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The
University of Dayton
Exponent



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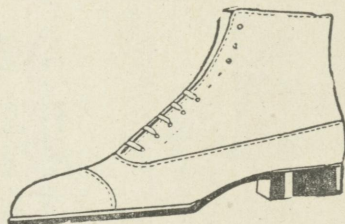
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When you boil water you make its molecules fly off. The water molecules collide with the air molecules. It takes a higher temperature to boil water at sea-level than on Pike's Peak. Why? Because there are more bombarding molecules at sea-level—more pressure.

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So, unforeseen, practical benefits often result when research is broadly applied.

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EASTER MORN

The University of Dayton Exponent

VOL. XIX

MARCH, 1921

No. 3

Easter Morn

R. J. KITSTEINER

"Ye bondsmen of the Fall, behold!
There mounts at last the morn foretold
To man. The Night, the age-long Night,
Distressing gloom, sin's requite,
Dissolves fore'er. No longer they
Are left to darkness and decay
Whom God created for the Light."

Thus, then, spake angels as they gazed
On Sion's Tragedy emblazed
With Easter Light, And now, again,
The Pascal Morn breathes Hope's refrain
To man. Behold the flower blow
That opens to the sun, to show
What souls from Sion's Light obtain.

The Catholic Press

DONOVAN J. McCUNE

THERE can scarcely be any gainsaying of the fact that the Catholic Press in the United States does not exercise the influence that is justly due to an organ so representative of the true principles of government and civilization in general. In Europe, at least before the war, overcoming huge difficulties in the form of religious bigotry, and indifference on the part of the Catholics themselves, the Press eventually came to be an institution of acknowledged importance, and wielded a power quite equal to that of the Protestant and other non-Catholic Presses. It completed and perfected organizations in each of the following countries: France, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Italy and Spain, although it must be admitted that in the two latter countries the movement was less successful than in the former, due to the unusual indifference of the Catholic population. In the countries, however, in which it was well founded it proved itself an efficient agent in the suppression of slander and lies and in the propagation of truth, both concerning the Faith and relative to governmental affairs. Moreover it was instrumental in causing the failure of many rabid socialistic and atheistical papers, by removing their support.

The successful activity of the Catholic Press in the foreign countries is nothing to be especially wondered at; rather, it is to be expected. From the time of its Founder one of the chief activities of the Church has been teaching and the dissemination of the truth. The Apostles have left us as one of their most monumental endeavors the completion of the Bible, which will ever remain the cornerstone of literature and truth, which in one sense are synonymous. Later the didactic precedent was fostered by the Apologists in the field of religion, and at all times in all civilized nations by scientists, explorers, inventors, and literary men and women of all classes.

Consequently, viewing the accomplishments of the Catholic Press abroad, in which activities it concurs with the ancient practice of the Church, it may seem somewhat strange that this organization holds such an inferior place in our own country. The fault lies in either of two parties, and, most probably, partly in both.

First, indifference on the part of the people. This is the most potent of all obstacles. Opposition and bitterness on the part of an enemy has a stimulating effect, but apathy in one's own ranks is much worse. Inimical opposition is to be expected; but likewise is friendly co-operation.

This indifference on the part of persons, who are to all appearances good Catholics, is probably the result of their not appreciating the duty of giving support to the Catholic Press in their country. They are accustomed to the separation of religion from their everyday life, and they consider a Catholic paper a Sunday obligation, to be read in much the same manner as they hear an indifferent sermon, and to be given no more thought. This lukewarmness is a most dangerous tendency, fatal alike to religion and government.

The second cause which prohibits the advance of the Catholic Press in the United States lies in the Press itself. If the Catholic Daily would supplant the Republican sheet, the Democratic and the Liberal, or whatever party the paper may represent, it must differ greatly from the weekly publications now current. It must not be exclusively devoted to the publishing of ecclesiastical and diocesan news, nor to the refutation of attacks on Catholicity. It must present the secular news in the same quantity as do the secular presses, eliminating, of course, the many objectionable and morally vitiating topics encountered in these papers. It must, furthermore, improve to a great extent on the existing press in the procuring of accurate and unbiased accounts of happenings, and its editorial comments must be based upon the true principles of natural and Christian morality of which the Church is the only reliable exponent.

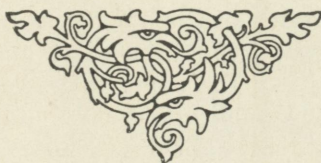
The Catholic Magazine has a current circulation in this country that is almost pitiful as compared with that of the inane secular journals. For the solution of this problem, the author would request the efforts of men more experienced than he. It is a task necessitating the most finished literary ability and executive power. The Catholic Magazine must not be too obviously religious, for if they are to supplant the magazines that now hold the attention of the people they must present the same fascination the former have, again excluding the gross immoralities and erroneous principles that they preach. It cannot expect to tear the people away from their empty or harmful diversion; they must be educated from them, and this education is the gradual process of time.

At the present time there is no ideal Catholic popular magazine in existence which has been able to attain the circulation that is due to a representative publication, although in the educational and liter-

ary field there are several worthy of high praise, such as: "The American Ecclesiastical Review," "The Catholic Historical Review," and the "Catholic Educational Review."

Not long ago the prime venture in the task of supplying the Catholic Daily to the Church in this country was begun, and the venture promises to be a success. "The Daily American Tribune," published in Dubuque, Iowa, seems to possess the ideal qualities of such a daily, and it is, to the credit of the Catholics, receiving excellent support.

If the press will perform its part of the compact, and the body of Catholics in the country will fulfill theirs of supporting their press, it will not be long till the Catholic Press exerts the influence that is due to it, and will be able to play a proper part in the great social drama that is now being enacted before our eyes.



The Sweet Reminder

D. HERBERT ABEL

When, born by winds untrammelled, vernal showers
Rolled back the stone from tombs of rising flowers:
When lilies' blooms enhanced the peaceful bowers:
My basket empty stayed; still I delayed
To pluck that flower whose petals never fade.

At times a sadness quaint on me would fall,
And in my dream so faint would come a call,
A trace of fragrance wind-born would enthrall—
Would make me long to sense its nectar sweet;
It seemed the breath of spring, quite incomplete.

I knew not then its presence was so near,
That it was mine and that its sweetness dear
Had blossomed forth my own sad heart to cheer.
A worldly sea had tossed with mighty force
My ship of life, and turned it from its course.
The paean "Resurrexit" I forgot;
My mind had strayed away: I heard it not.

The Leaders of the Irish Republic

M. O'BOYLAN

IN her long struggle for independence, Ireland has produced numerous leaders. Although all of them had the freedom of their country at heart, they held different opinions, as to the means that should be employed to bring about that freedom. One section of them thought the freedom of Ireland could only be gained by the sword. Robert Emmet, Wolfe Tone and John Mitchel belonged to this school. Another faction believed that the only way to obtain it was by the agitation of public opinion. In connection with this type everyone is familiar with the names of Daniel O'Connell, Henry Grattan and John Redmond. The first mentioned faction, namely, the revolutionary party failed for various reasons. The last named party, the nationalist party, while they doubtlessly gained many concessions for Ireland from the British Government, did not nor were they ever likely to obtain that most important of all concessions—the freedom of their country. We are not concerned with either of these—but with the Sinn Fein or Irish Republican Party.

To understand the Sinn Fein party, it is necessary to trace its history back for a period of time. The organization was founded by Arthur Griffith, who gave it the name of Sinn Fein. The motto, assumed by the party, as its name implies, was "self-reliance first." Its platform had measures of social reform, better education and legislation.. Its chief purpose was to free Ireland; its method—by withdrawing the Irish representatives from the English House of Commons and establishing the free Republic of Ireland. At first the Sinn Feiners had very few followers, but, they gradually increased, until they were a force strong enough to do that which they had set out to do—found a republic. In order to do this, they secretly recruited and drilled a great number of freedom-seeking Irishmen. The Republic was proclaimed on the 23rd of April, 1916, and some day, the Irish will consider that day in the same light, in which Americans hold the Fourth of July. Both are birthdays of Independence. This founding of a Republic under such adverse circumstances was a big undertaking and demanded big men for its accomplishment. Let us study these men.

First let us consider the founder and first chief of the Sinn Fein movement, Arthur Griffith. Mr. Griffith, previous to his organizing

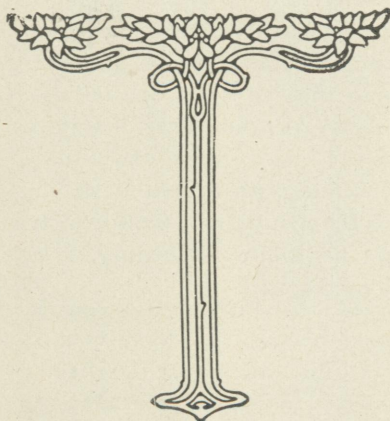
the Sinn Fein party had been a well-known journalist. His talents in this direction were of great benefit to him in his work towards the inauguration of a republic and were well employed in winning adherents to the cause of a free Erin. Mr. Griffith soon opened up a journalistic establishment of his own and devoted his paper to the advancement of the Irish cause. The English government quickly became apprehensive of Mr. Griffith's writing and pronounced his paper as being seditious. He, however, was not to be so easily conquered. He merely changed the name of his paper and again it appeared. In his articles this leader pointed out to the Irish people their condition and named means for their betterment. Needless to say, he accomplished his ends, for the Republic is now in existence almost five years. He is vice-president of the Republic and in that position, he has done more than any other man in the advancement of his country.

Next we have Eamon De Valera, who is now president of the Irish Republic and the chosen leader of the Irish people. He was born in New York of a Spanish father and an Irish mother. He was reared and educated in Ireland. From early boyhood, De Valera could speak Gaelic, the language of his country, fluently. He took an active part in the furtherance of every movement for the advancement of his country, such as in the language revival. But his greatest efforts were put forth in the interest of the establishment of the Irish Republic. Let us see his activities there. It is evident that he was always a prominent and trusted man in the Sinn Fein movement as shown by the fact that he was in command of one of the most important posts in the Easter Rebellion of 1916. The future president was then commander of the forces at Boland's Hills and it was from this position that the heaviest casualties were inflicted on the British invaders. As proof of his bravery it is enough to state that he was one of the last to surrender. Such was his career in the Sinn Fein movement and his activities as an officer of the Irish Republican Army.

Now, let us study him as the president of the young republic. What first impresses us most is that he is a statesman of the highest standing. He has shown that he is able to cope with the most important questions. At the time, when the people of Ireland were faced with conscription he proved himself a worthy champion of his people by staunchly opposing this indignity! It is needless to say that, as president of the Republic he has done more than any other of his countrymen to bring about the recognition of his country by the free countries of the earth.

Perhaps, after Eamon De Valera and Arthur Griffith, no one holds a more important position in the Irish Republic than John MacNeil. MacNeil has always taken an active interest in Irish affairs. He was always a dependable worker in the Sinn Fein movement. He was entrusted, by the Sinn Feiners with the task of forming the Republican Army. It is due to his exertions that the Irish Army is so large and well disciplined now. He was chief in command during that memorable Easter-tide of 1916. Since then, he has been in control of the army under the Irish Republic. It is mainly through his leadership qualities that the Irish people have been held in restraint against the atrocities, perpetrated on them by the forces of England.

These men, Griffith, De Valera and MacNeil may be said to be the leaders of the Irish. They are the most important and prominent men among the promoters of the Republic. To them is the greatest credit due for the establishment of Ireland as a nation. What they have done can be traced to their perseverance; their determination; their convictions and their immense love of country. Ireland is not lacking staunch and sturdy leaders and such men as the three mentioned are of the type that recognize no defeat except in death. Love of country is one of the many sterling qualities, for which the Irish race is distinguished. This coupled with their determination to gain unrestricted liberty, will not be quenched except by extermination. Ireland will be free.



Evening on the Eagean

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

The Sun reclines upon the western waves,
And in th' Aegean his last splendor laves,
Painting o'er with molten red,
Those waves where oft some sailor bled,
When Athens 'ere her darker night
Subdued the Persian in his might,
Those slanted beams of red and gold,
Incarnadine her ruins old
Where oft the impassioned statesman stood
To mould the Greek to brotherhood.
The glow spreads round and over all
Each crumbling frieze and pillar tall
Is bathed in the parting fire of day,
And every wave in the quiet bay,
A bright expanse of liquid fire
Reflects the heat of the Sun-God's ire.
And carven cheek and chiselled brow
Receive that wonted ardor now
Which first had sprung to living life
When stone and artist were at strife.

Here where the magic wonder flashes
The God of Day his swift steeds lashes,
And every sinew, line and vein
Moves to the call of Life again.
There where the passioned artist strove
With perfect skill to carve a grove
Once more Adonais spear upbore
Strains at the red heart of the boar,
And questive Cupid conscious stalks,
Within the shade of sylvan walks;
While Venus with ardent passion strives
To lure the youth who wildly drives
Athwart her path, unheeding, cold.

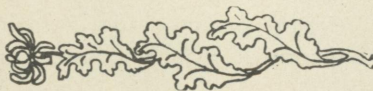
In hurried pageant now is seen
Cytherea, the night's great queen.
Hung in the blue vault overhead
Unnumbered worlds a myriad;
Herself the leader, mystic queen

Leading the dance of the worlds is seen.
Upon the waves her liquid kiss
Kindles the sea to wanton bliss,
As if at her enamored glance
Each tiny wave begins to dance.
Her subtle magic alchemy
Changes the aspect of the sea,
Bright silver now, the light from high
Commands the lingering gold to die,

And argent fire mixed with green,
Lends the sea a mystic sheen,
Above the majestic Grecian dome
Gleams where the whirling planets roam.
In cycles wheeling, in and out
The stars above a countless rout
Bediamond the sky.

Against that sky in shadows bold,
Acropolis its treasures holds,
While on Parthenon's ruined walls
And fallen pillars and vacant halls,
The liquid silver floats around
Till Athens' pride with light is crowned.

Far in the hazy distant blue
By night-air wafted to the view,
A mystic pageant of clouds
Silvered o'er like giant shrouds,
Before the sailing Moon is raised.
Formed by night-winds mild and warm,
They mount and change until their form
Is packed and moulded into one
A changing figure never done,
Lo! as they mount in column tall
The mazy magic over all
The work by artist Nature's craft
Is nobly perfected at last.



Home Remedies

D. HERBERT ABEL

TOM BURTON was a business man and to Tom that word "business" meant everything. He lived business, ate business, slept business and talked business. Other men attempted various diversions, they took their families to see Wally Reid or for an occasional spin in the auto. The poorest of them at least made themselves agreeable to the rest of the household by telling a funny story or discussing something else besides business. But Tom Burton was one of those amiable hubbies who persist in torturing their households with the details of their work. Now Tom Burton's business eulogies did not consist in talking copper stocks, steel industries or dry goods interests. His life was bounded by a little word of four letters: "Coal."

And tonight was no exception. Tom breezed in a half hour late for supper.

"Hello, Syl. Say, sorry I'm late tonight, but you know we just had a big deal to put over. John Wharton, our principal dealer in Virginia was down to the office and he can furnish us with Pocahontas, the only Pocahontas available, mind you. And he says that he can give us that at an enormous reduction. Then we can sell it at the regular price and make a hundred per cent profit. These other dealers in town are only handling mine run and other dirt from West Virginia. Say, that man certainly is treating us 'white.' I—"

"Papa," said little Mary, "can we go to see Charlie Chaplin—"

"Mary, you mustn't interrupt me when I'm talking business."

"But can we?"

"Not tonight. I've got some important work to do."

"Can we tomorrow night?"

"I don't know. Now don't interrupt me—"

Tom went on to enumerate the details of his business deal with Wharton. This extended until after the supper was over. Various other topics of discussion were introduced but all to no effect. Coal, as usual, continued to be the primary interest in the household so far as Tom Burton was concerned. And whatever concerned Tom had to concern the rest of them.

Supper over, Tom went to his desk to pore over his statistics and his prospects. Soon Sylvia, his wife, came in resolved to find an interesting subject of common interest.

Tom was reading the latest Stock reports on coal.

"Hello!" he muttered, "Hatcher was ruined today. That will be a big blow. Let's see what it says about it."

"Tom," said Sylvia in a brave effort to divert his attention, "just think! Next Friday is your birthday and I haven't bought your present yet. Now I want to get you something that you'd really like to have. I don't suppose you smoked all the cigars I gave you last year. But, would you like a cigar case?"

Tom continued his perusal of the paper.

"Tom?"

"Well," he answered abstractedly.

"Would you like a cigar case?"

"Cigar? No I won't smoke at present, I believe," he returned absent-mindedly.

"I didn't say 'cigar.' I said 'case.'"

"Yes, you're right, my dear. It is a very bad case, very bad. Why do you know Hatcher controlled more interests in the coal industry than any—"

"Oh Tom, you are not listening to me."

"Yes, I am, Syl, but I was reading about my business."

That settled matters as they were usually settled. Tom went back to his work and Sylvia sat down in the corner to tell Thomas Junior another fairy tale. Poor Sylvia! She had been obliged to listen to a recital of her husband's business affairs for so long a time that she had grown quite tired. Every time he came home he had something new to tell about coal; every time he sat down to dinner he talked coal, he ate coal, drank coal tea and breathed coal dust. That was not to be wondered at, however, for Tom was one of the most prosperous coal dealers in D—. But Sylvia didn't care a fig about coal. She believed that when the man of the household came home to dinner he ought to lock up the coal along with the ledgers and just be sociable. She had protested and protested but Tom continued on his favorite topic. She had tried all means to bring forth a subject of common interest but Tom still expatiated on coal.

The following evening Tom again came home late for supper, also due to business. Again Mary asked to see Charlie Chaplin. More business. Sylvia wanted to see the new drama at the opera house. Still more business. Supper was again marked by a pro-

longed discourse on coal and followed by the same attentiveness to business and statistics.

"Tom," Sylvia cried. "Don't you ever get enough of coal?"

"Now dear, don't get any nonsense into your head. If it wasn't for me our coal business would be nothing, I tell you, nothing!"

Sylvia thought she'd try a joke.

"Tom, I hear that prohibition has affected your business terribly. In fact I hear that it will ruin it."

"Humph! Stuff and nonsense! Who's been putting larceny in your head? I'll bet you've been talking to that Mrs. Carter again. I have not noticed any difference in the business."

"Well, I know there is. Since Prohibition came into effect the people have no place to store their coal."

"That's right. Make fun of my business. I tell you, Syl, when you married me—"

"I didn't know I was marrying your business!"

"No, that's right. But if it wasn't for my business where would you be. I've given you a good home, all you want, clothes, money, and still you're always finding fault."

"I just want you to be sociable, Tom, that's all. If you'd just talk about something else now and then besides coal. Oh I hate coal. I never want to see it again."

"All right! We'll freeze next winter. I can stand it if you can. But I must attend to my business."

Again Sylvia gave up the ship. It was a hopeless task. She had tried repeatedly to get Tom to understand but he was so unreasonable. He couldn't be told anything.

Weeks passed into months. The humdrum and monotony continued. It seemed the height of impossibility to get Tom out of his rut. He was anchored permanently to a block of coal. Finally Sylvia thought she had struck a solution. That night Tom came home late for supper. Sylvia had outdone herself in preparing the meal. It was "certainly scrumptious" as Mary said. Tom came in, and for once, noticed something else besides coal.

"Well, Syl, what a dear you are! You certainly have a fine meal here tonight. Say, I worked awfully hard today and a good meal will just set me about right."

"I'm awfully glad you like it, Tom," was all she said.

"Papa, Fatty Arbuckle is down at the Strand. Can we go to-night?"

"I'm sorry, Mary, but I've got some special work to get out."

"Please papa," the little one said, her arms creeping about his neck.

"Now Mary you know I would if I had the time. But I haven't. You can go down on Saturday afternoon."

Sylvia only smiled.

They sat down to supper. Tom ate a slice of roast beef and launched forth anon on his favorite topic.

"Timpson, of the Eastern Products Company was in today and gave us the largest order that we've gotten this month. You know I never saw the coal industry as prosperous as it is today.. Why, do you know, in the last month we sold—"

And thus it continued. Nobody else had time to squeeze a word edgewise. Mary tried to propose Fatty Arbuckle again. Sylvia attempted to tell about her club meeting. In fact the only thing that interrupted the flow of language on coal was when little Tom spilt the gravy on his hand and precluded all talking by his cries. But once he was quieted Tom dug up the vein right where he had left off. Dinner progressed slowly. Tom finished eating and pushed back his chair.

"Where are you going, Tom?"

"To my desk, Syl. I've got to figure up that Timpson deal."

"Don't go yet. I have some dessert tonight."

"All right. Hurry up and get finished with that meat, Mary. I've got work to do and I don't want to be delayed."

Finally Sylvia cleared the dishes away and the family waited for dessert. At last she came in with the plates. Very carefully she placed the dessert before each member of the household. A smile crept from one face to another. Tom stopped in his dissertations with eyes bulging out.

"Why—why—what's this?" he stuttered.

"This is dessert, dear. I thought I'd get something that you liked best. You know you don't like my baked apples or pies, so I thought that you would enjoy this."

The dessert consisted of a piece of coal for each member of the family, including paterfamilias.

"Why—why—what's the idea?"

"I just wanted to get something that you liked, Tom. You know it is really a task to find something that you enjoy."

Tom winced. That was a hot shot.

"Mary," he said finally after one or two long minutes, "let's go to see Fatty Arbuckle tonight. Good, we'll all go. Syl, what were you saying about your club? Oh yes. And by the way, that reminds me of a funny story I heard the other day—"

Tom had finally woke up.

Youth, Spring and Song

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

There's not a joy that lives on earth,
So many blessings give,
As Song, sweet Song, whose lovely birth
Bids sweet Hope live.

There's ne'er a prayer that man can make,
With chisel, pen or flute,
As Song, which dull despair can slake,
And make hearts mute.

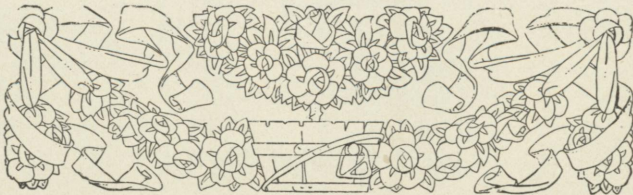
There's ne'er a height the soul can reach
With Innocence or Joy
As Song, which can the young hope teach
Yet never cloy.

And Song the sweetest of earth's minstrel band,
Is sweeter then by far,
When Youth and Spring are hand in hand
And no cares mar.

There is a loveliness when small birds sing
From budding bough to bough
When Nature's Melodies and Spring
No sighs allow.

And Love springs up through every heart
And holds a kindly sway
When Song fulfills her magic part,
And sweeps all fears away.

So even Nature sings at Spring
And flowers blossom full
While Song and Melody, on silver wing
Love's sweet fruits cull.



“Good Times” in the Retrospect

R. J. KITSTEINER

NOW that the merry-go-round of “good times” has run down and ceased to grind out its lightsome airs, most of us, exhilarated by the fun, are eager to hear when the gay whirl will start again. “When will ‘good times’ return?” is the popular question. If some one could answer with assurance: “next week,” or “next month,” most of us would lend our voice to the general great shout of joy. But a country-wide canvass of authoritative opinion has given us no definite promise of improvement; there is optimism, but nothing more. What are we to do then? Are we to drop the corners of our mouth in expectation of “bad times”? It will be more profitable to weigh in the scale of good judgment the good and bad features of the last four or five years for in the sobriety of this period of readjustment we are more fit to opine; then too, beholding the retrospect, we get the effect of the whole which may be quite different from the complexities that went to make it up.

The period just ended held an overflow of business, an excessive demand for labor, mounting salaries, a happy bulge in pay-envelopes and many other features that smoothed the course of life. Indeed, life ceased to be a struggle and became a winning game for everybody. There were orders for every salesman; there was pressure on every machine no matter whether it rolled metal or cut confetti; there was an audience for any and every trumpet. Jobs bid against one another to win help. The tendency was toward less work and more pay and, incidentally, more play. Poverty receded before the inflow of gold. In all classes the standard of living was raised. The average man came to know “sesames” that were denied him before; he entered a more complicated social life, took on an automobile or two, embellished his wardrobe and treated himself regularly to what, but a few years ago was beyond him.

There is an alluring note in this concise account. It allures because it satisfies human nature. We admit that it is much nicer to gain with ease what might have cost a struggle. Truly, from the viewpoint just taken, our “good times” were good in the sense that they provided us with ample means to do the things that pleased us. But whether such “good times” are good in the end, whether, having been left to our discretion, they make for the general welfare, is an

other question. True judgment always weighs consequences in the same scale with their causes, and one needs no training in theology to agree that where the detriment in the consequence outweighs the immediate good in the cause, the cause deserves no approbation for its own sake.

The effect of "good times" on the business world was told us most convincingly by experience. In normal times business moves on quality; but we have had it proved to us that in abnormal or "good times" of the type we have just experienced, business moves on momentum and quality becomes subservient to production. Cloyed order files in every business dispensed with that mainstay of fair business methods,—competition, and with competition unnecessary, price lists were tempted higher and higher. Thus the basis of business as it exists in the face of competition was inverted; instead of seeking to produce a better article at a lower price the policy was to cut the quality and raise the price; an increase in shoddy and price went together. Obviously, this was not fair, but before that incoming tide of gold fair methods gave way to even worse: injustice, fraud, and graft reached their climax in such outrageous villainies as the Shipping Board scandal. The less said about that gigantic crime the better for the attitude of the paying public, but the fact that we have all stood our share of robbery that was similar in villainy if not in size, concludes for us that business is sounder, is squarer and gives better service when it must make its way on merit.

The workers too, supported by an excessive demand, had their day of tolerance of whatever they chose to ask and to give in return. And, falling in with the trend, their attitude was: "get all you can, give as little as you can." Theirs was but another case of the plague that wiped out of this country's vocabulary the word "service." The relation of the worker to his job was less one of merit and more one of necessity. Consequently, there was room for the good, bad and indifferent; there were tools for the artisan the fakir and the bluffer alike. And with incompetents entering every trade, what was once an artisan's pride was distorted into some kind of a makeshift. Terms of derision came to be specific for every trade had its "wood-butchers," its "sloppers" and so on. More than this, the incompetents, on the strength of fixed wage scales, received the same reward as the worker whose trade was his life's achievement. In face of this it seems that justice to himself would have been for the artisan to withhold his ability and merely follow his incapable co-worker; but what red-blooded man wants phlegmatic effort as his criterion? Honest,

healthy ambition loathes half-hearted effort as much as the sluggishness of the "ne'er-do-well" hates a real day's work.

This situation was true, not only of the trades and those who produce with their hands, but extends with even greater injustice to walks and professions where a man's work is to think. The standard of brain power was lowered by the excessive demand for thinkers. Second grade lawyers, doctors, sales managers and so on, found the way open to higher prizes; and they were able to hold the prize, not in virtue of personal ability, but because they were buoyed up by the grand wave we have called business momentum. Most any kind of a sales manager could keep the order file filled; the abundance of wealth brought business to both the more and the less skilled doctor or lawyer. "Brains" had dropped far below par. This was an unhealthy situation. "Brains" are the biggest asset of any institution whether it be a business, a government or an army, and, at all times, "brains" are to be encouraged and raised up to distinguishing planes. Eminent reward moves great minds to great endeavor, but there is no true opportunity for the better than average mind to distinguish itself when "flotsam" and "jetsam" are raised to its level on the wave of "good times."

Shifting our viewpoint a little further we see the moral side of our "good times." Here, we all seem to have suffered transplanting and are much the worse in consequence. Certain plants do well enough if left in their native soil but a change of surroundings dwarfs and even kills them. And that is our case. In the "sunshine" of more gold most of us have permitted our sense of the true values of life to be dwarfed; what has been on one hand a raise in the standard of living has been on the other a lowering of the standard of endeavor. We have been blinded by the splendor of this wave of gold and, much like a bird charmed by a serpent, we let ourselves be swallowed by the object of our fascination. We must admit now more than ever the truth in the words of Dr. Nearing, the Socialist: "Americans have a certain abiding faith in riches. They praise riches in their homes, extol it in their schools, bow to it in community life." And, after all, what a shallow standard of success it is when we remember that it may, at the same time, stand for so much thievery, knavery or worthy achievement. Indeed, wealth worship is as much a disgrace for any nation whether it be America or some unfortunate people that have never come to know higher ideals. Some may say that the disgrace is greater in the first case because with us, higher ideals are known but not adopted and, it is not to be denied, this contention holds more than a particle of truth.

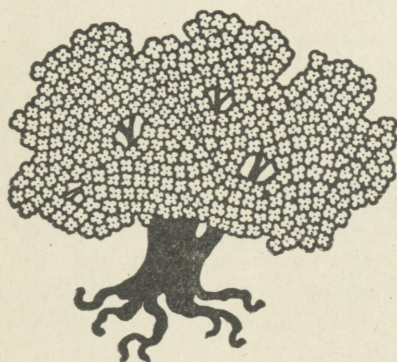
The trait in our character which leads contemporary nations to judge us as wealth worshippers has been highly developed in the last four years. Now, it is questionable whether there is much exaggeration in Dr. Nearing's statement that, in America, nine men and women out of every ten who are not rich would jump at the chance of being rich without inquiring seriously into the causes or effects of being rich. Here we ought to give ear to the words of Johnson who calls gold a "wide wasting pest" for that it is, for while we pay homage to wealth, honor, justice and the noble things of life are indifferently served. Foppish standards creep out and reduce our civilization to competitive ostentation, made complex by the achievements of science.

There is a still more noxious side to making wealth the end or the dominant purpose in life because there are always those who seek the end regardless of the means. Above we spoke of the masked crimes of business and here they bear reference for they are none the less crimes because their perpetrators are identified with business circles instead of with the society of knaves. We have all paid our share to foot the odious bill of collusion and graft which came along with this flood tide of business. And excesses know no limit when a people becomes intoxicated with wealth. The "crime wave" has been ascribed to the war and sundry causes, but when statistics show that crime with money as its motive is virtually the whole of the "wave," then such things as recklessness gained from the war and the moral "slump" after the war are merely conditions of the banditry that has as its prime mover, greed of gold. It is simply the seeking by some of a place in this unhealthy sunshine through foul means.

Confessedly then, we have all been on a "spree." While it lasted we had a merry time but the merry time was a tearing down process. In our present afterthought we realize this, and, realizing it, we are more willing to enter a period of "normalcy." We welcome the service and quality of sound business methods. We want the satisfaction of getting full value for our money. We want to feel business warm up to the consumer and sell again with enthusiasm. We enjoy spending our money when a sympathetic feeling exists between buyer and seller instead of rankling distrust and suspicion. We are glad to see business turn the rancid page of the last four years and again invite the respect of our own and other peoples. Moreover, those of us who put in our day's work are happy to see competence have its inning again. Now, there are no longer more jobs than workers; the feeble, the slackers, and the swashbucklers are losing out to workers. The man who has worked, studied and thought to the honest

end of being of real worth among men is receiving recognition. The prizes in industry are distributed again on the basis of merit.

Recovery from our moral "slump" will not be so rapid. Economic activities are immediate victims of economic law, whereas our glorification of wealth has its dependency in subtle public opinion. We shall leave off this foolish admiration and be restored to sane and healthy ideals only as the effects of this readjustment period cause us, by necessity, to shift these ideals. The re-transplanting will take time as did the transplanting. But there is joy in the thought that, at least, we are retrograding from the dangerous heights of the "good times" to the safer levels where there is less temptation to ignoble excess and where our mental, moral and physical well-being is better preserved.



Modes of Travel

HENRY STANG

THE transportation facilities of a country are an indication to its progress. Without means of rapid transit for the conveyance of goods, information, and individual travel a country is bound to become segregated into more or less isolated communities, which for the lack of broadening influences of association with fellow communities become dwarfed and intellectually stunted. We shall see forthwith how throughout the centuries man has developed modes of travel which has brought the world to its present stage of civilization.

In the early days man travelled on foot upon trails made by animals from their feeding grounds to their watering places. Soon after, however, man began to make use of some of these animals with which he was surrounded.

Man then found that there was a better and more comfortable method by use of a vehicle which was dragged over the ground. This method is still in use in our civilized countries today in the form of sleds or sleighs. This means of travel soon became too slow and cumbersome. Vehicles which would roll, i. e., with wheels, were then invented. This invention was one of the greatest in the world, and was one of the first advanced after domestication of animals to aid in bearing human beings. This vehicle developed throughout the ages into the many types we see about us today.

Shortly after having developed these land vehicles man took to the water route, by crossing streams and lakes by use of boats and rafts made out of wood, bark, straw and inflated skins. These were propelled by the aid of improvised paddles and poles. These after many years developed into sailing vessels which appeared about 54 B. C. and were used for centuries and which in time gave way to mechanical water carriers. Some of these old methods of water travel are still in use in many partially civilized countries.

After the many stages of development of travel throughout many centuries we enter into the last century and a half, in which the greatest development took place.

Since Watt, an Englishman, had demonstrated the value of steam for driving machinery, in 1769 a number of inventors had been experimenting with a new power, in the hope that it might be applied

to propelling vessels. 1807 Fulton, an American, built the first successful steamboat, the Clermont, and made the first voyage from New York to Albany with it. In 1819 the Atlantic was crossed by the use of a steam vessel "The Savannah" an American vessel of about 300 tons. This trip was made in about seventy-five days. In 1840 the Cunard Company established the first regular line of ocean steamers.

Many changes have come about since the seventy-five days' passage of the Clermont and Savannah. Today our Mauretanas make their trips over the ocean highway so that one may breakfast in New York on Wednesday morning and in London upon the following Monday. There is nothing lacking in conveniences, as there is everything that one may desire.

In 1783 in France a certain Joseph Montgolfier took to travel in the air in a hot air baloon, this was followed by a hydrogen gas baloon. In 1852 steam power was applied to a steerable baloon, a dirigible balloon was then later patented by an American on practically the same lines as the famous Zeppelin airship which presents probably the most efficient type of lighter-than-air craft. This giant craft has been so developed as to have been inaugurated into aerial parlor car service.

About the same time men began to experiment with heavier than air craft due to the untiring efforts of the two Wright Brothers, the gliders, of the Lillianthals and Professor Langley, were caused to fly by a mechanical mover.

Aeroplanes have been so developed to where they will now carry from ten to twenty passengers for a considerable distance. Several successful trans-Atlantic flights are on record. However, considerable experimentation and development must be undergone before air travel will be commercialized.

Ever since the application of steam to machinery, inventors were discussing plans for placing the steam engine on wheels, and using it as a propelling power instead of horses, and thus use it for travel. In 1802 a new vehicle or monster, then appeared: the three-wheeled steam carriage capable of making a speed of ten miles per hour for which it was ruled off the highway. The undaunted persistence of such men as George Stevenson, inventor and engineer, succeeded in getting into operation a railway between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830. At the same time men in America were not to be outdone, because in 1827 the Baltimore & Ohio was issued a charter to build a road which was in operation in 1830. For many years the coaches were dingy and uncomfortable. Travel being slow due to the so-called mixed trains of passengers and freight.

Coaches are now made of steel, equipped with modern conveniences. Pullman cars having been introduced and dining cars added on, nothing now seems to be lacking to make Railroad travelling perfect, with all these conveniences we may now be carried from coast to coast in about four days feeling neither discomfort nor hunger.

A valuable adjunct to city life and to the growth and progress of such communities was originated by the English and called a tram. In the development and use of this means of travel, however, England is far behind America. The English still largely use the Buss and Cab, with its shilling to two shillings fare, many busses however, today are being equipped with motors. America ceaselessly energetic, always hustling, constantly planning, requires cheaper transit and higher speed than are afforded by the old time cab and the only way to attain these is by means of vehicles that run frequently, carrying greater numbers of people and thus enabling lower charge.

As a consequence Americans have developed the Street car to a highly perfected degree. The first American street car was introduced in New York in 1832. In that year a horse-drawn car was put into operation. This car carried 30 passengers in the car proper and there were seats for 30 more on the roof. These soon after developed into electrically driven cars. As the cities and municipalities grew larger, surface lines were no longer sufficient, consequently sub-ways and elevated lines had to be constructed.

The street car had a great mission in offering convenience and facility to the travelers of the city and has contributed more than any other item to the development of the outlying regions of our great cities. The development of the interurban lines came next. It is a means of connecting the small towns and villages with our large cities.

Shortly after the introduction of interurbans came the electrification of railroads. At the beginning of the twentieth century the Baltimore & Ohio made the initial change to electric locomotives to operate trains through its tunnel under the streets of Baltimore. The next important American installation of electricity on steam roads was on Long Island Railroads. From here the developments spread westward where there are now many miles of electrified roads. Travel by electric railways is much cleaner than by steam travel, due to the elimination of smoke nuisance.

In 1819 Baron Drac-de-Saverbrunn constructed an improved hobby horse which consisted of two stout equal sized wooden wheels. This was propelled by the riders feet touching the ground and thereby pushing himself and the vehicle forward, this later developed into

the bicycle. The bicycle which was first introduced in 1870 weighed from sixty to seventy pounds, and the speed of travel with them was about one mile in four minutes. They have developed to such a great extent that they only weigh about fifteen pounds, and are one of the important factors of today's travel. But man seemed to tire of pedaling this vehicle and with the event of internal combustion engines the motorcycle appeared, with which man can travel at any speed he desires within the limit of safety.

In 1860 Lenoire of France, patented a vehicle which was propelled by an explosive engine, the automobile being the outcome of this invention, making its appearance in Germany in 1884, due to Gottliet Dainsler. This was followed by an American machine built by Elwood Haynes, of Kokomo, Indiana. In 1894, its trial trip was made at the speed of seven miles per hour. At the same time electricity was put to propelling a four-wheeled vehicle by the use of storage batteries. The rude carriage that was a curiosity about thirty years ago was the beginning of the greatest travel aid since the birth of civilization; because of this our standards of living have become higher and it has broadened the horizon of everyone. This mode of travel has grown so rapidly that there is a machine for almost every man and woman in the United States.

Among the many modes of travel there is one with which we are all familiar which few would think to include in the passenger carriers. The motor boat which first came into use as a pleasure boat, has developed into an important passenger carrying factor for small units and short distances.

As we make a complete survey of the entire world at the present time we find many modes of travel which may be summed up into the following classes: Human drawn, animal drawn, steam, gas and electrically propelled.



The Catholic Students' Mission Crusade

DONOVAN J. McCUNE



HONOR ROLL

MARK THOMPSON

ADOLPH STUHLMUELLER

In connection with the "spread" activities of the Mission Crusade, Mr. Thompson and Mr. StuhlmueLLer have rendered prominent service in the propagation of the crusade and the establishment of units in nearby cities.

During the latter part of February, at the invitation of the clergy of St. Mary's Church, at Piqua, they in company with Mr. Curtis made a trip to that city for the purpose of spreading information relative to the crusade and, if possible, to establish a unit.

By the kind hospitality of Father Cogan and Father Sherry of St. Mary's, Mr. Curtis delivered a lecture on Japan, and Mr. Thompson and Mr. StuhlmueLLer gave talks on mission work and general information about the crusade.

Their success was even greater than their expectations. Although St. Mary's has already been enrolled, enthusiasm was carried to its members and two units were assured, one at St. Boniface Church in Piqua, and the other at St. Patrick's, in Troy.

The lecture committee returned to school much satisfied with their efforts and grateful to the priests who made their work possible.

Considerable improvement in the organization of the local unit has been effected during the past month. The organization of a body whose title is "The Students' Council" is a distinct step toward greater efficiency in the performance of the work of the unit.

This body is composed of eleven representatives from the college department, and one representative from each of the classes in the high school. Their duties are advisory to the executive council, and at the first meeting of the new board suggestions were received which fully justified the formation of the body; furthermore, promises of a most encouraging nature were received for increased enthusiasm in the crusade work.

Most important among the transactions completed was the resolution, presented by Mr. Abel and seconded by Mr. Hemmert, that the unit continue its outside lecture and propaganda tours, and that the funds for such be procured from the moneys obtained from the various charitable activities in favor of the crusade.

In conjunction with the new board is a group of specialized committees whose respective duties are: Mission Aid, Literature, Publicity, Stamp Collection, and other general and essential activities. By this centralization of similar duties in one body it is hoped that more work may be accomplished in less time, thus promoting general efficiency.

As we go to press we are informed that the final game in the Inter-class Basketball Series is to be staged for the benefit of the crusade. As an added attraction Dominic Donisi's "Misfits" and "Outawhacks" will play a preliminary, which will doubtless be an amusing performance.

Some very interesting information was received this week by the Secretary, in the shape of a pamphlet of statistics concerning the Crusade Movement. From facts compiled by the General Secretary it is to be learned that the total membership of the crusade is 24,226 students, who have from July 1 to December 1, 1920, contributed toward mission work the sum of \$38,146.54. In view of the youth of the crusade this is an encouraging amount. The spiritual side has been enriched by the performance of works of virtue for the aid of the missions to the extent of 774,502 acts.

It pleases us to see an acknowledgment of our work in "Spread" the official organ of the C. S. M. S., and some complimentary things are said about the work of Mr. Curtis in the lecture field, as a means of spreading.

*The Work of the Society of Mary in Japan

By A. S., S. M.

(Translated from the French by Walter S. V. Curtis)

(Concluded)

IN coming to Japan the Brothers of Mary entertained the noble ambition of winning souls to God through education. Two pathways were open to them: they could establish schools distinctly Catholic in their methods of training and instruction, in which the teaching of religion would be compulsory, or they could open non-sectarian private schools. Why did they choose the latter alternative? While the Japanese government is not opposed to the foundation of sectarian schools, it will not grant them favors; and such favors or privileges, especially those bestowed by the Minister of Public Instruction, are prerequisites for the future success of any private institution of learning in Japan. Furthermore, owing to the fact that such schools tend to produce sentiments of alarm and even fright at times, in the pagan parents, the children are kept away from them. Of what good, then, would they be if obliged to remain empty? Is it not wiser to strive for as large an enrollment of students as possible in earnestly conducted colleges, approved by the educational authorities; to exercise discretion in training the pupils; and to give particular attention to such as declare themselves disposed to follow the call of grace? Precisely in this manner do the Brothers fulfill their apostolic mission in the land of the Mikado. Their field of action lies in the student population. Outside of class hours they invite their pupils to assist at religious conferences, given periodically by one of them; they procure good reading matter for them; and finally give instruction to those desiring it, and lead them to the baptismal font. Thus, every year they have the signal honor of seeing a certain number of their disciples enter the bosom of the Church.

Results, however, are not always in proportion to their zeal. They must clear a field overgrown with briars and strewn with thorns. Despite their adoption of the European system of government, the Japanese people have remained firmly attached to the national reli-

*Editorial Note: The above article appeared in the Mission Annual for 1920 of the University of Fribourg, Switzerland. The article has a particular interest to us from the fact that our professors at the University of Dayton are members of the Society of Mary.—W. S. V. Curtis.

gion, Shintoism. This, in fact, is not a religion properly so-called, but rather an original creation of the popular Japanese mind; for, beyond ancestorworship, it has neither faith nor moral law. Shintoist writers explain and justify this absence by the native perfection of the Japanese race. Hence it is that the Japanese considers himself superior to the foreigner, and looks upon conversion to Christianity as an act of degeneracy. In the courses of history, literature or moral, the native teachers profit by all occasions to inculcate and strengthen this pretentious conception; while the authorities, far from combatting such tendencies, actually favor them. To those who appeal to the freedom of conscience accorded to all by the constitution of the empire, they merely reply that Shintoism is not a religion.

This mentality finds food in the innate passion for reading existing in every Japanese; so that when the missionary comes to survey the prospective field he finds himself face to face with a spirit of prejudice, well informed on all the objections put forward against the Christian religion. Moreover, if he insists he will be politely told that the multiplicity of Christian sects is ample and evident proof of their inferiority.

In addition to these general difficulties, others of a more personal nature are encountered, especially if the aspiring candidate be a young man or a child. Preparation for baptism demands long and persevering effort and application on his part. The religious, undoubtedly, enters upon the work with heart and soul, but such is not always the case with the catechumens. Sustained perhaps by an abundance of good will, they advance rapidly at first, but at the sight of the difficulties that confront them on the way, they easily become discouraged. Instructions can only be given during the recreation or study hours, when the children naturally prefer to amuse themselves or return home. It is also observed that a number of good students shrink before the "loss of time" occasioned by assisting at catechism classes and religious ceremonies; this attendance being required of every catechumen.

Deeper and more difficult still is the trial that awaits him who has been courageous enough to persevere to the end in his Christian education, when, on the eve of baptism, fresh obstacles rise up before him. The priest, prior to baptizing him, shows him the consequences of the step he is about to take; consequences that will remain with him to his dying day, and which will make of him a stranger in his family and in his native land.

As in the old Roman family there existed certain very strong and sacred traditions, so today there are found, amidst an atmosphere of

manifest superstitions, similar traditions in the Japanese family. Instead of the worship being offered some household god we find it offered to the ancestors of the family, whose shadows constantly hover above the living members and whose death-tablets occupy a place of honor above the domestic hearth, while the head of the family performs the customary rite of worship in which the other members are bound to join. Before the decisive step is taken the Catholic priest must, therefore, explain to the child that hereafter he must renounce all such traditional worship; that in future he will not be permitted to offer incense or branches of the "sasaki" (The *clevera japonica*, whose branches are used as offerings at funerals, according to Shintoist rite), at the funeral of his father or mother; and finally, that he must henceforth refrain from participating in any superstitious family practice connected with the death-tablets. Imagine the anguish produced in the soul of a child well brought up and obliged to renounce all these family traditions, which to a certain extent are laudable.

Moreover, the neophyte has to live the life of one ostracized by his native country. Baptism raises a barrier between him and his friends, his associates, his clan, and even his fellow compatriots. They suspect his patriotism when they see him refuse to join in an act expected of all loyal Japanese: to worship at the shrine of that large family, the State. In fact, on certain occasions Shintoism requires the government officials to render this homage to the State's ancestors. Thus we see that, for a Japanese of an entirely pagan family to become a good Catholic, he must renounce family, friends, ambitions, and official honors.

Despite all these difficulties conversions are becoming more and more numerous. After having baptized them, the Brothers watch over the perseverance of their spiritual children; grouping them together whenever possible. Their zeal has also led them to establish a number of religious organizations both in the colleges and the universities. The Apostleship of Prayer, the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, annual retreats, the Association of Catholic Youth, Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, and catechism classes in perseverance, are all means by which the Faith is sown and made to bloom; is instilled and fortified in the souls of their charges by the religious of the Society of Mary. The "Morning Star" of Tokyo publishes a periodical in French, English and Japanese, for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between the Alumni and their Alma Mater.

Not a few among the native Catholics are notable citizens whose services in behalf of their country will never be forgotten. M. Motono,

a graduate of the Brothers' School, of "the Morning Star" of Tokyo, and a Catholic, was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Congress of Versailles. This Japanese convert, had the consolation of recently baptizing his old father just before the latter's death. The old gentleman had been a former ambassador and lately, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan. Who has not heard of Captain Yamamoto another graduate and convert of the "Morning Star," whose services have placed him in the front rank of Japanese patriots? Being a zealous man he had the happiness of converting his brother and father; and finally, towards the close of her life, his aged mother also responded to his earnest prayers and solicitation and was baptized. On many occasions he proved by his courage and brilliant exploits that a good Christian can also be both foreign and Japanese. Numerous decorations of a magnificent character, eloquently testify to the quality and extent of his services; while he was repeatedly charged with special, and confidential missions by his government. At the Peace Congress of Versailles he represented Japan as one of her plenipotentiaries; and while in France on his mission he gave, on May 3 of the same year, and upon the invitation of the Corporation of Christian Publicists of France, a much appreciated conference on the future of Catholicism in Japan. All the sincerity of a Catholic of earnest convictions is revealed in his last words, when, having appealed to his audience for prayers in behalf of the missionaries of his country, he said: "Oh! how profitable they would be for the conversion of Japan, for that of the peoples of the Extreme Orient, and finally for the peace of the world! Real peace can only be found within the Church and not in Leagues or other institutions of purely human or pagan origin. Jesus alone, who came to bring peace to this earth, is able to give us a lasting peace; may He bestow it upon the world!" A short time after this, his government appointed him extraordinary ambassador to the Vatican, to settle the affairs of Catholic missions in the Caroline, Marshal and Mariana Islands.

Pope Benedict then wished personally to honor him with the insignia of the grand-cross of the Order of St. Gregory (military class), to reward the intelligent zeal with which Captain Yamamoto had likewise responded to the views and desires of the Holy See as well as to those of his home government.

Such then, is part of the aspect in which the work of conversion appears in the "Land of the Rising Sun." The Sovereign Pontiffs, Bishops, and missionaries have praised the apostolic zeal of the Brothers of Mary, which commendation is one of their most consoling re-

wards. For the rest, they entertain no other ambitions but to continue their laborious task under the eyes of their Heavenly Father and under the auspices of their good Mother Mary.



EDITORIAL STAFF

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Concentrate

"Two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time." Simple, isn't it? If an attempt is made to disprove this time-honored but immutable law, one or the other of the conflicting bodies is displaced; for example, a pugilist's fist and his opponent's chin.

That this law extends to such an abstract quantity as the human mind is easily demonstrated. Why, for instance, did you miss that Latin recitation yesterday, after spending over an hour on it the night before? Ask yourself this: Were you really studying it, or were you perhaps trying to think at the same time of that "Faire damosel" you met last week? If the latter case be true (and it probably is, human nature being what it is, and most girls disturbing to the memory), then merely apply the law cited above, and the only conclusion possible is—no Latin.

To study anything, therefore, we must fix our attention upon that subject to the total exclusion of all others. This process is called concentration, and is the secret, the foundation, the "sine qua non," indeed, of all mental acquisition. By concentration we arrange our acquired ideas in a logical order, whence they may be summoned to our use when the occasion demands. If our ideas be not properly correlated, they are worthless. Imagine a dictionary with all the words jumbled together without regard to their alphabetical sequence! Such is the state existing in the man who has not learned concentration and its logical result, order.

The necessity for concentration in all work is realized and emphasized by all successful business men. In fact, a business man cannot be successful unless and until he has learned to apply all his faculties to the business at hand. He must be able to think clearly and quickly, both these being utter impossibilities if he cannot control his attention.

J. C. M.

Hamiltonianism We hear much use of the word Hamiltonianism, in these days, in connection with a bill presently before Congress with the avowed purpose and intention of federalizing Education. The Smith-Towner bill, as it is better known to the American public, is a stigma on the rights and liberties of the American people. That such a scheme should be classed under the name of a Hamiltonian doctrine is not only false and untrue, but a malicious misrepresentation of the ideals and political views of the greatest advocate of Democratic government to say nothing of the slander, calumny and aspersion heaped on the name of one of the brightest lights of American history, Alexander Hamilton.

What were the doctrines of Hamilton? And what is his position compared with men of the type of Jefferson, Adams and Washington all makers and builders of the grand fabric of American Democracy?

After the storms of the Revolution had died away, and the people were abandoned by all the world to make the most of their emancipation, there was a crying need of statesmanship, patriotism and wisdom. The political chaos that settled upon the country after that conflict was the longest, the most discouraging and chaotic that ever befell a people. We were free. To make the most of freedom, was the question that was racked and torn between those who favored a monarchy and allegiance to the old system, and those who advocated a radical departure from the old system in abstract theories of Democracy. As states in war, they were united in all things for

the common protection of all, but in peace they were haughty, each state jealous and proud of its autonomy. There was no central government, no constitution, no high tribunal of justice, no laws and no legislators to provide for the common weal. When at last the sober thinking men of the country hearkened to the crying need of a central government, there arose among them one as yet young and undistinguished; but one who was to rise to the pinnacle of fame as the greatest, most original, and creative genius of his time; who was to astonish by his comprehensive and wide knowledge of the fundamental principles of Government, the entire world.

In that distinguished assembly, that gathered together in Independence Hall there was not one his equal or peer. All present were impressed by his genius, ability and statesmanship. No one had a more illustrious part in the making and shaping of that grand work of human rights than he. And not one of them succeeded as did he in leaving forever impressioned in that work the whole force of his character and genius. To know that constitution that has blessed so many millions to the enjoyment of precious rights and privileges, is to know Hamilton and his master creation.

He was not an advocate of monarchy as some in our day would have us believe, but a confirmed believer in the rights of peoples, an advocate of democracy and sound practical government. Nor was he in favor of an aristocracy, but was as bitterly opposed to that form of government with its favors and distinction as he was opposed to the abstract theories of extreme democracy. He was in favor of a strong central government independent of state legislatures, but opposed to any form of government that would attempt to establish a bureaucracy. He was propitious for the rights of peoples and in safeguarding those rights, but he was equally desirous of national unity and solidarity.

Is this then the Hamiltonianism that seemingly in our day is so odious and insidious? Then if it is we have been the better off for such doctrines, however insidious, "for there is not an element of force, duration, or order in the United States today to which Hamilton or Hamiltonianism did not powerfully contribute."

J. K.

The Catholic Daily

The birthday of our first Catholic daily was in truth an important day for the Catholic press, and should be for the Catholics of this country. The press exerts a forcible influence in forming the sentiments of the people.

So it is important that Catholic people of America get their news from sources, not contaminated by the filthy trash of our average American paper, but from sources that stand for decency and positive Christianity, giving the real meaning of the world's current events from Christian viewpoint. Thus a Christian way of reasoning is created unconsciously. No it is not meant that the subject matter of the paper is all religious, although it contains religious news, while it is still news, but a real paper as interesting as any secular publication. It has all the attractive features of other daily papers with its sport page, the library section, a market page, all is there, but in a distinctly Catholic character.

We can scarcely exaggerate the work of the Catholic daily. It keeps before us that which must be considered most important—our Catholic Faith. Our minds like our bodies need to be nourished with the right kind of food. It is absolutely perilous to a man's faith to read the secular press, week after week, without the corrective of a Catholic newspaper. By constantly hearing the foundations of religion attacked, unknowingly we imbibe a poisonous atmosphere and get quite a wrong conception of life.

Now, since we have this excellent Catholic daily at our disposal in the American Catholic Tribune published at Dubuque, Iowa, it is up to us to support and make a success of what so long has been a dream with the Catholics of America. It should have the unlimited support and co-operation of all true Catholics. Such support by most of us can only be given by our subscriptions, so it remains for all Catholics through their subscriptions to join and make the National Catholic Press, month of March a success.

A. C. C.

A Plea for Cleaner Movies

Fourth in relative importance of our American Industries is the business of the "movies." America is rather proud of her great motion picture system. Magnificent monuments cast forth their magnetic influence inviting an eager public to a haven of "modern art" and "culture." The rare ability of transcribing the beautiful and aesthetical in life has been cunningly twisted and deformed by the dexterous hands of our modern actors and actresses into merely the power to amuse a shameless public.

Today there is in existence in the land of ours more than eighteen thousand motion picture houses. It may be a startling fact, yet more than twenty million persons are daily being influenced for good or for evil by the most powerful medium of expression and impression

yet invented. Alas, however, our films are but too frequently averse to all that is good, and right, and uplifting. Too often vice and crime are exploited, decency and morality are flaunted where law and religion should permeate the atmosphere. As Christians we should interpose, as Catholics it is a binding duty to insist that the exhibition of motion pictures be surrounded with proper moral standards. When crime, obscenity and sacrilege are flashed constantly upon our screens, nay even placed on the level with a virtue, can we expect our younger generation to blossom forth into the Christian citizenship which we so urgently need and desire. The magnetic influence of such pictures is bound to pervert the pliable mind of any youth or maiden. It is the duty of the twenty million Catholics in this country to utilize every effective weapon that can be legitimately employed against unclean motion pictures and their producers. America should not lag behind Great Britain in protecting the public from bad pictures. England has taken strong action to eliminate all films of questionable moral standard and America will do likewise. The quickest and surest way to improve the motion picture industry is to withhold patronage from theaters which do not provide wholesome entertainment. The exhibitor's conscience is often reached more quickly and effectively by way of the "box office" than in any other manner.

A. J. S.

Permanent Success

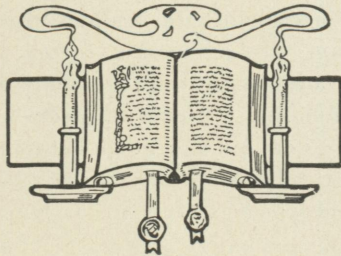
Without a doubt you have seen a man, in the summer of his success, swim about in a sea of glory, supported by two pig bladders, one under each arm. A little later you have witnessed the same man in distress. Fate, circumstances and conditions have removed his support. Then you have heard him cry for help and finally you have seen him sink from sight. Blown up bladders and air bubbles won't keep you afloat. You have to look to something else besides ease and living on your laurels if you want permanent success. What is required to make success permanent?

Permanent success is the trail made by men who have gone on ahead of the rest, by the men who have walked part of the way. Permanent success is the human highroad that lies along the old trail of persistent and consistent endeavor. Few men are willing to walk in the beginning of success, they want to ride from the start. All small men crave a big success until they read the cost mark: then they look around for something cheaper in price. A certainty of permanent success in any undertaking is the common sense to know how long it will take to succeed—the horse sense to understand the price

that one must pay. A certainty of permanent success depends on our consistency in endeavor. We can't doze on a park bench after we have acquired a portion. Few men realize their desires, while all men with few exceptions get their deserts. You are where you are by what you are. And now to the supreme test. Would you be willing to begin where Lincoln began, where Garfield and Grant began, where Hill started? It would be futile for you to answer that question. Undoubtedly you feel, in common with the majority of mankind that you don't need to start by chopping down trees, piloting a raft, hauling cordwood, or driving on a canal. You have a more modern and a better system. You can get on without coming down to the level of these past great men. You feel that you are a wonder but that nobody has discovered it.

Now just what will happen in the event that you have a little success—what will happen unless you pay the full price? This is exactly what will happen: Your success will only be temporary, there will be a rotten spot in it somewhere. Wake up. Start at the bottom and keep on striving. Don't let the officer catch you dozing on a park bench either. You are either going up now or going out later.

D. H. A.



Exchanges

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

SINCE the Exchange Editor must peruse very many college magazines, in the fulfillment of his duty, he naturally comes to an agreement with himself and decides just what he thinks a good college journal should consist in.

In such a conception we make the prime consideration, originality. Young blood is always turbulent and o'er-leaping, wherefore we argue, this freshness should occur in the young writer's work. Now, we realize that originality can not be possible in ideas, since ideas are age old, nor can it be said to exist in the medium, or art form, which too, is age old. Therefore we might say that originality lies in the manner, by which the young writer succeeds in transcribing his own "local coloring" his own "personality" from the machinations of his own thoughts to the paper and the subject before him.

Possessing originality, we may say in brief, the college magazine is now ready to handle any subject in a capable manner. If the college man has thought well upon any given theme, whether intended for poem, story or essay, his thoughts if rendered in an original manner must be worthy, and will receive the attention of intelligent readers. Yet these two requisites, originality and deliberation are not necessarily a distinction for the college magazine. They must exist in all departments of press work. They are inseparable from any writing.

A college magazine should strive for literary perfection. The prime importance of a college education is its cultural training and culture implies literary, i. e., classical tastes and ambitions in the young writers. Of course we cannot demand perfection in this line. We can not demand a classic writer from every college magazine staff. What we can and do demand is an appearance of striving for that goal in every line of the book.

And this we feel is neglected in too many college journals. Hence, the need of an exchange editor. If perfection is not being striven for, what would be the use of criticizing the work. For is not criticism, intended as a guide for the young writer, that he may attain perfection? If all College Journals would worship the literary and its classical perfection, Exchange Editors would cease to exist. We sincerely hope, that day is near.

The Gonzaga Any one who is desirous of interesting and instructive reading might peruse the January number of the Gonzaga. The first half of the book, consists of poems, short stories, essays, for the general reader, the latter half, strictly local news, and is for the reader in particular.

We have used the term "interesting" in application to the reading in this issue. We must interpolate this cautious piece of advice; that which is interesting is not always literary. And we feel that above all, a college magazine should strive after literary perfection, rather than an interested reading public. For the outstanding feature of the month, the "War of the Worlds" is interesting and gripping and romantic. It is the romance of the intellect, given scientific truths and permitted to wander forth, whither it will. And this intellect has wandered to our old friend "Mars," he of the menacing club, and the deadly intellect, and the fame of H. G. Wells. We cannot help associating this narrative with H. G. Well's novel of the same name. We think we are justified even, in associating the two. 'Tis a certainty that science linked with an imaginative pen, can weave marvelous tales and untrue ones too. That is, untrue from the literary point of view. Personally we feel we are duped by reading this tale of the laboratory and the stars. As lovers of noble and human interest literature, we feel we should not become interested in it, but we do, and so must praise the author for his skill. However, we know other stories by other authors, which are just as wild, and just as thrilling, but, nevertheless we do not have to be abashed at becoming interested in them. So much for the "War of the Worlds" and Mars and H. G. Wells, and perhaps too, unjust criticism.

"Sacramento Sunset" is soothing verse; it has that peaceful climax of emotion which one always feels after a day well spent. "A Light in the Dark" is a fairly well worked out story, and Gonzaga might feel proud to publish stories of its standard. Yes, we have still another fight to pick—it is indeed a disagreeable duty of this exchange work. After reading the article "Korea and Japan," we must needs remark on its failure to mention sources of information. Such sweeping statements, whether false or true should be accompanied by reliable sources of information.

We must not forget to mention the enjoyment we found in meeting the publishers of this worthy journal face to face. It is an excellent plan and one, which we think all college journals should carry out at least once a year.

J. H. H.

The Boston College Stylus Among the better class of College Magazines, which we have had the opportunity of perusing, we mention favorably the "Boston College Stylus." Boston's exchange editor, has given us some very good ideas on the subject of criticism and literary endeavor in general. Among other things he has noted the growth of a "creative tendency" in college literature. Originality as a medium of personality is the evident characteristic of this tendency. However, it must be remembered that all literary endeavor, which adheres to the old canons is "creative." One can not conceive of a truly "new thought." One may, however, clothe thought in a new garb, approach it from a different medium, and be inspired to a new and greater comprehension of it. Therefore the work of the creative author is to break away from the existing modes, seek a new medium or a new aspect, whereby the old, old elemental thoughts may reach the modern mind, bearing added stimulus.

A criticism, on that modern bug-bear Wells, throws an interesting light upon what we might call an old-modern subject. "Wells should never be taken seriously." Perhaps so! If so, we lose much respect for a writer so prominent. For after all, are not one's labors in vain if they are not to be taken seriously. We are of the opinion that each author as an individual has a message and to imbibe that message, either condemning it or upholding it is the duty of a supporting reading public. If Wells is not to be taken seriously, why consider him at all.

A very original section of the Stylus is the realm of the Muse "Apud Poetas!" Among the poems in this section, which we might style creative, because they are "new" in the creative sense, are "Love's Lesson" and "Lament to the Moon." Here we have a subject old as Cupid himself, dressed in a quaint style and simile. As a further illustration to this aspect of creative work, we might point out, the fact that, both poems, are on the same theme, yet how very different in style and word picture.

All parts of this magazine are of a certain high excellence. We therefore direct all readers to the "Stylus" for representative college literature.

The Purple and Gray The "Purple and Gray" of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn., is in our estimation one of the best of the Catholic college magazines. Articles show good literary taste and careful discrimination in the editing.

A very fine appreciation of one of England's most versatile masters, Charles Dickens, is the opening article. A very fine etching of the subject, accompanies it. In the appreciation, the author dilates upon the most prominent characteristics of Dicken's work, his versatility in character study. The "Dickens type" is set forth in an elucidating manner with copious quotations. The author shows a diligent and loving study of his subject.

The story "The Romance of Nogas" is a wonderful bit of descriptive finery and moonlight romance. The climax is indeed starting and its effect is well handled. It is above the standard of most magazine stories, even though it does show some lack of care in certain details and a certain immaturity. These faults are amply allayed by the beautiful descriptive touches of southern waters.

In this magazine appears at last, what we have so long been waiting for; a cry against the verse forms and metrical oddities with which this age is being deluged. The editorial "New Poetry" is timely and expressive of a conservative regard for the masters who placed the English literature so high in the estimation of the world. Alas we tremble at the thought of future ages studying the excrescences of vers libre poets of our age. The three sonnets in this number adhere to the conservative, and suffer not the least from doing so. "On a Heart Bereaved" is in our estimation the best. These lines

"And if for age its god leaves thee to yearn,
Let memory's bliss bid waste and woe depart."

of the sentiment which bids fond memory sustain the over-strained heart of a bereaved lover.

"The Purple and Gray" upholds our standard of a College Magazine and we recommend it heartily to the reader.

The Exponent gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following February Exchanges: Abbey Student, Albernia, Collegian, Creighton Chronicle, Ignatian, St. Vincent College Journal, Micrometer, Morning Star, Mountaineer, Purple and Gray, St. John's Record, Solanian, Spectator, Victorian, Young Eagle, Duquesne Monthly, The Laurel, The Siren, The Villa Marian, Defiance Collegian, The Lamp, Xaverian News, Fleur de Lis, Apostle of Mary, The Spread Book, The Rose Technic, The Gonzaga Bulletin.

Alumni Notes

**Edmund
Zettler, '76**

Mr. Zettler renewed his subscription to the Exponent. His address is 400 East Rich Street, Columbus. He is in the hardware business with his brother Albert. A nephew of Mr. Zettler is a member of the Senior High class of this year.

**Some Dayton
Old Boys**

The Rotary Club of Dayton entertained a group of prominent Daytonians recently at the Dayton City Club. The entertainment and dinner was given as a tribute to the work these men have done in building Dayton. Among the names we notice some familiar to readers of the Exponent. There is John T. Barlow, '52, one of the pioneers of early days. Mr. Barlow is still active in the clothing business. Clement J. Ferneding, '62, is another Old Boy on the list. Mr. Ferneding has been president of the Dayton and Xenia Traction Company for many years. A third name is Henry Hollencamp, Sr. Though not an alumnus himself, Mr. Hollencamp's three boys, Henry, Jr., and Frank and Charles are members of the U. of D. Alumni. Frank and Charles are conducting the Hollencamp Clothing Company on Jefferson Street. Henry is a prominent attorney of the Gem City. At present he is a clerk of the Federal Court.

**Oscar C.
Miller, '92**

Oscar renewed his subscription for five years. He writes: "I am always interested in reading the Alumni Notes of the Exponent which seem to bridge the years and bring me back to my old college life." His law office is 1217-155 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**Carl J.
Sauerbier, '11**

Carl writes us from his home, 112 Thorndale Terrace, Rochester, N. Y. He says: "Every edition of the Exponent reflects the progress of Old St. Mary's. Keep it up and more power to you. I still have my anchor out at the Eastman Kodak Company. We are quite busy again after a short period of depression." He wishes to be remembered to Father O'Reilly and all his former teachers. Carl, Bro. Henry Marzhauser is director of Holy Trinity School, Dayton. His address is 267 Bainbridge Street.

Rev. Francis T. Culley, '15 The ordination of Rev. Francis Culley took place at the chapel of Mt. St. Mary Seminary, Cincinnati, Saturday, February 19. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati officiated. The Sunday following Father Culley celebrated his first mass at St. Mary's Church, Urbana, Ohio. Rev. R. E. Kelly, of Huntington, Indiana, assistant to Father Noll of the Sunday Visitor, was the orator of the day. The University was represented by the President, Father Tetzlaff, and the following seminarians: William Killoran, '16, Clarence Schmitt, '15, and Francis Dugan, '16, represented the Alumni.

The seminarian holding the office of prefect has the privilege of being ordained earlier than his classmates. This explains Father Culley's ordination at this time of the year. One of the U. of D. Alumni has held this office for the past several years.

Fred F. Martin, '19 In a letter to Bro. Wohlleben, Fred writes that he is still at his post as chemist for the Holt Manufacturing Co. of Peoria, Ill. The wave of unemployment has practically engulfed his section of the country and the Holt Company has laid off 65 per cent of its force. However, Fred has been fortunate enough to hold his own. At present he is doing both routine and analytical work in his lab. Fred, Paul Ohmer is still a chemist for the Proctor & Gamble Soap Co. of Ivorydale near Cincinnati.

Walter H. Archer, '16 Walter writes the Exponent from 636 Fourth Street, Marietta, Ohio: "I take great interest in reading of the affairs of the Alma Mater, and my old friends and classmates. I am associated with my father in the oil and gas business. Most of my time is taken up in looking after the field work and operations in Washington and Noble counties. However, at that I have not been so busy that I could not find time to get married, and now I am the proud possessor of a son.

"Give my regards to the faculty and my classmates. Also best wishes to the new University for a long and prosperous existence, and when my boy is old enough, I will send him over."

From Lima J. Alfred "Chick" Malloy, '19, is working for the Lima Locomotive Works with his father who is a foreman. His address is 878 South Elizabeth Street.

Clair Mullin, '18, is doing office work with the Lake Erie and Southwestern Railroad. His address is 624 S. West Street.

John Quinlan, '20, is an apprentice draftsman for the Lima Locomotive Works.

Ward Miller, '14, is employed in his father's oil business. He is at home at 1015 West High Street.

Two of his brothers, Earl, '15, and Howard, '13, are out West looking after the interests of their oil industries. Earl is at Butte, Montana, and Howard is at Caspar, Wyoming.

Notes

Mr. C. H. Bancroft has changed his residence from Columbus to Worthington, Ohio.

Frank M. Farrel, '04, writes that we should forward all his copies of the Exponent to the Pocahontas Fuel Co., Pocahontas, Va.

Mark B. Farquer, '16, is doing clerical work for the Ohio Fuel Supply Co., of New Lexington, Ohio. His address is 218 S. Jackson Street, New Lexington.

Harry C. Plato, '09, is the traffic representative of the Sandusky Cement Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Elmer B. "Mike" Hess, '18, is playing on the Piqua, Ohio, K. of C. basketball team. The Piqua Caseys are fast gaining a reputation as a basketball club and have booked games with the fastest teams in western Ohio.

Al Unger, '16, the backstop on the Varsity nine for the seasons of '15 and '16, was out at the old school lately visiting his former teachers.

Obituaries

The body of Oswald Bonholzer, '14, who died October 31, 1918, in a hospital in France from pneumonia, was brought to Dayton for burial February 16. At the time of his death, Oswald was twenty years old. He is a graduate of the Business class of '14. Soon after the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the machine gun company, 59th Infantry, Fourth Division and he took part in many battles prior to his illness. He is survived by his parents and four sisters. Funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church, February 19. The Freshman college class of the R. O. T. C. acted as guard of honor at the funeral and burial services.

Mr. William Johnson of New Lexington, Ohio, died February 24 from pneumonia. He is the father of William Johnson, Jr., of the Freshman Engineering class.

Mrs. Margaret Tancred, the grandmother of William, '19, and Rev. Robert Sherry, '14, died in North Dayton, February 25. At the solemn funeral services held in Holy Rosary Church, Father Sherry was the celebrant. William came for the funeral from Akron where

he is a chemist in the lab of the Firestone Company, and did not fail to call at the Exponent sanctum.

Herman Konen, the brother of Bro. John Konen, S. M., of the High School faculty, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in February.

Mr. Michael Mullin died at his home in Cincinnati during February. He was the father of John Mullin, '04, one of the regulars on the Varsity nine of those days. Mr. Mullin donated part of the cost for the erection of the grandstand on the old First Division grounds across the present Union Avenue.

We request the prayers of our readers for these departed.



The Fifth Japanese Scholarship

On hand\$794.81

Recent Contributions

Freshman-E Class, West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys, per Bro. Jos. Schicker, \$15.00; Anna Hoffman, \$1.00; Helen Michels, \$1.00; William Klompken, \$1.00; Anna Weiss, \$1.00; Lizzie Mueller, 25c; Mary Ruck, 50c; Margaret Kohnen, \$1.50; Mary Poeppel, \$1.00; Elizabeth Krier, \$1.00; Clara Teschke, 50c; Mrs. Fredericks, 10c; Agnes Rass, 50c; Catherine Rose, 50c; Mrs. Angela Neifing, \$1.00; Miss Angela Neifing, \$1.00; Christina Neifing, \$1.00; Anna Kauss, \$1.00; Gertrude Kalvelage, \$1.00; Clara Haefner, \$1.00; Val. Seng, \$2.00; Josephine Vering, \$2.00; Josephine Jung, 50c; Elizabeth and Caroline Rehm, \$1.50; Bernard Vollman, 50c; Mary Kerpen, \$1.00; Mary Marth, \$1.00; Eva Schriber, \$1.00; Helen Butzen, \$1.00; Mary Schuetz, \$1.00; Elizabeth Nicholson, \$1.00; Catherine Leick, \$1.00; Margaret Weideman, 50c; Anna Resch, \$1.65; Theresa Wagner, \$1.00; Mrs. Barbara Claffy, \$1.00; A. G. Botschen, \$2.50; Mrs. Mary Klein, \$5.00; Miss Susan Zey, \$5.00.... 61.00

Total cash on hand, March 1, 1921\$855.81

University Chronicle

HIGHEST HONORS FOR FEBRUARY

Collegiate Department

- Senior Chemical Engineering—Edward Horan, 91; Mark Thompson, 91; Henry Stang, 89.
- Senior Electrical Engineering—Walter Curtis, 96; Joseph Holscher, 95.
- Junior Arts—Herbert Abel, 98; Ray Kitsteiner 97.
- Junior Chemical—Joseph Murphy, 91; Clemens Hellebush, 89.
- Junior Electrical—Rene Cros, 97; Anthony Horvath, 97; Edward Finan, 96; Edward Kremer, 96.
- Junior Mechanical—Ralph Pauly, 97; Edwin B. Huesman, 88.
- Sophomore Arts—Myles Knechtges, 91; Robert Von Koenel, 89; Edmund Klass, 88; Michael Maher, 86.
- Sophomore Engineering—Elmer Steger, 98; Alvin Rabe, 96; Clarence Paulus, 93; Alfred Poliquin, 93.
- Sophomore Pre-Medics—Victor Laughlin, 91; John Panos, 91.
- Freshman Arts—Donovan McCune, 91; John Holtvoigt, 89.
- Freshman Engineering-A—Matthew O'Boylan, 91; Lewis Sherer, 89; Edward Van Arnhem, 87; Harold Melia, 87.
- Freshman Engineering-B—Frank William, 95; Pat Wong, 88; John Hunzicker, 87; Cyril Scharf, 85; Carl Crane 84.
- Freshman Pre-Medics—Bernard Weitzel, 88; Herbert Smith, 88; Rollins McGinnis, 88; Gerald Grout, 88.

High School Department

- Fourth High-A—Joseph Koehler, 97; Ernest Lamoureux, 95; Lionel Bradmiller, 93; Victor Keuping, 93.
- Fourth High-B—Joseph Higgins, 96; Vernard Bremer, 96; Fred Meade, 95; Carl Ramus, 94; Joseph Vogt, 94.
- Third High-A—Vincent Koepnick, 96; Charch McGee, 95; George Krug, 93; Thomas Newman, 90.
- Third High-B—Richard Bettinger, 95; Edward Van Leunen, 95; Albert Tischer, 94; Charles Himes, 90.
- Third High-C—Edward Keefe, 96; Martin Murphy, 91; Paul Ort, 91.
- Second High-A—Herman Brunner, 97; Lawrence Monheim, 97; Louis Schulze, 97; Charles Schmidt, 96.
- Second High-B—John Price, 97; William Oldt, 5; Louis Stuhldreher, 93; George Aldrich, 92; Robert Renner, 92; Ray Santaella, 92.
- Second High-C—Herman Reboulet, 97; Eugene Guswiler, 97; Thomas Kirk, 95; Jerome Gibson, 95.
- Second High-D—Norbert Stechschulte, 95; John Waluiszis, 94; Robert Minnerup, 93; Joseph Scott, 93; Lawrence Staub, 93.
- First High-A—William Ferree, 98; Albert Schreck, 98; Edward Haft, 95; William Heindl, 92; Edgar Meyer, 91.

First High-B—Joseph Leibold, 94; Charles Lowry, 93; James Tancred, 93; Joseph Keller, 91; Elmer Poeppelmeier, 91.
First High-C—DeWitt Ashton, 98; John McBride, 98; Victor King, 97; Scott Sanders, 93; Richard Schneble, 93; William Buerk, 93.
First High-D—Louis Gitzinger, 99; James Sherman, 97; Robert Valiquette, 97; Thomas Gallagher, 96.
First High-E—Cyril Stein, 99; Leo Goetz, 90; Bert Zimmer, 89; Raymond Stotts, 89.

Business Department

Senior Business—Vincent Brunner, 86; Alex Millmon, 86; John O'Meara, 86; John Cogan, 85.
Junior Business—Clifford Theobald, 96; Joseph Westbrook, 95; Joseph Yearling, 94; Ralph Weidner, 93.
Eighth Grade—Amer Keller, 97; Howard Crush, 96; George Howell, 95; Clifford Magly, 95.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

March 20, 1921—April 20, 1921

Sunday, March 20—General Communion Day.
Monday, March 21—The Dr. D. G. Reilly Oratorical Contest—8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, March 22—Basketball—Charity Game.
Wednesday, March 23—Easter Holidays begin.
Friday, April 1—First Friday. Classes Resume.
Monday, April 4—Sodality Meetings.
Monday, April 11—Branch Meeting Holy Name Society.
Saturday, April 16—Baseball—St. Xavier at Cincinnati.

ANNOUNCEMENT

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The University of Dayton is fully approved as a standard college of education and recognized by the State Department of Public Instruction for the training of elementary as well as high school teachers. Upon the completion of the required curriculum of the two-year College course for elementary teachers, students will be awarded a State Elementary School Provisional Certificate, which after twenty-four months of successful experience may be changed to a State Elementary Life Certificate. Upon the completion of the required curriculum of the four-year college course for high school teachers, students will be awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Letters or Bachelor of Science and a State High School Provisional Certificate. After twenty-four months of successful experience the State High School Provisional Certificate may be changed to a State High School Life Certificate. For further information apply to Very Rev. Joseph A. Tetzlaff, S. M., President.

Lenten Season Two religious services were held on Ash Wednesday to accommodate both resident and non-resident students. Each consisted of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at which a large majority received Holy Communion, followed by the distribution of Blessed Ashes. Besides the regular chapel services, the resident students assist at the Way of the Cross each Friday evening. To accommodate further the non-resident students, their daily Mass is celebrated at eight o'clock on Thursdays instead of seven-thirty. All of the students of the Preparatory and Business Departments and a goodly number of the Collegiate Department attend. The usual movie of Sunday evening has been suppressed during this sacred season.

Sodality Notes The fact that the secretaries of the various branches have not been sending in reports of their activities to the Chronicle is no sign of cessation or stagnation of such activities. Bi-monthly meetings are being held in all the branches and the work is so well organized that it is progressing without any noise.

St. Gregory Branch The purpose of this branch, namely to encourage students in their aspirations is constantly kept in mind in all the talks. Recently, Robert Von Koenel addressed the meeting taking his inspiration from Cardinal Manning's "The Eternal Priesthood." The advices and exhortations of the Rev. Moderator, Father Schratz, S. M., are particularly helpful. Due to the initiative of the President, A. W. Hemmert, a Latin club has been organized among the members to help one another in the study of Latin. under the guidance of Donovan McCune they devote two hours each week to this study. They are confident of becoming thorough Latin scholars.

Collegiate Resident Division Sodality The Collegiate Division of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin seems to enjoy prosperity. Although, at first the sodality was embarrassed by poor attendance, the membership present refused to be discouraged. This disparity of numbers has been amply satisfied by an abundance of enthusiasm. With Brother Beck as moderator and his inimitable short talks, there is always assurance of an instructive and entertaining meeting. A reading section has been organized and now bids fair to develop some zealous readers of spiritual books.

Collegiate Non-Resident Sodality The fortnightly meetings of the Collegiate non-resident Sodality are characterized by a sincerity of purpose. The twenty-five members have accepted the conditions of membership, in the spirit of the original sodality. Besides the recitation of the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception, the members receive instruction from the moderator on the remote and in the immediate object of the Sodality. The ultimate purpose of this branch is to prepare its members to be exponents of an active Lay Apostolate.

Senior High Division There is great activity in this branch and just recently several new members were enrolled under the banner of the Blessed Virgin. A definite work is proposed at each meeting which is carried out during the time between meetings, and results of which are then reported. The success thus far attained is due largely to the

family spirit that animates all the members and which they exercise under the leadership of Rev. Francis G. May, S. M. At each meeting one or two sodalists give practical talks and a discussion then follows. Recently P. Minnock spoke on "Frequent Communion," Norbert Hellman gave an account of the much discussed miraculous Crucifix of Limpias, Spain, and M. Dirscherl emphasized the necessity of mortification especially during the Lenten Season.

Junior High Division

Considering the ardor shown at the first few meetings, and the generosity with which the members pledged themselves to fulfill the exacting conditions for membership, this

branch promises to have one of the most active sodalities in the University. The Moderator is Bro. Aloysius Elbert, S. M.

Since the beginning of the year a few changes have been made in the administration of the Sodality. Paul Thesing has been elected President, Edward Keefe is the new Vice-President, Martin Murphy still retains the position of Secretary.

Much interest has been shown in the various branches, and with the opening of the Lenten Season a few new activities were launched. More than 20 members volunteered to pay a daily visit to the Blessed Sacrament, while on Thursday evenings they have attended the Benediction Services.

The members of the Eucharistic section are complying faithfully with their conditions and thus far an average of 222 per cent has been attained.

The Mission section is being handled very well by James Coleman. Among the outstanding Lenten features is an active mite box.

Great interest has been shown in the Spiritual Reading section and every evening about 8:20, one can see the members of this branch indulging in a choice Catholic Book.

Every one promises to live up to the high ideals of true sodalists and to do his best to spread the leaven of piety and good example among his companions in the division and in class.

Sophomore High Division

The sixth meeting of the Immaculate Conception Sodality, Sophomore High Division, was held February 7, 1921. It proved to be one of the most important reunions of all

that have so far taken place.

Work in the three sections has taken on the brightest aspect. All sodalists save two have joined the Eucharistic Section. Mr. Brunner has started an active campaign for the missionaries: his entire mission group pledged itself to subscribe to "The Little Missionary Magazine" of Techny, Ill. It is this group that has the highest membership distinction. Nor is the Spiritual Reading Section far behind in the race of sodality doings.

Mr. Edward Haft, speaker for the house, won distinction by his well-prepared talk on vocation. The discussion that followed had for object the adaptation of vocational work to the sodality's activities. At one point of the debate the present organization of the Sodality seemed threatened. However, by a vote of the house, Mr. Williams' plan calling for a reorganization of the sodality was rejected and the proposed vocational work was assigned to the Mission Section under Mr. Brunner. A plan was adopted whereby two commissioners on vocation would be specially charged with work bearing on that head.

The Moderator emphasized President Oberlander's appeal for general Sodality Communion on the Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes and made some pointed remarks why that feast should be specially held in honor by the sodality. The interesting meeting closed with prayer.

Branches of Non-Resident Students The non-resident sodalists are profiting by the opportunities given at the University to assist at daily Mass and to frequent the Sacraments. Thus almost each day of the week sees one or the other section approach the Holy Table in a body. They have pledged themselves to the laudable practice of at least weekly Communion, and a representative majority are faithful.

New Campus What was formerly the Senior Division Campus is now that of the College Division. In return the Senior High Division will be provided with a new campus. It consists of a large area to the rear of Chaminade Hall comprising what was once the Fourth Division playground and a large part of the vegetable gardens. The necessary excavating and filling-in has already been done. As soon as weather conditions permit the work of leveling will be completed. The campus will have two baseball diamonds and will probably be the gridiron. It will be ready for use next September.

Mr. Tangora's Visit On February 15, the pupils of First and Second Business had the good fortune to see Mr. Tangora, the amateur champion, demonstrate his skill at the typewriter. Every pupil agreed that Mr. Tangora is certainly a wizard at the typewriting-machine. He has the ability to write two hundred words a minute without any seeming effort on his part. In a test on familiar matter he wrote two hundred and thirty-five words in a minute; at another trial he wrote one hundred and sixty-five words blindfolded. Mr. Tangora also demonstrated his ability to add numbers and carry on conversation while writing.

Mr. Tangora is only seventeen years old. He studied only two months at typing, and has been typing altogether three years. He lived in a small town in New Jersey, and chose the typing career after noticing a picture of Rose L. Fritz, former International Typewriting Champion, at the machine. He is now determined to win the International Typing Contest at the close of this year.

K. C. Evening School A Bristol fighting plane, recently purchased by the Knights of Columbus for use in the vocational night school for experimental purposes, is attracting increasing interest from those who are working on it.

Students are engaged in assembling and repairing it. The plane is of British make. Four engines, a Hispano-Suiza, a Hall-Scott, a Le Rhone and a Gnome, have been ordered for studying motor construction.

Walter W. Woods, airplane expert, and L. F. Moody, motor expert, of the educational department of Wilbur Wright field, are the instructors in the work.

R. O. T. C. Notes Major James R. Hill, commandant of the R. O. T. C. of the University of Dayton, announced yesterday that plans are now being formulated to establish a signal and aviation unit at the Uni-

versity this spring. Similar units have been established at different schools in the East.

Four hundred students are enrolled in the military unit at the University of Dayton and work in the R. O. T. C. is progressing rapidly. Regular army training is given under the supervision of regular army officers. Those graduating are given commissions as second lieutenants in the civilian reserve corps.

The New Summer Camp Timely notice is being given the students of the R. O. T. C. in respect to the new summer camp. Last summer there were a great number of students from the High School who attended at Camp Custer, Michigan. They expressed the regret that the time is all too short and some wish to return again this year.

It is needless to enumerate the wonderful benefits derived at one of these camps and that this is one of the best summer resorts a young man could attend. That more amusement is at their disposal and the best of thorough manly training can be acquired here is inevitable; since they are under the guidance of West Point graduates and have every facility available by the government.

This summer, however, the students will not go to Custer but to a much more favorable site, namely, Camp Knox, Kentucky.

Acknowledgment The Reverend President in his own name and in behalf of the Community of Sisters in charge of the domestic department at the University wish hereby to make grateful acknowledgment to Bros. Jos. Seubert, S. M., of Erie, Pa., James Yack, S. M., of Pittsburgh, Pa., James Saxer, S. M., of Baltimore, Md., John Schrufer, S. M., and Martin Yack, S. M., of Cincinnati, for their generous contribution of interesting and valuable books to the Sisters' Library.

The "Thia" During the last month the Thia Club covered an extensive literary area. At the last meeting held in the school-room on February 18, a motto was formally voted on and accepted. It is, "Sans tache," "Without a stain." It translates admirably the club's name which stands for "Truth, Honesty, in all."

At this meeting William Bryant's poem, "Thanatopsis," was read. It was followed by "The Scene from the Balcony of Ambassadors," taken from Irving's Alhambra.

The club was honored at this meeting by the presence of Father Tetzlaff. The Reverend Visitor commended the members for their initiative and gave a very helpful criticism on the program of the meeting.

Sophomore High-D On February 9 President Norbert Stechschulte called a meeting to get his class "set" for Lent. After he had made a series of practical remarks in regard to Lenten endeavor, Mr. Harold Kappeler addressed the house. The warmth with which he spoke induced the members to pass these resolutions. First, to be represented by at least two members at the daily mass; secondly, to open a mite-box for the missions; and thirdly, to make special efforts toward fostering good order and better scholarship. After having outlined a general program for the next meeting, the house adjourned.

Athletic Notes

VARSITY ATHLETICS

Close Ones!

The last month saw the Varsity trailing along under an athletic hard luck and losing games by close scores. The Ohio-Michigan trip cost them five games, all close affairs. They performed mighty well for a bunch of youngsters, holding Baldwin-Wallace to a very close score, leading Detroit U at the beginning, only to be nosed out at the end, playing the crack and undefeated St. John's U of Toledo to the closest score they have had this year. They sure lost two heart-breakers to their old rivals, St. Xaviers of Cincinnati by a three-point margin and later by an eight-point margin. Despite their losing slump, the U. D. basketeers came back strong and annexed three victories at the expense of Indiana State Normal, Springfield K. of C. and Baldwin-Wallace. Taken all in all and considering the fact that the majority of the team are Freshmen and Sophs the U. D. boys did very well. We are building up lads, and experience is the best teacher. Let's go at them!

U. D.—27

After leading at the end of the first half by a score of 16-12 the U. D. pill-tossers suffered a 30-27 defeat from Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, Ohio.

The game was hard fought throughout, though marred by numerous fouls. It was in large part due to this that the red and blue was handed the smaller count.

Kronauge and Farley starred for Dayton, while Benedict of Wallace proved to be Berea's chief floor man and point-getter.

U. D.—19

Detroit—27

After a hard uphill fight the University of Detroit defeated the University of Dayton by a 27-19 score. Dayton took the lead early in the game and it was only by excellent passing and splendid defensive work that Detroit was able to overcome the lead. The Varsity weakened greatly in the defense while Detroit bolstered and held firm like a stone wall. Tilly Voss, Camp's all-American lineman and former U. of Dayton student, was the individual star for Detroit, scoring eleven of his team's points.

U. D.—13

St. Mary, O. L.—25

Playing and battling till the last minute, the Varsity went down to defeat at the hands of the husky Polish lads from St. Mary Seminary, 25-13. It was a real battle, and considering the fact that Barlow and Koehle were absent from the lineup the U. D. boys put up an excellent game.

U. D.—13

St. John's—22

This proved to be the best game the U. D. boys played. Opposing a bunch of stars and a team that defeated the best in the country by large scores, the U. D. basketeers played their best to hold them. It was a rough and tumble affair with the huskier St. John team being counted the winner.

U. D.—38

In their initial contest in the Gem City the State Normal School of Indiana, met the Dayton University team on the

South Park floor and went down in defeat by the score of 10 to 38. It was a great game, especially in the first half when both teams played equally well. Fight was the watchword of both quintets. The local boys played in mid-season form and showed the best game they have exhibited in the South Park gym since the cage game was ushered in this year.

Nothing more could be desired in way of teamwork of the locals and although the hoop was a little hard to locate in the first period, Young Gerber and "Sup" Supenski took good care that the visitors never led by more than three points.

The Hoosiers brought a scrappy and fit team with them and, although they were outplayed and beaten by the better team, they never knew the word "quit."

Snider put the "profs-to-be" in the lead by pushing the oval through the net in the first few seconds of play. "Young" Gerber, who created a "rep" the last trip, lined up to advance dope and rolled the ball through the hoop from the side lines to tie the score. It was any one's game from now on. Dayton set a furious pace but the Normal boys followed close and neither team led by more than three points till Biddy Barlow followed "Irish" Farley's goal with three ringers that put the local lads in the lead 10-19 at the end of the first half.

In the second half Supenski and Gerber taught the budding teachers a few things about guarding, for the score columns of the visitors registered a big zero in this frame. Biddy Barlow continued his good game while "Irish" Farley boosted his stock 100 per cent. The little Harp was all over the floor and registered enough points himself to tie the Hoosiers. Shanks and Snider played best for the visitors. Lineup:

S. N. of Ind.	Pos.	Dayton (35)
Shanks	R. F.....	Farley
Snider	L. F.....	Barlow
Main	C.	Summers
Wagoon	R. G.....	Supenski
Flint	L. G.....	Gerber

Scoring—Dayton: Farley, 5; Barlow, 4; Summers, Supenski, Emrick.

Indiana: Shanks, 2; Snider, Wagoon.

Fouls—Barlow, 7 out of 11; Snider, 2 out of 6; Shanks, 0 out of 3.

Substitutions—Dayton: Emrick, Kronauge, Scharf. Indiana, Schwinford.

Referee—Al Mahrt.

U. D.—18

St. Xavier—21

They staged a real battle, both literally and figuratively, at the University of Dayton when the local Varsity five stacked up against the St. Xavier team from Cincinnati.

After the final round the referee gave a decision in favor of the visiting five, the score standing 21 to 18. Both teams played well and some of the roughness was undoubtedly due to the great rivalry which exists between the two teams.

Barlow was the first to break the ice by dropping in one in the first minute of play. Nopenberger came next, gaining one by a free throw and then a fielder. That put the St. X. team in the lead by one point. Eberts was next with a field goal, and St. X. was leading by three. Then came Grause with a field goal.

After that the U. of D. lads seemed to find themselves and Supenski came through with a neat play, dribbling the entire length of the floor and making his shot count for two. Grause made one and Farley followed him up right away, and then Rookie Summers came through with one.

The half ended with St. Xavier leading by only one point, the score being at that time 11 to 10.

In the second period both teams went into the game with renewed vigor. It was during that last 20 minutes that all the slugging and excessive holding occurred to take the sport from the game.

The game was surely a hard-fought affair and the close score denotes that neither team was underrating the other.

Barlow was the main point-getter for the locals, making 11 of his team's 18 points. Nopenberger bore the brunt of the burden for the visitors also getting 11 of his team's 21 points. Supenski, although suffering from a bad cold, played a good game, and it is mainly due to the efforts of Gerber and "Soup" that St. Xavier did not run up a much larger score. The lineup and summary:

U. of D. (18)	Pos.	St. Xavier (21)
Farley	R. F.....	Nopenberger
Barlow	L. F.....	Hart
Summers	C.....	Eberts
Supenski	R. G.....	Cushing
Gerber	L. G.....	Grause

Substitutions—Kronauge for Farley. Field goals—Barlow 4, Farley, Summers, Supenski, Nopenberger 2, Hart 2, Grause 2, Eberts. Foul goals—Barlow, 3 out of 9; Kronauge, 1 out of 1; Nopenberger, 7 out of 11. Referee—Al Mahrt. Time of halves—20 minutes.

U. D.—29 The K. of C. All-Stars sprung a surprise and played the U. **Spring'ld K.C.—27** of D. quintet on practically even terms. The Dayton team won after a fast and rough contest by a score of 29 to 27.

The teams ran neck-and-neck the greater part of the first half, but in the last few minutes of the half the U. of D. put on a spurt that left them on top of a 25 to 17 score when the period ended.

Near the end of the last half the All-Stars came within two points of the U. of D. team, but they failed to tie the score, although they had numerous chances.

Kronauge and Summers played the best game for Dayton. Gerber was injured in the final minute of play. Lineup and summary:

Dayton (29)	Pos.	All-Stars (27)
Barlow	L. F.....	Myers
Kronauge	R. F.....	O'Neill
Summers	L. G.....	Burke
Koehly	C.....	W. Mahoney
Supenski	R. G.....	J. Mahoney

Substitutions—Gerber for Koehly, Emrick for Kronauge, Amersbach for Emrick, Koehly for Gerber, Wolbert for O'Neill.

Field goals—Kronauge 4, Summers 4, Koehly 3, Barlow 2, W. Mahoney 3, Burke 4, Myers 2, J. Mahoney. Foul goals—Barlow 3 out of 6, Myers 7 out of 8. Referee—Compound. Time of halves—20 minutes.

U. D.—13 That Mahrt-Zimmerman combination which in seasons
Dayton K. C.—23 past brought many a victory to the University of Dayton,
 reversed the procedure and caused the defeat of the red
 and blue on the South Park court.

Since leaving school this same combination has returned several times under different colors and has always proved a stumbling block to the youngsters. They came back as the Cadets, as the Alumni, and last night as the K. of C.'s, but the result has always been the same—a victory for Al and Babe. Last night they were just ten points to the good, the score standing 23 to 13.

It was not the best basketball game that has been played at the University this year, nor was it the worst. It is true there were moments when it looked as though it might develop into a thrilling contest or a fight, but these promises usually flivvered and the game would settle back into the steady routine of breaking up the passwork of the opposition.

Varsity did not have much of a chance in the first half, in fact they did not get more than a half dozen shots at the basket in the entire twenty minutes of play and a field goal by Barlow and two fouls by Farley was the extent of their scoring in this period.

In the meantime Babe Zimmerman hooked four from the floor while Al Mahrt pushed him for the honors having three to his credit. Hugh Sacksteder also garnered one and this together with a foul brought the Kay Sees total up to 17.

The second half was more evenly contested. The youngsters seemed to get the bearings while the Caseys experienced no end of difficulty in trying to locate the net. Varsity even out-scored their opponents in this period gathering in nine points to six for the Kay Sees.

Picking out the star performers for the game is a difficult task outside of the fact that Mahrt and Zimmerman stood head and shoulders above all the rest on the floor. Irish Farley played a nice floor game for Varsity although somewhat inclined to rough things up a little bit.

U. of D. (13)	Pos.	K. of C. (23)
Farley	L. F.....	Sacksteder
Barlow	R. F.....	Zimmerman
Summers	C.....	Pfeiffer
Supenski	L. G.....	J. Mahrt
Gerber	R. G.....	A. Mahrt

Substitutions—For Varsity: Koehly for Supenski, Kronauge for Farley, Farley for Summers, Supenski for Gerber.

Scoring for Varsity—Field goals: Farley 2, Kronauge 1, Barlow 1. Foul goals: Farley 5 out of 6. Barlow, none out of 2.

Scoring for K. of C.—Field goals: Zimmerman 5, A. Mahrt 3, J. Mahrt 1, Sacksteder 1. Foul goals: Zimmerman, 3 out of 9.

Referee—Bacon. Time of halves—20 minutes.

U. D.—23 Dayton University came back in the second half of their
Baldwin-Wal.—14 game with Baldwin-Wallace and defeated the visitors in a
 whirlwind offensive game by the score of 14-23.

It was the initial appearance of the Berea outfit in the Gem City and they put up an excellent brand of basketball throughout the fray. It looked like the boys from up-state would cop the bacon in the first half, for they ran up a score of seven points while the Thiele outfit was credited with only two

markers. However, the scoring machine of Summers and Company got on the job and tied the score and both teams played even for the rest of the first frame.

Both teams had bad breaks on shooting. The oval would roll around the rim of the basket and then drop on the outside. Especially was "Biddy" Barlow and Benedict, the guard of the visitors, on the tough end of caging the ball.

"Irish" Farley performed in excellent style. His floor work brought continual applause from the stands, while he scored nine of his team's points.

Benedict and Barnes played the best game for Baldwin-Wallace.

"Biddy" Barlow started the scoring when he slipped the ball through the net from under the basket. Barnes threw a scare into Varsity when he shot three goals in succession from the middle section of the floor before Dayton could get together on anything that resembled pass work. After a minute rest the Thiele outfit came back with some clever passing that enabled Captain Summers to make two goals while the visitors scored two free throws. Here both teams fought desperately to bring the ball to their own locality. Supenski secured the leather under his opponent's basket and dribbled down to his own end where "Biddy" Barlow dropped the oval in with the two points that tied the game.

Baldwin-Wallace did not play a good game in the second half and Benedict was the only opposition the Thiele outfit met with. Only one field goal was secured by the visitors in this half, while the Dayton lads put a comfortable margin between them and their opponents. The lineup:

Baldwin-Wallace (14)	Pos.	Dayton (23)
Barnes	R. F.....	Barlow
Pfeifer	L. F.....	Farley
Harvey	C.....	Summers
Benedict	R. G.....	Supenski
Allinger	L. G.....	Koehly

Scoring—Dayton, Farley 3, Barlow 3, Summers 3, Koehly. Fouls—Farley 3 out of 3. Baldwin-Wallace, Barnes 3, Benedict 2, Harvey. Fouls—Benedict 2 out of 6. Substitutions—Dayton, Kronauge; Baldwin-Wallace, Hannan. Referee—Al Mahrt.

U. D.—19

St. Xavier—27

The University of Dayton five was forced to lower its colors before Coach Joe Meyers' crack St. Xavier quintet by count of 27 to 19. The Saints started right in where they left off when they met the upstate team last week. They outpassed their opponents at every stage of the game and had run up a big score before the end of the first session had been reached.

The Dayton five staged a strong rally in the second half, but the big lead gained in the first period by St. Xavier proved to be too much for the Gem City men to overcome.

Taking chance shots from long angles at critical times cost Dayton many points, and again they shot from the center of the floor when they could have worked the ball right up under their basket.

Inter-Class Basket Ball

The Inter-class Basket Ball League is doing very much to keep things humming. It is developing into a duel fight between the Sophs and the Freshies, with the Juniors

still a possibility. The games are all well played and are surely developing talent for the future. The following games were played:

Sophs 20—Seniors 12
 Freshies 22—Juniors 17
 Sophs 11—Juniors 10
 Freshies 23—Seniors 11
 Freshies 25—Sophs 21
 Juniors 23—Seniors 22
 Freshies 25—Juniors 19

Sophs 25—Seniors 14
 Freshies 45—Seniors 11
 Sophs 19—Juniors 9
 Juniors 43—Seniors 10
 Sophs 15—Freshies 11
 Sophs 23—Seniors 11
 Juniors 18—Freshies 13

The standing of the league to date is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Freshmen	6	2	.750
Sophomores	6	2	.750
Juniors	4	4	.500
Seniors	0	8	.000

The outstanding feature of the league is the sportsmanship displayed by the Seniors who despite the loss of every game and only six men that can play the game, are always on deck for their game. A better example of "pep" can not be found.

Baseball

Manager Ted Lienesch is lining up a fine schedule of 10 or 12 games for the Varsity Baseball squad. The prospects for a good team are good. Many of last year's squad are back in line and with some exceptionally good material to pick from there should be no reason why a good nine can not be formed. To date Miami U., Muskingum College, St. Xavier, Earlham, Indiana State Normal, Hiram and Detroit U. are scheduled. Harry Martin has been engaged as coach. We all know what Harry can do.

U. D. PREP ATHLETICS

Another One!

Forced to go the entire route without the services of their star center, Jerry Ball, the U. Preps suffered their second defeat of the season at the hands of the strong, undefeated Eaton Five. The following week the red and blue hit the trail to Yellow Springs and took the Antioch Academy into camp by a 19-13 score. After three weeks of travelling the Preps finally appeared at home and gave their loyal followers a brand of ball that knows no defeat. In this encounter they handsomely defeated St. Xaviers, the runners-up in the Tri-State tournament. But for an excellent five-man defensive that the Queen City lads put up in the second half, the contest would have well nigh been a massacre with the scalps on the Preps' belt.

What seemed to handicap our youthful court performers during the past month was the absence of Jerry Ball, up to then an almost indispensable cog in the Preps' great scoring machine. However, they have unearthed another crack center in Hadder, a former Steele player. With him at center and Boggan and Mahrt shifting their positions, the team is now in perfect working condition and ready for the brunt they will have to bear when Eaton and Elder are encountered again.

U. D. Preps—10 Floundering around on a court that would do justice to any dance floor, the U. of D. Preps slipped from a 13-10
Eaton—13 count at Eaton. While in a sitting posture to shoot over rafters is a rather dexterous feat and the Preps sure lacked form in this phase of the indoor winter pastime. Despite such like and other handicaps the Preps undoubtedly gave a good account of themselves, although they failed to snatch the game.

The tussle had barely waxed one minute when Boggan started the scoring with a neat fielder from the side. Gilfoil soon duplicated the trick and gave the Preps a four-point lead. Here the black and white uncovered some brilliant passwork, Overholser registering their first count. Sherer then dropped one in from the free throw line. Boggan, however, soon slipped away and netted another one from the field. Two fouls thrown by Sherer tightened the count and the initial half ended, 6-5 in favor of the Preps.

The second part of the fracas took on the appearance of a foul shooting contest. Sherer counted two from the line, giving Eaton its first lead. Through the same route Boggan evened the score with a pointer. Another foul from Sherer and then one from Boggan followed. For variety Overholser hit the net for a fielder. The game then continued in see-saw fashion until the whistle found the U. of D. Preps at the wee end of a 13-10 score.

To pick the individual stars of the game would be hard to do. The red and blue displayed some brilliant guarding, though the offense found the going rather difficult. Numerous times the forwards literally slipped below the basket, but could not recover their equilibrium to loop the ball through. Line-up and summary:

Preps (10)	Pos.	Eaton (13)
Gilfoil	L. F.	Weaver
Bach	R. F.	Overholser
Boggan (Capt.)	C.	Cottingham
Whalen	R. G.	Sherer
Mahrt	L. G.	Creager

Scoring—Field goals: Boggan 2, Gilfoil, Overholser 2, Weaver. Fouls: Boggan 4 out of 8, Sherer 7 out of 14. Substitutions—Walton for Overholser, Overholser for Cottingham. Referee—Shepman. Time of periods—20 minutes.

U. D. Preps—19 The U. D. Preps travelled to Yellow Springs and de-
Antioch—13 feated Antioch Academy in a well-played game by a score of 19 to 12. Both teams played a clean, aggressive brand of basketball, but the Dayton lads were a little more fortunate when it came to locating the net.

The game was a nip-and-tuck affair from start to finish, and although the Gem City lads were leading at practically all times, Antioch kept so close behind them that the outcome was in doubt at all times.

The Daytonians were leading by a score of 10 to 5 at the end of the initial period and they maintained their lead throughout the final half.

Bach and Hadder did the bulk of the scoring for the Preps, while Hughes carried off the honors for Antioch.

U. D. Preps (19)	Pos.	Antioch (12)
Boggan	R. F.	Weston
Bach	L. F.	M. Dawson
Hadder	C.	Little
Mahrt	R. G.	C. Dawson
Whalen	L. G.	Hughes



JUNIOR DIVISION TEAM

Rear Row—Left to right: Robert Chester, Omer Burdick, Martin Murphy.
Center Row: Roy Boggan (coach), Ed Mahoney, Thomas Happer, Harold
Ims (manager).

Bottom Row: James Martineck, Charles Falkenbach (capt.), Paul Thesing.



SOPHOMORE DIVISION TEAM

Rear Row: Edward Cleary, Charles Williams, Bernard Measley.
Center Row: Joseph Back, Clement Knechtges (capt.), Joseph Walsh.
Bottom Row: Edward Shaw, Herman Brunner.



FRESHMEN NON-RESIDENT TEAM

Rear Row: Roland Meyer, James Tancred, Clayton Saettel.

Bottom Row: Robert Precht, Paul Buckley, Charles Gitzinger (capt.), Angelo Bushman, John Solimano.



FRESHMAN DIVISION TEAM

Rear Row: Michael Lance, Vincent Seifert, Thomas Happer.

Bottom Row: Cyril Stein, Humbert Zimmer (capt.), William Lukaswitz, Walter Salwicz.

Substitution—Preps: Gilfoil for Boggan.

Field goals—Boggan, Bach 4, Hadder 3, Weston, M. Dawson, Hughes 2.

Foul goals—Boggan 3 out of 5, Hughes 4 out of 8. Referee—Northrup. Umpire—Little. Time of halves—20 minutes.

U. D. Preps—21 In one of the fastest games ever staged on the South Park court the U. of D. Preps organization took the St. Xavier five into camp by the score of 21 to 16. The Preps started out rather slowly and it was not until the last part of the first half that the Prep forwards located the hoop. When the whistle blew at the end of the first half the Preps were leading the Saints 18 to 8. In the second half the Saints came back strong and held the Preps scoreless. The shooting of Captain Hart, of the Saints, was especially good. For the Preps Captain Boggan was the shining light, while Louie Mahrt, up until he was injured, played a stellar game at forward. The lineup:

St. Xavier (16)	Pos.	Preps (21)
Gerhardus	L. F.....	Mahrt
Collins	R. F.....	Bach
Kelly	C	Hadder
Hart	L. G.....	Boggan
Nunner	R. G.....	Whalen

Substitutions—Gilfoil for Mahrt, Corcoran for Kelly, Alberts for Nunner, Guthern for Collins. Field goals: Preps—Boggan 2, Bach 2, Mahrt 2, Whalen, Gilfoil. St. Xavier—Gerhardus, Collins, Hart 3. Foul goals—Boggan 4, Mahrt, Kelly 6.

Sympathy Friends and followers of the U. of D. Prep five learned with sorrow of the critical condition of Jerry Ball, their brilliant and amiable pivot man. Jerry Ball has been seriously stricken with pneumonia and it is our ardent wish that he speedily recover. Good health to you, Jerry, and may you soon be smiling among us.

Sincere Thanks The U. of D. Prep Athletic Association wishes to thank Mr. Boggan for the hotel accommodations he gave so kindly to our team marooned at Springfield. The Association desires likewise to thank Russ Fiel and John Retter for their excellent auto service on the Preps' jaunt to Yellow Springs.

Prep Inter-class League At a recent meeting held under the auspices of the University of Dayton Prep Athletic Association, plans for the league were gone over and explained to the representatives of the teams to participate in the league. Six classes were represented including the Fourth and Third High classes and First Business. The director of each team gave a list to the chairman, Bro. Thomas Seibold, of the eligible players that would participate on the respective teams. The following are the reports of the representatives:

Fourth High-A—Representative Hemberger will have such an array of material as Telscher, Helman, and Sheckelhoff at forward; Amann and Bradmiller at center; Leary and himself at guard.

Fourth High-B—Representative Gwinner has the following men on his squad: Petkewitz, Corbett and himself at forward; Wintermeyer at center; Gutierrez, Sweeney and Lamoureux at guard.

Third High-A—Representative Doyle has gathered together a strong club with such men as Krug, Koepnick and Newman at forward; Wagner at center; Doyle, Holtman and Schneider at guard.

Third High-B—Representative Brown, has rather a scanty bunch to pick from having but five men eligible to play. At forward he has Mueller and Chester; Kohl performs at center, while Theising and himself take care of the guard positions.

Third High-C—Representative Hackett has what has proved thus far one of the strongest teams, with such a gang of stars to pick from as Puig, Doppes and himself at forward; Burdick and Mahoney at center; Crow, Falkenbach and Murphy at guards.

First Business—Representative Gilfoil has also gathered together a crack squad consisting of Theobald, Ryan, Westbrook and Lander at forward; Sherman and Gausiphol at center; Weidner and himself at guard.

The League got under way February 8, with Fourth A and Fourth B clashing in the initial debut. Captain Hemberger and his squad were out strong and full of pep but were unable to withstand the attack of Captain Gwinner's proteges and after forty minutes of flashy basketball the Fourth B bunch romped off the court with a well-earned 15 to 13 victory.

Amann and Telscher were the leading scorers for Fourth A, while Captain Gwinner and Wintermeyer carried off high honor for their team. The pass-work of both teams was excellent.

The second game on February 9, found the Third High-A crowd battling against the Third-B. The game was fast throughout. The passwork and shooting of both teams kept the game at a fast pace throughout. Newman of Third A, was the leading scorer with thirteen points to his credit, while Kohl of Third B, hooked in four ringers, as did Chester his running mate. Theising played a whirlwind game at guard. The final score was 22 to 20 in favor of Third B.

The third game proved to be a wild affair with Third C taking First Business into camp by a 35 to 16 count. Puig was the individual star of the game with nine fielders chalked up for him. Burdick at center was his closest competitor with four ringers. For First Business Ryan with three ringers, was the high scorer for the commercial lads. Theobald and Sherman also played a good game.

The fourth game found Fourth A against Third B. The game was a nip and tuck affair throughout. The first half ended 10 to 6 in favor of the Juniors. Up until the last two minutes of play the Fourth A crowd was leading, but by a sudden spurt in the last two minutes of play Third B succeeded in copping by a 19 to 15 count. Telscher, for Fourth A was the leading scorer for his team with four ringers. Helman his running mate succeeded in looping in three. For Third B Brown was the leading scorer with five fielders, followed closely by Chester, with three fielders and one foul to his credit. This was one of the fastest games played up to that time in the league.

The fifth game proved to be a surprise to the enthusiasts of the Third C aggregation when the Third A lads had the highly touted C organization by a

12 to 9 count in the first half. The C bunch, however, came back strong in the second half, and by some fast floor work by Burdick they nosed the A gang out by a 22 to 16 count. Newman at forward was the star for Third A, with five baskets to his credit, while Burdick for Third C was the leading scorer with six fielders and two fouls. The guarding of Doyle and Falkenbach featured.

The sixth game proved to be a rather listless affair when Third C walloped the Fourth A bunch by a 32 to 12 count. Amann for Fourth A was the leading scorer for his team with three fielders. The guarding of Hemberger was superb. Captain Hackett for Third C was the leading scorer with seven fielders followed by Puig with six. Crow played a good game at guard.

Much rivalry is being shown in these games and the large attendance of the student body helps to make the league a success. President Sweeney of the High School Athletic Association has arranged a schedule of six games for each team. The games are played on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Come on you day students! Pick your class teams, and come out and root for them; make yourself known and heard, cheer the boys along and help put this league (the cradle of big athletic success at the University of Dayton) on a solid foundation.

DIVISION ATHLETICS

Juniors

The Junior Preps are continuing to put up a classy brand of ball, so much so that the reputation they are making is causing their manager quite a little difficulty in booking games with teams of reasonable weight. For their age and size the Juniors are about the fastest team turned out at the University in years. The Juniors had fond hopes of turning in the season without a defeat but were set back when they hit the strong Moraine High quintet on the latter's floor.

Unfamiliar with the floor, Thesing, Falkenbach and Murphy failed to offer their usual quality of guarding in which respect they had hitherto given a splendid account of themselves. So far the Juniors have scored 326 points to their opponents' 120. This was due largely to the accurate shooting of Hackett, Chester, Burdick Mahoney and Martineck.

The Junior Prep seconds are also coming in for their share of the glory. Coach Hellman and Captain Strosnider have their team running smoothly and calculations show that thus far they have piled up 254 points while only 86 have been counted against them. Up to date they have cleaned up on everything in sight turning in 10 victories out of as many starts.

Sophs

The snappy Soph Preps are still setting the pace for teams of their class, their speed and brilliant floor work being the talk of the University. Manager Walsh surely scheduled the best quintets to meet his team and always made the Preps step their liveliest to show their mettle, and prevent the visitors from taking home the bacon. Since the

last issue of the Exponent the Division pill-tossers have defeated: Orions 14-16, Arrows 24-10, Eastwoods 20-6, Paramounts 20-16 and Eaton Cadets. Washington's Birthday saw the Sophs' at Piqua defeating St. Mary Hi 38-16. The Paramounts humbled the Sophs' standard 20-16. The Eastwoods provided the real thriller of the month forcing the Sophs to a five-minute overtime to decide the champion. The success of the team is due to the spirit of harmony that reigns among them and especially to the loyal support of the boys of the Division. The team wishes to thank Messrs. Kling, Frye and Ziehler for taking them to Piqua.

Great interest is shown in the basketball league of the Division. The various teams are led by Brunner, Haft, Fetter, Freiria, Stubbers, Van Lahr, Yurick and Oberlander. The final games promise to be real battles.

Freshies

The Freshies are justly proud of their two representative court quintets. Both the Minims and the Minim Cubs are making basketball history in the division and establishing a city-wide reputation. Not satisfied with local opposition the Minims recently took on a Cincinnati five and taught the Queen City lads a few tricks of the game. A Troy aggregation having heard of the Minims' achievements has been booked for a game. The team lost but one of its 17 starts. The Cubs, coached by Captain Bert Zimmer of the Minims have engaged in fourteen games and still maintain a clean slate. These lads are out for the 85-90 lb. championship of the city and bid fair to capture it.

The two division leagues are operating at full speed. The Buffaloes are now blazing the way in the senior league with nearly a hundred point lead while in the junior section the Orioles and Robins are running a tie race with the Eagles and Hawks pressing them closely.

NON-RESIDENT ATHLETICS

Panthers

The Panthers are still continuing at the fast pace they set themselves early in the season. During the past month, however, they sustained a jolt in their winning streak when the aggressive Beaver Juniors bowed them to defeat by a 17-9 score. This beating seemed to strike home and the Panthers emerged a better team for it. They trounced the Carroll Juniors, who challenged them, by an 80-8 score. Next came the strong Washington quintet, and they also succumbed to a 38-22 count, despite the Panthers' make-shift line-up. Two massacres soon followed, one at the expense of the Barney Dodgers, 98-10 and the other from the All-Star Leaguers, 74-18. Several games still remain on the Panthers' schedule and it is their ardent and determined hope to register them in the win column. Negotiations are under way to take on Fairmont High, claimants of the Southern County Championship.



FROLICSOME FOLLY

IF SOMEONE WERE TO TELL YOU THAT—

McInerhney was to teach Freshman Latin—
 Holtvoigt was going to stop writing poetry—
 McCarthy had thrown away his "Sax"—
 Miller had burnt his "pony"—
 Konwinski had given up Beech Nut—
 Berner had forgotten his glasses—
 Maloney had shaved—
 Both Kitsteiner and Abel had flunked in History—
 McCune had been appointed a captain in the R. O. T. C. with instructions
 to instruct all undergrads in the Manual of Arms—
 Bernardi had separated his "Mustn't touch" from his upper lip—
 Killoran had smiled at his prof.; and chirped "Good morning" as he came
 to French—on time—
 Murray was going to discontinue his "own" course in Religion and to
 come to class on Wednesdays and Fridays for that subject—

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT? NEITHER WOULD WE.

When we are rapping someone and opportunity knocks, too often, we think
 it is merely an added force.

If all the knockers had hammers we'd be the greatest little bunch of car-
 penters in the world.

Definitions (as we understand them).

Detroit—A place where three-fourths of the cars of the world are made
 and remain. And they ship the other fourth in from the outside.

Milwaukee—We have been wont to use this one but what's the use now?
 The similarities between Milwaukee and the Sahara are so definite that it is
 unnecessary.

Poughkeepsie—See next month's issue under "Reno."

Springfield—Owing to the presence of several of her native sons at the
 University we respectfully decline.

Toledo—We leave it to any one who has ever been in the Booby House.
 Now, isn't it? See Konwinski and Rabbitt for further information. Fare \$4.69
 one way.

Xenia—A suburb of Dayton.

Dayton—The lesser of two evils. The only difference between Dayton
 and a cemetery is that a cemetery has no lights in it.

College Park Avenue—The Highway of Learning. All uphill work.

Would you call Luther Burbank the biggest grafter in the United States?

We have been given a conscience to live by not to judge others by. "Jug not that you be not jugged," as sung recently by the Home Brew Quart(ette).

Notice—Kramer's taxi line will begin operations between here and there the second Monday of next week.

It is a wise man who recognizes his own car after his son has driven it a week.—Kramerian Proverb.

They used to call Jack Johnson the "Ace of Spades," but he's a "Little Casino" now. And he used to be the whole blamed deck.

CLAMORINGS OF THE CLUB

By C. M.

D. H. Abel and A. McCarthy are hereby notified of their suspension from the Bottle Club. Failure to pay dues is given by Mr. Konwinski, the treasurer, as the reason. Mr. Konwinski further states that W. Kramer, J. Holtvoigt and D. McCune have also failed to remit dues for February. Failure to receive their contribution (if you can not get Beech Nut, Mail Pouch will do) by the fifteenth of April will result in their ultimate suspension. C. Murray has been made a member for life on receipt of a gross of Beech Nut.

The present drive for new members is being greeted everywhere with great success. If, as is being considered, the drive be extended to December, 1923, it is thought by men high in the annals of the club, that enough new members will have been admitted to bring the total membership to ten.

The monthly meeting will be held next Thursday morning at five o'clock in one of the lockers at the swimming pool. All members are urged to be present, even if you have to remain up all night, as an important election of officers will take place. McCune is at present leading the rest of the field by half a length, but, as has long been suspected, his Omars are giving him trouble and he may drop out (and off) any minute. All non-resident students are requested to bring edibles of some sort if it is only a pie or cake, as the resident students do not eat that early. The man bringing the largest number of sandwiches will in all probability receive the office of president. By the way, and lest we forget. Those wishing to partake of these festivities and anxious to join the honor role of the club should address all correspondence to the secretary, Stephen Emrick, on the sixth floor of Chaminade Hall. File your applications now as we would like to receive them before the drive terminates or dies a natural death, for as perhaps even you may have noticed, Burleson's Service is still in it's war togs. Following the meeting the elected president will declare a holiday for all members—until eight o'clock.

A picnic will be given the 31st of June at the Gibbons. \$2,000 worth of fireworks will be shot off, providing each one brings his own fireworks. Motor cars in the employ of the city with nurses will be present to aid those who may forget to throw the cannon crackers away after lighting them. Maps will be distributed among the members showing in which direction to run after lighting some of the crackers. After the celebration, members of the club may either walk or ride home, depending on the discretion they have used.

Latin Prof.: "We will now have McCarthy to translate the first two odes of Horace." (Deep gasp as McCarthy expires. Is carried from room by Maloney and Garrity, who weep.)

We have sand in our back yard now and are anxiously awaiting the first appearance of cactus.

I think, as a ponderous English humorist has remarked, that if Patrick Henry were here now and saw the state of conditions and conditions of State he would amend his famous statement to a terse "Give me death."

All is still along the Ohio—so why go to Canada on a fishing trip. See America first.

With all due deference to a local paper, may we not rise to remark that we do not think their "Two Seats on the Aisle" to be very comfortable. A good idea would be to speak to the usher or at least bring a cushion.

Joey Amersbach's next debut will be a coming-out party right. In fact we've known persons who came out so far they forget the way back. Murray is still in the business.

A garage in Georgia has this sign up: "Don't smoke while near the gasoline tank. You may not be worth much but the gasoline is."

He was annoyed:

Perfect English is seldom used. The following is a remarkable example of Unemotional English:

A native of Egypt who had been taught English overstayed his leave of absence; and he wrote his chief as follows:

"My absence is impossible. Someone has removed my wife. By the Nile I am most annoyed."

Bald-headed Prof.: My hair is falling out fearfully.

Emerick: I saw an advertisement: "Hope for Baldheads." Perhaps—

Bald-headed Prof.: Hope, nothing. What I want is hair.

There are more people in Atlantic City pushed for money than you think. The board walk is eight miles long.

One Advantage: There is one advantage in being an ass. The mule never knows when the note is coming due at the bank.

Their Highest Ambitions:

Holtvoigt: A Chinese type-setter.

"Steve": A dancing master.

McCarthy: A king of the Lilliputians.

Konwinski: A coal heaver.

Murray: A bull-fighter.

Pohlmeier: A minister of finance.

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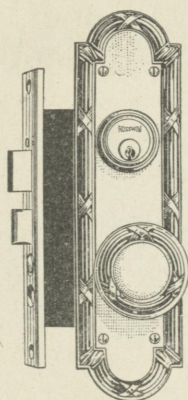
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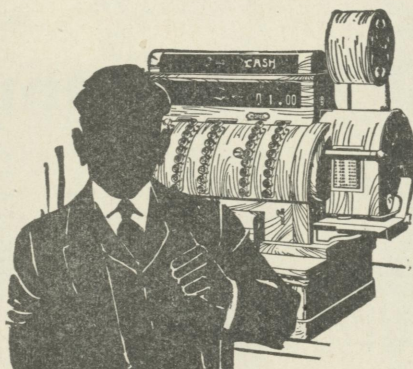
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