slip. Batten had noticed that there were a number of old telegrams in a case on Garcia's desk on such paper. So immediately deciding that the telegrams were of importance, if he wished to begin his task, he succeeded in obtaining some of the old ones from the desk. That evening, when in his room, he set to work to the telegrams, in order to get the code which Garcia used. It took him three

nights to unravel this mystery from the telegrams he had taken. Then, as he knew Spanish quite well, he understood all the telegrams without difficulty. Practically all came from Del Villar and among them was one which Garcia had most likely received the day he wore the nervous expression. It read:

"Hear that there is an American in these parts, who is trying to get facts concerning the mine. Keep a watch on the important books you have in connection with its origin." Signed "Del Villar."

"Ha! so they suspect something. Well, that means that I have to hurry up with my work. This telegram also proves that Garcia has the very information that I want, locked up in his safe." Batten murmured to himself.

The next morning, Garcia said to Batten, while both were seated at the breakfast table, "My wife and myself have decided to go to Satillo this afternoon on the four o'clock train, and will be gone until tomorrow evening."

Batten suppressed his feeling of joy at the news. He could bank on securing the papers and make his getaway.

Garcia and his wife left in time to catch the four o'clock train. As they had to travel ten miles before reaching the station, one of the miners drove them. When once started, Garcia became talkative.

"I wonder what Del Villar means by warning me about an American. Of course, there aren't many that come to our mine, but that fellow, Batten, seems to be of a pretty clean sort."

"Yes; but I wouldn't trust him too much. You had better see Enrique Del Villar while in Satillo, and find out more about the man he suspected," his wife said in suspicious tones.

"Of course, I'll see him and among other things, about this American. I think Enrique ought to keep those papers concerning the original capital and other important papers at Satillo. In the case that they should fall into the hands of an enemy they would be deadly weapons. You know well how Enrique secured his money to start a mine here from an American, who I believe resides in St. Louis. If that man got those papers and books concerning the exact worth of the mine, a very large amount of the profits would go to him, as he owns the majority of the stock. He might in that case bring it to court and cause trouble."

"We better hurry and talk about this later or we will miss our train. The next one leaves at two tomorrow morning, I believe," remarked his wife.

"Yes, Francisco, hurry up, or we will be late," said Garcia addressing his driver.

And they were late. They arrived at the station five minutes after the train left.

"We might as well go back home and put off our trip for another time. There is no use waiting here for the early morning train." Garcia said in angry tones, "I told you to drive faster, now here we are, and the train gone.

But in the meantime, Batten was already at his task of solving the mystery he was bound to unravel.

Knowing that Garcia intended to stay in the city for a length of time, Batten finished the afternoon's work, warding off suspicion of any interest in Garcia's departure. At regular quitting time Batten went to the stables, selected the best horse he could find, and tied it behind a little hill about two hundred feet from the Garcia home. Then he went inside, opened the safe, took the little package which he had left on his arrival. Next he hunted through the various drawers, took all the books he could lay his hands on and brought them to his room. Here he had hard work selecting the important ones. He found the books and papers alluded to in the telegram.

He stuffed them inside his shirt, and returned the other books and closed the safe. Then turning about, he stepped a few feet when he heard a man command him to stop. Finding the cold steel of a revolver pressing close to his face, he stood still without a murmur.

"I didn't think you were up to this trick, but you see that the late train saved. I am going to make it hot for you," said the familiar voice of Garcia.

"Well, you've got me. What are you going to do with me now," Batten said with all the boldness he could muster.

"I'll soon show you," responded Garcia with anger, and then he proceeded to unarm Batten. Then bringing him to his room on the second floor, he had Francisco guard him. Garcia then went down stairs and telegraphed to Del Villar.:

"Have the American you telegraphed about, guarded. What shall I do with him?" Signed, "Garcia"

In the meanwhile, Batten had plenty of time to think over events. The precious books and papers were concealed in his shirt. He looked out the window and in the darkness saw Garcia going toward the mine. The telegraph clicked down stairs.

Francisco guarded him closely. Batten started a conversation with him, and Francisco laid his revolver on a stand. Jim Batten had his nerves in highest tension. He gradually moved closer to the unsuspecting Mexican. Now was his chance. He leaped, and with all his strength, clutched Francisco. A short struggle ensued in which Batten came out victor. He tied his man with the bed clothes and ran down stairs. Garcia's wife was there but she was too frightened to

utter a word. He quickly snatched the telegram which was still in the instrument, and it read:

"Don't let that American escape with his life." Signed "Del Villar."

Thrusting it into his pocket, Batten ran outside. In the darkness of the night he saw the figures of men in the distance and judged them to be Garcia returning with more helpers. Quietly he slipped behind the hill where he had left his horse, quickly was astride him and gone.

Arriving at his home, Garcia discovered that his captive had escaped. Immediately he ordered his men to secure their horses and scout the vicinity. Garcia, himself, rode for the station. He was too late. Batten was now riding for his life and freedom. His pick of horses proved to be an excellent one, and he arrived at the railroad station at four minutes to two, secured a ticket, and awaited patiently for the early morning train. Just as the train was pulling out, he heard the sound of horses' hoofs in the distance, but it was too late. He was now riding to the states.

The trip to St. Louis did not seem long, for Batten slept the greater part of the time. His nerves were badly upset, and sleep proved the best thing to quiet him.

It was with feelings of mingled pride and security that he entered the office of Mr. Pettis.

"Why, Jim, did you fall from the clouds?" spoke up Mr. Pettis as he gave Jim a good warm handshake.

"Yes, and had a fine time," said Batten.

"I'll bet you never saw about that mine tangle, did you?" said Pettis smiling.

"Did I? You can bet your last cent that I did. Here are all the papers that you need."

"You're a brick Jim Batten, I'll look them over, but Walsh, what are you going to do since our sales manager left us?"

"Why, of course, our sales manager in the future shall be Mr. James Batten," said Cutler as he extended his hand to congratulate Batten.

"But," broke in Mr. Pettis, "how did you get these books and papers?"

So Batten had to tell the long story.

"Jim, Wilson should have had you six months ago. You say you had a fine time. Well, if Wilson had you on the Mexican job, I bet you would have discovered who's who if you had to play chef for Huerta. Jim, you're a brick."

Conditions Obtaining Today.

FRANK A. THILL, '14; ROBERT J. SHERRY, '14.



WERE it possible to place this feverishly busy world of today into a mighty stereopticon, and focus the activity of our international life upon a canvas far out in space, the spectacle would amaze and frighten us. I say amaze, for we would see the finished specimen of a scientific and social evolution which has required ages for its culminating perfection. On the other hand, we would be struck with a chill of terror, for there, mingling with this most enlightened race of men, we should behold a dark and gruesome spirit fomenting strife, heaping fuel upon the fires of class prejudice and class hatred, a spirit belching forth its fetid breath of social degeneration and moral decay.

Consider for a moment the antagonistic spirit existing between capital and labor. These institutions were never so at variance in this country as at the present time. I call to your minds the reports of the upheaval in the Colorado mining districts, where both the employers and the employed protected their own interests at the cost of shedding blood and destroying human life. Ah! my friends, did we reach our high standard of civilization through means such as these? No, surely not.

Look back into the thirteenth century when the foundation of our present social structure began to materialize. Did the Trade Guilds of the thirteenth century seek to enforce their demands on society at the cost of human life? Did the society of this great century demand of the laborer that he work for a starvation wage? Were there millionaires in those days whose accumulated wealth meant just so much blood money bled from the suffering poor? No; the thirteenth century was a century of co-operation, and bear in mind that the present aim for social betterment among the working classes in certain localities is the culmination of this evolution of co-operation. If we value our civilization, if we hold precious the virility of our nation, let there be harmony between capital and labor. Needless display of wealth, which helps to arouse the greed for money, must be eliminated for public functions. The laborer must be given an honest wage; then, and only then will Socialism cease to be a menacing reality.

Hand in hand with the spirit of social unrest stalks the spirit of

moral degeneracy and social decay. We are living in an age of a Godless school system, in an age when public taste seems to be utterly depraved, in an age of small families and race suicide. The irreligion of our time is everywhere manifest. It is written in the anti religious greed of confiscation in modern France; it is self-evident in the short-sighted bigoted policy of Portugal today. Both of these nations are said to be awakening to the realization of the terrible effects of their shallow and and degrading materialistic conceptions of right living and honest government. But is it true? With war devastating the fairest portions of France, France is still so steeped in infidelity that the name of God has been kept out of all official utterances, when the God of Armies is fervently invoked in the messages of the Kaiser. Let us realize it before it is too late that God is an absolute necessity in our individual and national existence. Let us profit by experience of others, and ours shall be the history of a glorious race.

In perusing the annals of history we note that moral decay has been followed inevitably by humiliating subjection. Such was the history of Greece and Rome, and such shall be our end unless we strengthen that citadel of our national life, the American Home. Depravity is rampant everywhere. That the public taste is vitiated is nowhere so apparent as in our theatres. A Marlowe and a Southern can no longer profitably stage Shakespearean classics because of poor support, while the vile and suggestive plays making the circuit play to crowded houses. When the press agents of plays of the latter type can advertise with "Try to get in," it is apparent that something is wrong. There is but one place where such wrongs can be remedied, and that place is the home. Let the mother instruct and guide her children and she will have neither need nor time to clamor for the ballot. She will have in her children a lever for moral support enough to move mountains. Let us protect and strengthen the home, for a sytem that fails in this respect is inevitably doomed.

We of today are on the threshold of an impending crisis that doomed ancient Rome. Our government, once a democracy, is now permitting the oppression of the plebian class while the patrician is growing fat on political corruption. Our moral code is no longer that of the Ten Commandments, and a weak, corrupt and effeminate race will stalk over the land. Let us then take heed of the fate of those who have gone before us, and before it is too late remedy the foundational evils of our moral, social and political life so that our people may be known as a pure, brotherly, well-governed race.

The labor situation of today is growing more complicated and dangerous with every passing hour. Every issue of the newspapers

carries stories of strikes and lockouts, murders and reprisals. Organized labor and organized capital are struggling in the throes of each other's clutches, both sides are using every weapon at their command to gain supremacy, and the chasm between employer and employee is growing day by day.

This condition is but the result of our complex civilization. In olden times every man had a trade of his own. A shoemaker was a shoemaker in the real sense of the word,—he made an entire shoe. A machinist was a thorough mechanic who mastered his trade only after years of hard labor. A molder could mold anything to be made of iron. Specialization as yet had been unheard of. Factories were hardly worthy of the name. There was an abundance of them, but they were small and each employed but few men. The relations between employer and employee were fraternalistic. They helped each other; they took an interest in each other's welfare. The employer usually took care that his laborers were suitably provided for, and if they were not he would see to it that they were. The employee in his turn took a personal interest in his work and in his shop. He returned favor for favor, and was satisfied since he was treated like a human being, like a man that had rights of his own which his employer respected.

With the introduction of machinery and its subsequent rapid development, conditions changed apace. Factories grew in size but decreased in number. At first a great prejudice existed among the laboring masses against machinery. They saw that one machine could often do the work of five men, and they fought the introduction of those cold, heartless steel things that were depriving them of their jobs. Machines, however, enabled the employer to turn out work much cheaper. This permitted more and more people to buy the cheapened product. The output was consequently increased and it was not long until the demand for labor became so great that factory owners had to compete with each other to secure the desired men. As a result wages were raised and the farmers flocked in from the country to work in factories.

This evolution went on rapidly. Every year saw a smaller number of people on the farms; every year saw the factories swarming with a growing multitude of laborers. Industrial activity became the dominant factor in the life of every nation; agriculture was on the decline. Cities grew enormously. Along with this change came changes in everything. The question of supply and demand gradually became more difficult and intricate. The labor problem which has assumed such gigantic proportions today, originated in this period. There no longer existed that paternalistic attitude of employer to employee. The capitalist no longer bothered himself about the welfare of his workingmen. They became parts of machines to him. He knew scarcely any of their names.

They were known by their numbers, in somewhat the same manner as prisoners are today. He interested himself no longer in the needs and conditions of those who toiled for him. Labor was now abundant and cheap. Men had to compete with each other for jobs and as a result wages were cut. The friendly relation between employer and employee became more and more strained until today they are in open warfare against each other.

Centralization of wealth set in. Factories diminished in number; trusts arose. The marvelous improvements and development of machinery brought about specialization. Today as shoemaker no longer exists; cobblers only mend shoes. In large factories a certain set of men cut the leather, another set sews it in strips; a certain group puts in eyelets; still another puts on heels and so on until the shoe is completed. Very few machinists still survive the change. A machinist today stands at a machine for ten hours a day, turning out one little piece of work thousands and thousands of times over again. A boy of sixteen can turn out the same work on a modern machine as a skilled mechanic.

Machines have ruined trades. Machines have divided and subdivided labor until now a man hardly ever gets an opportunity to turn out a finished piece of work himself. Cut-throat competition has forced the capitalist to cheapen the quality of material used, to lengthen hours and lower wages. He spends thousands, yea millions to devise systems to get more work out of his men. "Speed up" is the cry, and speed up the worker must, or lose his job.

Today a crisis has been reached. For years the workingmen endured their lot as best they could. Conditions became worse and worse, however, until they were forced to organize to protect themselves from the greed of their employers. They formed unions for the purpose of uniting all laborers in one strong body and then demanded a living wage and decent living conditions. The capitalists viewed the movement, which was really a revival of the medieval guilds, with alarm and determined to crush it with an iron hand. Manufacturers also united and formed an association to protect their interests and to defeat the demands of organized labor. The trusts have succeeded in squeezing out the small employer. The means they employed were as everyone knows, dishonest, cruel, merciless. But they had control of legislatures, judges, politicians and even congress. They violated laws with impunity, authorized murders, instituted black-mail, employed every means, stopping not even at the foulest and lowest to strengthen their position and amass a horde of gold.

It was these monster trusts that the labor unions tried to fight and are still fighting. Seeing that no attention was paid to their demands, organized labor had to recourse to strikes, the only weapon at their command. The trusts in turn, did all in their power to break the strikes. They

hired strike-breakers, popularly known as "scabs," to take the striking men's jobs. They paid these scabs double and often three times the wages demanded by the miners in order to hold them and keep up the strike till starvation would force the miners to submit. Even at that the capitalists have a hard time to secure men, so devoid of principle, to scab. The lowest class of laborers, thugs, gunmen, foreigners and negroes (only a small number of negroes) are employed to fill the places of skilled American workmen. Capitalists lose millions of dollars yearly through strikes, some of which are successful, others unsuccessful.

Violence usually accompanies strikes especially if long protracted. Every American loves to see a fight and strikes afford abundant opportunities for sympathizers to start trouble. Union men, though, in spite of repeated warnings and counsels, often start the trouble by "beating up" on a scab when moral persuasion fails. Very much of this violence, however, can be traced to the employer's own door. He knows the strikers will lose the sympathy of the public if violence is started, and hence he starts it himself by hiring sneaks to pose as union workmen and try to stir up violence.

Strikes are necessary evils of present conditions. Organized manufacturers in order to pay dividends keep cutting wages or give their laborers the lowest wage they can. The laborer in turn wants a living wage and certainly is entitled to it. His employer will not grant it so he must fight for it, and fight for it he does and will continue to do so.

The best solution to the labor question can be found in government ownership of many enterprises. The government could run the industries of the nation, pay the men double the wages that private owners do, blot out the foulest curse, the blackest stain on American commerce and industry, namely child labor, and still make money to defray the expenses of the country. This could be done because competition would no longer exist, and enormous dividends would not have to be paid to stockholders. Events are gradually shaping their course to that end, but in the meantime the welfare of the nation can be best preserved and furthered by the government's forcing the arbitration of strikes. This is practically government control which will eventually lead to government ownership.





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Every Day Heroes

"Not those who go amid the shot and shell to shed the blood of their poor fellowmen, but they who dare to live, and so live that others may find living worthwhile; who do the little duties of the day without complaining of the load or rough, hard way, and smile at others while their own hard lot tests heart and nerve—these, who are daily faithful, though the world does not applaud, are greater than the man of nerve on battlefield, or the woman who, in honor of her art, attracts the crowds and hears their wild applause.

We need the heroes of the hour, the age; the man and woman who, in brilliant deeds, shine forth in grand array; but even more than heroes of the brilliant age, we need the Heroes of the Common Day."—Arthur E. Gringle in Lyceum World.

Clean Athletics

The motto that should guide athletics is, "Win by all means fair!" But what are we to say of college authorities who give bad example to the athletes themselves.

We refer to the buying up of players.

It appears that the Federal League's successful venture has caused our big colleges and universities to imitate the Federal League methods. Yes, we've been touched, and lost something. In fact, besides news gossiped about, we have a specific case where a middle West College hung out three lines for as many of our star athletes,—lines baited with free board and room, free tuition, etc. Think of it, fishing in our waters,

when that college has the biggest stream in the country flowing past its own doors. Such methods can have but one effect, that of unfairness to the "pay-as-you-enter" student, and the ultimate result—lax discipline.

The "pay-as-you enter" student who has worked his way into the "scrubs" with the vision of the Varsity Monogram before him, if he has any spark of manhood in him, resents the introduction of "bought-and-paid-for" athletes, and rightly so. Dissatisfaction creeps in the student body; the "bought-and-paid-for" athlete "is made to feel he is unwelcome," and soon the evil leads to lax discipline engendered by the standard of professional athletics. In a word, "unclean" athletics is an evil so foul that the universities have already purged themselves of it. It is only the few "ape"-ing so-called "big colleges", yearning for the yoke of a "U" to make themselves look foolish in the ranks of the "padded bullies" of the endowed state universities, that resort to unholy traffic of "bought-and-paid-for" athletes, a pest that we thought had been eradicated from our higher education. The middle West is due for another expose'.

Catholic Encyclopedia In offering a special edition of THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA at a price that brings it within the means of every member of the Order, the Knights of Columbus are actuated by the motive which originally inspired the production of this work.

From the start, as the Preface to Volume I declares, it was determined that this Encyclopedia should not be exclusively a Church publication, containing only matters of special interest to the clergy. It is intended for the layman as well as for the priest; and, consequently, it contains all that he needs to know, treated from his point of view.

The Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor are laymen, as were fully 500 of the contributors and also the 150 editorial assistants. With them the clerical editors and contributors have co-operated in full appreciation of the importance of producing a work which in content and style would satisfy the scholar in his study and yet interest the man in the street.

This Encyclopedia is designed to be the starting-point of a movement among Catholics, a great educational movement in every Catholic home in the land, the source of a literature that will re-Catholicize the English tongue. It is verily an educational and literary crusade, and as such it must appeal strongly to every member of an Order whose members, in the words of Archbishop Ireland, "aim to be the trusted auxiliaries of the church, her organized chivalry, ever first and foremost when her call is heard, or her banner leads."

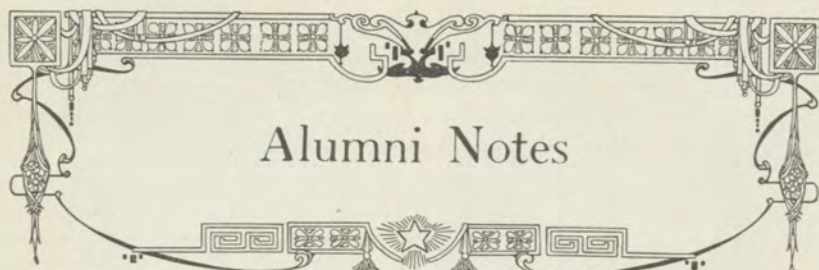
The Knights have but lately completed the unprecedented achievement in Catholic, or in any other annals, of providing for the Catholic University of America the half-million scholarship foundation which is to enable Catholic young men from every part of the land to take the educational advantages of that great institution.

Here is an offer which brings all the advantages and more than the Catholic University can at present afford right into our own homes. THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA is a veritable Catholic Home University. It has been truly styled "a university in print". Few, if any of the membership are in a position to take advantage of the Catholic University foundation; scarcely one is unable to avail himself of an offer which brings to every Catholic home the best the University can give.

As if divining that the Knights of Columbus would take on themselves the task of giving the widest possible circulation to THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, His Grace Archbishop Ireland, discoursing on "The Typical Catholic Layman of America," before the Supreme Council of the Order lately assembled in St. Paul, recommended the work in the following terms:

"An intelligent laity is the prime need of the Church to-day, in America. The battle is opened. It is a flood of contradiction, of misrepresentations, of calumnies. History is perverted; Catholic doctrine is put into lying formulas, Catholic discipline is travestied. When the Church, as seen daily, can not with safety be assailed, the appeal is to centuries of long ago, more unfamiliar to the reader—to remote lands whence no contradiction may come. The remedy is intelligence of all important matters concerning the Church at home and abroad, intelligence that Catholics be guarded from poisonous inoculation, and be, at the same time, in a position to influence public opinion in favor of truth and justice. The most ready arm is the press: hence the duty of the hour is to give generous support to the Catholic newspaper, to read it, to distribute it, supplementing it, as occasion permits, with magazine and book. One book, the summary of thousands, I especially recommended, THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA."





BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Election of Officers The July Exponent gave the result of the last election to membership to the Board of Governors, the term of six having expired. The board at present is composed of:

Dayton Alumni

Carl Cappel, '03
J. Clarence Hochwalt, '06
Francis C. Canny, '09

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1917.

Frank J. McCormick, Jr., '88
Richard P. Burkhardt, '92
Harry F. Cappel, '98

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1916.

Dr. Albert J. Moorman, '00
Louis Moosbrugger, '00
Harry F. Finke, '02

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1915.

Out-of-Town Alumni

Harry C. Busch, '96
Matt. N. Blumenthal, '97
Rev. Aloys C. Angel, '04

Rev. F. Jos. Kelly, '90
Thos. F. Coughlin, '93
John F. Maher, '96.

Dr. James A. Averdick, '01
Alphonse J. Pater, '04
Rev. Charles C. Ertel, '05

Faculty Members

Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly

Brother Wm. Wohlleben

Brother F. J. O'Reilly, '99

The Notices were sent out in September by Secretary, Harry J. Finke, '04, announcing a meeting to elect officers on Monday, Oct. 5.

Result of Election President F. J. McCormick who presided as Chairman, appointed a Nominating Committee who reported a list of nominations. The Board, asking for more nominations elected the following officers:

President; Dr. A. J. Moorman, '00.

Vice President: Rev. Charles A. Ertel, '05.

Executive Secretary: Harry F. Finke, '02.

Financial Secretary: Francis C. Canny, '09.

Corresponding Secretary: J. Clarence Hochwalt, '06.

Treasurer: Harry F. Cappel, '98.



CHAMINADE HALL



ST. MARY'S HALL

Committees The various committees to be appointed according to the Constitution, will be announced by President-elect Moorman, and will be published in the November Exponent.

Harry C. Busch, '96; Dr. James A. Averdick, '01; Thos. C. Coughlin, '93; and Matt. N. Blumenthal, '97, sent letters regretting their inability to be present at the meeting, which were read to the members present. Matt. Blumenthal made several suggestions which will be taken up by the new committeess and acted upon.

Renewal of Activity The spirit manifested at this first meeting of 1914-15, is indicative of the activity that can be looked for throughout the year. Tangible plans are outlined upon which the various committees can expend their energy to build up the A. A. of S. M. C. into an organization which its members and Alma Mater can point with greater pride as the year rolls on.

NUGGETS

Edward R. Connelly, '11 "Ed" sent us postals from Europe during the present war. Ed seems to be taking things coolly as he has shown no signs of returning. Of course, Ed probably looks at the situation this way: "You can see Europe any time, but it isn't often that Germany stages a moving picture show of her armies for visitors." Good luck! Take it all in, and remember the Zeppelin will get you, if you don't watch out."

Louis Rotterman, '12 "Lou is time-keeper and paymaster for the Andrews Asphalt Paving Co., and at present is located in Sandusky, O. He wrote a most interesting letter about his work up there; inquired about doings of S. M. C., her varsity athletics, and his old comrades, the Cadets.

"Lou", we're glad you're doing well. Keep it up and write again. We saw the two charter members of the Sycamore Club lately. We're patiently waiting for news of a removal of the Club's Headquarters to Springfield. Nuf ced.!

Edward Purpus, '12 Edward Purpus, '12, and Elmer Hais, '12, in a letter of recent date wrote the following:

"It is a source of much pleasure to us to be connected with our old college by 'wireless'. We call the Exponent our 'wireless.'

Both are holding the "long green" in the Merchant's National, and the Security and Savings. Their address is 503 B. So. Chicago, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ed, we'll have to look up that "Midget Five" for you. Good luck to you both. Write us again.

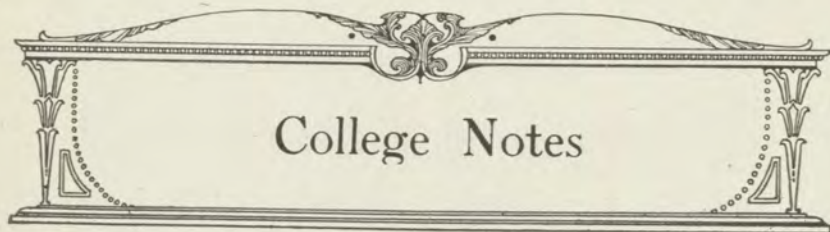
Gerald McKinley, '10 "Rip" is now transitman in the State Highway Dept. of Civil Service Commission, and is located in Ports

Gerald McKinley, '10 "Rip" is now transitman in the State Highway Dept. of Civil Service Commission, and is located in Portsmouth when not "on the road". His field is Adams and Lawrence Counties. You can reach "Rip" at 749 Grimes Ave., Portsmouth, O.

George Gonzalez, '10 George Gonzalez, '10, paid us several visits in September. He is registered at the Algonquin Hotel for a month. He is in Dayton on business for the National Cash Register Co., which he represents in the City of Mexico. They call the N. C. R. down there—"Cia Mexicana de Cajas Registradoras."

George is looking well, and wears the proverbial black mustache that Senors are supposed to tug at in melodramatic situations. He visited Father Tragesser at Chaminade College, Clayton, Mo., and Father Frische at St. Louis College, San Antonio.

George, drop in and see us before you leave our peaceful country. Whatever you do, don't start anything when you get down in Mexico.



Another Year

St. Mary's College has begun another year in her field of Catholic Education. Her enrollment is the largest ever made in her history; the student body, the "best ever"; and her faculty industriously devotes their energies to give the scholars the best to be had anywhere in this broad land.

Annual Retreat

The Annual Retreat opened September 28. Rev. Cletus Brady, of Louisville, Ky, a member of the Passionist Order, preached the retreat.

The student body were heartily in earnest the three days of the retreat, and the closing day, October 1, saw the entire student body at the Holy Table. The Holy Name Society was re-organized, and all took the Holy Name Pledge to abstain from all profane and immodest language.

Longfellow Circle

With the caption "Up and Doing" as a slogan, the Second High B class have organized a Literary Circle and have begun to publish a Class Paper. The latter, under the title "Monthly Echo" is to be only what its name indicates,—an echo of the work and doings of Second High B, while the former is to serve as a review of literature, each month commemorating those authors whose anniversaries come within that month.

The first number of the "Monthly Echo" was issued on September 21st, and contained among its editorials: "An Ideal Member of Second High B" by F. Hook, "A

Plea for the Study of English" by C. Lause, and "Beginning the Year with Mary" by U. Weckesser. The first session of the Literary Circle was held on the 24th, and after electing officers, F. Hook, president, J. McCarthy, secretary, and S. Harshman, treasurer, this program was rendered.:

1. Book Review—"Last of the Mohicans," D. Burrous; 2. Essay—The First English Dictionary, A. Kuhn; 3. Recitation—"Hymn to the Virgin" by Scott, J. Staub; 4. Biography—Sir Walter Scott, T. Carroll; 6. Recitation—"Will of God" by Faber, W. Westendorf; 7. Reading—"Kind Words", by Faber, R. Kramer; 8. Story—"Ugolino in the Frozen Lake" from Divine Comedy, V. Merkle; 9. Story—A Stray Bullet, F. Hook.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Curator of the Museum begs to make grateful acknowledgment to Messrs. William and Frederick Stroop of Dayton, O., for a beautiful mounted deer head;

To Miss Edna Hopping of Dayton, O., for Point Print and English rendition sample of writing on the groove board designed especially for the blind;

To Charles Coffit, Dayton, O., for a Vase from the Revolutionary War, old coin and curios;

To Dr. Hustit of Pittsburg, Pa., for a Piece of Mosaic from an old floor of St. Peter's in Rome.;

To Mr. Charles Hollencamp for a relic from the Battleship Maine;

The Department of Chemistry takes pleasure in thanking Messrs. Brennan and Hallesey of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, for specimens of steel prepared for metallographic examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE APOSTOLIC SCHOOL OF URAKAMI

Third Endowment

Cash on hand, January 6, 1914.....	\$1194.39
Dividend, February 1, 1914.....	28.53
Total Cash on hand, February 1, 1914.....	\$1222.92

Fourth Endowment

Cash on hand, February 1, 1914.....	\$22.92
Contributions received since February 1, 1914:	

Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Mary Klein, \$5.00; Margaret Palmer, \$1.00; Lucia Kerpen, \$1.00; Matthias and Johanna Hill, \$1.00; Eva Kalk, .25; Helena Keller, .25; Elenore Bott, .25; N. N., \$1.25; Anna Miller, .50; Christina Neifing, .50; Elizabeth Vering, .50; Mrs. Schmitt, .25; Angela Weiss, .25; Mrs. Mary Liebl, \$1.00; Catherine Hambrecht, \$1.00; Anna Hofman, \$1.00; Aloys Walser, \$1.00; John Neifing, \$1.00; Angela Schuh, \$1.00; Elizabeth Renke, \$3.00; Barbara Widua, \$1.00; Theresa Achhammer, \$1.00; Johanna Klopp, \$1.00; Angela Neifing, \$1.00; Theresa Baier, \$5.00; Mrs. Kuhn, \$1.00; John Daleiden, \$5.0; Henry Frische, \$2.00; Mary Kerpen, \$1.00; Susan Zei, \$1.00; Clara Haefner, \$1.00; Barbara Schomer, .50; Elizabeth and Caroline Rehm, \$1.00; Marianna Free, \$1.00; Pauline Duventester, .50; Theresia Esterl, \$2.00; N. W. Resch, \$2.00; Aloys and Anna, .25; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Leies, \$5.00; Theresa Bain, \$5.00; Margaret Kohnen, \$1.00; Christina Neifing, \$1.00; Gertrud Ebertshaeuser, \$1.00; Lena Moninger, \$1.00; Caroline Mueller, \$1.00; Emilia Spitznagel, .50; Frank Boshold, .50; Josephine Jung, .50; Helena Keller, .25; Eva Kalk, .25; Peter Reis, .25; Mary Reis, .25; Edward Neifing, .50;

\$66.25

Dayton, Ohio: Mrs. Scherer, \$1.00; Mrs. Adam Schantz, \$5.00; Mrs. Louis Goetz, \$5.00; Mrs. Leo Goetz, \$1.00; Misses Barbara and Mary Frohmiller, \$2.00; Mrs. Mary Rauber, \$1.00.....	\$15.00
Denver, Co.: M. L. Pierrot.....	
Pittsburg, Pa.: Brother James Yack, S. M.....	\$5.00
San Antonio, Texas: George Hudson, \$10.00; Mrs. Clara Umschied, \$1.00.....	\$11.00
Dividend July 15, 1914.....	30.70
Total Cash on Hand, October 1, 1914.....	\$152.37

Athletic Notes

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

New President

Clement Barsch, '14, President-elect of St. Mary's Athletic Association, did not return this Fall. Carl Zimmerman, '14 Vice President, therefore, has laid hold on the gavel, and will

reign the present year. "Cal" has taken the rise to fame very gracefully.

Gerald E. Dunne, another Progressive, has jumped into the limelight, and was appointed by the Athletic Board to fill the vacancy caused by "Cal's" assuming the reins of government. If anything, the changes made, and here recorded, have strengthened the membership of the Athletic Board, under whose guidance we may confidently predict great things.

VARSITY FOOT BALL

New Coach

Attorney Alfred McCray was secured as Coach for Football. With practically all new material, with the color green as a favorite, the prospects looked anything but bright for football, and discouraging to anybody but Coach McCray. After two weeks' workout, the new Coach picked a team, and with Al Mahrt at quarter things began to brighten.

Antioch 7

vs.

St. Mary's 0

St. Mary's lost her first football game on a fluke. A low pass that made difficult the punt called for, resulted in a blocked kick being picked up by McCracken of Antioch who had a clear field of 20 yds. for a touchdown.

The game was hard fought, St. Mary's light line holding well. Fans are well satisfied with the showing made, and barring injuries the eleven of S. M. C. is bound to show up well against teams ten pounds heavier a man.

Capt. Mahrt was easily the star, and with more practice for the ends, Al will get away with the forward pass as in days gone by.

The line-up:

ANTIOCH (7)

ST. MARY'S (6)

Vanderort.....	L. E.....	Broadstone
Riggle.....	L. T.....	Anderson
McCracken.....	L. G.....	Dolan-Houston
Taylor.....	C.....	Synnet
Hackett.....	R. G.....	Stroop

Herr.....	R. T.....	Curran
Funderberg.....	R. E.....	Farrel
L. Fess.....	R. H.....	Berghof
Wells.....	L. H.....	Archer
Wallace.....	F. B.....	Swift
S. Fess.....	Q. B.....	Mahrt, Capt

Touchdowns—McCracken 1. Goal kick—Wallace 1. Referee—White. Umpire—Coppers. Head linesman—Windbiel.

Football Schedule The Football Schedule for the remaining games follows: Oct. 10—Aquinas College; Oct. 17—Ohio Northern University; Oct. 24—Wilmington College; Oct. 31—Antioch at Yellow Springs; Nov. 7—Muskingum College; Oct 14—Wittenberg at Springfield.

ST. MARY'S CADETS.

The Cadets opened their year with practically the old aggregation intact. Coach McCray has taken hold of the destinies of the team and all augurs well.

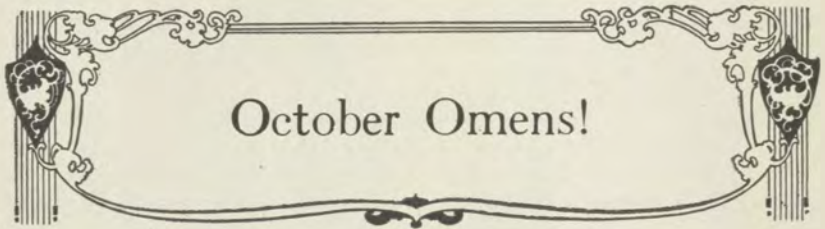
Crimson Cadets 0 The Cincinnati contingent had no look-in. The Cadets romped away with them. The Cadet back-field of Sacksteder Bros., **S. M. Cadets 48** Babe Zimmerman, and Capt. Mahrt is unexcelled. With their solid line the backfield can get away with anything.

Wabash Club 19 (Special from Wabash, Ind.) Wabash, Ind., Oct. 5—The **vs.** St. Mary's Cadets lost their first game of the season when they

S. M. Cadets 14 were defeated by the eleven of this city by a score of 19 to 14. The game was one of the best that has ever been staged on the local gridiron, and a large number of spectators witnessed the battle.

In making the 14 points, the Cadets turned a trick that has never before been accomplished; the same is scoring more than one touchdown on the Wabash eleven. Decker and N. Sacksteder made the touchdowns for the Cadets, both being made on forward passes. N. Sacksteder's run of 45 yards featured the play of the visitors.

The last touchdown of the game was made on a fluke. Fisher, punting for the Cadets, drove the ball against one of the Wabash players and it fell behind the Cadet's line and Yarnell dropped on the ball for a touchdown. Neither team could make any gains through the line and the forward pass was mostly used.



Janus, if you had been vice-president of A. A., you might have risen to honors. What a narrow escape the ruling mass had!

Cal, they tried to bury you in the grace of the vice-presidency, but like Teddy of yore, you crawled out of your grave and now head the ship of state. They can't keep a good man down!

Ward Miller was full back, and now he isn't back at all—only back where the Lima beans grow.

What is our loss, is Muncie's gain. Harry Hart, of course.

The Stivers batallion suffered a severe loss. Two Guards were ordered to California, and one Howett(zer) to Princeton. Cheer up! We got reinforcements in Garrison of Steele!

Yama had some great vacation in Dayton. He put on 20 lbs. on special feeds of spaghetti.

Our ex-Juniors, now first time Seniors, are putting up some game for the Varsity.

Have you been invited to join the "Mustachio Club?" Aspirants, see James Hall for full particulars.

Rumors are out to the effect that Old Nick is clouding up some in the afternoon.

And, a college chap who is a four-year loaf, feels funny when a holiday comes around. It looks like rubbing it in.

NEWS FROM THE WAR

Food.

Flossie—"Awfully good of you to save that poor dog from drowning."

The Other—"Oh, it wasn't that, but since the war German sausage meat is awfully scarce, don't you know?"

Did You Know That—

Ham and eggs are (or is), one of the scarcest things on a battlefield?

The Dneister is a river dnear the dnorthern part of Poland. It is dnoted for the dnumerous fish which are dnetted in its dnarrow channels. It is dnavigable for dnearly dneine hundred miles.

People are still making a lot of talk over the documents relating to the European war known as "the white papers."

But what is worrying us most right here just now are those long green papers.

We have got to spend two million dollars for new geographies pretty soon, according to text book publishers, which reminds us that it is pretty tough to make the youngsters study that portion of the geography relating to Europe these days, when they've got to un-learn it all so soon.

"Now," said the principal to one of the pupils at the close of the lesson in which he had touched on the horrors of war, "do you object to war, my boy?"

Yes, sir, I do" was the fervent answer.

"Now tell us why."

"Because," said the youth, "wars make history, an' I jest hate history."

Can You Believe It?

Now and then you see one of those utterly impossible, absolutely unbelievable stories in the newspapers. Just the other day there was one of this sort. It was headed:

"Women March in SILENT Protest!"

Desperate.

Steward—"Did you ring, sir?"

Seasick Traveler—"Yes, steward. I—I rang."

Steward—"Anything I can bring you, sir?"

Seasick Traveler—"Yes, st-steward. B-b-ring me a continent, if you have one, or an island—anything, steward, so l-lo-long as its solid. If you can't, sus-sink the ship."

Not Chinese.

"There were mysterious abrasions about the dead man's neck," was a statement in a news item about the finding of a body on the beach.

"Probably the unfortunate patronized the same laundry we do."

Fred! Ask Vic!

On the third day of his cousin's visit to the city, Vic took her for a ride in his high-powered motor. They had proceeded only a mile or so when—

"Curse the luck!" exclaimed Vic.

"Goodness! What's wrong" said his cousin.

"Engine's missing," was the terse reply.

"Dear me!" said his cousin. "I do hope it's been found by an honest person. Where do you suppose we dropped it?"

Are You a Squash?

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin College, a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said his father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange if for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

The Fuzzy Club.

Ed—Don't you think Jim has a fine mustache?

Margaret—Yes, and he got awfully sore when I called it down.

Botany.

In looking over the plants and turning over leaves in the gardens, our chief discovery was the scientific name for poison ivy. It is something like *itchanscratchus awful-sorus*. Habitat, North America, New Jersey and the jungles of Yonkers. That was about all the botany we could dope out, as all the other names we glimpsed defied dissection.

A Mean Guy.

At the lower end of the "L" platform a man was pacing nervously up and down. We waited five trains for him to commit suicide, and the son of a gun never even started to jump in front of one. That's what we call a mean guy. He didn't act according to the newspapers at all.

Boarding House Geometry.

A New Yorker of scientific attainments has drawn up a "boarding-house geometry" which will be appreciated by all who have their being therein. His definitions are as follows:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-houses.
 2. Boarders in the same boarding-house, on the same floor are equal to one another in the matter of price, but not in the matter of outlook.
 3. A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.
 4. The landlady of a boarding-house is a parallelogram, an oblong, angular figure, which cannot be described, but is equal to anything.
 5. All other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.
- Among postulates and propositions the following are worthy of consideration:
1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
 2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. A bee-line may be made from one boarding-house to another.
 4. The clothing of a boarding-house bed, although extended indefinitely in both directions, will never meet.
 5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square meal.
-

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

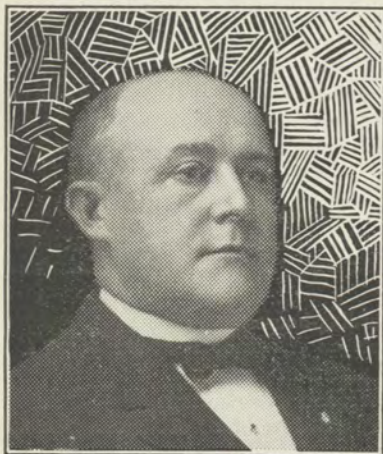
1914 LYCEUM LECTURE AND 1915
ENTERTAINMENT Course

St. Mary's College takes pleasure in offering the best talent of lyceum attractions to its many patrons and friends of a Greater Dayton.

8—ATTRactions—8

Season Tickets \$1.50

All Seats Reserved



HUGO F.
SCHNEIDER

Democratic Candidate
for Re-Election for

County Auditor



EVERY WORKMAN IN OHIO

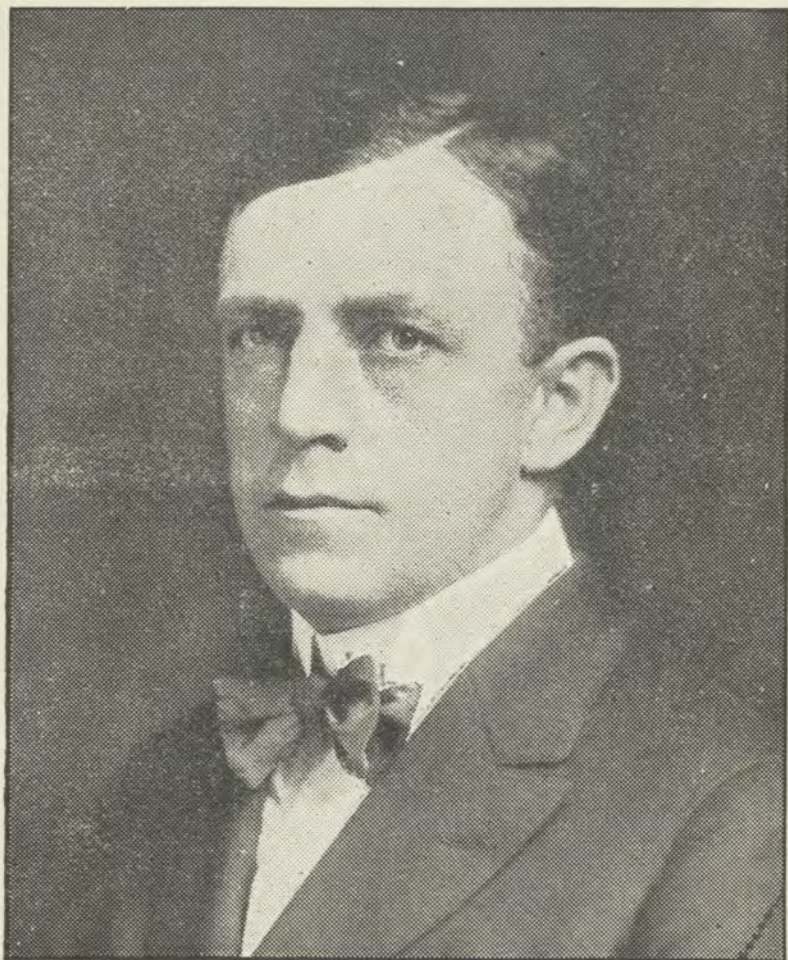
Who has four
or more fel-
low employes

IS INSURED

UNDER THE
WORKMEN'S
COMPENSA-
TION LAW

At first optional with employers, now ITS BENEFITS
EXTEND TO ALL BECAUSE GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX
MADE IT SO. THE MOST GENEROUS COMPENSATION
TO EMPLOYEES WITH LOWEST RATES TO EMPLOYERS
AND WITH THE LOWEST COST TO ADMINISTER AND
WITH CONSTANTLY INCREASING BENEFITS.

If Governor Cox's administration has no more to its credit than the Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Law, that one law alone ought to commend him and endear him to enough voters to put his re-election beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it will.



JOSEPH McGHEE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OHIO.

From his long and intimate association with Attorney General Hogan, Joseph McGhee knows better than anyone else the vital importance of this office to the people of Ohio. He is the man who can and will carry out to the letter the policies of, and bring to a splendid conclusion the great work begun by, Timothy S. Hogan.





**His
Record?**

**FOUR
YEARS'**

**Unselfish, De-
voted Service**

as

**Attorney-
General**

X | TIMOTHY S. HOGAN

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

UNITED STATES SENATOR

J. P. BRENNAN, Treasurer of State

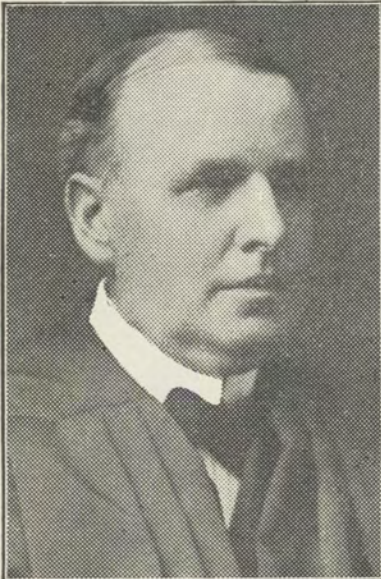
Candidate for Re-election on the
Democratic Ticket

He served four years as cashier and nearly two years as State Treasurer. During this period—or from January 1909 to August 1, 1914

\$1,170,861.30 in Interest on State Funds

has been paid into the State Treasury. Not many years ago not a penny was collected from this source.

THIS IS REAL REFORM
DO YOU WANT IT TO CONTINUE?



VOTE FOR

Hugh L. Nichols

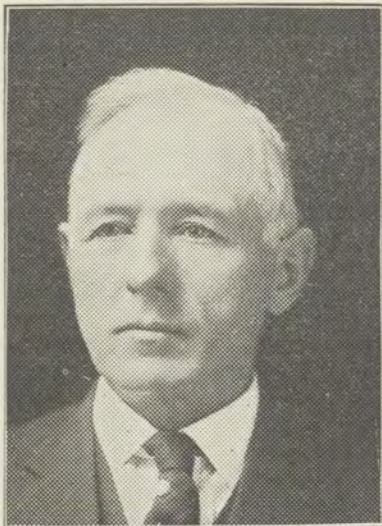
FOR

CHIEF JUSTICE

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

**ON NON-PARTISAN
JUDICIAL TICKET**

ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1914



"One Good Term Deserves Another"

Judge J. Foster Wilkin
OF THE SUPREME COURT

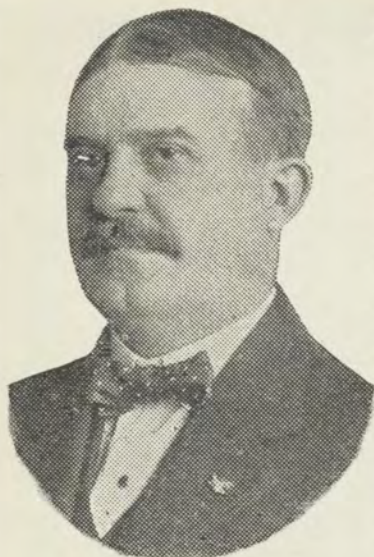
In two short years he has taken rank as one of the ablest and fairest judges that ever sat upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio. Some of his published opinions have been noticed, cited and commended by law journals and newspapers all over the state and nation. He has been called "a jurist of the old school," "the people's judge," "an old fashioned country lawyer who brushes aside technical devices and specious pleas and goes right to the justice of the case." For learning, simple style, common sense, breadth and moral force, his opinions have been compared to Ranney's and Thurman's, Ohio's two greatest judicial magistrates. Such a man is a credit to his state. He is a good man, not a partisan, but fair and just to all men and all classes. Everybody conceded that he is entitled to the full term, having made good in the short term. The election for judges is non-partisan. Every citizen in this state should be liberal enough to lay aside his politics and vote for a judge who has proved his fitness and worth, for one of the three places on the Supreme Bench which are to be filled this fall, rather than take chances on a new and untried man. If men must come and men must go with the fortunes of partisan government, the personnel of this highest judicial tribunal will soon be brought to the low levels of professional office-seekers who know how to ply the trade.

WARREN GARD

PRESENT REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

From the 3rd Congressional District of Ohio

Is a Candidate for Re-Election



Judge Phil M. Crow

He served with distinction as Chairman of the Coal Mining Commission appointed by Governor Cox in 1913, and is the author of the Anti-Screen Law passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1914, the constitutionality of which was recently upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Crow is prominent and active in fraternal circles and is a thorough student of government and public affairs.

As a lawyer he was courteous, broad-minded, loyal and kind, always striving to maintain the loftiest ideals of the profession. As a citizen he is universally respected.

As a Judge he has been justly considerate of the rights of all, and has attracted wide attention by his signal ability, industry, fairness, courage, impartiality, and sound, discriminating judgment.

Judge Crow's name will appear on the separate ballot which contains the names of all judicial candidates.

VOTE FOR JUDGE PHIL M. CROW

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT

Judge Phil. M. Crow, one of the Democratic nominees for Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in Ridgeway, Ohio, and is 48 years old. He passed through the public schools of that village; began the study of law while a mere boy; taught school a number of years; graduated in 1889 from Georgetown (D. C.) University School of Law, receiving the degree of Master of Laws; and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of law in Kenton where he has ever since resided. By close application and honorable conduct he soon became one of the leading lawyers of North-Western Ohio.

In 1910 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit, by 14,415 majority, and is now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of the Third Appellate District.

X | HUGH R. GILMORE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

STATE SENATOR

EDWARD J. LEO

Democratic Candidate for

SHERIFF

(Second Term)



GEO. H. SCHMIDT

Democratic Candidate for

COUNTY TREASURER

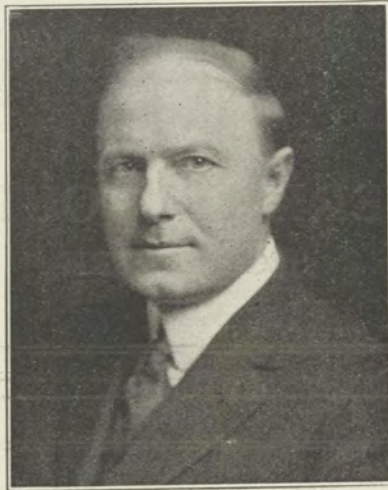
Kindly Solicits Your Support

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1914

Robert C. Patterson

Democratic Candidate for

PROSECUTING



ATTORNEY

Born and raised on farm in Jefferson Township, Graduate of Steele High School and Cincinnati Law School. Formerly associated in the practice of law with his late brother, J. C. Patterson. Married Miss Katherine M. Ryan, the youngest daughter of the late John Ryan, formerly Marshal of Dayton.

He is running ON and not AWAY from his Record

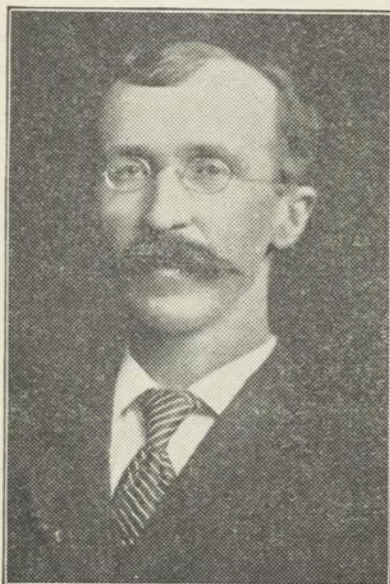
If elected, he promises an efficient, honest and impartial administration. Mr. Patterson believes that a candidate's PROMISES should be considered in the light of his PERFORMANCES while in office.

J. Clarence Schaeffer

Democratic Candidate for



CLERK OF COURTS
SECOND TERM



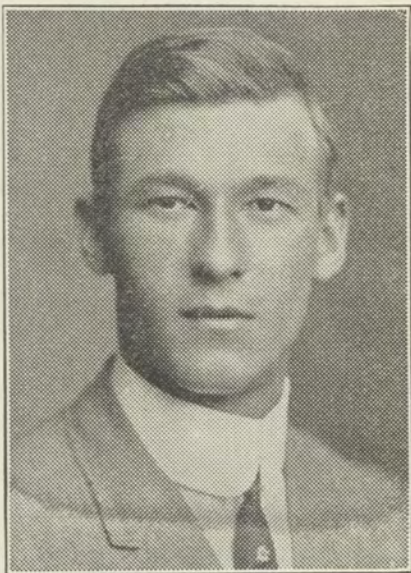
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, '14

Arthur L. Eberly

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR RE-ELECTION

County Commissioner

Your Support is Kindly Solicited



Election Tuesday Nov. 3, 1914

Your Support is Respectfully
Solicited by

Victor C. Smith

Democratic Candidate for

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Second Term

A Graduate of St. Mary's College

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, '14

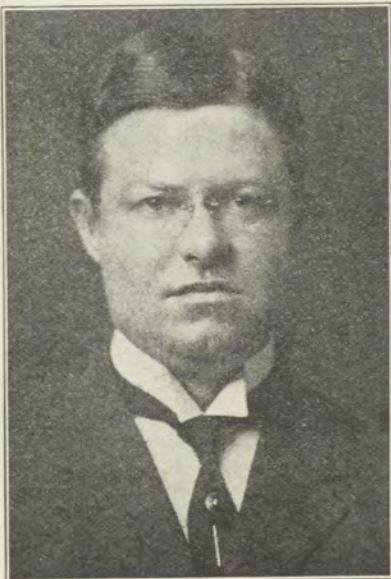
VOTE FOR

Dr. John W. McKemy

Democratic Candidate for

CORONER

SECOND TERM



Samuel G. Carr

Democratic Candidate for

COUNTY RECORDER

Kindly Solicits Your Support

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1914

VOTE FOR

ALONZO MICHAEL

Of Miami Township

Whose Practical Experience in County
Work has proven that he is the Right
Man to Protect the People's Interest

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

YOUR SUPPORT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED BY

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William W. Stokes**

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We are TAILORS and MAKE
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13-15 S. Jefferson near Market, - DAYTON, OHIO

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The embodiment of
QUALITY and PURITY

Its delicious taste.
Its mild and exquisite flavor
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Order a Case for Home
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A substantial and wholesome
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On draught at all bars

Case Orders Promptly
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BRUCE C. SHEPHERD, Secretary-Treasurer

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PROMPT AND EXPERIENCED SERVICE IN ALL INSURANCE
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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

No Better Goods Made

Send for Catalog

The Draper & Maynard Co.
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We Would be Reading It



BE OF GOOD CHEER

and escape many of the ills of life by using the
genuine INDIAN HERB TABLETS.

Prepared for the Great American Herb Co.,
Washington, D. C., (and sold by Geo. H. Parker
since 1899.) For any disease induced by Con-
stipation. And enough of Parker's K. & B.
(Pink) Herb Tablets to keep the urinary organs
normal.



A fine line of comic and souvenir Post Cards, and Branch Office of The
Dayton Laundry Co., at my store, 324 E. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio.
A transfer point, West of Cor. Fifth and Browns Sts.

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Telephone Bell M 1271

Telepone Home 6645

You Haven't the Best Price Until You Get Ours

The F. A. Requarth Company

LUMBER AND MILL WORK

Monument Ave and Sears St.

DAYTON, OHIO

THE TRUAX HARDWARE COMPANY

Successors to GEORGE GRABEDINKLE

307 to 311 Wayne Avenue

HARDWARE, PUMPS, SEEDS, PAINTS, CARPENTERS'
TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Also Sole Agents for

COLE'S HOT BLAST STOVES AND RANGES

Let Us Demonstrate the Quality of These Stoves.

The Olt Brewing Co.

Olt's Cream Ale

Has Gained Public Favor on Account of
SUPERB TONIC PROPERTIES

"Superba Beer"

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

Phones: Home 2164 and 2174

Bell 860

Just say—"Exponent," and please our advertisers

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 refreshing, palatable and a chaser of 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 =====

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THE WM. FOCKE'S SONS CO.

Dealers in a Full Line of All Kinds of

Meats, Lard and Provisions

If You Want the Best, Use Focke's

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

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Packing House: East Springfield Street

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ALL S. M. C. STUDENTS RELISH

ICE CREAM

—Made by—

THE SWARTZEL ICE CREAM CO.

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Ostensoria, Etc.

Candles, Sanct. Oil,
Incense, Charcoal,
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Mission Supplies.

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DAYTON, OHIO

ZONAR'S CANDIES

are Wholesome, Pure and Delicious.

THE FINEST ICE CREAM IN DAYTON

20 South Main Street
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Fifth and Ludlow Streets
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Duell's Bread

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

This should be a sufficient
recommendation

A. H. DUELL, 61 Little St.

\$2.00 Bill Cody

HAT that tops them all \$3.00
worth of hat quality for \$2.00.

Paying More is Overpaying

5-7-9 Arcade—19 E. 5th St.

Have added new department at
Fifth St. store Gents Furnishing.
Popular Prices Prevail

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COAL
HAMILTON OTTO
COKE

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Mechanics' tools of every description. Iron
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Old Reliable S. M. C. Boys Buy

ADAM DEGER'S

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FINE PLUMBING

Broomell's Vapor System of Heating
a Specialty for Residences,
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Schaeffer & Gengnagel

Jobbers and Retailers of

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812 to 828 E. Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO

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you have something to sell
them!

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IS HEARD ON EVERY SIDE ABOUT
OUR "SEPIA PORTRAITS"

THE LEEZER STUDIO

SUCCESSORS TO THE BOWERSOX STUDIO

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DIAMOND EXPERTS

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JEWELRY

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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"

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FERNEDING SHOE STORE 40 EAST
THIRD ST.

Just say—"Exponent," and please our advertisers.

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CUT RATE DRUGS

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of

WINES AND LIQUORS

SOLE OWNERS OF NIPGEN'S MALT RYE

The Best for the Palate and Medicinal Purposes in the World.

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Roasters of High Grade Coffees
Jobbers of Teas and Spices
You cannot afford to pass us by when
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Ask Your Grocer

BERNHARD BROS.

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...THE...

John T. Barlow Co.

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LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLES

Manufacturers of
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
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**GARLAND
STOVES**

Roofing and Spouting,
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112 South Jefferson Street

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.

YOUNG MAN!

If there is anything new in Hats
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EXCLUSIVE \$1.00 and \$2.00
HATTERS

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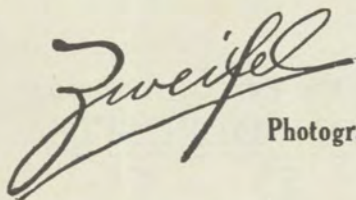
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Finest Stock in the City at Honest Prices.

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WILL BE VICTORIOUS

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OUR LOW PRICES

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\$10——\$15——\$20

**Are Making Giant Strides
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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.

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

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From Architect's or Original Designs
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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.

Largest in Ohio—Pioneer Credit House

South of Postoffice
"The Wayne"

215-221 South Main Street
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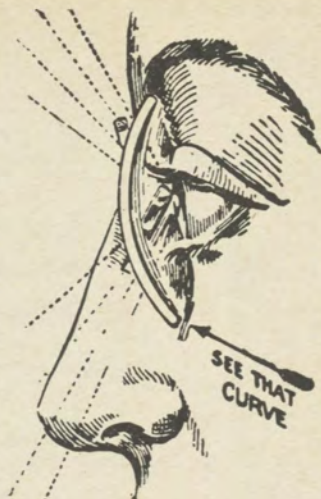
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