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The
University of Dayton
Exponent



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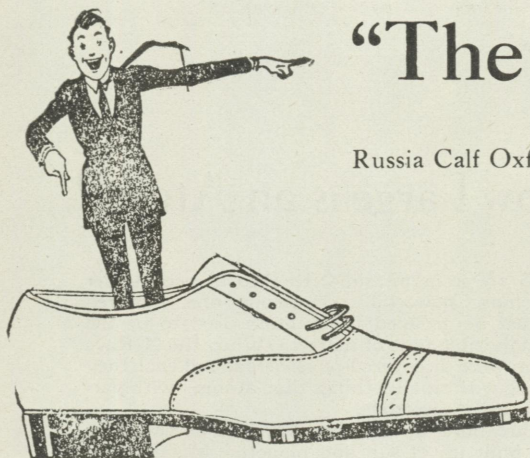
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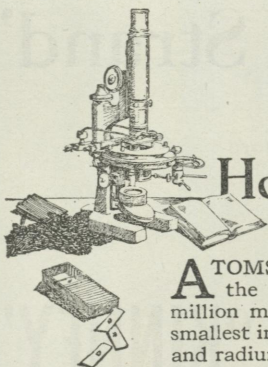
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How Large is an Atom?

ATOMS are so infinitesimal that to be seen under the most powerful microscope one hundred million must be grouped. The atom used to be the smallest indivisible unit of matter. When the X-Rays and radium were discovered physicists found that they were dealing with smaller things than atoms—with particles they call “electrons.”

Atoms are built up of electrons, just as the solar system is built up of sun and planets. Magnify the hydrogen atom, says Sir Oliver Lodge, to the size of a cathedral, and an electron, in comparison, will be no bigger than a bird-shot.

Not much substantial progress can be made in chemical and electrical industries unless the action of electrons is studied. For that reason the chemists and physicists in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are as much concerned with the very constitution of matter as they are with the development of new inventions. They use the X-Ray tube as if it were a machine-gun; for by its means electrons are shot at targets in new ways so as to reveal more about the structure of matter.

As the result of such experiments, the X-Ray tube has been greatly improved, and the vacuum tube, now so indispensable in radio communication, has been developed into a kind of trigger device for guiding electrons by radio waves.

Years may thus be spent in what seems to be merely a purely “theoretical” investigation. Yet nothing is so practical as a good theory. The whole structure of modern mechanical engineering is reared on Newton’s laws of gravitation and motion—theories stated in the form of immutable propositions.

In the past the theories that resulted from purely scientific research usually came from the university laboratories, whereupon the industries applied them. The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company conceive it as part of their task to explore the unknown in the same spirit, even though there may be no immediate commercial goal in view. Sooner or later the world profits by such research in pure science. Wireless communication, for example, was accomplished largely as the result of Herz’s brilliant series of purely scientific experiments demonstrating the existence of wireless waves

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St Mary's Institute in 1871
The University of Dayton, 1920
Rev. John Costello

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CHRIST, THE CONSOLER

The University of Dayton Exponent

VOL. XVIII

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 9

Christ, the Consoler

R. J. KITSTEINER

Up from the wail-abandon'd mob he rose.
"What fools are we," he cried, "to melt in tear
When yonder the Consoler waits to hear
Our plaint." "Pray, show us him," they scorned, "that knows
To break our melancholy night of woes."
But Jairus, trusting, brought Him to the bier.
"'Tis but a sleep," spake Christ. "Be of good cheer."
Then to his tear-spent eyes the maid arose.
'Tis true that they but sleep, still keeping tryst,
Who were the partners to our loves. What need
To warp our souls with grief and court despair,
When knowing loss is knowing better Christ,
Who whispers to the faithful hearts that bleed:
"They live in Me. Hear Me speak from their chair."

John Philip Sousa

AN APPRECIATION

WALTER S. V. CURTIS

AMONG the many real artists and patriots of our land who have won a lasting place in the hearts of the people, we are bound to include the name of Lieut. Commander John Philip Sousa. His extraordinary ability as composer and conductor is recognized and admired not only in America but the world over. Nor are his efforts and contributions towards the victory of right in the late mighty struggle to be overlooked. With baton in one hand and pen in the other he served the cause of his country nobly.

In other respects his character will not be found wanting. It embodies the highest of American ideals. Nurtured in the realms of music and outdoor life, it has beauty blended with strength and individuality. And now that time and constant effort have wrought in it the fullness of development and led it to the pinnacle of fame and glory we see reflected in his life, his concerts, and even his compositions whole-hearted sympathy, kindness and understanding.

This reflection of his soul becomes still plainer if we carefully scrutinize his features, noting the semblance in them to the face of nature in its autumnal glory. They reveal the marks of time and yet withal life is far from being extinct. The quick, flashing sparkle is no longer there but in its place there rests a serene and contented look; one which seems to convey a sense of deep satisfaction as if his soul ripened to full maturity, was now reaping the reward from the peace and happiness imparted to thousands of hungry hearts by his compositions and generous concerts.

Foremost among his compositions must be mentioned his long list of soul-stirring marches. Many of these are known in all quarters of the globe, and always prove to be the soldier and sailor's favorites. Moreover, it is now unquestionably a fact that Sousa's marches proved of considerable value to the cause of liberty. This can be more fully realized when it is known that a British Commission appointed to examine into the causes most effective in winning the war, placed music only after food, clothing and shelter. Besides his marches he has also composed ten operas, scores of orchestral suites, and numerous other pieces. Mr. Sousa's interpretation of Indian

music, though entirely original, is so perfect that "Red Cloud," a full-blooded Sioux, playing in his band, pronounced it so genuinely characteristic, that it seemed to be inspired by some departed Indian. Many of the themes in his orchestral suites consist of the simple, yet beautiful, old but always new, melodies of the South. Around these the composer weaves a number of pleasing variations which, far from marring the original beauty of these familiar little musical gems, lend an added charm to them. As a whole, all his compositions breathe forth the noble emotions of his soul, be they of a martial, patriotic, gay or sentimental nature.

To anyone attending one of Sousa's concerts for the first time, it very soon becomes apparent that the sublime generosity of his soul is not confined to his compositions. No sooner has a person bought his ticket, than this is brought forcibly home to him, for he discovers that he has been admitted for almost one-half the usual price charged for concerts of such a grade. Moreover, the program is not half over before he realizes, as encore succeeds encore, that he is being treated to twice as much as he had bargained for. In fact it may be safely said that few music lovers are ignorant of the quality and quantity of a Sousa program.

This statement, authentic at the present time, would not have been so a few years ago, for it is only now, at the close of the noted leader's career, that the genuine value of his work to mankind is being appreciated. Not long ago, how many of us thought or cared about assisting at a band concert? It was taken as a matter of course that the band was meant only for the street or parade grounds, with now and then the sanction to "blare" forth a few tunes for the amusement of some outside gathering. It was never expected to make its appearance on the stage and play classical and symphonic music.

Mr. Sousa has proved this to be a false notion. In his own words "the string band and the wind band are among the brightest constellations in the melodic heavens." The former may be likened to the feminine; the latter to the masculine; for, like maid and man, they can breathe into life the soulful, the religious, the sentimental, the heroic, and the sublime. The mission of each is to uplift humanity."

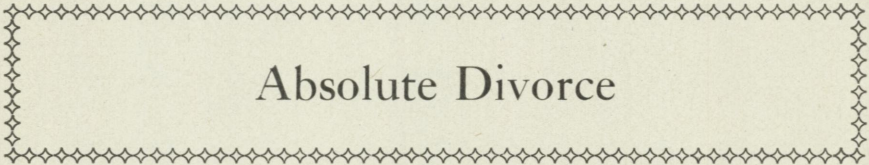
Whatever brings joy and contentment to people is, in its very nature, an uplifting source for good. Every community, from the slums with their hand organs to the most magnificent of our cathedrals with its priceless pipe-organ, testifies to the good wrought by music. Furthermore, the higher the grade of music and the oftener it is played, the deeper and more lasting the resulting good.

Your Trouble Chest

D. HERBERT ABEL

Build unto self a staunch chest,
Adjust each piece with care;
Equip it with hasp and padlock,
Deposit your dolors there.
Bury there deeply your failures,
And each acrid cup you quaff;
Lock every heartache with it,
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Never divulge its contents, . .
With none its secrets share;
Hoard up your faults and your follies
Store them eternally there.
Lose them from sight so entirely
That folks can never dream half;
Fasten the top down securely
Then sit on the lid and laugh.



Absolute Divorce

A. W. HEMMERT

ABSOLUTE divorces have most alarmingly increased in the United States. Our country exceeds all nations in granting divorces according to recent statistics. Those who have regarded the indissolubility of the marriage contract as a mercenary concept of the Catholic Church begin to see it in a different and truer light. They see the bad effects of the right to divorce after it has set its fangs deeply into the body of the natural law of propagation. There are some who have already taken steps to eliminate the abuse of a civil right. Why have we so many divorces, what will be the effect of their ever-increasing number, what will be the solution, are vital questions of to-day.

When civil authority disassociated itself from the Divine Law which holds marriage indissoluble by man, it weakened the bonds of matrimony. This explains the anomaly of our marriage and divorce laws.

The marriage status in England resulted from the civil contract entered into by the parties and this contract required no particular form or ceremony, civil or religious, to make it effective. It was founded on the consent of the parties and was capable of being proved like any other fact. Such marriages were early recognized in the United States, and this common law form of ceremony may still be validly contracted in most states under seal. Upon winning their independence from Great Britain, the original colonies became practically independent sovereignties. They could independently legislate regarding marriage and divorce. The framers of the United States Constitution granted no power to the Federal Government to regulate marriage and divorce; excepting under the full faith and credit clause of the Constitution, Federal Courts hold jurisdiction over matrimonial causes. This has produced confusion, arising out of the dual jurisdiction exercised by the state and federal courts.

The right of divorce in this country is created by statute. It has neither a common law nor equity origin. At and prior to the time of the separation of the thirteen original colonies from England, the only courts that granted divorce were the ecclesiastical or church courts in which the principles of the canon law were administered. These church courts granted no divorce "a vinculo matrimonii" but from bed and board, not allowing re-marriage. As ecclesiastical courts were never established in this country, divorces were unknown here, only a few were granted by the legislature and were not absolute in effect. As our nation grew in age and in wealth, matrimonial indifferences became more evident and actions arising out of them were treated as those in equity. The different states soon assumed the right to legislate regarding marriage and divorce. This explains the varied laws on the subject in this country. However, Schouler tried to give a uniform status regarding divorce. He says, "The Government has the right to dissolve a marriage during the life time of both parties, provided the reasons are weighty; but, unless these reasons are weighty, husband and wife should be divorced only by death." Through experience we have seen how certain states maintain a rigid divorce system, while others are lax and others very lax, all claiming to have the moral health of the people at heart.

In general our civil code is too lax. It claims that the relation of husband and wife is unlike that of a parent and child, rather the product of human instead of the natural law. It further claims that the status of husband and wife, resting upon contract, rests upon the law of the country for its character and is subject to change as intelligence and civilization change. Yet it does not deny but rather

affirms, that the mating of sexes and the begetting of children is a part of the natural law which must be observed, in order to safeguard the natural law of propagation and the true order of Society. Civil law, in granting the right to absolute divorce, with due right to remarry, distorts the natural law or is in evident conflict with it.

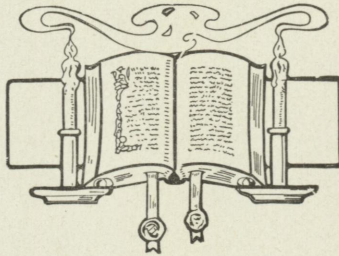
We need only reflect on the present situation, to see the failing of the civil law. In many states little cause must be shown to obtain an absolute divorce. Marriage contracts are as easily dissolved as contracted. This condition together with the increased wealth of our country, has lead to a shameful increase in absolute divorces. An increase that exceeds all nations. It has led to a criminal abuse of a civil right that amounts to licensed free love. Civil law has weakened, nay, it has destroyed the respect and sanctity of marriage. The natural rights of infants are distorted. It strikes at the very root of our commonweal, namely, the family. It has thrown open very wide the gate to moral corruption that ultimately will cast us in the abyss of national decadency. Somewhere or somehow, our legislatures and courts have erred in granting a right which was beyond their authority. Our country has been liberty-ridden, more liberty is the cry, and due to the peculiarity of our government, it finds its way, with effect, to the courts and law-making bodies.

Conscientious leaders of Protestantism view the matrimonial situation as serious and have urged a remedy; materialists, through the light of scientific reasoning have become alarmed. They advocate rigid legislation to stay the firm grip which this social menace has on the American people.

A National Divorce Law would seem a good remedy. As a few of our states do not allow absolute divorce to be granted, Congress, through custom and comity, could not very well be less rigid. While it is true that we never had ecclesiastical jurisdiction, yet we will see that Congress must observe the old practice of England, and extend the right to divorce only "a mensa et thoro," or from bed and board with no right to remarry. Such legislation could not be enacted without much delay and opposition on account of its unconstitutionality.

No matter how much the Catholic Church has been assailed, her principles are genuine and stand the test. The Catholic Church has always considered marriage as "natural in purpose and divine in origin." She treats the marriage as a Sacrament instituted by Christ. Guided by the divine light she is in conformity with the rights arising out of the natural law. She will always stand for the natural rights of infants, and due propagation, because her law, respecting the indissolubility of the marriage contract, will always be enforced.

As the family is the first unit of government, and many families grouped together into a body politic constitute a nation, it is plain, why a government must hold sacred the contract that constitutes the family. The blood and life of the nation flow from the family.



Twilight

M. MAHER

Purple, and crimson and gold
Fainting and fading away,
Calm, yet in haste, like a beautiful dream,
Or a swan on the stream,
The bright glories of day
Ere the beauties are pencil'd or told
Sinks into gold,
Fainting and fading in twilight away.
Linger! O cease not to shine!
Leave me the light of her eyes!
Stay! till I gaze on her beautiful cheek
And her forehead so meek
And her lips, where love lies—
And the beauties of the day are mine!
Vain are my sighs.
Loveliness fades into twilight—and dies.

Protector Pronto

D. HERBERT ABEL

MARTIN TUNNEY was no miser. He had just been lucky, that's all. He had acted opportunely on a tip given by his friend Merton, and the oil stocks had soon netted him a cool million. But he was no miser. To begin with, he bought a brand-new Ford Sedan, (being unaccustomed to riding in anything more sumptuous). A miser would not even have invested in one of Henry's pet hobbies. Then he secured a rather modest little apartment in the Bronx, and managed to exist very comfortably in a distinctly bachelorly atmosphere with only Diggins as companion. A miser might have consented to live on the East Side in a one-room flat with vegetable peddlers and pawnshop owners as neighbors and acquaintances. Then Martin Tunney usually managed to "step out" and see gay old New York at least two or three nights a week, a rather extravagant proceeding for an old bachelor of fifty-five summers. He had seen the "Frolics," the "Foibles," the "Scandals" and the "Follies," had visited the "Garden of Roses" and had even gotten kiddish enough to undertake a trip to "Coney." So it can easily be seen that Martin Tunney was by no means a miser.

And yet this morning, Martin Tunney actually groaned. Not that the loss of a couple thousand made so much difference to him. No. There was a principle at stake. He never had been robbed before. Never! If he had been J. Pierpont Morgan or John D. he might have understood why suffering humanity wanted a part of his wealth. But pshaw! He would rather have paid for the partial support of a burglars' union than to have himself robbed. After all, it was merely a matter of principle. He was talking over the matter with his faithful butler, Diggins.

"I say, Diggins," he remarked. "I always thought I was a shrewd Yankee business man but I must confess I've been outwitted this time. Now, if the fellow needed anything why didn't he come to me in broad daylight and ask me for it. Pshaw! I'm not an old grouch, or grump or miser. But the very thought of the thing makes me feel as cheap as a Coney Island sandwich."

Diggins reflected that his employer was very ignorant of burglars' methods if he expected them to come to him during the day, but this was his answer:

"I've no doubt sir, that you do feel rather peeved about it, sort of chagrined, you know. But why don't you procure a protector for our apartment?"

"A protector? What's the matter with me? Can't I protect myself? If I need an ugly looking horse pistol for that purpose I may as well go to the poorhouse now as later, because I'm not going to buy a gun. The Tunneys never used guns and they're not going to begin now."

"No, no, sir. You mistake my meaning. I had no reference to a gun. I meant a little watchdog, sir—an English bull?"

"Sir?", exclaimed Martin heatedly. "Do you mean to infer that a little English bull dog can take care of me better than I can myself, when I've had fifty years' experience in doing it. Not on your life. What I haven't learned in fifty years, you can't expect a dog to learn before I die!"

If Martin Tunney was no miser he certainly was eccentric in regard to his own estimate of his abilities. In his younger days he had been considerable of an athlete, had played football at Harvard and, in secret, had even boxed a little. And accustomed as he was to living in ordinary circumstances he had always been called upon to take care of himself. Hence this allusion to a protector in a dog was repulsive to him. But nevertheless, Martin Tunney had to admit that he had been outwitted last night. He had been awakened at about one o'clock to feel the cold barrel of a pistol pointed close to his head. It paralyzed him. He almost forgot how to breathe.

"Stay where y'are," a gruff voice exclaimed. "We come here for de swag an' we don't leave till we gets it. Where have youse got all your dough?"

Now Martin Tunney only had about two thousand dollars in the house in the way of jewelry, silverware and cash. He was astounded at the demand. He felt like protesting. But, no! The cold barrel of that revolver seemed dangerously close, so considering discretion the better part of valor he told the fellow where to get "de swag." Then all was quiet. There were no more threats and only a few stealthy footsteps. After a considerable time had elapsed Martin felt sure that the men must have left. Even the stealthy footsteps had ceased. In fact, he seemed to feel that he was alone again. However, perhaps the men were only waiting for him to raise an alarm when they would fall upon him and probably kill him. The thought of that

possibility sent cold chills up and down his spine. He felt noiselessly around the bed but with no results. Finally, taking his life in his hands, he reached under the pillow, drew out a flashlight and flashed its rays on the spot where the man with the revolver had stood. No one was in sight, nothing menacing appeared out of the blackness and nothing desperate happened. He turned on the lights. All continued silent. Martin wondered if he had dreamt it all. But no! Upon investigation he found his jewelry gone, his silverware missing, and, besides fifteen hundred dollars in cash. He notified the police but all to no avail. He finally concluded that he had been outwitted and cleverly at that. And now, here was Diggins timidly suggesting that he, Diggins' employer, buy a dog to protect himself. It certainly was humiliating, but after thinking it over Martin reflected that perhaps even a dog might have exhibited more bravery than he had displayed.

"I'll tell you, Diggins," he admitted humbly, "here's what I'm going to do. I'll try self-protection once more and if that fails—I'll get a dog."

That night to the chagrin of Martin his new Ford Sedan was stolen from his garage a short time after he had put it there. He boiled with rage; he stormed; he walked the floor until he had reduced at least a part of his surplus avoirdupois.

"I tell you, Diggins," he roared, "somebody will pay for this."

"Why did you not follow my advice, sir, and get a little English bull pup?", again suggested Diggins timidly.

"Diggins, I never followed my butler's advice before."

"But think, sir——"

"Very well, if you promise not to tell a soul of your advice, I'll follow it. Why, if that were known, it would ruin my social status."

"Yes, sir. I promise, sir."

"Then I'll do it. My next burglar will have a warm reception."

The following morning Martin Tunney scoured New York in search of a good watch dog. He sought out all the dog stores, and, in his efforts to find a suitable "protector," finally wended his way into a rather neat looking "Pet Store" on 42d Street.

"I say, clerk, have you any good watch dogs here?"

"Well," replied that worthy in a cheery voice, "what seems to be the matter. Are the Reds after you too?"

"Matter?" replied Tunney. "A whole lot's the matter. I've been robbed on two successive occasions. The first time the brutes relieved me of about two thousand dollars' worth of goods, the second time, they stole my new car. I must do something for protection. The Tunneys always were a peaceful people. We never believed in

the use of firearms so I can't bring myself to buy a gun. But I was advised to get a good dog. The-er-party said that he thought an English bull would be about the proper kind for me to get. I hate to take advice from anyone. It's against my principles! But, nevertheless, I must do something. Do you happen to have a good English bull here?"

"Oh certainly," quickly put in the clerk. "I think we have just the sort of dog you are looking for. He has a singularly mean disposition and even you may have a stormy time with him if you come in late at night. He's a fine bred dog too. You couldn't expect a better pedigree than that dog has. Why, I just sold his twin brother to Markston Manners. You have heard of him. He specializes in thoroughbred animals and he expects to take that dog to the New York State Fair. Yes, sir. He's a reliable dog, is Pronto. I don't think you'd strike a better dog anywhere, sir."

"Very well. Show him to me."

"Right this way, sir."

The clerk and Tunney walked to the rear of the store and there it was that Martin for the first time got a glimpse of his "protector." Pronto was certainly a mean looking dog, not at all the kind to be fooled with. Martin reflected that he would not care to have that sharp row of teeth set into him late at night. All in all, he thought that Pronto would just about fill the bill.

"Well, what do you want for him?" he asked.

"Forty-five dollars, sir."

"What? Forty-five dollars? For that ugly looking brute?"

"Yes," replied the clerk. "But think of the thousands that he may save you. It would be forty-five dollars well spent if he were to put an end to these burglaries at your home."

Martin thought that that was about right. He had lost three thousand odd dollars in the last two days and, after all, forty-five more wouldn't make much difference.

"All right. I'll take him."

The sale completed, Martin was soon walking down Fifth Avenue with Pronto tugging hard at his leash. Passers-by stared at the man walking along and side-stepping whenever his own dog came near him. For that was just what Martin did. He didn't care to have Pronto show too much of an affinity for him. Dogs, he reflected, were all right if kept at a distance. He wondered if Diggins would approve of the dog. He should have left Diggins attend to the matter. Perhaps he could have been better able to tell of its merits since he had had more experience with canines than Martin. But when,

finally, the dog and its fearful owner arrived at home Diggins was very enthusiastic.

"A remarkable dog, Mr. Tunney. Where did you get him?"

Martin beamed with joy. If Diggins thought highly of the dog then he, Martin, had made no mistake. Yes! Now the apartment in the Bronx would be safe from prowling marauders!

"Down on West Forty-second Street, Diggins. What do you think of him?"

"I don't think you could have gotten a better. My word sir, but he does look fierce. I wouldn't want him to trail me, sir."

"I have the same feeling on that score, Diggins. Well, what do you say? Suppose you and I celebrate tonight, Diggins?"

"I, sir? Your butler, sir? That is very bad form. Really it's not being done. You know that you have always been scrupulous in imitating the etiquette of the Four Hundred. I sir? Your butler, sir? Go with you, sir?"

"I didn't say you were going with me! You butlers do presume considerably nowadays. I'm going to the Garden of Roses. There's a new act on tonight. But I must give you something as a reward for your advice, much as it conflicts with my principles. What do you say to fifty dollars and a week's vacation to visit your mother at Albany?"

"But, sir, I couldn't——"

"Well, I won't have my butler any other way than under obligations to me. Here's a check for fifty dollars. Your vacation starts now. So I'll not expect to see you here tonight. I must go now."

"Oh thank you, sir," replied Diggins gratefully.

"I don't want to be under any obligations to you. That's remuneration for services rendered."

That evening Martin Tunney and his friend, Merton, went to the Garden of Roses. It was indeed an enjoyable evening, made doubly so for Martin by the assurance that his home was faithfully guarded by the new "protector." He remarked that he had never felt so safe before. The minutes flew by into hours and the grape juice cocktails flowed like the Father of Waters.

"You must spend the night with me, Jack," demanded Martin in the course of the evening. "My butler's gone and I need company."

"But I can't——"

"Oh you must. I won't take 'No' for an answer."

"Oh very well, if you insist."

And as a result, Martin and his friend voted it a capital evening when they left for home at the wee hour of two.

"I wonder how Pronto is, Jack?" queried Martin, as they were rolling home in their taxi (for Martin had not yet recovered his car).

"Who?"

"Oh! A watchdog I bought today. Merely a fancy of mine, you know."

"You were ever given to fancies, Martin."

In due time they arrived home. Martin paid the fare and strolled with Jack leisurely toward the house. As they came to the apartment door Merton exclaimed:

"Queer that your dog doesn't make a racket."

"Intelligent dog! He knows our scent," replied Martin with confidence.

They entered the hall. No sign of Pronto. They called. No answering bark or growl. Martin turned up the lights. And there on the table lay a note. He grabbed it up quickly and read:

"It's a fine dog ye have here. I've been wantin' one. Thanx."

"Well, if that isn't the limit!" ejaculated Martin.

On the Death of MacSweeney

J. HENRY HOLTVOIGT

Strong in the guidance of an enslav'd race,
Spurner of Life, for thy soul's high ideal:
The freedom of the oppress'd populace.
Immortal, bold, intrepid, thou did'st steal
Upon Death's Angel, for the public weal.
And found within thy cell, thy passing place,
To fairer Worlds; yet did the spark reveal
Of Liberty, though Death did set the pace.
MacSwiney! now thy spirits-storm doth roar
High o'er a gasping and a bleeding world,
And naked to its bliss, thy soul dost soar
Above this Earth, now with thy flag unfurl'd,
Flung to the breezes by those loving hands,
For whom you placed Life's all too niggard sands.

American Altitude Records and the Supercharger

CARL J. CRANE

FEW people today, gaze at an airplane passing far overhead, without wondering within themselves, just how high the machine is, or how fast it is going. And fewer still are those who stand in expectation of seeing the 'plane fall out of the clouds to a terrible crash below. Those days are gone, and that with which we are concerned at present is the wonderful progress being made by aircraft. Several items that are intimately associated with the airplane of today, are speeds ranging close to two hundred miles an hour, continuous flights of over twenty-four hours, and altitude records that astound and confound, even the most enlightened people of today. The altitudes attained by present day aircraft, suggested the subject under immediate consideration.

Even during the early part of the world war the value of high altitude flying was recognized, and the opposing powers put their every energy into the development of aircraft that would perform consistently at high altitudes. During the latter part of the war the highest altitudes attained were around 21,000 feet. At that altitude and thereabouts most all combat took place and the craft that could climb swiftly, fly at high speeds and endure at such heights was the craft that won the gruelling air battles that have gone down in history. Aerial supremacy changed hands several times during the great conflict, and now and only now can we say, that American aerial progress stands without a peer.

A bigger conflict than that war just passed is now making its demands of the airplane. That conflict is the war of commerce, which knows no peace. To that nation that fosters and holds aerial supremacy in the form of real performances will come the laurels of the battle. One of these performances that count, and upon which may be based other remarkable activities is the ability to attain high altitude.

Why does America hold the altitude records of the world? Everybody has heard the names of Schroeder and Rolfs, and their wonderful achievements. But could they have attained such remarkable altitudes, say sixteen months ago, when they had the same airplanes and the identical motors, with which they attained their rec-

ords? The fact is they did not, nor could they even with aircraft that were capable of flying at the rate of 135 miles per hour, which were equipped with motors of 400 horse power. What then enabled them to gain as they did, altitudes, ranging close to 40,000 feet, nearly seven miles above the level of the sea. That is the question that has confounded many and one which the writer will attempt to answer.

It has been only, through the recent development of the supercharger or supercompressor, as it is sometimes called, that these remarkable records were made possible. The supercharger is the name applied to a mechanical device, attached to the conventional aeromotor, that keeps the air pressure in the intake manifold constant, up to altitudes for which the supercharger may be designed, very often ranging around 25,000 feet.

As early as 1915, various experimenters in various countries were working at the development of some form of compressor that would force the rarified air of the higher altitudes through the carburetor at a pressure equalling that of the sea level. However, it was only until recently that a type of some reliability could be adopted as superior than others and developed to a high state of perfection.

In France, Professor Rateau the real originator of the turbo-compressor type, developed a supercharger of some reliability, but not nearly as mechanically perfect and efficient as the now recognized supercharger developed by Mr. E. H. Sherbondy and Dr. S. A. Moss. Mr. Sherbondy and Dr. Moss worked independently of each other for some time both having facilities for carrying on research and experiments, Dr. Moss representing the General Electric Co., and Mr. Sherbondy the Aircraft Production Bureau.

Before going any further, it might be good to state here the various kinds of supercharging devices that finally led up to the present type. First of all the reciprocating compressor was considered. It is one in which the rare air of high altitudes was to be compressed by pistons working in cylinders, large enough to take care of the requirements of the motor. This type even after careful consideration was abandoned, for reason of its mechanical impracticability. A device of this type would necessitate the use of a compressor as large if not larger than the motor itself.

The second type, the mechanically driven rotary-blower device, had its advantages, but weighed too much and was too bulky. The basic principle involved was fair but the machine itself was not reliable enough for the exacting needs of the aeromotor. The B. F. Sturtevant Company of Boston, Mass., were the originators of the rotary-blower supercharger. The rotary-blower type was operated

mechanically by external belt and gearing. The blower operating at a normal speed of 22,050 r. p. m. The volume output of the supercharger was governed by an aneroid barometer and gave a constant pressure up to 25,000 feet.

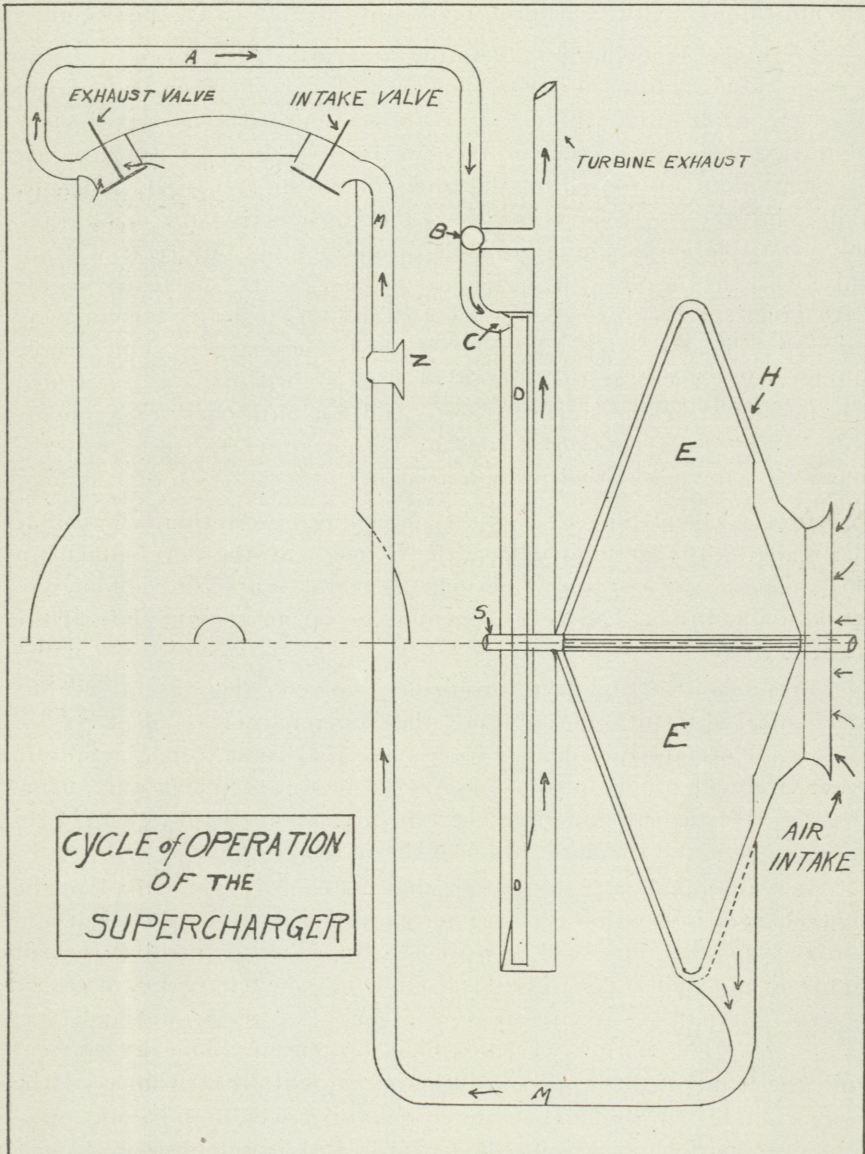
The third and most practical type, that one, with which the recent records were made and the type that is receiving the attention of every country at the present time, is the centrifugal turbo-compressor. The name is very suggestive of the principle involved in this supercharger. The turbo-compressor or supercharger consists first of all, of a prime mover, namely the exhaust gases of the motor; secondly, a turbine wheel on which the exhaust gases impinge, and thirdly, a centrifugal fan or impeller for collecting and compressing the low density atmosphere of the high altitudes to a pressure equaling and identical with the pressure around sea level.

At an altitude of 15,000 feet without the aid of the supercharger, the power decrease of a motor amounts to about 40%, hence at an altitude of 15,000 feet the motor is only functioning at 60% of its rated horse power. This means a considerable loss when the plane reaches an altitude of 20,000 or 25,000 feet; however, when the supercharger is employed, the service ceiling (the highest practical altitude), not only becomes about 20% higher, but speed increases from 30 to 50 per cent, due to constant power and the resistance decrease of the atmosphere to the aircraft, due to the lesser resistance of the air at high altitudes.

It is obvious by now that the supercharger is not only a valuable accessory but a necessary mechanical supplement to the aeronautical motor.

It may be good to explain here in detail the construction of the supercharger, with reference to the developments of the Sherbondy and Moss type. In the accompanying drawing, the cycle of operation is clearly shown, which is the underlying principle of the supercharger developed by Mr. Sherbondy and Dr. Moss.

The exhaust gases coming from the motor are led through the manifold A, past a regulating valve B, which regulates the amount of gas that is admitted to the turbo-compressor at C. Valve B is operated by the pilot who best determines the needs of the motor at varying altitudes. At C, the exhaust gases impinge on the turbine wheel, consisting of 720 buckets and here the energy of the hot gases are converted into the rotary motion of the turbine D. Turbine D is directly connected to the centrifugal compressor E, by shaft S. The centrifugal compressor consists of a housing H, in which the compressor impeller E consisting of 10 blades revolves at the same rate



as the turbine wheel and forces the air through manifold M, and the carburetor Z, into the motor.

The velocity of the gas entering the turbine is 1950 feet per second (in the case of the Liberty Motor), and it exhausts at a rate of

750 feet per second. With the Liberty motor operating at 1700 r. p. m. the air supply to the carburetor amounts to 692 cu. ft. per minute.

With the supercharger operating at a maximum speed of 31,550 r. p. m. it can readily be seen that every part of the device is subject to severe strains that tend to distort the moving parts since they work under extremely high temperatures. Here was one of the intricate problems that confronted the designers of the supercharger. Only by employing the finest kinds of alloys and constructing the machine to the finest tolerances could a reliable product be put out for trial. Not only was the deepest theoretical study necessary but experiments with practical and severe tests were called for, to prove conclusively the reliability and dependability of the supercharger. One whole summer was spent at the summit of Pike's Peak by a crew of men who were testing the supercharger. And not until these experiments were successfully completed (at an altitude of 14,000 feet) was the supercharger finally tried in an aeroplane.

Just a casual glance over the preceding description will enable the reader to understand more clearly, just why the development of the supercharger covered a period of several years, and not merely weeks or months. The development is by no means complete at the present time.

Probably the biggest problem involved at present is the mechanical difficulty of applying the supercharger to all types of motors. Until this problem is solved, the real value, commercial and otherwise will not be realized. Also a motor to which the supercharger is attached undergoes certain alterations with reference to oiling system and the application of the motor to the aircraft.

It is the opinion of the writer, that instead of trying to adopt the supercharger to existing types of aeromotors a much better result and a more valuable unit would be realized if those who control the patent rights would undertake to build around the supercharger a motor or several motors, of varying power, to supply various demands. If motor and supercharger were combined in one mechanically efficient unit, the value of that type would be paramount. For what could be more valuable in war and in peace than a power unit having practically no performance limits as regards speed and altitude ranges.

If altitude and speed ranges count for anything in aerial progress, then it can readily be seen that a twofold honor belongs to American aviation; that, of developing a device, the supercharger for aircraft power plants, that enabled America to gain the greatly coveted altitude record of the world.

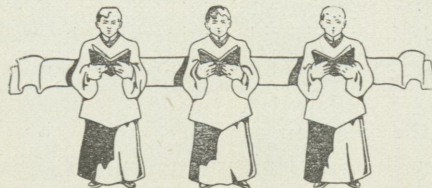
The Centurion to the Martyr

R. J. KITSTEINER

What grief! That courage such as thine
Grew but for lowly death to seal;
That thou didst neither wince nor whine,
When thy warm heart was iced with steel,
Was valor such as would stand rank
Among my men, the rarest gem;
And thou but wearest purple hem.

What more! How comes a quiet brow
To flesh that struggled last in pain?
This frozen peace is wont to show,
But for a growing gory stain,
A sleeping death; an easy end.
Yea! Such a ready sale of life
Is strange to e'en my years of strife.

The Where and How I would contain
Of the unnatural means that make
Your ilk a stoic prey to pain,
For One, a Nazarean's sake.
But death is dumb. Methinks I'll on
To seek one of your kind, whose meed
Has yet to come from thy strange creed.



Developing China's Natural Resources

FRANCIS X. TSU

TO develop the vast resources such as China possesses is not an easy matter. China, as many have told, contains one-third of the world's wealth. Her immense coal and iron mines, and oil fields have long attracted the attention of the world.

To develop such vast resources it is necessary to develop first China's intellectual possibilities. Her people are, though good-natured and hard-working, ignorant and superstitious. This is because of the lack of a true religion and an efficient educational system. China's backwardness is entirely due to the teachings of Buddhists and Taoists whose principles do nothing but make the people stupid, ignorant and superstitious. China should get rid of all this heathenism before she goes one step farther to discuss the matter of developing her natural resources. Happily, this heathenism is gradually disappearing in the presence of Christianity.

China, since the adoption of the Open Door policy has aroused territorial ambitions of the Westerners which resulted in an international jealousy. In Shen-Shi province alone, there are coal mines enough to supply the world for a thousand years, according to the statement of an English mining expert. Her vast iron mines are scattered along the two banks of the famous Yen-tze river which provided transportation facilities.

China's iron industry is now being carried out, yet on a very small scale. It is only one-thousandth of that of America if the two were to be compared. The iron ores so far examined are said to be of superior quality. They usually contain some sixty or eighty per cent of pure iron. This makes the process of smelting comparatively easier and more economical.

Other minerals, such as copper, silver, and gold are also found in great quantity, likewise oil and natural gas. Now the English are seeking to control them. Besides minerals, the water power is also in great abundance. It is said to be powerful enough to supply one-half of the country with electric railways.

China, since the beginning of her civilization till now, has depended entirely on her agricultural resources. But her system of agriculture is at present considered to be very imperfect and ineffi-

cient on account of the lack of modern machinery and better irrigation. Her many once famous forests are now practically out of existence. Neither the people nor the government have ever yet made an effort to restore them. Her frequent floods can be best eliminated by means of forests.

With such an immense population, still a few parts of Chinese territory are unexplored. These will become fertile lands when a better irrigation system is provided.

Despite China's many waterways, she is still badly in need of railroads. To connect her mountainous territory with her fertile plains and to unify the sentiment and the language of her people is a task only to be accomplished by railroads. Railroads are to the country much like the nervous system to the human body, a matter of vital importance. Indeed, the present railroad system is very deficient. It would be a joke if it should be compared to the American systems.

Today the whole world sees that China is outwardly poor and helpless. There is but little hope for betterment in her government. The government is itself very inactive and its officials are more or less corrupt. The younger generation who are to be the new masters of China have not yet gained power in the government.

The big hope for China today is the Consortium which was promoted by Mr. Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, co-operating with other prominent American bankers. He is doing this according to the will of the Chinese people, in spite of the opposition of many Chinese officials, who fill their pockets with Japanese money which was supposed to have been used in promoting railroads and other industrial developments. Now, the Consortium has restricted this notorious and shameful loan and included Japan as one of its members.

The Consortium has for its aim to aid in the development of railroad facilities and natural resources. It includes a few European nations who have pledged the Americans to act in union with them. It thus eliminates territorial ambitions and international jealousy. It also gives chances for the exercise of China's intellectual resources in so far as they have been developed. Mr. Morgan has already started the negotiation of loans with the Chinese. The loans are to be used by them under the supervision of the Consortium.

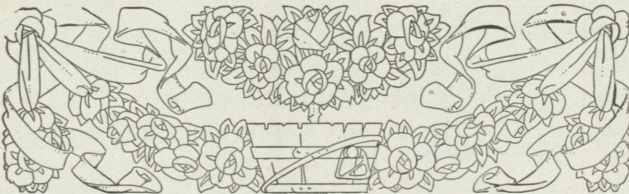
The organization of this Consortium was certainly a very wise and friendly act on the part of the Americans. It means a steady relationship between America and China. With this means, the peace of the world may be well secured.

Nature

A. W. HEMMERT

When hope upon my soul distils
Her blessed dew, and makes me glad,
The streams, the clouds, the distant hills,
In gold and amethyst are clad;
And from the east a rosy light—
A flush upon the brow of morn—,
Springs, tender, soft and calm, and bright,
As over Eden newly born.

Nature, the mimic of the heart,
Seems grand or mean, or foul or fair,
As Fortune smiles, or tear-drops start,
For every habit she can wear
Whene'er I weep, whene'er I sigh,
An answer comes from dripping clouds
And hollow winds that moan and die,
And take the withered leaves for shrouds.



Fifty Years of St. Mary Hall

D. HERBERT ABEL

For the Class of '71

HAVE you ever been absent for a long time from a place where you spent many happy years? If you have, Brother, then you know how I feel today. Yes, it's been a good while since I was at St. Mary's. It has become a University now but at that time it was an Institute. Ah, but it was an ideal place, just the same. Yes, I graduated in '71 and left immediately for the West. I've always kept up a correspondence with the College but most of those whom I used to know are dead now. And this is the first opportunity I've had to return for a visit to dear old Alma Mater.

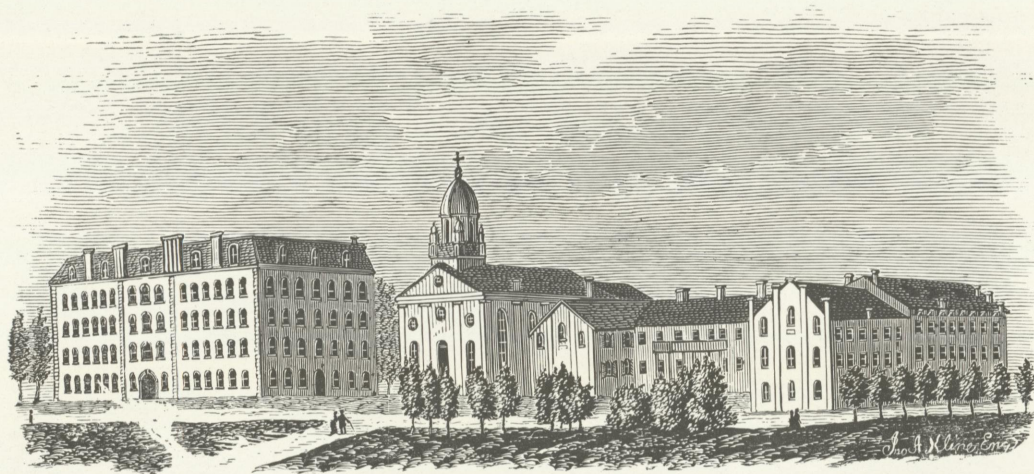
I hardly knew the town when I arrived; but I was still more astounded at the size of the College, no; I mean the University. That sounds queer, doesn't it. Well, when I started to go to school at St. Mary's, there was only what was known as the "other side." All that is left of that today is the wing known as Zehler Hall. The rest burned down in '83. I read an account of it while I was in San Francisco. During my time Father Reinbolt was Provincial, and a wonderfully energetic man he was, too. He had as his assistant Brother Zehler. I remember him well. The place which is now occupied by St. Mary Hall was alternately a cornfield and potato and turnip patch supervised by him. It was during my time that St. Mary Hall was built. Yes, now that I think of it, it was just fifty years ago that the building was erected. The new chapel had just been completed in '69 at a cost of \$40,000, I believe. And the same year all the rooms in Nazareth were crowded. The number of pupils had reached 210 and a new building was a necessity. Accordingly the plans were drawn up, and Brother Zehler's cornfield had to make way for the new St. Mary Hall. Brother Zehler in collaboration with Father Reinbolt drew up the plans for the building and the contract for the erection was awarded to the leading brick mason of Dayton at the time. I think it was Hi Bosler but I'm not sure of it. It was completed the year I graduated.

I can tell you, our class certainly were enthusiastic about that building. We thought there never could be a building erected to

equal it. At that time it was easily the largest in the city of Dayton and people came from the town and cities 'round about to see it. And let me tell you, Brother, even today that building means more to me than any of New York's skyscrapers. It still possesses the same impressive appearance as it stands on the crest of the hill here with its four stories and Mansard roof. The folks in town said that it was foolish to erect such a massive structure but old Brother Zehler knew more about it than they did. It was filled from the opening day. The entire College Department took up new quarters in the new hall while the older buildings, "the other side," was given over to the Normal school and Novitiate. Now, the College Department has gone back to the old quarters and the Normal School is out at Mount St. John. My, how things do change with years.

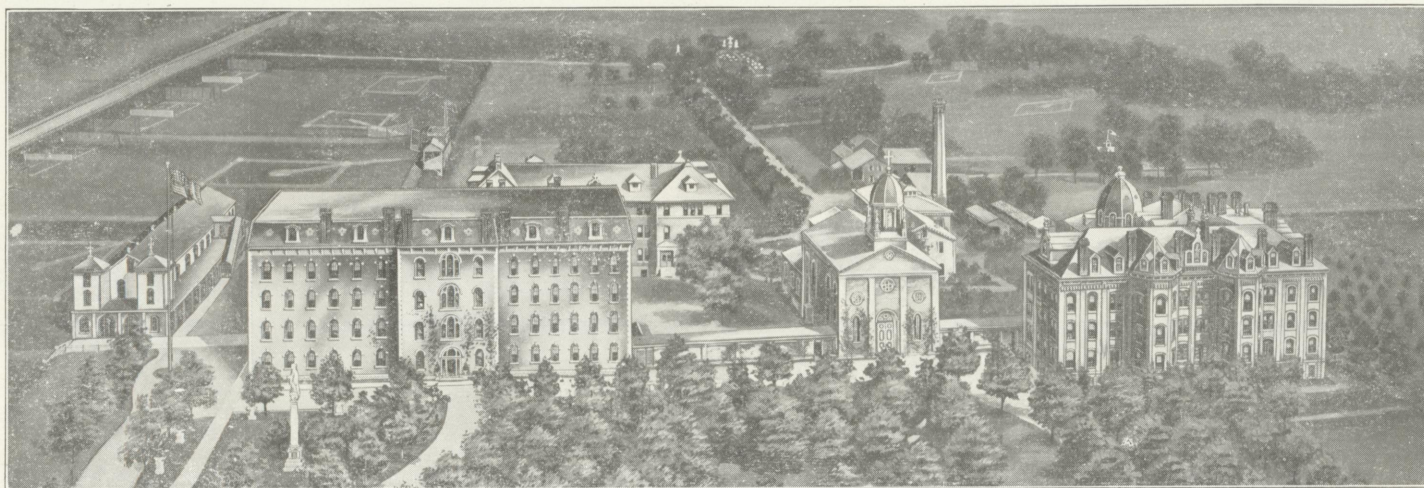
When St. Mary Hall was occupied the attic was used for storing the trunks of the boarding students. The fourth floor was the dormitory for the students and a few of the Brothers who were in charge of the boys. On the third floor the teachers had their sleeping apartments. The locker rooms, or as we called them, the clothes rooms, were also located on this floor, each division having their own room for this purpose. The stationery was on the second floor. All the class rooms were on the second and third floors. The music rooms were also on the third. But, now they have moved the music teachers over to the other side, in Nazareth Hall. The President's room was on the second floor where the Vice-President's now is; and the present President's office was the Intermediate and later the Third Commercial Class. I tell you, Brother, a man like myself feels lost when he comes here now looking for the old landmarks.

All the study rooms, the Faculty and Boys' Dining rooms and the Kitchen were on the first floor. Now they're over in Chaminade Hall. That was put up after I left and was another new sight for me. All the rooms were heated by stoves. The style of stove we used was known as the cannon stove, having a cast iron base and a sheet iron top. Boys designated by the teacher carried coal from the coal house to the rooms. We all had our turn and it was always my luck to have mine on a rainy or snowy day. I used to complain more about that than about any other task I had to perform. The coal house where we kept the coal was about fifty feet from the building. It's opening was about half way of the present Arcade. It was in the rear of the shoe house and faced the chapel. There was a high board fence between the chapel and St. Mary Hall. Oh! I must tell you about the shoe house, Brother. It was one of the cottages of the Hall and was used by the students to shine their shoes. There were no cement



ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE IN 1871
(From an old print of the times)

The "other side" to the right of the chapel, was the Second Nazareth built at successive times on the foundation of the Stuart Mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1855. The left wing was at first a chapel that was built in 1859. The right wing was completed in 1861. This group with the exception of the rear annex, was destroyed by fire in 1883. The annex at the rear, the only portion still existing of this old group, and now called Zehler Hall, was built in 1865. It has been re-modeled recently. The massive structure to the left, St. Mary Hall was built fifty years ago this month. The entire group was fondly known as Nazareth.



THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON, 1920

Old Nazareth, or the "other side," disappeared with the fire of 1883. St. Joseph Hall soon replaced the former group. This hall besides the many private rooms, contains the Arts and most of the Engineering classes and the Pre-Medics classes. The Old Gymnasium with the entire second floor now occupied by the Chemical laboratories arose in 1886. The central heating plant and laundry were built in 1898. The large Chaminade Hall to the rear of St. Mary Hall was constructed in 1904. The Dining Halls and Senior High Suite with the Exponent office are to be found here. Now with the growing demands of University work the authorities and Alumni are looking forward to a comprehensive plan of new buildings.

sidewalks and a walk up or down "the lane," as College Park Avenue was called, meant a badly needed shoe shine on a rainy day. The teachers were very particular about students having their shoes shined and many a day student was forced to visit the shoe house before coming to class or be soundly taken to task for mud clots on his shoes.

The chemical and physical laboratories did not exist in my time. A friend of mine in California who graduated in '93 told me about them. The chemical laboratory was in a small room scarcely the size of the ordinary class room and not in St. Mary Hall. I suppose the insurance company would not permit it at that time. There was no individual lab. practice, he said. The teacher performed all the experiments on a large table in front of the class. The physical laboratory was incorporated in the first Commercial and Graduating Class Rooms on the second floor at the southeast corner. The instruments were kept in large glass cases and woe to him who meddled with any of them! The Bishop's Room, apartments specially fitted out for His Grace, now occupies the same place as it did then. I understand that the coal stoves gave place about 1890 to steam heating with a central steam plant. The work, I think, was done by W. H. Crane, estate steam contractors from Cincinnati.

Yes, Brother, things have certainly changed since I've been here last. The Gymnasium, or the play house as it was called, was built three years after I left. Then came the fire of '83 which burned out the "other side."

Yes, the place has surely been enlarged since I left. After the fire you put up St. Joseph Hall and then later, Chaminade Hall. Now I understand that, as a University, you intend to complete your plan of extension by erecting other buildings. Well, Brother, you know if you want any help from your Alumni, I'm always ready to do my bit. I think all of our Old Boys should get together and boost for a greater University of Dayton not only in words but also in deeds. Just let me know if you need my assistance, Brother.

Well, it's nearly dinner time. I guess I'll make my way down town. No, thank you. I'd like to stay for dinner but I have an appointment at the Hotel Gibbons at one o'clock. I'll try to get out again before I leave, Brother. Don't forget to let me know if I can help you in enlarging St. Mary's. I'd do anything for her. She has certainly done a lot for me. Well, goodbye, Brother. Goodbye. See you later.

A Mistake in Business Management

MARK THOMPSON

RECOGNITION! From the beginning of the human race the yearning for recognition has been inherent in man. As soon as the infant mind feels the dawn of thought it invites and appreciates attention and as the mentality develops, the passion expands. What greater ambition should a man have than to recognize the best in those beneath him? Such a recognition of a man's usefulness invites greater efforts and yields greater rewards. Yet how can management expect man to come for counsel and with his trials, if he has not been duly recognized for good he has done. Man must have a reward for his work, it is his necessity, it is his due. He must have some incentive so as to tend his energies to the fulfillment of the task he has undertaken so he will perform it in the very best manner and try to do it in a manner that no one else can do it any better. Such work can only be the result of recognition.

Those who are beginning the race today "have a running start" over those who started fifty years ago. Who would have thought fifty years back, that today the aim of management would be to provide a contented and efficient personnel to the organization? Yet, with all this advance in the science of organization and management the present unrest caused principally by gross misrepresentation of misguided agitators and by colossal propaganda of class hatred and malicious and distorted arguments, shows that there is a vital point of management lacking. The first and foremost duty of management should be to place every individual in the organization so that each individual will have the best chance to develop himself to make the most of himself, and also to render the greatest service to his employer. Formerly the emphasis was to the employer. Modern management should switch the emphasis to the individual—placing the individual where he has the best chance to develop himself—recognizing the test of his efforts.

The great things in the business world have been in finance, in the handling of equipment and in the processes in connection with physical things. The greatest advance to be made in management is in giving the individual a chance in making the most of himself and

in a hundred years from now the best brains to be had, will be engaged in this most complex and difficult task of recognition. The brain of industry will be recognizing the individual in business, the individual industry, the individual as a great thing in America and the individual will in turn execute the trust placed in him in the best manner possible and the trust is the great thing, not the reward. The trust is the thing that makes existence worth while. The "Well done good and faithful servant," makes the trust.

Progress of the Mission Crusade

A. W. HEMMERT

The first dance of the season for the University men will be held the evening of Tuesday, November twenty-third, at the Country Club. It will be a benefit for the University Unit of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade.

The University of Dayton will have one of the strongest units in the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, and will make the effort to enlist other institutions in the Mission endeavor. This is "Spread Year," and the students of the University will follow the slogan.

"Spread!" is the keynote of the C. S. M. C. this year. Before long the Crusade will include all Catholic Institutions of learning in America. All Catholic students united for promoting Missions will be an impetus for carrying the light of the true faith to the most remote parts of the world. As faith is the most sublime gift that God bestows on mankind, the object of the Mission Crusade involves the loftiest charitable endeavors, far superior to mere philanthropy.

For the purpose of conveying the Mission Spirit to the students of the University, Messrs, Kitsteiner and Hemmert of the collegiate department have been giving talks on the crusade to all the classes. Rev. F. J. Kunnecke, S. M., vice-president of the University and Moderator of the Crusade, was present at all lectures. He added words of encouragement and urged the Spread of the Mission Crusade.

Messrs. Carl Ryan and Bell Duey of Mt. St. Mary Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, stopped at the University on All Saint's Day to confer with the Spread Committee of the Crusade at the University. It was planned that our Spread Committee get in communication by letter or personal visit, with other institutions, having for object their enlistment as new Units of the Crusade.

Persons who wish to affiliate themselves with the Crusade after graduating from school are encouraged to lend their support to the Crusade as Veteran Members. A veteran Membership has been established in the Crusade. They will make a contribution of one dollar annually, to the Executive Board treasury. They are solicited to encourage Crusade activities among the student body of which they were members at one time. Units can Spread by soliciting former students to become Veteran Members of the Units.

Mr. Francis Tsu of Shanghai, China, and Mr. Pat Wong of Honolulu, were the first to lend their financial support, unsolicited, to the Crusade at the University. People from abroad who have witnessed some of the deplorable conditions due to paganism and Mohammedanism at once realize the laudable endeavor of the C. S. M. C. We Americans are too prone to forget the great foreign Mission field. The missionaries in the foreign field suffer great privations, due to the lack of financial resources. Many of the missionaries in the dark continent are compelled to live on a few cents a day. Yet many of these men have left comfortable—even palatial homes, with near and dear friends on the American shore, to sacrifice themselves on the Altar of God for the salvation of benighted souls. Could we deny them our support without inflicting injury to our own salvation. The object of the Crusade is to assist them. Every student at the University should emulate the example set by Messrs. Tsu and Wong.

The Executive Board now has a real down-town office. Rev. Frank A Thill, a graduate of the University of Dayton, is the secretary-treasurer of the Crusade and has his office room in the Catholic Welfare Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. As all important matters relative to the Crusade are sent to Father Thill, his office work has become very arduous. The young ladies of one of Cincinnati's Catholic Academies seeing Father Thill burdened with work, proffered their assistance as personal service to the Crusade. The benevolent ladies have set a wonderful example of what a good will can accomplish. This step also shows the great interest predominant in the Crusade movement. We have so many spare moments which we could utilize and convert into precious gems of happiness for others, whose lives are encompassed by darkness and ignorance.



EDITORIAL STAFF

WALTER S. V. CURTIS, Editor-in-Chief
D. HERBERT ABEL RAY J. KITSTEINER

Assistant Editors

EDWARD J. FINAN	ANTHONY MCCARTHY
JOSEPH C. MURPHY	EDWARD MCINERHNEY
ADOLPH STUHLMUELLER	HAROLD J. MELIA

Little Retreats While most of us are daily trying to profit by the salutary lessons of the recent retreat in the more important or spiritual side of our lives, could not these same principles be likewise applied in our everyday affairs? During our spiritual retreat we sought to lay bare to ourselves the exact manner in which we had been living our spiritual lives. Why not stop, in the headlong rush of our daily existence and retrace our steps occasionally to discover whether this or that occupation was thoroughly well carried out; whether this or that duty was conscientiously performed; or whether the resolutions adopted in the morning were carefully fulfilled throughout the day? The examination need not be lengthy and can be performed in odd moments. It would suffice to bring our distracted thoughts to bear upon the particular thoughts or actions to be reviewed and then to exercise a merciless interior judgment upon their nature or execution.

As far as the field of application is concerned, such momentary "retreats" can and should be devoted to our leisurely occupations as well as those constituting our daily lot. Our leisure is worth more to us in itself than the time given to the pursuits required by the nature of our stations in life. The former is an end in itself; the latter a means to an end. It should therefore be our aim to use such leisure to its fullest advantage, and this can best be achieved by an interior "examination of conscience" now and again.

Moreover, the effect of such a habit—as habit it should become—is most stimulating and generally beneficial. While at times the results accruing may be entirely satisfactory and consoling, still there will be occasions when the fruits of such an introspection are disappointing and discouraging, calling for renewed effort, for dogged determination to “get there.”

It will be seen, therefore, that a habit of this kind affords a powerful means of self-training, which in itself is certainly an object worthy of our keenest and constant attention. Finally what is the object of such “little retreats” but the upbuilding of our being with the aid that religion, science and art can offer.

W. S. V. C.

For Every Man

Overhead there is at night a silent march of starry legions too little observed by us herdlings of the city glare. If we but wander along a by-path, away from the noise and stir, and turn our minds and eyes to the silent grandeur of the vault above, awe and soul-nourishing thought will fill us. The supernal harmony will improve our faith in perfection; the relation of the tumult about us to the mighty vastness above will improve our idea of the proportion of man to the All-Powerful. Nowhere can we get a greater broadening influence. And all this comes without our knowing the name of a single star or the location of any one planet. However, a man is not complete unless he can read at least a little in this great open book. And reading it is fascinating. It is not a simple matter to define most of the constellations, but this only heightens the fascination. The puzzle may extend itself through several observations, but persistence always brings the prize. Then comes the mythology. Perhaps we have just discovered the Archer, Sagittarius. According to the ancients he is directing his dart at Scorpio. Now Scorpio is to be found. And so one leads to another until the heavens unfold, as it were, a review of the classical tales of antiquity.

Change of season brings a change of study. When Vega and the soft strains of her harp leave our summer sky, the mighty hunter Orion rises and noisily stalks his way with brandished club, through the winter sky. With all this the planets come and go, pushing their way through the constellations. For a while Venus appears, dimming all else with her surpassing beauty. Then may come the mighty Jupiter or ruddy Mars to show us his progress through the zodiac. Thus the celestial panorama ever varies, increasing our interest, and withal

our reverence of the Power that holds the mighty mass to absolute submission.

R. J. K.

**The Thanks-
giving Spirit**

Thanksgiving Day to some means a turkey massacre and a sumptuous feed, but if we are true Christians we will see more in it than a pagan saturnalia. Thanksgiving day for us should be taken literally to mean a day of thanksgiving. What is there for us to be thankful for? We must not consider all our misfortunes but our blessings. Let us not be like the little boy in school. The teacher said that on the following day, which was the day before Thanksgiving, all the pupils should tell her something that they were thankful for. When the time came she asked Tommy. Tommy was bow-legged, had red hair, was freckled and had three teeth out. Accordingly when the teacher said: "Tommy, why should you be thankful to God?" Tommy replied: "I ain't got no reason. He almost ruined me." Tommy was a pessimist, he was downhearted at his seeming misfortunes. Let us look merely at our civil life and we will see something to be thankful for. In the Esch-Cummings bill we have for the first time a constructive policy with regard to the railroads. In the Federal Reserve System we have an adequate safeguard against panics when we attempt to descend to the tableland of normal prices. We knew that the coming down was necessary but the consoling factor for which we should be thankful is that for the first time in our history we are equipped so, that the descent need not be dangerous. Our foreign affairs seem unusually complicated at present and this seems to worry many people. But the truth is that our foreign affairs are not so much more complicated than they have often been before. The chief difference is that we are more alive to the fact that we have foreign affairs and that is another thing to be thankful for. The presidential campaign was not inspiring to many. But this country does not live by politics alone nor is it ruled by its elected rulers. If there is anything that this country wants to do, the new president of this republic will do it as soon as the country lets him know what it is, which is another reason for us to be grateful. The truth is, that there is nothing to be ungrateful for, indifferent or pessimistic about, except our natural mental reaction from the effects of the war and in this we have indulged ourselves long enough. We have plenty to be thankful for. It is now time to ask ourselves: "Are we pessimistic and ungrateful for our benefits?" Answer: "No!" and mix up that old American formula of confidence and a little bluff, good humor and sentiment-

tality together with a keen appreciation of our opportunities, take a big dose of it, forget our troubles and look up. There's plenty to be grateful for, if we only look for it. Get into the spirit of Thanksgiving and thank the good God that he has given you all the opportunities that He has, to live in His service in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

D. H. A.

Too Much Syncopation! Do you really believe that ragtime and jazz may be the basis of a new form of music, that eventually may dominate in musical circles? It is true, that the present fiends on jazz are not the first to have been captivated by syncopation.

We find many examples of syncopation in classical and modern standard or popular compositions of all nations. In fact, during the last twenty-five years American composers and would-be composers have exaggerated it to such a degree that we term their compositions as ragtime music, because they tear the order and sense of rhythm to shreds. Of late years the money-chasers among composers have carried it to such an excess, that all rules of true harmony were set aside, and the result was mere noise. The coined word "jazz" was given this kind of so-called music. The performer, drummer as well as the rest, gave themselves up to all the buffooneries of a monkey show. The dancers, shimmy, wriggle and hop about the dance floor to this noise as in the days of prehistoric barbarism. And this in a civilized country. How is it that so many white Americans have no use for a colored man, be he respectable or otherwise, but when it comes to the latter's shortcomings, uncultured manners, buffoonery and speech, they imitate him by their songs and actions? O tempora, O mores!

We are happy to quote the words of Fenton T. Bott, a Daytonian, and president of the American National Association, Masters of Dancing: "While 'jazz' still retains its admirers and supporters, its own ridiculousness has done more toward its elimination than any other agency."

A reaction against this abuse of good music is in full swing in the United States, and, like a burned out plague, jazz and "jazz" dancing are leaving us.

Is it not high time that even our present-day civilization has begun to revolt against the exaggeration of syncopation, this so-called "jazz" which during the more unrestrained period of the war swept the country with a crop of immodesty, in both song and dance. It

first appeared on the stage, and eventually it audaciously entered the public dance hall and private ballroom alike.

Today we find "jazz" dying a natural death. This form of syn- copation is being replaced in motion-picture houses by pipe organs and great orchestras playing legitimate and beautiful music. New York, a leader in entertainment whose example is followed every- where is now setting a cleaner pace in this respect.

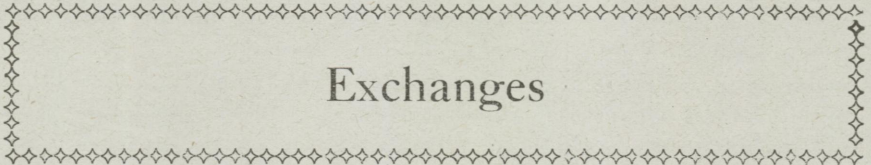
The General Federation of Women's clubs, one of the most ac- tive agencies in the United States, is working for music reform.

The Federation of Catholic Societies of the United States re- cently recognized and indorsed the "anti-jazz" movement and through the Federation Magazine invited the attention of all Catholic Schools and societies to the virtue of such a movement.

It should be the duty of every Catholic young man to eliminate from his musical repertory all suggestive, immodest, vulgar songs and music.

Students of the University of Dayton, shall we "be the last to lay the old aside?" Let us cultivate a taste for the highest, noblest and best in music as in all the other arts.

A. F. V.



Exchanges

St. John's Record

In looking through the October number of the St. John's Record, we are particularly impressed with the scholarly essay entitled "The Divine Right of Kings." In this article, the doctrine of divine right is clearly set forth and illustrated by typical examples from history. The contrast between the views of the Church of England and those of the Catholic Church is forcibly pointed out. Then follows an ex- planation how "authority comes from God, not indeed directly to the ruler, but to the society or commonwealth as such, which gives the authority to the ruler." Finally the writer gives an account of the principles underlying changes of government, such as rebellion or revolution. The firm grasp of the subject displayed in this article, as well as the logical development of the thought and the extensive research, elevate it above the level of what is ordinarily found in col-

lege magazines. The other articles in this issue are likewise good. "A Definition of School Spirit" is written in a catchy style and ought to help increase the loyalty of the students to St. John's. The editorials are excellent, and the departments are conducted in a capable and interesting manner. The initial number of the staff of 1921 indeed augurs a successful year for the St. John's Record.

The Academia

In taking up The Academia, we are at once impressed with the taste displayed in its general makeup: the simple, pleasing cover, the size and arrangement of the page, the appropriate decorations, and the beautiful illustrations. This first pleasing impression is not at all lessened by a perusal of the literary matter of the number. The essays are the outstanding feature. In "R. L. S., a Short-Story Artist," the writer treats her subject in an interesting and comprehensive manner, showing familiarity with the fiction of Stevenson, as well as a sense of literary appreciation. The article on Federal Control of Education is a clear and concise exposition, pointing out both the evident dangers and the apparent benefits of the Smith-Towner bill. As the writer observes, the results of federal control of the railroad, should cause the people to hesitate placing the direction of education in the hands of the national government. The Catholics of America in particular, should awaken to the danger that might result to their own schools, if the control of education passes into the grasp of unscrupulous politicians. The stories are very good, but the poetry in this number strikes us as mediocre. The departments are well conducted; the notes on the various activities of the school are interestingly written and in many places attract the attention even of readers not personally interested.

Exchanges Received

The Exponent gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following exchanges: The Argus, The Academia, Abbey Student, The Gonzaga, The D'Youville Magazine, Duquesne Monthly, The Collegian, The Alvernia, St. John's Record, The Rose Technic, The Boston College Stylus, Villa Sancta Scholastica, St. Vincent College Journal, St. Louis College Bulletin, Fleur de Lis, Defiance Collegian, The Black and Magenta.

J. B.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Boy Who Looked Ahead, by John Talbot Smith, 1920, New York. Blase Benziger & Co., \$1.25 net.

Father John Talbot Smith, the noted author, has just brought out a live boys' story, entitled "The Boy Who Looked Ahead." The boys of Fallville, whose adventures are so graphically described, were lucky to live in a town which gave boys a chance, with good swimming holes, baseball grounds, far-off woods, and the genuine Erie Canal running through it. And Eddie led the way, the right sort of boy, with good sense and sport and pep in his system to such an extent that he could not help becoming someone. There was a crowd of good fellows with Eddie, and the story tells how they all got along, how they blundered, how they helped one another, and how at last they arrived safe at fame and fortune. The book will make a good Christmas gift for any boy. It may be had from any Catholic bookseller, or from the publishers.

The Civics Catechism,—The National Catholic War Council, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The attention of our readers is directed to the citizenship column recently inaugurated in Catholic papers throughout the country. In this column appear weekly a series of lessons from the "Civics Catechism" just released by the Committee on Special War Activities of the National Catholic War Council. This catechism explains in simple and direct language the rights and duties of American citizens. It is an adaptation in catechetical form of the "Fundamentals of Citizenship," over 1,000,000 copies of which have already been distributed as a part of the civic education campaign for better citizenship inaugurated some months ago by the Committee on Special War Activities. It is intended for use in citizenship instructions both in the higher grades of our elementary schools and in special classes conducted for the purpose of preparing immigrants for the naturalization process and the duties of American citizenship. The lessons are certain to prove valuable also in popularizing the study of civic education in Catholic clubs, and in promoting community Americanization work generally.

J. B.

Alumni Notes

THE NEW BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE S. M. C. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Dayton Alumni

Term Expires June, 1923

Hugh Wall, '84
Harry Cappel, '98
Martin Kuntz, '12

Out-of-Town Alumni

Frank J. Heile, '75
Virgil Terrel, '00
T. Francis Hart, '04

Term Expires June, 1922

Joseph B. Murphy, '01
Harry B. Solimano, '07
Joseph B. Ferneding, '14

Lawrence W. Strattner, '11
Rev. Eugene C. Gerlach, '12
Joseph L. Sutton, '11

Term Expires June, 1921

Charles P. Althoff, '78
Joseph W. Clemens, '99
Ferdinand H. Stachler, '09

Harry C. Busch, '96
Joseph F. Maher, '96
Matthias N. Blumenthal, '97

The Exponent shall be happy to communicate in the December number the General Officers of the Alumni Association and of the officers of the various chapters.

Charles B. Nash, '99 From a letter that Mr. Nash sends to Bro. William Wolleben, we learn that he is making an inspection of the southern branches of his firm, the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. of Pittsburg. A few years ago our alumnus was a visitor at Alma Mater and gave the student-body an interesting illustrated lecture on the "Making of a Bathtub." Early in the spring Mr. Nash's health was failing but a month's stay in Florida has put him in fine condition for the very responsible position he has with the Pittsburg firm.

Rev. Anthony Tague, '11 Father Tague was a visitor at the University during the week of the students' annual retreat. He was much pleased to see his many friends amongst the faculty. Father Tague is the very active and able assistant pastor at

Holy Name Church, Steubenville, Ohio. His younger brother, Lawrence, is a member of this year's Senior High class.

From Missouri We have to hand, a letter from Leo Holland, a graduate of the class of '97, to the President of the University. In his tours through various cities he meets a number of the Old Boys and he has requested us to send him a directory of the graduates. Mr. Holland is a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri. His office is 709 Victor Building.

Rev. Brother Benedict, '12 Father Frische is always on the job helping the Alumni Editor to swell his columns. He informs us that John McDermott, '12, from Titusville, Pa., is now Rev. Brother Benedict of the Alexian Brothers Hospital, South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Elmer B. Hess, '18 "Mike" is doing a very thriving electrical business at Piqua where he opened a store two years ago. Mike, with his assistant, Roderick Collins, H. S. '18, did a fine job in rewinding the armature of one of the dynamos here at the University power plant.

At Mt. St. Mary's The U. of Dayton has a large representation of former students at the Cincinnati Seminary. We are pleased to give our readers the complete list, thanks to Lawrence Weber, '18, who was kind enough to favor us with same.

Class of '15, Fourth Theology: Frank Culley, Clarence Schmidt, Frank Dugan, Herman Tague.

Class of '16, Third Theology: Gerald Dunne, William Killoran, Carl Ryan, Raphael Sourd, Frank Garrity, John Oberlander.

Class of '17, Second Theology: Lawrence Montanus, Edward Stuhlmueeller, Edwin Richter, George Kuntz.

Class of '18, First Theology: Frank Heider, Raymond Gorman, John Hannahan, Joseph Finan, Albert Fisher, Lawrence Weber, Daniel Collins, Carl Goeckler, Walter Cooney.

Second Philosophy: James Connolly, Jerome Weinert.

First Philosophy: Aloysius Huber, Anthony Wulf.

During the past several years the office of first prefect, the highest student office at the seminary, has been filled by one of the U. of D. Alumni. Francis Culley, '15, is the present incumbent of this position.

Engineers, '20 Ed Happensack is connected with the Fisher Electric Company of Cincinnati.

Howard Hetzel is an operating engineer out at the Miller's Ford plant of the Dayton Power and Light Company.

One of the chemists in the lab. at the N. C. R. is last year's editor-in-chief of the Exponent, William J. Boesch.

Carroll Hochwalt is on the chemical research staff of the General Motors Corporation of Dayton.

George Hochwalt left Dayton November 1, for York, Pa., where he will be the chemist for the Morgan Smith Company, manufacturers of pumps and turbines.

Emil Kessler is presently doing electrical work at the Delco.

Wilbur Yackley still holds his position of Municipal Chemist here in Dayton.

Al Crowley is up in Madison, Wisconsin where he has a position in the chemical laboratory of the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From his letter to his former teacher, Bro. William Wolleben, we learn that he has a very interesting line of work and he enjoys it immensely. In the near future he promises a donation to the chemical lab. of wood pulp, and bleached pulp used in the manufacture of paper. His friends among the alumni may write him at 1318 West Dayton Street.

Pre-Medics Quite a representation of our pre-medical students of the past few years are registered at the medical school of St. Louis University. They are Clifford Stuhlmuller, Leo Dolan, Edward Duffy, Oliver Pecord, Vincent Malloy, Gulden Mackmull, Richard Deger and James Murphy.

Lyman Kauffman and William Slagle are continuing their courses at the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia. Slagle writes Bro. William Beck that he and Kauffman are rooming together. From the letter we learn both are keeping up the reputation of the U. of D. in the Quaker City.

Walter Roehl and Harold Kemper are at the University of Cincinnati. Both are very quiet. Hope they drop us a line soon.

Wedding Bells A large number of relatives and friends were assembled at St. Agnes Church, Dayton, October 19 to witness the marriage of Miss Wilma Makley to Ralph Busch, '18. Father Sailer, pastor of St. Agnes, officiated. The 'Ave Maria' was sung by William A. Keyes, '99 and Urban Deger, '02 presided at the organ. Among the ushers we find two of the Alumni, Robert Eilerman,

'17, of Covington, Ky., and Edward Kuntz, '17, of Dayton. Eugene Busch, '20, came from the Catholic University at Washington to serve his brother as best man.

The wedding breakfast was served to eighty guests in the large dining room of the Miami Hotel. Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Busch left for a honeymoon trip through the East. After November 15, they will be at home at 265 Kirby Avenue, Detroit. Ralph is connected with the Dodge Bros. auto business.

The wedding of Miss Hortense Palm of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and Frederick L. Ohmer, '13, of Dayton, was celebrated in St. Francis De Sales Church, Cincinnati, October 16, the pastor Father Lamping officiating. John F. Ohmer, '10, was best man. Following the ceremony, breakfast was served to the guests at the Hamilton Country Club. After a honeymoon spent in California, Mr. and Mrs. Ohmer will be at home in Stoddard Circle, Dayton. Fred is associated in the manufacturing industry with his father, John F. Ohmer, president of the Ohmer Fare Register Co., of Dayton.

The Exponent received this announcement: "Miss Kathryn Tibbetts announces the marriage of her sister Harriette Theresa of Jackson, Mich., to Mr. Leo F. Kimmel, of Wayland, N. Y., Tuesday, October 5, at Grand Rapids, Mich." Leo is a graduate of the Business Class of '11. He is the general manager of his father's firm, the Lake Odessa Canning Co. of Lake Odessa, Mich. The young couple will make their future home at Lake Odessa.

The marriage of Thomas Macklin, '12, to Miss Elizabeth Recob took place at the Cathedral in Columbus, October 6. Tom is working with his father in the Fire Insurance business. After their honeymoon through the East, Mr. and Mrs. Macklin will be at home at 668 Berkley Road.

Alma Mater's sincerest felicitations to all the newlyweds.

Acknowledgment From the far West a friend of the Biological Department lets himself be heard. He is no other than Bro. Peter Maier, S. M., former teacher at the U. of D. and now Director of St. James' High School, San Francisco. We hereby gratefully acknowledge receipt of a box of evergreens and cones which he had the kindness to forward to us. We are certain other lovers of nature interested in our department will be heard from in the very near future.

Obituaries

Death has once more invaded the ranks of the older members of the Alumni and taken from our midst John C. Weber, '62, of Akron, Ohio. He died October 23 after a long illness, being confined to his bed since February. Mr. Weber came to St. Mary's in 1858 from Cleveland and after leaving Dayton he spent the rest of his long life of 76 years in Akron. He is survived by a son and four daughters. Our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of one of the high school graduates of 1920, Louis L. Baur of Nashville, Tenn. Louis was seized with a violent attack of appendicitis Sunday, October 24. An operation was performed immediately after his arrival at the hospital but all to no avail. He died the next morning at four o'clock. The burial was at Albany, Ala. Louis or "Shorty" as he was familiarly called by his friends was a great favorite with his classmates and the boys of the H. S. class of '20 will learn of his death with intense sorrow. The Exponent in the name of the faculty and student-body, and particularly in the name of the class of '20, extends its sincerest condolence to the bereaved mother and relatives.

Another of the Old Boys to answer the final call is William Irwin, '63, who died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Saturday, October 23, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Irwin was superintendent of the Calvary Cemetery for thirty-four years. He retired from this position thirteen years ago and spent the last eight years of his life at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He is survived by three children and a sister, who is a member of the Sisters of Charity.

Dear readers, kindly remember our departed Alumni in your prayers.

We also recommend to the prayers of the Exponent readers, the departed mother of Carl Theuring, Sophomore Engineer. Mrs. Theuring died at her home in Blue Ash, Ohio, Saturday, October 23.



The Retreat Master
REV. JOHN COSTELLO, '08

THE ANNUAL RETREAT

Rev. John Costello, '08, a member of the Fort Wayne Mission Band, conducted a most successful retreat at the University, October 25, 26 and 27 under the auspices of Mary Immaculate. His zeal was untiring. Each day he delivered six eloquent and above all practical sermons, three to the resident and three to the non-resident students. In like manner, to accommodate the entire student body there were daily two Masses and two Benediction services for the retreatants. Inspired by the missionary, directed by the Fathers and Brothers in charge of various sections, and aided by the grace of God, the students gave evidence of earnest spiritual activity. The last day every student approached the tribunal of Penance. On Thursday morning, October 28, the closing exercises took place. After assisting at Mass and receiving Holy Communion all renewed their Baptismal Promises and Holy Name Pledge. Father Costello addressed final words of encouragement and imparted the Papal Benediction. This was followed by Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The ceremony was concluded with the singing of "Holy God, we praise Thy Name."

University Chronicle

HIGHEST HONORS FOR OCTOBER

Collegiate Department

Senior Chemical Engineering—Mark Thompson, 93; Henry Stang, 86.
 Senior Electrical Engineering—Edward Finan, 96; Walter Curtis, 95.
 Junior Arts—Herbert Abel, 97; Ray Kitsteiner, 97.
 Junior Chemical—Joseph Murhpy, 92; Clemens Hellebush, 90.
 Junior Electrical—Anthony Horbath, 97; Rene Cros, 95.
 Junior Mechanical—Ralph Pauly, 97; Stephen Maloney, 90.
 Sophomore Arts—Robt. Von Koenel, 92; Michael Maher, 91; Crume Keifer, 91.
 Sophomore Engineering—Elmer Steger, 97; Alvin Rabe, 96; Carl Theuring, 95;
 Alfred Poliquin, 94.
 Sophomore Pre-Medics—John Panos, 89; Victor Laughlin, 81.
 Freshman Arts—John Holtvoigt, 94; Hugo Bernier, 93.
 Freshman Engineering-A—Robert Dill, 91; Harold Melia 91; Leo Collins, 90;
 Matthew O'Boylan, 90.
 Freshman Engineering-B—Frank Williams, 92; Patrick Wong, 89; John Hun-
 zicker, 88; Carl Crane, 87.
 Freshman Pre-Medics—Bernard Weitzel, 90; Herbert Smith, 89; Francis Clif-
 ford, 88.

High School Department

Fourth High-A—Raymond Scheckelhoff, 96; Joseph Koehler, 96; Ernest La-
 moureux, 96; Paul McGovern, 96; Russell Fiel, 96.
 Fourth High-B—Carl Ramus, 97; Paul Fox, 97; Joseph Higgins, 96.
 Third High-A—Vincent Koepnick, 98; George Krug, 97; Charch McGee, 97.
 Third High-B—Richard Bettinger, 97; Albert Tischer, 97; Edward Van Leu-
 nen, 96; Charles Himes, 94.
 Third High-C—Edward Keefe, 99; Martin Murphy, 98; Charles Falkenbach,
 93; Hugh McDonald, 93.
 Second High-A—Joseph Unger, 99; Herman Brunner, 98; Walter Paul, 97;
 Louis Schulze, 97; Lawrence Monheim, 96.
 Second High-B—John Price, 99; William Oldt, 95; Louis Stuhldreher, 95; Ur-
 ban Wimmers, 95.
 Second High-C—Eugene Guswiler, 98; Jerome Gibson, 97; Herman Reboulet,
 97; Thomas Kirk, 96; Louis Mahlmeister, 96.
 Second High-D—Ray Minnerup, 96; Norbert Stechschulte, 94; Harold Kap-
 peler, 92; Joseph Scott, 92; Lawrence Staub, 92; John Waluiszis, 92.
 First High-A—Edward Haft, 98; Albert Schreck, 97; William Ferrel, 96; Wil-
 liam Heindl, 91.
 First High-B—James Tancred, 96; Louis Podesta, 95; Joseph Keller, 93; Joseph
 Leibold, 93; Elmer Poeppelmeier, 93.

- First High-C—Dewitt Ashton, 98; Cletus Corbett, 97; Richard Schneble, 96; William Buerk, 96; John McBride, 96.
- First High-D—James Sherman, 97; Louis Gitzinger, 96; Herman Schmidt, 91; William Sater, 88.
- First High-E—Cyril Stein, 98; Andrew Reiter, 96; Howard Reither, 93; Leo Goetz, 92.
- Eighth Grade—Alan Johnson, 95; Clifford Magley, 93; George Howell, 92; Harold Antony, 90.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR SEPTEMBER

- Sophomore Arts—Robt. Von Koenel, 98; Stephen Emerick, 95; M. Maher, 94.
- Freshman Arts—Donovan McCune, 93; Hugo Berner, 93; Marcellus Pohlmeier, 92.

Holy Name Rally The various Dayton branches of the Holy Name Society held their annual rally on the grounds of the University of Dayton, Sunday, October 17. The rally was preceded by a parade. From the Victory Theater, the place of organization, the line of march was up Main Street to Stewart Street over Stewart Street and College Park Avenue to the Campus of the College Division. Thousands of men, of all ages, and of boys above sixteen years took part in this public act of faith and of reparation. The non-resident students of the University marched with their respective parishes. The resident students were represented by the College, Senior and Junior High Divisions. Arrived at the campus, ten thousand men, women and children gathered around the beautiful temporary altar to assist at a solemn service of Benediction with the Most Blessed Sacrament. Very Reverend Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M., Provincial of the Cincinnati Province of the Society of Mary, officiated. He was assisted by Father Bredestege of Holy Trinity, as deacon, and Father Ruthman of Holy Family, as sub-deacon. A select choir composed of members of the faculty of the University and of the Mt. St. John Normal School as also the entire student-body, rendered an excellent program of singing. Bro. Thomas Poitras was the director.

E. J. TELSCHER.

"Cheney Concert Company" The Lyceum Course of the University was inaugurated by a very agreeable program on Tuesday, October 19. The Misses Pauline and Maud Cheney and Messrs. Marx and Owen Cheney, who form the Cheney Concert Company, produced a program consisting of violin, cello, piano and vocal solos, ensemble numbers, duets and trios of the various instruments and character impersonations. The feature was the organ chimes played by the entire company. The "White House Golden Organ Chimes" were especially manufactured and are the largest and best known in existence. They are so called from having been used in concert in the famed East Room of the White House. For harmony and richness of tone they are unexcelled. The artists proved to be masters of these chimes. They were fully deserving of the large and enthusiastic audience. The subsequent attractions of the Lyceum Course need but maintain the high standard established by the Cheney Concert Company to make the program of this season one of the best.

The College Sodality for Resident Students

The second meeting of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was held Friday, October 15, 1920. All new members, twenty in number, were received into the Sodality and were welcomed by the moderator, Bro. Beck.

The essential purpose of the meeting was to decide that the Sodality should become a unit in the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade.

Mr. Ray J. Kitsteiner, who represented the University at the C. S. M. C. convention at Washington, D. C., last July, gave a talk explaining the purpose and object of the crusade. The special work of students joining this crusade is to promote interest in the missions by prayer and alms-giving. Mr. Hemmert, representing the St. Gregory branch of the Sodality, complimented Mr. Kitsteiner on his talk and suggested a means of co-operation. Since the secretary of the Sodality had sufficient work with his duties as secretary, Mr. Kitsteiner who thoroughly understands the work of the crusade, was elected business manager of this mission section of the sodality. The moderator explained the purpose of Mr. Kitsteiner's talk in a few sentences and closed his remarks by expressing his desire that all members show their active interest in the C. S. M. C. as well as in the other work of the Sodality.

STEPHEN J. EMERICK.

Music Notes

The University of Dayton Orchestra has been reorganized with the following membership: First violins: Louis Mahrt, Walter Curtis, Joseph Bender, Herman Wittmann, Charles Mitchell; second violins: Frank Friedel, S. M., Herman Fein, S. M., Lester Miller; viola: Fred Hartwich, S. M.; cello: Thomas Poitras, S. M., Andrew Weber, S. M.; bass: Matthias Haas, S. M., Michael Gauges, S. M.; flute, Fred Ferrara; clarinet: Harold Melia; cornet: Chester Graham, Fred Moehring; trombone: Leo Virant; drums: Robert Chester; horn: Thomas Galighan; piano, Mauris Richter.

This year the rehearsals take place on Wednesday evening in Nazareth Hall, in the quarters used as Museum the last five years and now converted again into the Music Department for which it was originally intended when the building was erected in 1884. Bro. Louis Vogt was Music Director in this department from 1884 to 1896 and is now back in his former place of activity.

Senior High-B

Senior High-B insists on a form of literary activity that will prove most beneficial to the student in later life—public speaking. Under the direction of the professor of English, fifteen members of the class each prepared a short address, which they delivered on designated days—three speaking each day. The Saturday following the last of these talks the five winners of the previous contests spoke in competition. These five were Fred Gwinner, Robert Wintermeyer, Paul Fox, Joseph Higgins, and John Sullivan. All presented excellent talks in the form of stories, but it was apparent as the contest went on that the decision lay between Robert Wintermeyer and Paul Fox. Mr. Wintermeyer, however, outclassed Mr. Fox in the opinion of the judges, and was awarded first place. Mr. Fox was second and Mr. Sullivan third. The judges were Messrs. Albert Zettler, John Russell and Joseph Lamoureux.

From these contests the students of Senior High-B have discovered that an amount of latent oratorical ability existed in the class and it needed only

the occasion to show itself. Accordingly other speeches are being prepared by the remaining members of the class and excellent results are expected.

JOSEPH LAMOUREUX.

The "Thia"

Seventeen students of Junior High-A wish to announce their successful organization of the "Thia" club. Its objective is the furthering of the knowledge of literature among its members. At a preliminary meeting the members decided to treat literature in both its current and classical fields. The regular work of the club was begun in earnest at its first meeting. Emerson's essay on Politics and an article on Coal Economy taken from the Literary Digest, were read and discussed. A debate on the League of Nations was the principal feature of the second meeting. This debate was exceptionally well prepared, having been one of the vital issues of the fast approaching presidential election. The affair developed into a very interesting and enthusiastic argument. Although the negative team produced some excellent arguments and refutations, the final decision of the judges was awarded to the affirmative. The date of the club's next meeting was set for Friday, November 5.

GEORGE W. KRUG.

College Division Notes

A basket ball league is being organized and some hot games can be expected. Some of the members of the division while not of varsity calibre are rare finds for the court game and can give a good account of themselves. All are looking forward to some battles on the court. A schedule of games will be fixed as soon as the team can be picked.

Some of our pool sharks will have an opportunity of fighting for the division championship and last for the U. championship this coming winter. There are surely some "cranks" among the students. Here is a chance for Steve Maloney, Myles Knechtges, "Hank" Greismer, Eddie Huesman, Clem Hellebush, John Healey, Joe Haley and many others to show their worth with the cue. The U. Division tables are in capital shape and are used lively.

Pinochle has a great attraction for the students of the U. Division. Teams of ten are being organized to play in a schedule. Old "Judge" Hemmert may not be a star on the gridiron, court or diamond, but he certainly knows how to manipulate the cards in pinochle.

Two new library cases have been built and are being stocked with books. Sixty latest novels are on the road and some very useful reference books for our Engineers and Arts and Letters students will be added. If any former members of the U. Division wish to add to the library they may send their donations to the U. Division Librarian, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

Elmer Steger of the Sophomore Engineers, has been appointed chief Librarian with Carl Theuring as assistant. These two men will certainly take care of the books and will also see to it that they are in circulation.

Junior High Division

October 30, 1920, will ever remain a memorable date on the Junior Division's calendar, for on this date our grand Hallowe'en celebration was held. As the clock was striking seven we all marched into the club room to the accompaniment of lively music rendered by the students' orchestra. The club room which had been

decorated for the occasion was a very picturesque place with its cornstalks, pumpkin faces, and various trimmings.

The entire evening was passed very pleasantly as may be guessed by the following:

Programme de Luxe—1. Overture, Orchestra; 2. Grand entry march; 3. Selection by Orchestra; 4. Euchre Tournament; 5. Pool Tournament; 6. Refreshments; 7. Bobbing Apples; 8. Boxing Matches; 9. Refreshments; 10. Fortune Telling; 11. Awarding of Prizes; 12. Speeches. ,

During the course of the evening we were honored by the visit of several members of the Faculty. Brother Rush sang his solo to the delight of all present. We also had our picture taken so that we would have a lasting memorial of the celebration. Another big feature of the evening was the fortune telling by which the destiny of each one was made known. This was followed by a few speeches and as a closing number, a token of thanks and appreciation was rendered in the form of nine rousing rahs for our Prefect, Brother Fred.

EUGENE F. GUSWILER.

**Sophomore
High Division**

Saturday night, October 30, the Sophomore High Division held their annual Hallowe'en celebration which was classed as one of the best in the history of the division.

Through the untiring interest of their Prefect, Bro. William Volpert, and a committee appointed for the purpose, the following program was produced: An orchestra selection by Van Lahr, Healy, O'Brien and Yurick; In Shadowland—a show of shadow pictures by fifteen boys of the division; Tailing the Donkey; Ducking for Apples; a game of Archery; a game of Baseball; Jokes; Refreshments. The club room was tastily decorated for the occasion by Messrs. Stubbers, Williams and Van Lahr. A vote of thanks is due Bro. William Volpert, Bro. Frank Friedel, Bro. Fred Hartwich and all who helped to make the celebration a success.

JOHN P. PRICE.

**Freshman
High Division**

The following Hallowe'en program was rendered by the boys of the Freshman High Division: Introductory speeches by Roberts, Ryan and Van Leunen; Broken-hearted Dutchman, Brass; A Fine Hallowe'en Story, Wintermeyer; If I Knew. Ray; The Irish Drummer Boy, Podesta; Our Own Uncle Sam, Ray; Violin Solo, Krieger; Piano Solo, Lukaswitz; The Haunted House, Ray, Lukaswitz. Podesta, Megerle, Gartland; What Do You Know About Ghosts, Oakman; Minstrels, Happer, Maloney, Timothy, Wintermeyer, Lance.

Bro. Victor Knoer and Bro. Herman Fien made use of the goblins that were abroad that night by making them perform some feats. Coffee was made from bran likewise jelly beans. Wine and water were poured out from the same pitcher. An American flag was produced by making the hands go up and down. Repeating the action the flag disappeared. At last cards came out of the deck at the command of their master.

By this time loud demands were made to pass the refreshments. The real party started at last. That night goblins haunted the dreams of many a boy.

CLETUS CORBETT.

Athletic Notes

VARSITY NOTES

The Month's Retrospect

"Defeated but not disgraced" is written in this month's Exponent anent the Varsity games. Old Man Jinx followed the team during the month and three hard losers were the result. The old "pep" failed temporarily but it must come back and it certainly will. St. Xavier at Cincy, St. Ignatius at Cleveland, Muskingum College at New Concord, each took turns in applying a coat of whitewash to our noble gridiron battlers. Two of the defeats were due to huskiness on the part of the opponents but the Ignatians in Cleveland can thank Old Man Jinx, the hard luck breaks and costly fumbles for their victory. The Montgomery County lads outplayed the boys from the Cuyahoga region but lacked the punch to put over a winner. Don't worry lads, the best of brains make costly mistakes and this momentary lack of punch and pep will bring a better finish. We will show the way the rest of the schedule which is as follows:

November 6—Wilmington at Dayton.

November 12—Georgetown at Georgetown, Ky.

November 20—Duquesne U. at Pittsburgh.

November 27—Alumni at Dayton.

Let's even the count, boys! We can do it, watch us!

St. Xavier—20 U. of D.—0

Overconfident as a result of their successful Ada tussle, the U. D. warriors went down to a 20-0 defeat before the husky and aggressive St. Xavier eleven in the Queen City. The game throughout was perhaps the most peculiar and nerve-racking ever played by a red and blue squad. Slowness and constant repetition on the part of the Xavier quarter in calling his signals worked havoc with the usually high strung tension of the Dayton line and accounted in a large measure for the consistent gains the Xaverians made therethrough. The Saints scored early in the opening period when Davis, after being held on the two-yard line for three downs, placed the pigskin behind the posts.

The U. D. lads then opened their attack but could do little against the heavy defense of the Queen City line and flanks. With the Xaverians leading 7-0, the game continued on even terms till the final period when Davis and McCarthy each registered a touchdown and ran the total to 20. For the red and blue Knechtges and Schmitters starred.

Lineup and summary:

St. Xavier (20)	Position	U. of D. (0)
Miller	L. E.	Schmitters
Nappenberger	L. T.	Holscher (C.)
King	L. G.	Walsh
Ebert	C.	Miller
Vail	R. G.	Greismer
Dubois	R. T.	Supenski
Cushing (C.)	R. E.	Knechtges

Green	Q.....	Fogarty
McCarthy	L. H.....	Summers
Davis	R. H.....	Billet
Marnell	F. B.....	Faas

Substitutions: Ferrara for Schmitters, Rabe for Walsh, Marke for Miller, Miller for Marke, Kehoe for Cushing.

Scoring: Touchdowns—Davis 2, McCarthy. Goals from touchdowns—Green 2.

Referee: Haimlton.

Umpire: Lane.

Time of periods: 12 minutes each.

St. Ignatius—13 Fumbling again cost the U. D. gridgers a bitterly fought
U. of D—0 game in the Lake City. Hard Luck stories are less biased-
 ly told by others than by ourselves. So through the cour-
 tesy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer we will quote below F. J. Powers' story
 of the game:

"Tuffy Conn and his St. Ignatius College eleven pleased their adherents
 by winning their first home game of the season, 13 to 0, at League Park,
 Dayton University being the victim.

"Conn amply demonstrated that his gridiron propensities do not stop
 with individual performance, but that he can teach the game equally as well.
 His team, while lacking in smoothness, put up a scrappy game and was ever
 on the alert to take advantage of their rival's mistakes.

"When the game was only three minutes old, O'Donnell punted from
 Dayton's forty-five-yard line and Fogarty, the Dayton quarter, fumbled, giving
 St. Ignatius the ball on Dayton's twenty-five-yard mark. On the second
 down McFadden hurled a neat pass into the arms of Capt. Walsh, who skipped
 through the few Dayton players that sought to stop him and crossed the goal
 line. O'Donnell booted an easy goal.

"Dayton threatened early in the second period when Summers' pass to
 Dwyer took the ball to the Saint's ten-yard line. Fogarty's delayed pass to
 Summers netted the visitors one yard but passes in the next two downs were
 incomplete and the ball went over.

"O'Donnell then punted and the Dayton team worked the ball back, miss-
 ing a great chance to score when Dwyer dropped a perfect pass from Sum-
 mers on the goal line.

"Late in the period St. Ignatius made a nice gain when Brady went along
 the side lines for eleven yards on a delayed buck. Miller intercepted a St.
 Ignatius pass and the quarter ended with the ball near midfield.

"In the third quarter Dayton again fumbled frequently and St. Ignatius
 drove the ball down inside the visiting team's twenty-yard line. On the fourth
 down O'Donnell attempted a field goal from a difficult angle, and the ball hit
 the upright of the goals and bounded back into the field. It was a good try
 and a kick that might have gone over with luck.

"Soon after the start of the fourth period St. Ignatius held Dayton for
 three downs on their thirty-yard line and Dwyer dropped back to punt. Kimi-
 ciek broke through the Dayton line and blocked the punt when Dwyer was
 slow in getting the ball away. Walsh was on the job and raced to the goal
 line after making a neat pick-up of the ball. O'Donnell missed the goal.

"St. Ignatius proved efficient in blocking and tackling, a matter in which Dayton was sadly lacking. The Saints' backfield also displayed marked ability to run the ends and pick holes. The ends went down under punts fast and boxed their men neatly.

"Walsh at right end, McFadden the quarterback and Kimiciek on the opposite flank were the stars of the game, playing well in every department.

"Dwyer was the star of the Dayton team, making many nice tackles. He was in on practically every one, but showed up badly on the offense, his fumbling of passes costing Dayton two touchdowns. Summers, the Dayton left half, was the big ground gainer for the visitors, his end runs and line bucking featuring their play."

Lineup and summary:

St. Ignatius (13)	Position	U. of D. (0)
Kimiciek	L. E.....	Dwyer
Birtbeck	L. T.....	Holscher (C.)
Daly	L. G.....	Greismer
Gerity	C.....	Miller
Hill	R. G.....	Supenski
Brandaberg	R. T.....	Rabe
Walsh (C.)	R. E.....	Knechtges
McFadden	Q.....	Fogarty
Long	L. H.....	Summers
Grady	R. H.....	Billet
O'Donnell	F. B.....	Faas

Substitutions: Fergus for Daly, Gavin for O'Donnell, Berbynski for Kimiciek, Schumacher for Fogarty, Damm for Holscher, Fogarty for Schumacher.

Touchdowns—Walsh 2. Goals from touchdown—O'Donnell 1.

Referee—Cofall, Notre Dame. Umpire—Bryant, Perdue. Head Linesman—Cramer, Minnesota. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

Muskingum—14 For the third time in as many weeks the Dayton eleven went down to defeat. With "Rookie" Summers out of line-up the boys traveled to Muskingum College at New Concord and battled the heavy eleven from that burg to a 14-0 score. The boys played with that spirit that usually brings victory. A long forward after the line had held for three downs gave the Muskies their first touchdown. The on-side kick gave them their other.

Muskingum (14)	Position	U. of D. (0)
Balantyne	R. E.....	Knechtges
R. Pollock	R. T.....	Rabe
Hussey	R. G.....	Walsh
Clenad	C.....	Miller
Crumm	L. G.....	Griesmer
Bell	L. T.....	Holscher (C.)
Hudson	L. E.....	Dwyer
H. Pollock	Q.....	Fogarty
Cochard	R. H.....	Billet
Baker	L. H.....	Scharf
Shane	F. B.....	Faas

Referee—McCarty, O. S. U. Umpire—McDonald, O. S. U.

Time of Quarters—13 minutes.

Substitutions—Johnson for Fogarty, Sayre for Holscher, Schmitter for Billet, O'Neal for Bell, Keefe for O'Neal, Kramer for Clenad.



A Modern Napoleon

Soph-Juniors—0
Freshman—6

In the first of a series of inter-class football games the frisky Freshmen slipped one over on the husky Junior-Soph combination by the score of 6-0. The game was played in ankle deep mud where skiffs would have been handier. The whole student-body witnessed the mud-battle and the interest shown in this surpassed even Varsity interest. Things went along very evenly and looked like a scoreless battle when Johnson the peppy Freshie quarter grabbed a Soph pass and raced 60 yards to a touchdown. Both teams had lots of pep and were full of scrap until the final whistle.

The lineup:

Freshmen (6)	Position	Sophomore-Juniors (0)
Clifford	L. E.	Von Koenel
Sayre	L. T.	Damm
O'Boylan	L. G.	Sinnott
Crane	C.	Hannegan
Tennis	R. G.	Killoran
V. Maloney	R. T.	Wagner
Farrity	R. E.	Healy
Johnson	Q.	Paulus
E. Gerber	R. H.	V. Maloney
Sullivan	L. H.	R. Gerber
Melia	F. B.	Emerick

Referee—Boggan (High School Captain).

Umpire—Holscher (Varsity Captain).

Head Linesman—Halpin.

Timers—McInerhney (Soph.); White, (Freshmen).

BASKET BALL OUTLOOK

Our Manager Enthusiasm is his middle name. John E. Halpin of the 1921 Engineering Class is certainly doing his bit to make the 1920-21 Basket Ball season a goal for the managers to aim at. Of an enthusiastic and progressive character, he is always on the job, doing his level best in the schedule line and when he says his work is done all will sit up and take notice at what he has accomplished. John is not afraid of work and is not the kind that waits for games to come his way. He belongs to the "Pep" squad that is making itself felt in the University of Dayton athletic field.

His Schedule John's schedule contains all of the best teams in this section of the woods, Notre Dame U., Wabash U.; Valparaiso U., Detroit U., St. John's U. of Toledo, Capital U., and a host of others. The full schedule will be published in the next number of the Exponent. Two trips, one through Indiana and the other through Michigan and Northern Ohio, will be in order. The first game of the season will be December 11 with our old-time rival, Antioch College of Yellow Springs.

Our Prospects The Basket Ball Outlook is very bright to say the least. With a host of stars on hand a great team ought to be the result. "Rookie" Summers, Ruff Dwyer, "Supe" Supenski, Joe Amersbach, Irish Farley, Steve Emerick and a bunch of good material not yet known ought to form a first class outfit. Practice was called November 3 and a great host of gingery athletes answered the call of the Athletic Director and gave him their best efforts for a record breaking 1920-21 basket ball squad.

Our 1921-22 Manager At a meeting of the Athletic Board Clement Hellebush was unanimously chosen to manage the 1921-22 basket ball squad. He will be assistant to Manager Halpin during the present season and so work his way into the position for next season. Clem is a quiet, unassuming sort of lad but a keen worker for anything that stands for school spirit. Long may he reign and success to his every effort.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Looking It Over The University Prep team is again as in former years the talk of Dayton and the vicinity.

Captain Boggan is some end skirter on the gridiron. It is certainly great to see "Pete" tearing off for 30 or 40 yards. "Get number four," seems to be the password of all comers, but get number four they never do.

And then there is Virant at full. No, we don't mean the famous Lud Virant or "Skin" as he is better known. This is "Skin's" kid brother and some kid he is. "They all fall sooner or later," people say, but when Lee hits the line it seems there's no falling until a chalk line or two is crossed.

Once Lee gets his real, fear-inspiring Dutch up, stopping him is absolutely out of the question. Troy High bore witness to this and a disastrous fourth quarter was the result. Ask 'em.

Of course "Tex" Puig is again a mainstay in the Preps' backfield and shares in the honors of the day. Boys, you know Tex already and so do the opposing ends. Tex rips around the corner and it's 5-10 yards before he is stopped. In tackling Puig is in a class all his own.

The name Marty sounds familiar, and it is no one else but Al's young brother who holds down the quarter position on the Prep team. Lou is but a third high lad, but like all Mahrts, is a comer. Although light and rather delicate because of a twofold injury sustained early in the season, Lou runs his team in real, brainy fashion, in the way which made Al famous throughout the States.

A better pair of flanks than Kane and Crow could hardly be had. Then there is "Red" Hagan, just as good, to substitute. To see the trio pull in the sailing pigskin is a sight rare indeed, but to see them cover punts is more thrilling still.

The line is the best that ever donned the moleskins at U. D. The names of French, Miller, Strosnider, Amann, Zettler, O'Grady, McGriff, Whalen and Spriggs speak for themselves. Joe Bach and "Speed" Weckesser of Spark fame and "Chic" Kohl and "Coke" Doyle last year's wearers of the green and white, also come in for their share of honors in the backfield and on the flanks.

Troy High—14 Playing their first game of the season and that away from
U. D. Preps—21 home accounts in no small measure for the lone touch-
down by which the U. Preps beat Troy. For interest
and excitement, however, no game could have been better, the Canton-Triangle
game perhaps excepted. To attribute the victory to Virant is but giving
honors to one to whom honor is due. Lee seemed to have a superabundance
of fight and Dutch combined, nor was he slow in making it felt. It was
Virant, Virant, Virant and 5-10 yards every time. In due justice to the others
we must say, however, that in the third and fourth periods the team hit its
stride and not a single cog missed until victory was assured.

The first score came early in the first quarter when a blocked punt was
fallen on by French behind the posts. Troy then opened a terrific offense
around the flanks and before long Mauch had evened the score. Virant's line
plunging again put the Preps in the lead, only to be evened by a touchdown
made by Marshall after a spectacular 35-yard run. But of course Virant's
Dutch was up and the "big boy," as the husky negroes on the side lines called
him, ripped through and registered the winning touchdown.

Lineup and summary:

Troy High (14)	Position	U. D. Preps (21)
Kemp	L. E.....	Hagan
Snyder	L. T.....	French
Wheeler	L. G.....	Amann
Maxwell	C.....	McGriff
Smelk	R. G.....	O'Grady
Buchles	R. T.....	Zettler
Williams	R. E.....	Kane

Pheninger	Q	Bach
Mauch (C.)	L. H.	Puig
Marshall	R. H.	Boggan (C.)
May	F. B.	Virant

Substitutions: Weckesser for Bach, Doyle for Kane, Speigh for Wheeler.
from touchdowns—Virant (2), Bach, Marshall (2).

Scoring: Touchdowns—Virant (2), French, Mauch, Marshall. Goals
Referee: Fleet. Umpire: Watkins.

Time of periods: Ten minutes each.

Wilmington High—0 The U. D. Preps scored their second victory of the season by defeating Wilmington on the local field, 44 to 0.

The Preps played steady football throughout. In rolling up their big point total they relied almost exclusively on straight football.

The line plunging of Boggan, Virant and Crow played havoc with the Wilmington forwards. The Preps tried but five forward passes, three of which were completed.

The Wilmington backfield showed a lack of practice. The visitors attempted numerous passes but only one was successful out of 12 tries. Most of the Wilmington tosses grounded with nobody within yards of the ball.

Wilmington kicked off to the Preps and within five minutes a long pass, Boggan to Hagan, netted them a touchdown. Wilmington received the second kick-off and on the first play tried by the visitors Boggan intercepted the pass and ran 50 yards for a touchdown.

The Preps' third score came a few minutes later. Wilmington with the ball on their own 20-yard line, attempted to punt. McGriff, Prep center, broke through, blocked the ball and fell on it behind the Wilmington line for a touchdown.

Wilmington kicked to the Preps, who returned the ball to near midfield. After sustaining a penalty, Boggan got away for 40 yards and a touchdown. The first half ended with the Preps leading 24 to 0.

In the second half Coach Mahrt sent most of the second string players into the game, which somewhat retarded the Preps' scoring machine. Wilmington received the kickoff and worked the ball to their 40-yard line. A forward pass, good for a gain of 30 yards, brought the ball within striking distance of the Preps' goal. Here Wilmington tried a place kick. It fell short and Boggan, who recovered for the Preps, ran through the Wilmington team for 30 yards before being thrown. The Preps then pushed the ball to the Wilmington 10-yard line, from where Bach carried it over.

The Preps scored early in the fourth period, when Boggan again crossed the Wilmington goal line. The last touchdown came in the final minutes of play, when the Preps hammered their way to the 5-yard line. It was Virant who carried the ball over.

Lineup and summary:

Wilmington High (0)	Position	U. D. Preps (44)
Kentril	L. E.	Kane
Brant	L. T.	Strosnider
Hadley	L. G.	Amann
Wire	C.	McGriff
Eggan	R. G.	Miller
Backet	R. T.	French

Grandstaff	R. E.....	Hagan
Sapp	Q.....	L. Mahrt
Ogden	L. H.....	Crow
Nowald	R. H.....	Boggan (C.)
Stevens (C.)	F. B.....	Virant

Substitutions: Whalen for French, Delter for Strosnider, Weckesser for Crow, Kohl for Hagan, Doyle for Kane, Bach for Mahrt.

Scoring: Touchdowns—Boggan 3, Virant, Hagan, McGriff, Bach. Goals from touchdowns—Bach 2. Goals missed from touchdowns—Virant 5.

Referee: Fleet. Umpire: Bogue.

Time of periods—12 minutes each.

The Schedule

The following is the schedule:

Nov. 6—Middletown at Middletown.

Nov. 13—Aquinas at Dayton.

Nov. 19—Bellefontainie at Dayton.

Nov. 24—Miamisburg at Miamisburg.

DIVISION ATHLETICS

Juniors

The High School Juniors feel confident that they will be crowned champs of the 125-130 pound class in the city.

The young gridders started with a jump when they took the fast going Cardinals into camp for a 46-0 trimming. Next in line came the highly touted Marmons, a team that the Juniors believed to be their only rival for the city championship. The game was a close one, but the Juniors came out on the long end of a 26-14 score.

The Dayton Blueprints were the next victims. Remembering the decisive defeat inflicted upon them last summer in baseball the Junior gridders entered the game with a grim determination to avenge themselves. Accordingly within the first minute of play, the Juniors succeeded in scoring a touchdown. This took the "pep" from the Dayton bunch and enabled the Juniors to again emerge victoriously by a 34-0 count.

ROBERT E. J. CHESTER.

Sophs

One hundred and two points to the opponents' seven is a record any team may be proud of and such a record is the Sophs'. Although a loser in their initial encounter with the Saxons, the Sophs emerged gloriously from the mire of defeat and administered a sound trouncing to S. M. High gridders from Piqua and to the fast going Westcott eleven of Dayton. Despite its lack of beef, the team has rounded into midseason shape under the watchful and experienced eye of Virant, the Preps' plunging fullback. With Williams, Cleary and Crow in the backfield the Sophs have a trio that has and will give a good account of itself. The line plunging of Crow is phenomenal while the end running of Cleary and Williams is enough to worry any pair of flanks of their weight. Scott at quarter has also shown fine generalship; nor must we forget Knechtges and Bach at end who are playing a sterling brand of the autumn pastime.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Freshies

Not permitted to don the almost adored pads and cleats of their higher class mates, the Freshies took advantage of the continued fine weather to play indoor baseball. A league of six teams

has been organized and unlimited is the enthusiasm shown therein. The standing to date is as follows:

Pan Handles	4	1	.800
Harvard	3	2	.600
Tigers	3	2	.600
Triangles	2	3	.400
Cornell	2	3	.400
Yale	1	4	.200

WILLIAM LUKASWITZ.



A TRUE STORY

Lady: How are the acoustics in this hall?

Member of Junior Prep.: I don't know. I'll look around and see if there are any.

A RARE BIT

Prof.: Maloney, what are you doing?

Maloney: Thinking.

Prof.: Thinking! With what?

AWFUL !

Lady: Does this train stop at Chicago?

Conductor: Certainly, if the air brakes work.

Lady: And if not, then where will I go?

Conductor: Oh Lady, that all depends on how you have lived in this world.

Little Boy: I want some pink dye.

Clerk: For silks or woolens?

Little Boy: For my mother's stomach.

Clerk: What?

Little Boy: Yes, the doctor told her she'd have to diet and she wants it a pretty color.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In the course of a recent test, the pupils were asked to name five of Shakespeare's plays. Among the titles received were these: "King Liar," "A Merchant of Venus," "Old Fellow," "McBeth," "Omelet."

A MATTER OF HISTORY

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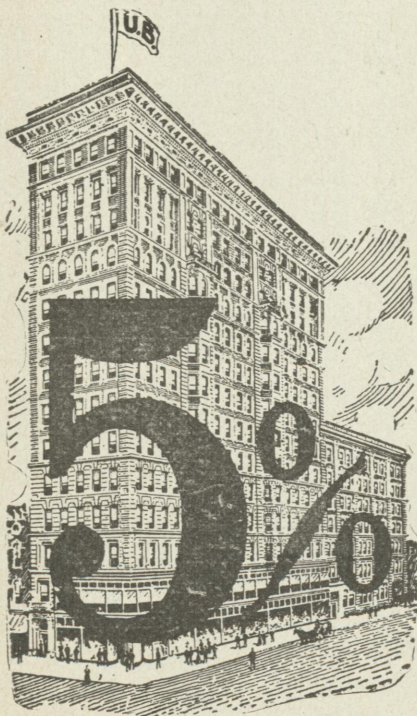
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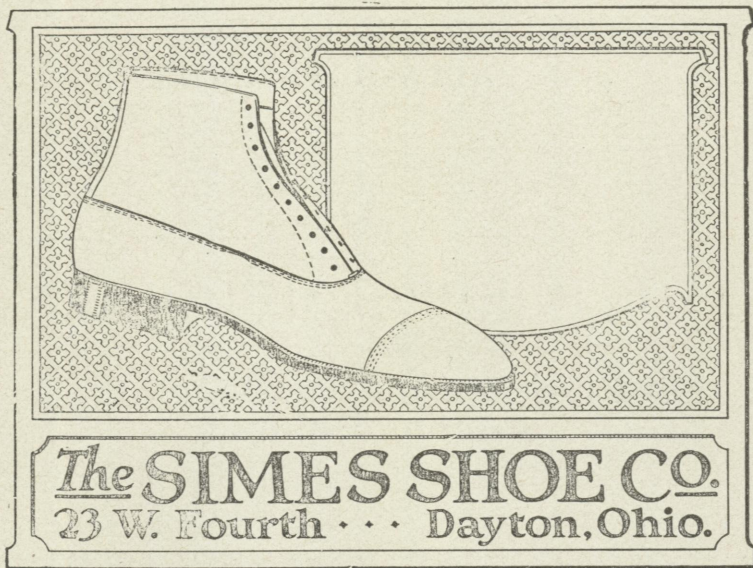
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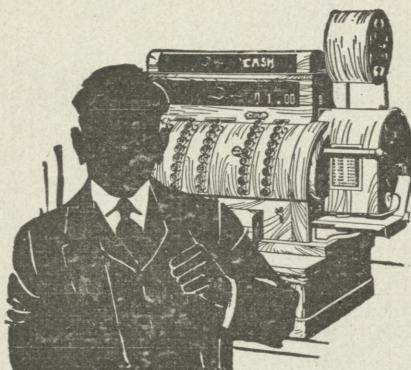
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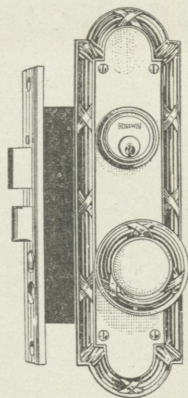
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