

1-1-1925

The University of Dayton Exponent, January 1925

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University of Dayton, "The University of Dayton Exponent, January 1925" (1925). *The Exponent*. 250.
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THE UNIVERSITY of DAYTON EXPONENT

Biographical Sketch of Archbishop Henry Moeller, D. D.
Theodore Walsh

January, 1925

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The University of Dayton Exponent

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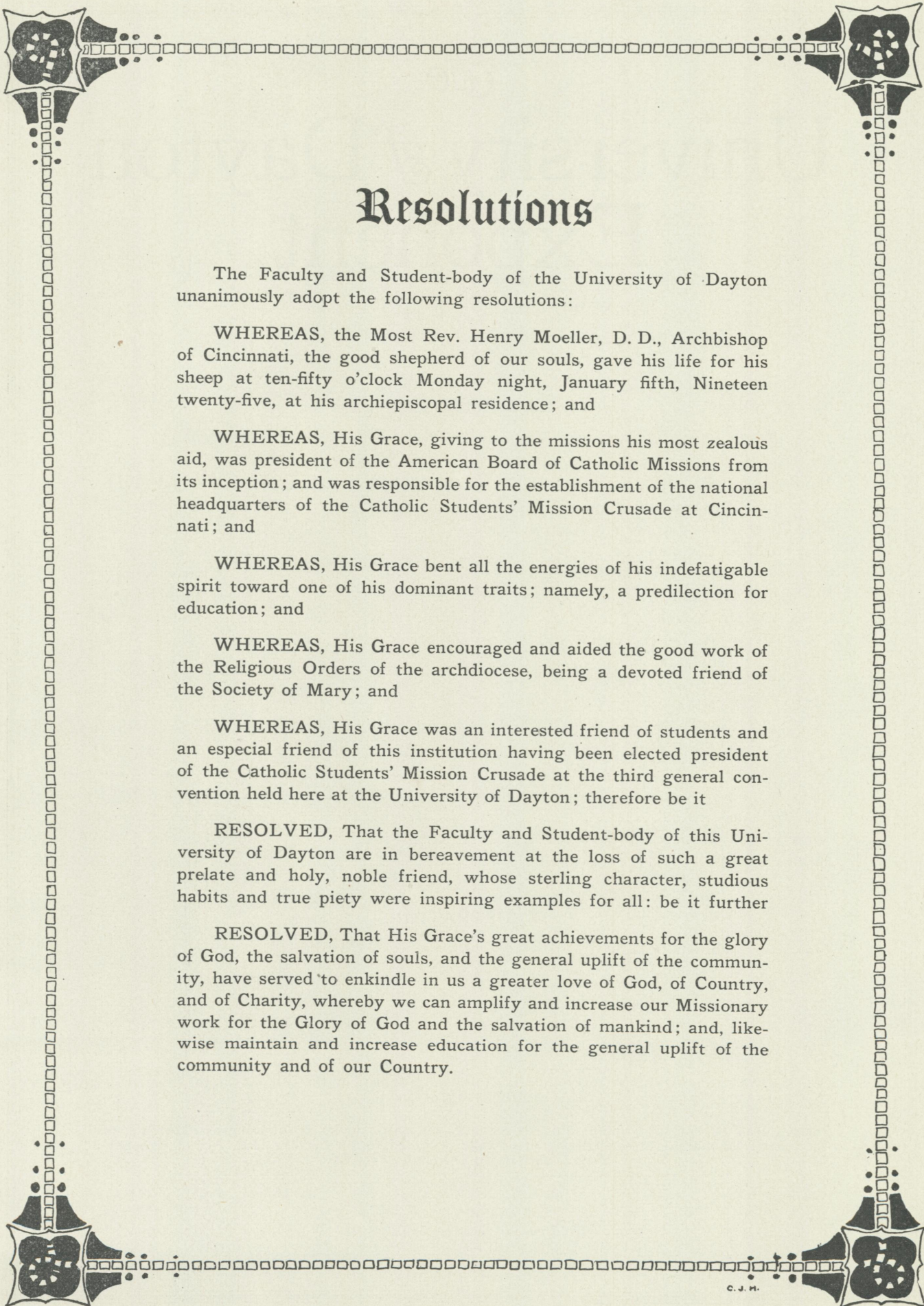
The late Archbishop Henry Moeller, D. D.

Published Monthly with the exception of July and August, in the interest of the Students of
The University of Dayton

Entered May 14, 1903, at Dayton, Ohio, as second-class matter under act of Congress, March 3, 1879
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917, authorized December 17, 1920

SubscriptionsTwo Dollars, Yearly in Advance
Single CopiesTwenty-five Cents

Address all communications to
THE EXPONENT, UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON, DAYTON, OHIO



Resolutions

The Faculty and Student-body of the University of Dayton unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Most Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, the good shepherd of our souls, gave his life for his sheep at ten-fifty o'clock Monday night, January fifth, Nineteen twenty-five, at his archiepiscopal residence; and

WHEREAS, His Grace, giving to the missions his most zealous aid, was president of the American Board of Catholic Missions from its inception; and was responsible for the establishment of the national headquarters of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade at Cincinnati; and

WHEREAS, His Grace bent all the energies of his indefatigable spirit toward one of his dominant traits; namely, a predilection for education; and

WHEREAS, His Grace encouraged and aided the good work of the Religious Orders of the archdiocese, being a devoted friend of the Society of Mary; and

WHEREAS, His Grace was an interested friend of students and an especial friend of this institution having been elected president of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade at the third general convention held here at the University of Dayton; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Faculty and Student-body of this University of Dayton are in bereavement at the loss of such a great prelate and holy, noble friend, whose sterling character, studious habits and true piety were inspiring examples for all: be it further

RESOLVED, That His Grace's great achievements for the glory of God, the salvation of souls, and the general uplift of the community, have served to enkindle in us a greater love of God, of Country, and of Charity, whereby we can amplify and increase our Missionary work for the Glory of God and the salvation of mankind; and, likewise maintain and increase education for the general uplift of the community and of our Country.



The UNIVERSITY of DAYTON EXPONENT



Vol. XXIII.

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THE LATE ARCHBISHOP HENRY MOELLER, D. D.

Biographical Sketch of Archbishop Henry Moeller, D. D.

By Theodore Walsh

THE Catholic Church in America lost one of its foremost leaders when the Most Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D., Archbishop of the Cincinnati diocese died at the archiepiscopal residence, in North Norwood, at 10:50 P. M., on Monday, January 5, 1925.

He was in the true sense of the word a great man, and a short sketch of his life will serve to recall his title to greatness.

Henry Moeller was born in St. Joseph parish, Cincinnati, on December 11, 1849. He was the eldest of seven children which blessed the marriage of Bernard Moeller and Teresa Witte, who had emigrated to this country from Westphalia, Germany, about the year 1845. Bernard Moeller was a cabinet maker and carpenter, a trade which he later abandoned for that of bricklayer and contractor.

Henry was baptized the day after his birth, at St. Joseph church by the pastor, Rev. John Henry Luers. His primary education was received at St. Joseph's parochial school, after which he entered St. Xavier College in 1862. While there his zeal for learning attracted the attention of Most Rev. Archbishop John B. Purcell, who sent him with several others to the American College in Rome to pursue the study of philosophy and theology.

During the time that he was in Rome he applied himself to his studies in such a manner as to win for himself the most brilliant success at examinations. At the close of his college career he was awarded three first prizes in theology and another first for general excellence.

On May 23, 1873, he received the tonsure, and the minor orders of porter and lector, the last two minor orders being received by him on May 30. Two years later he received the major orders. He was ordained to the Priesthood at St. John Lateran Basilica, on June 10, 1876. During the next two weeks he celebrated Holy Mass at the famous shrines and tombs of Rome, and then on November 28, he departed for America.

Father Moeller solemnized his first high mass at the scenes of his childhood, St. Joseph church, Cincinnati, in August, 1876. The following month he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick church, Bellefontaine, Ohio. In October, 1877, he was recalled to Cincinnati to assume the work of professor at Mt. St. Mary seminary. Archbishop Elder, having been appointed co-adjutor for Cincinnati, requested

that Dr. Moeller be appointed as his own secretary, this occurred on July 14, 1880.

Dr. Moeller so distinguished himself at his post of secretary and chancellor at Cincinnati, that when the see of Columbus became vacant and being in financial straits, its dissolution being talked of, it was decided to give the young diocese another trial with the energetic and zealous young Dr. Moeller as bishop. Accordingly he was appointed bishop of Columbus, on April 6, 1900. He was consecrated at St. Peter cathedral, in Cincinnati, on August 25, 1900, by Archbishop Elder.

During the three years that Bishop Moeller was in charge of the diocese of Columbus astonishing results were noted. Meanwhile Archbishop Elder who was well along in years and without the services of his able chancellor was in need of a co-adjutor. The name of Bishop Moeller was first choice of the assembly with Bishop C. P. Maes of Covington second, and when the votes were taken each of the above mentioned bishops received four votes while Bishop Richter received two. These results were sent to Rome and the choice of co-adjutor, with the right of succession fell on Bishop Moeller.

The Bulls, dated April 27, 1903, naming Bishop Moeller Titular Archbishop of Areopolis and co-adjutor to Archbishop Elder, with the right of succession, arrived in Cincinnati on May 22, 1903. On June 26, Bishop Moeller came to Cincinnati.

For more than a year he carried on for Archbishop Elder, succeeding to the office on the latter's death, which took place on October 31, 1904. The pallium was bestowed upon Archbishop Moeller by Cardinal Gibbons, at St. Peter's cathedral on February 15, 1905.

As a churchman, Archbishop Moeller occupied a high place among the Catholic hierarchy. He was president of the American Board of Catholic Missions from its inception and was interested in the Catholic Students Mission Crusade.

A zealous interest in education was one of the dominant traits of the Archbishop's character. Free schools, with modern equipment and standardized training, conducted by fully qualified teachers was his ideal. To crown his educational endeavors, he built the new Mt. St. Mary seminary, at Norwood Heights, which he dedicated in October, 1923. He was in the midst of his plan for developing an arch-

diocesan system of free centralized high schools, when God called him to rest from his labors.

The charitable and social welfare efforts of Archbishop Moeller kept pace with his labors in the line of schools. Under the fostering care of the Archbishop the Fenwick club, the hotel-club-home for Catholic young men; and St. Rita School for the

deaf, a manual training and agricultural school on a farm of some two hundred acres have been developed, until today they are the admiration of the social workers throughout the country.

It is hard to find words with which to express our feelings in these few simple words: "He was a good shepherd, and he gave his life for his sheep."

Absurdity of Socialistic Principles

By R. Babb

MEN are born equal and therefore all men must be on a social and financial equality—such is the Socialistic principle, if a summary of it be made.

Yes, men are equal; but not before men—only before God. As we know, we have an inculcated intellect, the gift of a free will and a character entirely personal. All these inborn acquisitions man uses for his own end—to get higher than the rest of us, to pave the way for others; or for innumerable other ends. We see each man striving for his own self—directly or indirectly. First by working for himself, and secondly by working for others to get the reward on the next life.

Now, imagine a rabble of decrepit ignorants, led by a lazy fanatic, whose idea of life is to get something for nothing by working others. To attain this end, he uses his intellectual powers—if such we may deign call them—to incite the mob for the so-called "Public Liberty." His most forceful statement is that all men are equal, and, accordingly, earth's bounties as well as other men's successes should be a public property, to be used at the rabble's wish.

Supposing that for a moment such an absurd condition should exist—that all riches accumulated by consistent hard-working persons or group of persons were made the property of the rabble or left to its management. What, then, would be the use of striving for fame, for a future, for a happy home, for commodities? Who then, would be so "dumb" as to work when he could live for nothing? When he could get as much pleasure out of life by being a parasite on those who had, by reason of their intellect, hardships or birth, accumulated or possessed riches? The answer in itself is a joke.

However, let us imagine that pseudo-Utopia wherein the Principle of Equality and of the Brotherhood reigns instead of the God-given Golden Rule. Who, if no one had to work, would go to the trouble of soiling his extremely well polished finger-nails and well cleansed hands in the common and hard labor of farming? Who would have enough courage to go and oil a little machinery that we might have a few commodities through his well

deserved toil? Moreover, since nobody would do these things, how, then, could we expect to live according to the principles of the sweet, loving Brotherhood and still continue to exist—though it be in flesh and bones only? Sure, we would all have a house here, a bank account there, a tract of land over there—but, what profit could we get out of them if no one explored them? What would we put on our naked bodies? What would we eat? Oh, for that matter, might as well as not cease to exist. This Utopia of the Socialist would be similar to being on a desert island, with a recently discovered treasure, nothing to eat, to drink and put on. Rather a pleasant Utopia for a man whose main pleasure of life is derived from his wife's cooking. However, such a condition would be pleasant—oh! very pleasant—for we would have the satisfaction of knowing that the principle of such a perfect society would be working.

Considering Socialism from a religious point of view—well, we do not consider it—just disapprove of it at first thought. Just the mere assertion that all men are equal gives that incited rabble an idea that if one is saved all the rest must also be saved—no matter what they do. It is correct, plain reasoning—though from a very false principle. In such a case, why bother about salvation? We'll all be saved, no matter what we do. Why, then, obey God and His Church? All this could be considered against Socialism if it ever as much as admitted the existence of a Supreme Being—but it does not. It gives us more credit—it makes us think that we are for this world, and that like dogs, we end with death. A very beautiful compliment to us—poor animals of the distinguished class, that has been accorded with a little reasoning power and means of communication.

Moreover, imagine a man getting a new wife every six or seven months? And more so with the H. C. L. Some men kick about the cost of a single wife—what about several a year? Who, in such a case, would be sure of his own name? Such a state of immorality is almost unimaginable, yet, that is exactly what the Brotherhood desires: "What is mine is yours, and what is yours is mine." In other

words, I invite myself to your things, and you may invite yourself to mine. Fine thing. However, in this way, would anybody have a real home? Any "home" training? Why no. We, rather our children—our own blood—would be the property of the State—or, better said, the mob—and, hence, be brought up by it. Thus the backbone of the nations—the home—would be considered an antiquity; a memory of the ages when the earth was still a savage, destitute of all civilization and in a state of lunacy.

Thus we see that Socialism, if permitted to reign, would numb our intelligence, hold the reins of inventive geniuses, paralyze industry and break up the backbone of the nation. However, we still have to thank ourselves that a democratic spirit prevails all over the world, and, that tempting as the bait of Socialism may be for some, the majority of people see its folly and the fact that such a thing can lead only to financial, social, spiritual and moral chaos.

The Philosophy of Clarence Darrow

By R. Smith

MR. DARROW has a philosophy borrowed from Nietzsche, maybe Stenhdal. But at least it has a charm indeed when we realize that his latest sensational defense in Chicago was also concerned with the outcome of two youths who have lived after injudicious reading, exactly as Nietzsche always thought man should live. The result of the attempt may even yet encourage others to try the same, and surely if there are Darrows to come to their aid in the name of law.

The Gods of Love and Lubricity do not die so readily as we are wont to expect, in fact their contention seems as eternal as art, which alas remains when all is dust as far as the human is concerned. The Sphinx is still smiling while nations are in the sand grains around it. Mr. Darrow's approach to this prismatic German prose of Nietzsche has evidently been like that of his ephebian culprits, desultory and without aim or purpose. Mr. Darrow let it be said, has not the finer sensibility of youth in any of his dissolute manners, or stentorian paradoxing. He knew the value of materialism, and by stroke of fate did not make anyone ever a hero but Clarence Darrow. The boys were young and foolish here, and listened to the siren's voice of crime. Darrow placed the wax securely in his ears and sailed by the rocks.

In the original tongue the boys read these fetid bouquets of beautiful German words. No one will deny their beauty, for when Frederick Nietzsche writes German it really sounds respectable. If nothing else has been done, this is a feather in his cap. But what he says is another matter. The evolution of man is slow but his injustice is eternal. Darrow, is an example of both these states, he gave one the impression of an elementary tadpole as he slouched over; his clothes fitting where they touched.

Crime, asserts Darrow in his volume devoted to this elusive matter, and in his talks, is of the poor, for the poor, and by the poor. But the crimes of the vulgar have never reached his fruitful minis-

trations, only those crimes of the poor in spirit, and rich in purse have had the consolation of this expert in sharp practice and evasion.

The popular mind has a certain conception with regard to the unnatural; it always appears as supernatural. This is well known by Darrow and from time immemorial the uncanny criminal, and his crime, the motive and its outcome has always had something of an awe-inspiring side for the ordinary man, whose life never ranges beyond mere physical needs. We like to see these who have done such and such a thing, and by this attitude we show our hidden and repressed interest at least. Mob psychology is aiding and abetting this shameless and decadent man by the wanting to see him, hear him, the one who had been nearest to the original offenders, and this explains the interest he claims. The audiences themselves are representative of people who are for the most part over-burdened with what we call general ideas, and in generalization lies slow death. On the fringes of these gatherings sit the curious, who are here like the stiff-necked Pharisee of old, who had to be annihilated before he was convinced.

Volition is kept in the background when it is a matter of distinction between right and wrong; so, therefore we simply are deftly constructed automata, in matters of will and reasoning, unless it is to aid us to do as we cannot help. Thus Darrow is not a criminal because he followed his conscience; others are because they followed their conscience. With such brazen fallacy, and cynical sophistry, Darrow manipulates his puppets for those who dance to his way of thinking. Suggestion which is an astonishing power in the popular mind is being used by this man as a scenic background for the most fallacious lecturing ever inflicted on the public.

I have essayed to point out the astuteness of this man in showing that his words indicate, "do as I say" but "not as I do." Darrow never loses sight of the main issue, the public ever ready for a new

thing. He has sense enough to not practice what he preaches for his own public life at least, but how about the unwary individual on whom these little drops of corrosion are falling? Some may eventually set disintegration at work. This is the real reason for my antipathy against him, and the men who made this lecture possible in Dayton. All cannot resist suggestion, and if we really stop to consider the Freudian theory of suggestion none of us escape some manifestation of the impressions created on us. Though we do not all put them into actualization. For example the Darrow, lecture was couched in popular verbal paradoxes, witty and not humorous either. A wide distinction ranges between these two things, which we confound for lack of proper classification. I refer the reader to "The Theory of Wit" by Freud for the exhaustive study in this psychic realm.

We laugh not because we are pleased always but more in the form of an explosion of nature, an outlet. In fact, laughter is nature's safety valve. When we laugh at a person with some ridiculous gesturing, it is only our outward expression of inner delight to see someone in a situation we would feign have them be, but dare not say so; laughter comes to our aid and the thought is immediately compensated, without detriment to our decorum.

Some of the remarks made by Darrow, I quote: In reference to law we hear: "I do not care who makes the laws of this country if I can construe them." This alone is the most self-revealing utterance that escaped, and its obviousness is too self-apparent for comment.

"We all like to interpret the law in the way which seems best suited to our needs."

In order not to have our conscience bother us there are two things we can do, either do not do the thing conscience says, or change conscience.

Does anybody know what they deserve? And if they do, do they want it?

No one can deny the seemingly humorous side to these statements, and as such they are, but as logic they do not pass correct syllogistic reasoning, to put it mildly. Mr. Darrow was scheduled to lecture on "Crime and Punishment" but the lecture dwindled off into the unseen realms of time and space for which we were thankful. Also being forewarned by the press comments of his previous diatribes, he tacitly avoided turning his subject into Eugenics and other kindred topics which form the stamping ground of unsavory matter when the seasoning of the original dish has waned. Truly, audacity is the better part of indiscretion.

The Study of Spanish

By John Rodriguez, S. M.

MOST of the colleges require that a student, in order to receive a degree, must attend classes in a foreign language for two years and have an average of 70% in their work. It seems as though the German and Spanish languages are preferred by most students and the reasons for this choice are obvious.

Germany has exerted great influence in the scientific world and has produced world famous chemists and engineers. Therefore all Americans who anticipate entering the scientific field should have a knowledge of German.

One of the chief occupations of manhood is Commerce. Every country has exports and imports commodities that some other nation needs.

The United States produces much more than she requires for her population. Where can she send these products? We do not have to look far for the answer, as we have the countries who wish to trade with us right here on the American continent.

The Latin American nations wish to trade with us, wish to give us their business. Can the United States afford to sleep and let these nations go elsewhere? No, we must be on the alert and eager for it.

Germany, though badly crippled by the World War, will, within a few years be on her feet again and will get the Spanish American trade if the United States is not careful.

All of the nations of the earth have fixed their sight upon the great Latin American countries—Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil. Every merchant must have the facilities and the means to take care of the trade which he is seeking and the first requirement of successful trade is to be familiar with the language of your customers. So that if the United States intends to carry on commercial relations with their Spanish American brothers, the future commercial men of America must have a knowledge of Spanish.

Germany, years ago, obliged its students to study Spanish. Germany established in its great Universities a chair of Spanish, where the works of Cervantes, Calderon, and others might be discussed at length. The great European scholars are continually boasting of the heroic and chivalrous nation—Spain, and of the literature of the twenty-seven Spanish American republics. On this subject the Leipsic Weltmesse, a well-known German review says, "The great zone of Spanish speaking countries

is increasing in all of the aspects of modern life—and today there is an obligation on the part of every learned man and woman and every business man to acquire an exact knowledge of that race, but above all to acquire an understanding of its language and literature, because of its very simple spelling, its beautiful sounds, abundant expressions and idioms and of its rich literature. But under the present economic aspect the Spanish language has all the characteristics of being the bond between all of the people of the world.”

A modern French critic expresses the same idea in the following words, “We must not forget that rarely the French boast and rarely are they impartial towards Spain,” and he continues, “Except dur-

ing its Golden Age (1535-1665) Spain has not shown the vitality and richness that it is showing at present. When all of the people who speak its language are trying to find their place in the vanguard of civilization.”

Statistics, compiled by the Pan-American Union show that there are 400,000 students in the United States studying Spanish. Columbia University has the largest number of students taking courses in Spanish to the number of 3,000. Ten other universities scattered throughout the United States have 1,000 students each studying Spanish. Thus the Universities of America are realizing the importance of Spanish and are asking their students to study Spanish and its beautiful literature.

Criticism—James Gibbons Huneker

(1859-1921)

By Charles Pfarrer

WHEN one, not yet in the fullness of his own possible development, attempts to read and possibly digest the works of the master-critic, Huneker, he has attempted the performance of a feat long baffling to men of greater and more mature intellects. “So let it be with Caesar.” My first impressions are impossible of registration, and my future ones!

How full, how brilliant, how tasteful must have been the mind, the action, the company of this man who has now passed. The works he has left behind are to me great monuments of a titanic nature, full of meaning beyond my scope of thought. He was and still is, the criterion, the influence, as it were, of all who aspire to criticize their own fellows or the works of masters long since passed on, but who remain in the personality of their works.

Huneker was in his own words, “A steeplejack of the arts, an egoist who is not ashamed to show it.” A mild appraisal perhaps, yet Mr. Huneker has projected into it the most important elements of his equipment as a critic—his innate egoism and his catholicity of interest. In a less ebullient individuality, the cultivation of the ego would make for boredom; in the case of Huneker it has served to give us an insight into a somewhat translucent being of great influence.

To obtain a good view of Huneker we must know him and since that is impossible we must to the very best of our ability endeavor to bask in the warm light of his friendship as is reflected from the person of St. L. Menchen.

“In his very appearance something provocative and challenging showed itself, a sort of insolent singularity, obvious to even the most careless glance * * *. More, there was always something

rabid and defiant about his hat, it was too white, or it curled in the wrong way, or a feather peeped from the band, and a hint of antinomianism in his necktie.” So it is with the works of this paradoxical figure in the world of American literature. “In his very works there is something provocative,” of thought. Something that gives to us a translucent view into the ideals, the mind, the intellect of this Zeus-like figure, who never resorted to his thunderbolts but who showed in a manner, that defied animosity, the weaknesses of all who did not possess the necessary qualifications of literary ability.

But, we are digressing! Let us go back to the light and seek to gather some crumbs of his conversation, for all men may be reasonably judged by their conversations. “We sat down to luncheon at one o’clock—at six I had to go. What a stew indeed! Berlioz, and the question of the viola; the inner causes of suicide, the echoes of Flaubert in Joseph Conrad; George Bernard Shaw’s efforts to throw off Presbyterianism; what to Orient when playing Chopin; whether a girl educated at Vassar could ever really learn to love, the style of Howells; etc.” These are a few of the divers topics of conversation usually carried on by the sage, not in a manner that denoted charlatanism, but in a manner that showed him to be an authority. Another problem!

Huneker has often been accused of “manufacturing” his authorities. This brings us to another, although similar phase, of this living, though deceased paradox. He was so profoundly learned that his knowledge of things discussed by him is well beyond comprehension. It must be remembered that Huneker is the author of many volumes of works dealing with practically every phase of art.

Let us quote some of his most famous volumes; we find them to be diversified, and widely separated in their various spheres, and all authorities in their particular spheres of influence. "Chopin" was copyrighted in 1900. "Mezzotints in modern music" in 1899; "Iconoclasts" in 1905; "Promenades" of an Impressionist" in 1910. Are these not per se evidence of the culture of the genius, of the virility of the man? Need other proofs be offered? Is not the paradox offered and accepted? It is not the idle prattle of a fool, nor the maundering of a dotard, nor the senseless noises of an idiot that compose the works of Huneker. They are diversified, true, but they are authoritative and not empty.

While there is yet time, and space, let us take into our consideration the style, the structure, the diction of the works of James Gibbons Huneker, and find if it is as charming as would be expected from one so learned. Let us quote a typical sentence and analyze it for the above requirements.

"But Brahms thought far differently from the critic and public: to him a piano concerto was the sonata form amplified, and the piano, unless it had something to say, must hold its tongue between its burnished ivory teeth."

Let us examine it for diction. We find first of all, that only one who is well acquainted with the technique could commend the technical terms disclosed and used in the short passage above. It shows a range of vocabulary that would tend to incite envy among those less fortunate than he. Each word is so chosen as to impart clearly and concisely the viewpoint that the author wishes to convey. This is the Utopia of the literate, is it not? The gift is rare, and the application something pleasing to those fortunate enough to be able to hear, see or understand it. Thus we have eliminated our stumbling-block in our search for defects in his style and are now free to pass to another, but we should in justice to the author and to his critics, select another typical sentence from another work.

"Sanity has not been his cardinal quality—he has more than once gone to the asylum, emerging in a few months, cured, and remarkable as it sounds, remembering the details of his mania."

This from "Iconoclasts" essay in Strindberg. Let us now consider his style. Considering the typical sentence selected we see that his style was free and easy and that of one well versed in the art of reproduction of his own thoughts to words on paper. I do not say that it possesses the charm of a Newman, nor the lightness of a Seacock, far from it. But it does possess the lucidity of one whose knowledge is not hampered by the imperious laws of supply and demand. If such a figure can be herein used. But to discuss further on this subject would be merely a digression of questionable value and little merit. So let us go to the last item to be considered that of structure, and also let us select another sentence from another work.

"They rush by you, yelling from sheer delight in their lung power, and if you are rudely jostled to the wall, your toes trod on and your hat clapped down onto your ears, you console yourself with the timid phrase: Youth must have its fling."

This sentence, containing forty-five words seems at first sight to be abnormally long. Perhaps it is for one of ordinary powers. But it clearly expresses a single thought and well. The selection of the particular type of sentence shows the work of one peculiarly adapted to work of this nature. So much much for the last item.

Huneker is the apex of American critical strictness. No other critic of the age had a tenth of his influence. Almost single-handed, he overthrew the esthetic theory that had flourished in the United States since the death of Poe, and set up an utterly contrary esthetic theory in its place. Huneker certainly deserves all the credit for the change. He studied in Paris for the development of his theory and perfected it. He brought it to America and saw it accepted. He also brought from Paris that peculiar American trait, the capacity for gusto. Huneker had this capacity in so large a degree as to be unmatched by any other critic.

It may be said that he was always himself. Did not try to put on any manner and consequently gave to the literature of his country that which it values most, the true portrait of the artist.

"A Lament"

By V. Koepnick, S. M.

Manhood seems a sea of tears
Lashed and roughed by sorrow's pain;
Few joyful calms e'er marked its years,
That's why I long for Youth again.

The Youth! fair land of happy days,
Each one replete with joy and hope,

Would I could roam your peaceful ways
And leave this sea through which I grope.

Alas! my back has left that land
And I am exiled from its shore!
Sail on I must towards that far strand
Where joys will last forevermore.

Ultra-Modern Novels

By John Garrity

BUT of the wastage there has arisen, since the war, many disagreeable consequences. While we do not deny that some good has been done, we strongly insist that an enveloping cloak of evil has so shadowed the good that it fades into oblivion.

We live today, in a new nation. A nation that has almost wholly deteriorated from the wholesome moral standards of the past. The terrible war has changed us. The trench, the shop and the excitement has been too much for the restricted desires of youth. Where, before this conflict, age and experience governed, youth and inexperience now tries to govern. Those who cannot quite boast of being out of their teens boldly cry for life, liberty and unrestricted pursuit of pleasure. "Down with the barriers of discipline! I am educated in the ways of life! I know how to care for myself! Away with you—you old fogies and your mid-victorian ideas."

Young men and young women wish to seek out their salvation. They want to live their own lives, solve their own problems, and experiment along all lines for themselves. It is their desire to plunge into the whirlpool of apparent happiness, regardless of the questionable consequences that tomorrow may bring.

We wonder just what could be the most influencing factor that, as an outcome of the war, has been so potential in the formation of radical ideas in the minds of the young. What could it be? Quite a number of theories have been advanced—some logical, others to the contrary. To my mind a certain student of literature answered the question when he said, "Wipe out the infamous literature of today and you will never need to wipe out a disastrous moral consequence tomorrow." He was a wise man for he saw into the future. Not as a prophet or seer but as a sensible scholar of cause and effect.

Do you believe that the prevalent type of novel so ultra-modern; so appealing to the beast in man; so shallow; so suggestive will not hurt? Do you think that your son, or daughter should drink in the poison from these fountains of filth? Do you live with indifference upon this question of questions? What shall be the type of literature that our children shall read? Can you be aware that just one questionable book might break down all the splendid moral training that you yourself built up in the character of your child as it knelt at your knee?

The wise men of the church, the doctors, men

of literature, the philosophers, psychologists would you trust them. Certainly you must have faith in their judgment. They know the consequences of the unwholesome book. And for that reason they have with careful study and earnest deliberation set forth a list called Index. Upon the Index are set forth the books that are fatal. And the Church warns you when she speaks of them. "You shall not read them; they are not good for you."

With horror we consider the bolshevik. The word brings to the mind a picture of anarchism; murder; plotting; upheaval of government; downfall of authority; hunger; famine; sin. The horror of it! Would you dare to wish residence in the Russia of today? You shrink from the thought of it. It is something most distasteful, something hideous. There is cause for alarm. In our mind it is the first step of a succession that may mean the absolute destruction of all authority. If Humanity is to prosper we must take drastic steps to wipe out the publications that spread these infamous doctrines.

The Europe and America of the present had her birth in the filthy minds of Tolstoi and Ibsen and Zola. It was the books that these men wrote and spread wide to an uneducated and imaginative public that planted the first seeds. These seeds have brought forth foul fruit. They have caused more destruction than any war.

If you are to continue to foster respect or even suffer indifference to the question of the ultra-modern novel you are failing to uphold a legacy that you are bound to hand down to posterity. We all have a duty to those who will come after us. To the best of our ability we must continue to have interest in their welfare. The books that they are to read must be wholesome, they must be good for them to read.

The good book is a moulder of ideas. It is the silent master who suggest ideas that will have a great effect in the formation of the character of your child. There is many a book which you have placed in your child's hands simply because you knew that it would teach him a lesson as well as be a means of enjoyment. Then too there are many which you would absolutely not hear of him reading. How about your neighbor's children. Do you think they should read everything and anything? You most certainly should not.

The indecent book may be clever. The refuse may be secreted within a wealth of interest. It may contain beautiful descriptions; intense humor and

excellent English. The bad may not be too evident but it is there nevertheless. It is bound to have its ill effects. Who is responsible? Don't try to lay it all on the author. You know the character of these books. You are warned. Take heed.

Don't cry that you need entertainment. There is more interest, more education and real enjoyment in one book written by a Conrad or an Asychough than there is in volumes written by a Fitzgerald or a Fabian.

You might wonder how we who seem so antagonistic toward these books have such a knowledge of them. You would ask if we speak from experience. The answer is "NO." Our opinion has been formed by the criticism we have read and heard from the professors, the men of letters, the critics, the reviewers, the students and even from the lips of those who seem to gather delight from the perusal of such stuff. Personally we wish to be cautious. We fear to rush in where angels fear to tread.

Do you realize the position which you are in? Can you feel that you have something big to do? It is quite evident that there is an obligation for you to perform. You must do your duty in the suppression of these books. You cannot sit back with the impression that to ignore is to conquer. There is an apostleship for you. You must do what you can by your example; authority; pen, and voice. Place in the hands of all children, in the hands of all, the books that you yourself would not be ashamed to read in public. Take pride and place confidence in those who are to shape the mind, will and character of your child through the medium of literature. But shun as you would the poisonous viper the ultra-modern novel. It is the enemy of all that uplifts; all that builds for the future. It is the periodical of evil. Drive it from existence. Then and only then can you be assured that future generations will not suffer evil consequences.

College Education—Its Value and Misuse

By T. D. Walsh

WE speak of the value of a college education off-handedly and some of us do not know what it really means. The value of such an education is twofold; monetary and cultural. The latter helps us to appreciate the finer things of life, while the former furnishes us the means to enjoy the latter.

Why do men go to college? Men go to college for several reasons, of which two stand out foremost: first, to secure for themselves culture along literary and scientific lines so that they may be able to take their places as leaders in the world; secondly, to participate in the social side of college life. Those students who take part in the social life of college to the extent of making it their aim, never get very far in after life because their efforts have been misdirected. On the other hand, those gentlemen who may rightfully be called "students" go to college to learn all they can while there, and they are the ones who make a real success of their college career and bring later, fame to themselves and to their Alma Mater.

Very few students during the time that they are in college realize the vast amount of knowledge, both specific and general, that they could imbibe if they would only devote their time to their studies and not permit society to play such a prominent part in their collegiate careers. But, let us get down to the monetary value of college education, since this is what we of necessity consider of prime importance.

Dean Everett W. Lord of the Boston University College of Business Administration, has compiled statistics which are the result of careful analysis of the earning capacity of men of varied degree of education.

Dean Lord finds that the boy who does not continue his schooling beyond the eighth grade earns on an average less than \$1200 a year, or a total of \$45,000 from his fourteenth to his sixtieth year. In the ordinary manual pursuits his maximum capacity is reached before fifty.

A high school graduate has a better record. His earnings show a total of \$78,000 between eighteen and sixty, reaching a maximum of \$2,200 at forty years of age.

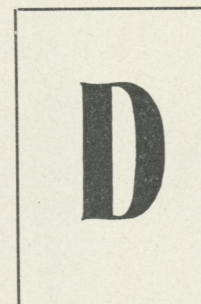
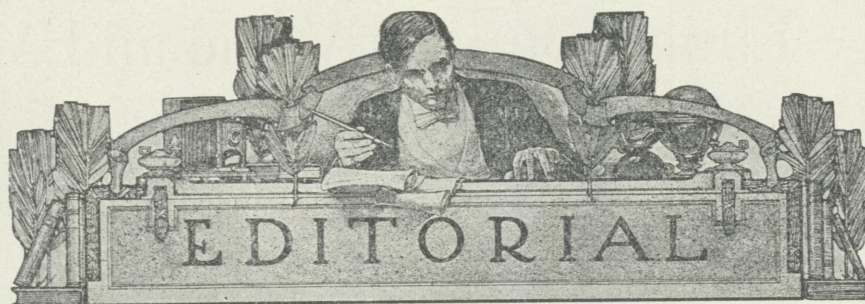
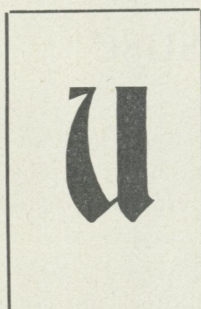
Lord's statistics on college and technical school graduates go to prove that it is well worth the time and effort spent in completing a college career. A university graduate earns during his working period, which extends from the age of twenty-two to sixty, a total of \$150,000. His maximum averages \$6,000 at sixty. By the time he is twenty-eight the college man has reached the forty-year mark of the high school man who preceded him in the business world by four full years. The figures furthermore show that a college trained man earns \$105,000 more in an average lifetime than the man who quit school at fourteen. These figures prove conclusively that if a student will apply his time and absorb all the knowledge he can while attending school he will be well repaid for his efforts.

Every year the enrollment is increasing in universities throughout the United States. For example, Harvard university this fall had to limit its freshman class to 1000 students because of its inability to properly take care of a larger number. This figure of 1000 students equals the total registration at Harvard 50 years ago. At Yale the freshman class was limited to 850 students although 1000 applications had been received. Amherst, Williams and Dartmouth increased their enrollment proportionately. The Middle West universities, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have increased their enrollments by several thousand in the last two or three years.

This would tend to show that the younger generation is taking advantage of the numerous facilities for higher education, but Robert C. Angell, Professor at the University of Michigan, in his report to President M. L. Burton, states that "College is no longer if it ever was solely a place for those who

wish to become cultured." He further asserts that "It is a social practice ground, where men and women learn to make friends and to carry on mutual undertakings, where they acquire a certain amount of polish and enjoy, free from worries, the most delightful period of life. The difficulties which the liberal arts college in a state university faces, are compounded chiefly of two elements, intellectual indifference and numbers." Lack of preparation for intellectual pursuits is another of the problems which Dr. Angell presents.

Three forms of achievement are coveted by college students, which give immediate and obvious glory and which relegate scholarship to a subordinate position. They are: places on athletic teams, editorships of student publications, and presidency of student organizations. It is most discouraging to have those pursuits which should be supplementary, become all-important and thus tend to prevent the development of higher aims among students.



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Our Pastor

No one, not in our situation, can fully appreciate our feelings of sadness at the parting of the good shepherd of our souls, the Most Reverend Henry Moeller, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. To his position, as a high dignitary among the Catholic hierarchy, to his kindness towards his flock, and to his works of achievement in behalf of mankind we owe everything. Here, in the Cincinnati Diocese, he had lived three quarters of a century and had passed

from a youth to an elderly man. On December 11, 1849, he was born at Cincinnati, and on Tuesday morning, January 13, 1925, the Cathedral bells tolled forth the message that the remains of our beloved good pastor were being transferred to their final resting place here on earth in the cemetery at Cincinnati. He has gone, never to return, but he has departed from us only materially, for he is ever united to us spiritually. And it is particularly comforting to us, in our bereavement, to think that our

good pastor, weary and worn with work, after being called to his eternal rest, was received by his Heavenly Father with these words, which sounded clear and true,

"Well done, good and faithful servant"

Merle P. Smith.

Political Parties In speaking about our government, I notice that there has been a great change of late in the attitude of the educated section of our people towards politics. At the present you hear of nothing else except parties when you talk about politics. The people may ask what, after all, is the advantage of having so many parties? The former government got along very well without them.

There is a great advantage in having parties if they are the result of sincere conviction and are formed according to sound principles. The existence of two or more parties helps to hold the balance of power in politics, and also to check any abuses of power. In a constitutional government, whether a limited monarchy like England or a republic like ours, the real power is in the hands of the people, not in those of the rulers. Hence there is a tendency to abuse power, either on the part of the people or on the part of the government.

In every society there are always two opposite elements: the conservative and the radical. The first has a tendency to stick to old traditions and laws; in other words, to remain stationary. The other is always dissatisfied with the existing conditions and always wants a change. Both tendencies if unchecked are bad. Conservatism produces stagnation and a country cannot progress when the people are conservative. Radicalism is destructive in that it goes headlong without stopping to inquire whether a thing is good or bad; therefore, a country will soon be wrecked if all the people are radicals.

Now, the question under discussion is, in what way then, does a combination of conservatism and radicalism benefit a country? In order to answer this question clearly, let us first of all discuss the principle known in physics as force. By this time the people may think there is not a vital connection between physical law and the law of politics. But, this conception will soon be removed after I explain it.

There are in physics what are known as centripetal and centrifugal forces. You know that the centripetal force always tends to draw matter towards the centre, that is, towards a state of immobility, while the centrifugal force always causes matter to fly off at a tangent. Now, when these two forces pull against each other with equal strength, we have what we call in physics a static

or a dynamic equilibrium. In the universe, the earth and the planets are all held in their proper orbits by the combination of these two opposing forces. Similar forces are operating in society. Then centripetal force is represented by conservatism, and the centrifugal by radicalism. The combination of these two forces produces rational progress. Political parties exist in all civilized countries, where the power of the people is strongly felt. The strongest parties in the world are the Republican Party and the Democratic Party in the United States; the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, and the Labor Party in England; and Nanyang Party, Peiyang, Progressive Party, and Au-Fu Party in China. So we see there is a great advantage in having political parties. It should be the duty of every citizen to choose the best party, founded upon the soundest principles, and uphold and defend that party and its principles, for the benefit of his own country and mankind.

—Adrian Tsu.

Ceilings

The artificial ceiling is indeed a great benefit to mankind. Even if it afforded no other convenience but the mere protection against the elements, its value would still be inestimable.

The exchange of the sky above, however, for the ceiling of the home, has not been made without some loss. As a result of this exchange man has come to appreciate too little the vast expanse of the heavens. How many there are who seldom spend a part of the day under the open sky in order to allow a little of its grandeur to enter their souls. How few there are who stop to gaze at the starry heavens at night in order to catch their message. They however who have learned to appreciate the beauty of the only ceiling of nature, realize that nature has little else to surpass it.

Fear of the sky is likely to make us the victims of a certain narrowness, mediocrity and cheapness, whereas the possession of the true sky-spirit renders us capable of sensing the universal and of acquiring that calm majesty that should characterize the animal man in whom the divinity dwells.

—G. Reich.

Holy Year

The new year of 1925, which is still in its commencement, seems to be lightened and illumined by a great light; a light full of meaning and significance. This light is the proclamation by Pope Pius XI of a General Jubilee, a Holy Year, when the Great Pardon, or Plenary indulgence, may be gained by all the faithful complying with the conditions prescribed by the Bull of the "Universal and Great Jubilee." It is the Holy Church's Jubilee, an institution carried down

through the ages, as a Christian interpretation of the Golden Jubilee of the Children of Israel, which was celebrated by them throughout the days of their waiting and anticipation of the coming Messiah. Thus this is truly a great year, a holy year of devotion and special privileges, established by Pope Boniface VIII, on February 22, in 1300, and sanctioned down through the ages to the present Holy Year, which is the twenty-third Jubilee in the Church's record.

But, dear readers, those interested in this University have also to rejoice this year in a special jubilee of their own, celebrating the Diamond Jubilee, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of this University of Dayton. So then we, especially, should imbibe the meaning of Jubilee. We especially should be filled with the Jubilee spirit and strive to attain greater things this year. May our works and efforts result in greater and higher things, achieving more and outshining all those which have gone before, during this Holy Year of 1925.

—Merle P. Smith.

The Human Hand

It is the mind which directs man's work, and the human hand for the most part carries out these directions. The hand serves as the instrument in providing the necessities, pleasures and means for protection against danger. As far as man's practical work in life is concerned, all the other members are subsidiary to the hand.

The human hand forms the principal part of man's physical structure whereby his superiority over the brute is shown. In the brutes we find that the four limbs are used for locomotion. Man leaves this function to his lower limbs and employs his hands for functions far more important. The strength of grasp, the adjustability to objects of various sizes and freedom of motion are powers of the hand which enable it to attain its end.

There are animals in the brute creation which possess these powers, but in none of them do we find all three of them as highly developed as in man. The ape, it is true, can grasp a bough as firmly as a man can, and can move it with as much freedom, but the hands of the ape are not at all capable of grasping and handling the smaller objects such as a needle. The squirrel is able to use its forepaws as hands, but it must always employ both paws at once, when taking hold of an object. Perhaps the nearest rival to the human hand is the trunk of the elephant. It must, however, be remembered that the elephant has only one trunk and after having taken hold of anything he cannot shift the object without dropping it.

Those who have lost one or both hands are in a position to realize what the loss of the human hand really means. It is true that artificial hands can be procured, but let these be as perfect as they may, they will ever fall short of replacing the human hand.

—G. Reich.

Exchanges

By Allan O'Leary

The Winter number of "The Ambrosian" was excellent. The article on Shelley was interesting and well written. It made us wonder what the results would have been had Shelley not started so poorly. "Charon" was very clever and we feel sure that the author's hopes for it will be fully realized. We liked the poem "Charity." Its beauty lay principally in its truth. All of the editorials were good, but especially so was "A Relic of Pioneer Days." It certainly is strange that the American people allow those who are not re-elected to remain in office for four months after the elections. It is also strange that its politicians care to remain in office so long after the people have shown their preference for someone else.

We received a copy of the "Ursuline Quill" for December and we are glad to exchange with you. Lest you forget we quote from your exchange column: "We wish to do to others, as we would have others do unto us. So fire away, and think you.

Well—here goes. The French cross-word puzzle was a novelty, but it belittled our intelligence. It was too obvious. How about a puzzle next time? "Pourquoi de faire un chef-d'oeuvre il faut un brouillon. The answer is not complete. Did it ever occur to your joker that among the rough spots chisled off the masterpiece there was a spare rib?

"Milady's Fan," was interesting and the poetry was good; we suggest that in addition you try a story next time. We wish you success in obtaining an office for the staff.

An unusual Christmas story appeared in St. Vincent College Journal for December. "The Holly Wreaths of Lynuscoul," was a story of two business men, both leading citizens of the town, who, just before Christmas, are made to forget their bitterness toward each other. The story was well written and unusual inasmuch as the town was divided into two distinct sections, each having its leader. The article on "The Catholic Students'

Mission Crusade" was instructive as well as interesting. We were pleased to see the constitution published.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following: The Abey Student, Academia, Alvernia, Anselmian, Aquinas Patrician, Argus, Ariston, Campion, Canisius, Cardinal and White, College Spokesman, Collegian (St. Mary's College, Calif.), Colored Harvest, Defiance Collegian, Dial, Dove, Duquesne Monthly, Ignatian, Laburum, Lakeside

Punch, Loyola Quarterly, Mangrove, Marywood College Bay Leaf, Messenger, Micrometer, Morning Ctar, Mountain Echo, M. T. S. News, Nazarine, New Student, Niagara Index, Northern Review, Pacific Star, Rattler, Scarlet and Gray, Shield Sigma, Spectator, Spectrum, St. Louis Collegian, Varsity Breeze, Viatorian, Victorian, Washington Newspaper, Wendelette, Western Maryland College Monthly, Xaverian News.

Literary, Dramatic and Musical Criticism

By Reginald Smith

In the January "Yale Review," our most eminent literary artist, Edith Wharton, devotes an essay to Marcel Proust. Probably no artist is better able to cope with this subject than Mrs. Wharton whose acute knowledge of French language and customs is too well known to discuss here. She gets at the very core of this sensitive man, this aristocrat of letters who has set down for us in a series of ponderous tomes some very beautiful writing and unforgettable pictures of certain phases of French life. Proust is probably as much misunderstood today as Huysmans was at the time of his conversion. Proust is difficult reading even to those who enjoy the subtleties of the French language. He reminds one of Balzac for two reasons: first the details and the method of somewhat bewildering. Secondly when we truly know him his characters remain creations and become indelibly stamped upon the imagination. One cannot read him at random, he needs to be digested slowly and re-read. The abortive English translations have not added much to the author's fame across the Channel. Eminent English critics are still divided in their admiration for him, some going so far as to positively dislike him. They have never read him beyond reviews.

Mrs. Wharton has picked out all the aesthetic scenes from these volumes which have appeared posthumously and it must be confessed, in chaotic order. The table is at last complete. Mrs. Wharton righteously recalls Jane Austin by way of comparison for her ironical conversations. Proust adores these minute descriptions of maidenly conversations and faded imageries.

The astonishing M. DeCharlus is analyzed with perfect insight into the workings of such a character, let us be glad he exists only in fiction. The character of the Jew obsesses M. Proust and the hedonistic motives of M. Swann are faithfully depicted. The love scenes are unsurpassable for tenderness. Above all M. Proust does not preach any

gospels or justify his creations. He might have said along with Huymans: "I write what I see, what I feel, and what I know, and this as well as I can, and no more. M. Proust's descriptions of music and the reaction on a sensitive soul are in effable. A truly great litterateur. Mrs. Wharton's article together with that of Mr. Collins form a valuable aid to the knowledge of this literary genius whos acquaintance cannot be very well overlooked by those interested in the world of letters.

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Mr. Grant Overton has written another of those ubiquitous books about books and authors. It never gets beyond personalities, and he will make a wide appeal to those who like to read "about" authors and their supposed eccentricities. Among the things which seem to be of paramount importance to Mr. Overton, are the social manners of Arlen, the geneology of Edith Wharton, and his palpable liking for "Ethan Frome" which is very discreet in elucidation. Of her four recent volumes of short stories he has praise in the form of quotations.

The popular authors which are fit for summer reading while we await dinner are given better appraisal. The book has a varied range of subject there is no denying. A list of each author's endeavors forms an appendix to each essay.

And we love to catalogue everyone and everything in order that we may knock off individuality and level everything to the dead level.

The task of making every author a member of a trades union is a very doubtful undertaking. Thus G. Stanley Hall, the eminent Psychologist, is a poor essay indeed. Aldous Huxley of illustrious ancestry does not escape the back stairs gossip. We are told his financial condition. Next the author's journalistic tea conversation at the "Savoy" in London which does not usually cater to the poverty-stricken type which Overton would assign to Huxley.

The climax of climaxes is reached, when the price

list of each book is given as a fitting close to the most vulgar volume it has been my misfortune to see.

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Of sterner stuff is Henry Handel Richardson's "Maurice Guest." The most logical musical fiction yet attempted. I have Mr. Van Vechten to thank for sending me to this volume. Also that late astonishing mandrin of letters James G. Huneker. Both men have reviewed this book and given it unstinted praise.

It would gain by less repetition, but the author has seen her victims and her material with impartial perspective. The hero is flabby to be sure, the wilful heroine must have been recalled from Russian classics. The best thing to do by way of conviction is to read this sordid and slow vivisection of tortured souls.

"The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney" by the same author is not perhaps so universal in theme. But for the doctor who is trying his luck in a new country, there is a veritable wealth of detail. The hero here is flesh and blood, he works against odds which would stagger the most dauntless.

Australia is the scene, the author's home land, and the conditions of mother Nature are set down with an accuracy that is appalling. The pictures of the sand and mud after one of those vernal showers is like a Max Sennett mud throwing farce, minus the kewpie doll heroine who bemoans the cross-eyed clown.

The sick calls are faithful to a degree in their analysis of a woman's imaginary ills. The doctor's disillusionment, but final fight for self-expression make the novel worth while reading. The author has chosen a pen name and I understand is a versatile woman pianist.

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Mr. Percy MacKaye and J. S. Tatlock, have given us a complete "Poetical Works" of the wily Geoffrey Chaucer. It is done in prose for obvious reasons. It will be a valuable "pony" to those who are exposed to the original. Mr. MacKaye is well versed to write on this sly libertine poet who was so natural, that we acknowledge him with half disgust and mingled respect because he is considered the proper thing. Chaucer was an unscrupulous plagiarist, and lent a ready ear to the Italian Boccaccio and the chroniclers of his day. The work is of undoubted value to those who need it. I am not much for tampered volumes, or retouched classics. The dictum of Pilate, "What I have written I have written," has its place even today.

The illustrations which might serve as a guide to a child's edition of Greek folk lore, are calculated to give sense of guilelessness to this belabored venture.

The glory of Spanish Literature has been in danger of being eclipsed by the modern Sancho Panza of letters Ibañez. The foibles of Don Quixote have at last come to life by this blustering mad mullah who would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.

In a recent brochure "El Novelista que vendió a su Patria" by José Carretero we have perhaps the best estimation of this verbose, flabby and psuedo-Spanish Zola. Zola was never vain however, cared little for the plaudits of the crowd. Hence he got them. Ibañez whose powers waned with "Blood and Sand," has had recourse to the lofty position of writing scenerios for a cinema star whose ability and adaptable torso displays what women term "swell gowns."

A far cry from literature all this. Spain is righteously indignant over this modern Mohammed whose idea of life is a Mohammedan Paradise. They have the glory of years of national life behind them, they still have preserved their ideals and mysticism, when the rest of Europe has bowed to materialism.

Before we can get a foundation of the real Spaniard, his reason d'être, it would be well to again read Ellis' remarkable essay "The Soul of Spain." This most civilized of Englishmen, as his German friends call him has given us the most unbiased picture of the land of the tango, and its dramatic tongue.

Some five years ago I saw Ibañez at a revival of "Floradora" in New York. I missed much of the gesturing of a lady now known to the cinema world as Gloria Swanson. I was too busy watching the celebrity. I noted his interested glances at the panorama. The real comedy of the show seemed to bore him. The next day his report to the papers was very characteristic, he liked our shows, and their excrescences. He did not say this however, but gave the masses what they wanted, and at the same time made a libel on our dramatics, for the real season was over in the first place for representative works. So we can take it for what it was worth. A direct appeal for that laurel wreath popularity, which the world bestows on mediocrity.

"El Novelista que rendió a su Patria." Renacimiento San Marcos 42 Madrid, 1924.

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At the other end of the pole is Jose Enrique Rodó, who died some seven or eight years ago. He was South America's best writer if I am to go by a French translation of his "Ariel." He does not it would seem in these essays, quite understand North America, but he is never spiteful. For him virtue was good because it was of divine order. Under a mask of Prospero the U. S. A. is analyzed and a sure note is sounded when he repeats what all other nations seem to rightfully think of us, namely, we have much materialistic expression and resource,

but no capacity for leisure. Veblen touches this better when he asserts conspicuous leisure, means time, or money, to put on the cultural things of life. And while we are not so interested in the actual culture represented, we are deeply interested in the where and why, so-and-so has had this time to expend on such a potent yet intangible asset. In justice to Rodó it might be well to not forget he did not see our reserved resources put to their ineffable use during the war, or his estimation would have changed along with other eminent theorists.

Après "Cinq Essais" de J. E. Rodó. Paris, 1920.

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Edgar Everton Saltus is still a man unknown to the average Library. And this shows that Schopenhauer's idea of good society is necessarily that of limitation. Mr. Saltus has been given the best estimation by Carl Van Vechten who loves the bypaths of literature where there is shade instead of the endless glare of the sun. A shadow is at times a hope, and may conceal a hidden blossom.

Saltus is not a shadow. He was a teacher at the Mecca of learning, Columbia. He knew his classics, and has outstripped his model Suetonius by the slender volume "The Imperial Purple." The lives of the Caesars are given to us in a digest of trenchant prosody. There are no statistics, even a glossary is not befogging our eyes. Mommsen and the rest of patient compilers of dates, births and deaths are not of his company. He read them only to forget them as we do with all unpleasant memory if we are healthy. So of real History there is perhaps little. But of graphic picturization there is plenty, no one is a hero, the golden citadels attributed to Augustus are weighed with the slums and the balance is found wanting. The gossip of the barber shops, the choice of menus and the peculiar idiosyncrasies of these gentlemen of purple and fine linen passes before us, in embarrassing lucidity.

By strange coincidence the late President Harding lent it his approval on the jacket of the second edition at Brentanos. Just why we shall never know.

His novels now in reissue are not at such a high water mark. His themes are sordid and grotesque. I was very fortunate to get four in New England two summers ago as they are collector's prizes. Before his death Mr. Saltus essayed a similar History of the Czars. One is tempted to ask if this came from his pen. But sickness had already placed her hand upon him, and the work shows feverish haste to complete an undertaking, destined to obscurity. He will be a one-book man, unless something unforeseen happens.

"The Imperial Purple." Brentanos, N. Y., by E. Saltus. 2nd Ed.

A capacity house greeted Miss Barrymore in her uneven performance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" on the eve of January 23. In act two we were led to expect a climax, at least in the more emotional moments. But Miss Barrymore relied on her unfailing aptitude at comedy tricks and the moments before her suicide were feeble. Her facial expressions of impending fatality when she regarded her declining beauty in her mirror was flawless. Her restraint throughout the role recalled Duse in "La Cita Morta" and "La Donna Del Mare" (a clumsy adaptation of Ibsen's "A Lady of the Sea.")

My idea of the role was perhaps biased by Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance of Paula in London. Yet the last exit before Paula's unhappy death, has never seemed convincing. Always some substitute needed. Bernhardt would have choked herself into that unforgettable semblance of nausea which she alone could simulate. Much praise though must go to Miss Barrymore, for conflicting her worthy traditions of the stage, and its rightful place as a medium for the emotions. And above all, the escape from the worthless things we are apt to term plays today. Pinero again demonstrates his powers notwithstanding the carping critics that he is stogy. He is, but Irving as Becket could never make Tennyson live as a dramatist. Nor is Hugo much in vogue since Bernhardt's golden diction gladdens not the romantic and wordy death of Doña Sol.

The satellites attending upon the star, were of course transcended by the sure technique and years of application to the fine points in Miss Barrymore's artistry. Henry Daniell in the thankless role of Aubrey Tanqueray, was colorless and studied in manner. The mincing mummery of Helen Robbins as the roguish daughter whose roguishness was bettered by a good education, rang true at times and reminded us of the terrible truth, that teachers cannot supply what solid home training has withheld. There was the usual attempt on the rest of the company to imitate what we think is a British accent, about the same surprise is evinced in London when we hear to our amazement that an American growls his words instead of twanging them as we always thought they should. Diction is never truly national. An American of polite education is readily understood in England just as Forbes Robertson's "Hamlet" was not Greek to us when he uttered his "To be, or not to be—". Constant preoccupation with accents is a sure sign of provincialism, and a tag mark that we have not exceeded the boundary lines of equality in education, one of the paradoxes of democracy. The audience I would judge was of society, it arrived with Metropolitan tardiness, clapped at the wrong moment, but failed

in a vital issue, by remaining throughout the last act.

Monday evening, January 12, brought to us the San Carlo Opera Company in "Rigoletto." Tina Pagi, a new discovery of Mr. Gallo, was the heroine. She acquitted herself rather ignobly. Her famous aria, "Dearest Name," in the second act did not display much coleratura. It was about as exciting as soda water. Her acting left much to be desired. The Rigoletto on the other hand, displayed remarkable evenness of voice and thorough histrionic ability. The Sparafucile was resonant, the Madellena sonorous, so that the famous quartette in Act Four had a semblance of reality. The tenor received an ovation for his aria—stridency and volume are still music to the majority. The

orchestra was thin, the scenery colorless, but all in all a well balanced performance which must have given pleasure to many. Verdi's ingenious device of the humming chorous of male voices behind the scenes in the last act gave a thorough illusion of the moaning storm. In fact, Verdi's genius is ever paradoxical, he is at once master and charlatan. The Libretto is melodramatic, the music has not saved it from incongruity. Yet opera is the most artificial product of modern civilization, so we must be thankful for Verdi. Some day we may hope to hear his perfect masterpiece, Otello, where his genius has reached its fullest fruition and where his Libretto was an inspiration rather than hindrance.

Alumni Notes

By J. Walter Hardesty

The members of the University of Dayton Club are highly enthused over the fine basketball schedule Athletic Director John Bodie, S. M., has arranged. The majority of these games are to be played in Dayton, which means that the members of the Club will have several opportunities to see some of the best basketball teams in the Middle West perform.

The University of Dayton Club of Chicago held their regular meeting on December 29th, at St. Michael's School, Cleveland Avenue. Father O'Reilly, the President of the University, was present at the meeting. At the annual football banquet held at the University on December 16th, Mr. James E. Grimes, a member of the Athletic Council, acted as toastmaster.

The U. of D. Club of Cincinnati will elect their officers for the year 1925 at a meeting to be held in the near future. Owing to the fact that the "Flyers" will perform in Cincinnati on three different occasions, the members of the club are looking forward to some interesting games that will be played. February 14th will find the Flyers encountering the strong basketball quintet of the University of Cincinnati. Having downed Cincinnati on the gridiron, the members of the club are looking forward to the date when the Flyers will attempt to duplicate their feat on the basketball court.

The members of the University of Dayton Club of Detroit will have two opportunities to see the Flyers perform, the first game being played with the University of Detroit five on January 29th. The Flyers will then "fly" over to Windsor, Canada, to engage the strong Assumption College basket-

ball team. The Detroit Club is arranging to make the stay of the coach and the team as pleasant as possible while they are in Detroit.

The U. of D. Club of Pittsburgh held their recent meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the year of 1925. The following were elected: J. Clifford Wick, president; George B. Binlein and John J. Gerlach, Jr., vice presidents; D. J. Schneider, secretary; Vernon V. Shaw, assistant secretary, and Albert Beck was elected treasurer. The Athletic Committee is composed of the following: Francis J. Ligday, George B. Binlein, and Daniel Broderick. The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Charles A. Wunderly, John J. Gerlach, Jr., D. J. Schneider, J. Clifford Wick, Geo. B. Binlein and Charles A. Nash. An active year is being looked forward to by those that are interested in the activities of the Pittsburgh club now since the club is under the direction of such able leaders. We wish to congratulate the officers of the club, and also the members for their fine selection. May 1925 see the club still stronger than it has been. During the past the Pittsburgh Club has been numbered among the most active of the Alumni clubs of the University.

Carl J. Crane,
'24

From far off Texas comes a letter from our friend Carl Crane informing us that he is now stationed at the Brooks Flying Field, at Brooks, Texas. All of you fellows are very well acquainted with the word "Flyers" but do you know who gave the Varsity this appropriate name? Carl J. Crane, a graduate of '24, was the young man. We were delighted to hear from you, Carl, and hope to receive many more of your interesting letters.

The Steffens Frank and Joseph are carving their names "in the hall of fame."

They have taken their route to the hall by way of candymaking. Frank is the proud proprietor of "Purple Patch Guild of Candymakers"—manufacturers of "candies of a distinctly European character"—which is located at 34 East Fourth St., Dayton, Ohio. In a folder published by the Purple Patch it would be well to note the origin of this "Guild." The folder states: "To hark back to the genesis of The Purple Patch Guild of Candymakers is to go to a little back room in a Warren Street Hotel in London during the late days of the war. A German brewer, of Metz, educated in Munich, then a French interpreter with the British Forces, foretold that with the coming of prohibition in America the world's finest candies would subsequently be produced there. It is a far cry to that little back room next to a barber shop with its shining rows of bottles, but somehow it remained very clearly before us. His philosophy was: 'Young man, if you only raise hogs, try to raise the best in the world.' And through these years it has seemed very near and real to us. We heard the call and followed:

As a man caught by some great hour, will arise
Slow-limed, to meet the light and find his love
And breathing long with staring sightless eyes
Hands out head back agape and silent move
Sure as a flood, smooth as a vast wind blowing
And gathering power and purpose as he goes
Unstumbling, unreluctant, strong, unknowing,
Borne by a will not his, that lifts, that grows."

No material was too good, or too costly to put in our candies, and no process was too intricate, or difficult if it offered improvement. We offer them for your selection, proudly and fully confident of their superiority and artistry and goodness." The Purple Patch Guild of Candymakers are fabricators of candies of distinction. The motto for the Purple Patch is fitting indeed—"They shall not surpass" and really, what could surpass the exquisiteness in the manufacture of candies of the "Purple Patch" character?

Shimer V. Brown Mr. Brown, of Brown & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., was a recent visitor to the University, and has written us a letter telling us of the wonderful memories that were revived in him by his stay in Dayton. He also writes that nothing does him so much good or makes him wish he was a schoolboy again than to come back and stay with old pals, recalling old

times. He hopes to be with us again in the future, and here's hoping its soon. It's wonderful the spirit some of these old "grads" have for the University, they will travel far across the country just to revive memories and live over again the disappointments and achievements of their schooldays.

George Krug This prominent alumnus of the University has at last achieved the pinnacle of success. Formerly the head of the Krug Baking Company, of Dayton, he has been appointed President of the Schultz Bread Company, of New York. Mr. Krug was a pioneer in the baking industry in Dayton and his great success was justified, for he was a hard, conscientious worker. Here's wishing you added glories, George, for it is by men like you that the name of the University of Dayton is carried into all fields of endeavor.

C. W. Kimmel, '11 The "Bachelor Boys" lost another good man from their ranks lately for this well known "grad" just couldn't resist the wiles of Miss Esther Linde Plail and so they're testing out the saying "Two can live as cheaply as one." We all join in wishing you all the happiness in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel are both of Wayland, New York.

Edmund J. Klass, '23 We are in receipt of a letter from Edmund Klass who is now a Seminarian in Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of Emmitsburg, Maryland. This well-known young man graduated from the University in '23, and the priesthood will surely have a worthy member when this old "grad" is ordained.

H. F. Finke So sorry, Harry, that we couldn't come out and see little Miss Ruth Hildegard, the bouncing eight-pound baby girl that you have, but we'll try too soon. We're only wishing now, that the University of Dayton was a co-ed school and that we could in years to come number Miss Ruth among our Alumni.

George S. Crawford "Cupid Conquered," and in consequence we must tell you that dear old friend George is married. Who is she? The lucky young lady is Miss Louise Gerdes. After graduating from the U. of D., Mr. Crawford engaged in business with The Frank Heathman Motor Company, but who is now engaged in business in Dayton, Wyoming, where the bride and groom are making their home.

University Chronicle

By Alfred Rothenberg

Mr. George L. Connors has tendered his resignation as instructor in the preparatory department. The resignation will become effective on February 2, 1925.

During his short stay in this city, Mr. Connors has made a host of friends and was well liked by all of his pupils. He has proven himself to be a first-class teacher as well as an assiduous scholar. The school feels that in losing Professor Connors it has lost not only a friend and loyal supporter but also one of its best and most accomplished teachers and scholars. Mr. Connors, we wish you success and hope to be privileged in hearing from you often.

With the R. O. T. C. At the end of the present scholastic year the local unit of the R. O. T. C. will lose three of its officers.

Capt. Theodore Bundy; Lieut. Floyd Marshall, and Lieut. Samuel Payne will be transferred to Fort Benning, Georgia, where they will enter the Fort Benning Infantry School next fall. At the time of their entering the Georgia school, Lieutenants Marshall and Payne will be restored to their former rank of captain.

Coming here in 1921 these officers aided no little in making the unit what it is at present. They have proven themselves indefatigable workers, giving their whole time and interest, as well as putting forth their best efforts, to make the R. O. T. C. Unit of the University of Dayton the best unit in the country. We feel that we will undergo a great loss when these officers leave us, but realizing that the time allotted them to serve at U. D. will have expired, the most we can do is to wish them success in their new undertakings.

A representative from the office of the Chief of Infantry will inspect the University of Dayton Unit of the R. O. T. C. on Thursday, February 19. The local unit will not stage a special demonstration for the occasion, but will limit its activities to the regular routine work of the department.

The U. D. Rifle team has several matches booked for the month of February. They will fire a match with the McCook and Miami Military teams in the latter part of the month. During the week of March 14, a match will be fired with Washington State College. The Fifth Corps Area match, which is being fired at present, will end February 17.

Negotiations for five new rifles for the team are

under way and if successful this addition will add no little to the efficiency of the U. D. team.

During the latter part of February and the early part of March a match will be fired to determine the winning rifle team. This year every member of the winning team will be given a handsomely engraved medal instead of the entire team being given a silver cup with the name of the team members on it as has heretofore been the practice. The medal is presented by the officers of the local unit.

Examinations for the appointment of Second Lieutenants of the Regular Army of United States will be held from June 15 to June 20, 1925. The examination is being held to fill approximately forty vacancies in the service.

University of Dayton graduates who are physically fit are eligible for the posts. They will be exempted from being examined in all academic subjects except mathematics. In the latter subject they have their choice of any one of the following branches: Analytic Geometry; Differential and Interval Calculus; Advanced Mechanics, or Plane and Geometric Surveying.

Any one desiring information concerning this examination can obtain same by applying at the military office.

All of the First Year Basic students are attending a series of lectures on Military History and Policy of United States. The course, being conducted by Lieut. Floyd Marshall, purports to prove to the beginner that although the United States has been successful in all of its wars, these wars were won at an enormous expenditure of money and with great loss of life and of energy. It points out the mistakes and strategical errors made by the United States in the past and illustrates how these mistakes were profited by in the World War and how they are being remedied in our present military system.

The officers of the Regular Army detail were entertained at Bridge on January 16 by Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Bundy. The officers have formed a permanent bridge club which meets fortnightly at the home of one of the members.

Capt. Edward Kyne, Cadet Officer of Co. B, has undergone a series of operations at the Miami Val-

ley hospital and is recovering slowly from the effects of the same.

We hope that Captain Kyne will return soon and resume his studies and official duties at U. D.

"Stan Stanley" Visits U. D. Students of the University were entertained recently by Stan Stanley, the well known physical culturist, who exhibited the benefits which accrue from the constant use of the principles of right living.

Stanley concluded his program by showing that he could loose the grip of six of the strongest men in the audience in twenty-two minutes. The boys who kept Stanley guessing for this brief period of time are: B. Belanich, Shorty Sharpenter, Edward Reno, Frank O'Brien, James Spencer, and John Uhrine. These men, who succeeded in holding Stanley for 22 minutes, average 200 pounds while Stanley, who is generally able to free himself within 8 minutes, weighs only 142 pounds.

Stanley is making a tour of the United States and visiting the principal universities along the road. He demonstrates his marvelous chest expansion of eleven inches and, while expanding the muscles of his abdomen, he breaks a three-inch belt furnished him by the audience.

Mr. Stanley hails from Los Angeles and affords his audience a full hour of wholesome entertainment wherever he privileges students with his presence.

Third High-C Third High-C has organized a club to further the student's interest in Public Speaking and to materially augment the knowledge of English possessed by each member of the class. The club is under the able leadership of Prof. Geo. L. Connors.

The showing which Third-C made in the sale of tickets for the comedy "It pays to Advertise" deserves the praise of everyone connected with U. D., for the money obtained from these sales goes to the fund for the new stadium—a project from which every U. D. booster will derive no little benefit. If the other classes will follow Third C's example and boost first, last and allways for U. D., it will be but a short time until we will have a stadium and gymnasium of which we may truly say we are proud.

Third-C boasts of holding a monopoly on expert riflemen, three of the members of the U. D. Rifle squad being from this class. They are: John Loges, who recently hit the bull's eye 344 out of 350 times; Theodore Penker, and John Theus.

Law School Notes The students of the Freshman and Sophomore classes of the College of Law, realizing the need for co-operation in the various activities in the department,

and hoping to be able to obtain a better knowledge of all matters pertaining to law, have petitioned Professor John Shea, dean of the College of Law, for permission to organize a law quiz club. It has been proposed that the students compile a series of questions each week and bring them to class for open discussion by the instructor and students. In this way it is thought that many questions, which might cause the students no little trouble, will be cleared in their minds.

The Law School has lost two of its best students, who are leaving for eastern schools in order to complete their legal education. Sam Roberts will pursue his studies at Cornell University and Mr. G. L. Connors will leave for Syracuse University, in the near future, where he will continue his study of law.

The students of the Law College are eagerly awaiting the approach of the semester examinations which will take place during the week of February 9. After the examinations the Law School will convene three times weekly instead of four times a week as has hitherto been the case.

Lyceum Number On January 9 the students and friends of the University of Dayton were given the privilege of hearing Mr. C. E. W. Griffith render Othello. Robert Mantell has stated that Mr. Griffith is the only man who can reproduce every Shakespearean play from memory. The U. D. students who attended the reading gained no little enlightenment from Mr. Griffith's lecture which followed the reading.

Monogram Dance On Monday evening, January 19, the first big dance of the year was given at the Greystone, under the auspices of the U. D. Monogram club. George Cline's Society Entertainers, one of the finest orchestras in the city, furnished the music.

The dance was well attended, there being a number of the members of the Alumni and student body present. The wonderful success of the dance was due to the splendid arrangements of the committee in charge.

It Pays to Advertise The three-act comedy "It Pays to Advertise" was presented by The Players' club, on the evenings of January 18 and 19, in the University auditorium. The play was presented to capacity houses and proved that the members of The Players' club are far superior to amateurs and that the plays presented at U. D. are above the ordinary college type play. The beautiful and appropriate music rendered by the University of Dayton orchestra added no little to the program. The cast follows:

Mary Grayson Miss Rosemarie Abel
 Johnson Mr. George Kramer
 Comtesse De Beaurien Mrs. Joseph Abel
 Rodney Martin Mr. D. Herbert Abel
 Cyrus Martin Mr. Joseph Amann
 Ambrose Peale Mr. Joseph Abel
 Marie Miss Martha Weckesser
 William Smith Mr. Gable Fleming
 Donald McChesney Mr. W. A. Kramer
 Billy Burke Mr. Clement Erb
 Eller Clark Mr. Fred Abert
 George Bronson Mr. Lawrence Kissling

Preps Clubroom Remodeled During the Christmas vacation the Senior Preps' clubroom was remodeled and redecorated. New bowling alleys were also installed.

The English classes of the Junior Prep Department have formed a dramatic club and are presenting several one-act plays as class work. After the students learn their parts thoroughly, they will present the playlets in the University auditorium for the benefit of the other high school students. Bro. Thomas Bodie is directing the plays.

Edward Kyne Seriously Ill Edward Kyne, a junior of the Commerce and Finance Department, has been the victim of a serious attack of intestinal poisoning. He was operated on for a growth on his knee, the result of an accident several years ago. After the operation signs of serious internal disturbance were noticed and during the following days his life was despaired of. He has been slowly recovering, but it was found necessary to operate on him again, and this operation was performed several days ago. We have reports that he is "coming through" slowly but surely and all the students together with the members of the faculty are anxiously awaiting the time when he will again be numbered among our students.

Freshman Sodality On January 12, the Freshmen of the Arts and Letters, Commerce and Finance, Engineering and Pre-Medical Departments attended a meeting of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. They were informed by Father Gunzelmann, the Moderator, of the purpose of the Sodality. "The word 'Sodality,'" said Father Gunzelmann, "means pal. All members of the Sodality are pals to each other united in one cause and that is to give honor to the Blessed Virgin." This Sodality is strictly for college men, having been first inaugurated by a collegiate student in

Europe. The Freshmen all feel greatly privileged in having the opportunity to join such a wonderful organization. We hope this noble work continues and we feel confident of its success due to the fact that its patron is the Blessed Virgin.

The Senior and Junior Arts Sodality The Senior and Junior Arts Sodality held its first meeting of the New Year on Monday, January

19. After the usual prayer the president, Mr. Leo Virant, opened the program of the meeting with a few remarks relative to the Sodality's activities. Bro. James Donnelly then addressed the Sodalists on the history and purposes of the Sodality. He recalled that this pious organization filled a great need in the unfortunate days of the so-called Reformation by encouraging young men, especially students, in the exact observance of their duties as Christians, sincere Catholics and children of Mary, the august Mother of God. The means most earnestly recommended were the frequent reception of the Sacraments, the spiritual and corporal works of mercy and above all a loving devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. To show that the Sodality really accomplished its mission, Bro. Donnelly pointed out its fruits. He showed how from a Sodality of this kind the Society of Mary under the direction of the Venerable William Joseph Chaminade developed into a zealous and ever-increasing religious order devoted to the work of multiplying Christians and spreading devotion to Mary Immaculate.

This talk was supplemented by that of Bro. Vincent Koepnick who set forth under the title of "Our Heroine," the place of the Blessed Virgin as an ideal of our lives. From our inherent tendency to hero-worship he undertook to prove that our Blessed Lady was herself the greatest of heroines by reason of the sevenfold sorrows that she willingly suffered as mother of Jesus and co-redemptrix of the human race. He concluded by illustrating in the Divine Mother those virtues of humility, obedience and self-sacrifice by which, if we but imitate them, we shall be able to overcome the triple source of evil in the world, namely pride, the love of pleasure and greed for riches.

The Reverend Moderator, Father Francis Kunnecke, complimented the previous speakers and in his remarks insisted forcibly on two important truths. The first was the frequent reception of the sacraments, those channels of grace by which we are enabled to fulfill most perfectly our duties and gain merit for heaven. The other admonition was to reverence the state of matrimony, as raised to the dignity of a sacrament by our Divine Saviour and sanctified by him at the marriage feast of Cana. This same feast should remind all the sodalists that

as the human race fell by the weakness of woman, so mankind is to be saved again by Jesus Christ through the intercession of His Holy Mother Mary, the second Eve.

After thanking the speakers for their pious exhortations, the president secured the services of Mr. Louis Mahrt and Mr. Gable Fleming for similar short talks to be delivered at the next meeting. With the renewal of the Holy Name pledge the meeting was adjourned.

The sodality promises to furnish no little benefit to the students' social as well as religious activities.

Winners of With the announcement of the
Amateur Advertising Contest three grand prize winners in the Dayton Daily News Advertising contest came the realization of

the fact that the University of Dayton presents sound fundamentals in its commercial courses.

Mr. A. G. Burkhardt, 119 Sycamore St., attended the Preparatory Department at the University in 1913. In 1914 he began his commercial studies in the Commercial Department and was graduated with the class of '15. Mr. Burkhardt was the winner of the \$50.00 Grand Prize. He is now employed as a real estate salesman with the firm of Roy J. Norris Company. There is no doubt but that the fundamentals of sound advertising policy inculcated into him while attending the University aided him to his success.

Mr. Lawrence H. Stember, winner of the \$100 Grand Prize, is a member of the School of Commerce in the College Department. He will graduate with the class of '27. Mr. Stember is a native of Corning, Ohio. He attended the University Preparatory Department, graduating in '23.

Athletic Notes

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON BASKET BALL SCHEDULE—1925

Jan. 6—Georgetown (Ky.) College at Dayton. U. D. 13; Georgetown 18.

*Jan. 10—Butler University at Dayton. U. D. 22; Butler 28.

Jan. 15—Wilmington College at Wilmington. U. D. 18; Wilmington 34.

Jan. 17—Cincinnati Gym Club at Cincinnati. U. D. 20; Cincinnati 21.

Jan. 22—Rio Grande College at Dayton. U. D. 26; Rio Grande 24.

Jan. 24—Capital University at Columbus. U. D. 19; Capital 38.

Jan. 18—Detroit University at Detroit.

Jan. 29—Assumption College at Windsor, Can.

Jan. 31—St. John's University at Dayton.

Feb. 5—Cedarville College at Cedarville.

*Feb. 7—Wilmington College at Dayton.

Feb. 12—Spencerian College at Dayton.

Feb. 14—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

Jan. 18—Detroit University at Detroit. U. D. 16; Detroit 23.

U. D. 20; A. C. 17.

Jan. 31—St. John's University at Dayton. U. D. 14; St. J. 19.

Feb. 5—Cedarville College at Cedarville. U. D. 31; Cedarville 12.

Feb. 20—St. John's University at Toledo.

Feb. 21—B. G. N. C. at Bowling Green.

Feb. 28—John Carroll University at Cleveland.

Mar. 4—Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. at Cincinnati.

Mar. 7—Cedarville College at Dayton.

*Mar. 10—Alumni at Dayton.

*Fairgrounds

Coach: Harry C. Baujan. Captain: William A. Blake. Manager: George Marie.

Varsity

At a meeting of the lettermen previous to the opening of the court season William Blake was elected to lead the Flyers in their 1925 basketball campaign. This is Blake's second season as captain of the Varsity quintet.

Last season Captain Blake lead his teammates in the scoring honors and was a main cog in their pass-work and so far this year gives every indication of duplicating his feats of '24.

Blake is a Junior in the Engineering College and hails from Philadelphia. So far he has earned six letters, two in basketball, two in football, and two in baseball.

Before an enthusiastic crowd of some 2000 fans at the Fairground coliseum January 10, the Flyers fought a brilliant battle and held the National Championship Butler College five to the low score of 28-22.

The Baujanites were unable to maintain the pace which they set at the beginning of the second half and as a consequence were nosed out in the closing minutes of play.

For the Varsity, Captain Bill Blake proved to be the highest point getter gathering six points. He also played a wonderful floor game. Snelling and Hipa also shared in the limelight.

Paul and Keach, the Bulldog forwards, were the individual stars for the national champions.

Dayton (22)	B	F	M	F	P	Butler (28)	B	F	M	F	P
Snelling, rf.....	2	1	1	5		Woodling, rf....	0	0	0	0	0
W. Blake, lf....	3	0	2	6		Paul, rf.....	3	1	0	7	
J. Blake, c.....	1	1	0	3		Keach, lf.....	4	1	1	9	
McDonnell, c....	0	0	0	0		Mail, lf.....	0	0	0	0	
Mahrt, rg.....	1	1	0	3		Wakefield, c....	0	5	1	5	
Debesis, rg.....	0	0	0	0		Knold, c.....	0	0	0	0	
Hipa, lg.....	2	1	0	5		Nipper, rg.....	3	1	1	7	
						Strole, lg.....	0	0	0	0	
Totals	9	4	3	22		Colway, lg.....	0	0	2	0	
						Totals	10	8	5	28	

The Flyers were unable to cope with the whirlwind attack of the Wilmington College five at Wilmington, January 15, and as a result went down in defeat to the tune of 34-18.

Though the score goes far from indicating it the game was fast and hard fought by both quintets. The Daytonians could not seem to locate the basket with any degree of consistency while the Bolanites missed very few of their shots.

Captain Bill Blake and Dick Snelling shared in the individual honors for Dayton while Fisher and Zigler were the big noises for Wilmington.

The University of Dayton court team lost to the Cincinnati Gym Club at Cincinnati on January 17, 21-20 in a closely fought game which was not decided until the last forty seconds of play.

A foul shot by forward Goelz in the last fractional part of a minute to play proved the undoing of the Flyers.

The score at the end of the first half was 14-5 in favor of the Gyms. Close guarding featured during this stanza. In the second half the Flyers started out and scored fifteen points while the Gyms were marking up seven. Dayton completely outclassed and outfought their opponents in this period.

Dayton (20)	B	F	M	F	P	Cincinnati (21)	B	F	M	F	P
Debesis, rf.....	0	0	0	0		Trester, rf.....	1	3	2	5	
W. Blake, lf....	3	4	1	10		Myers, lf.....	1	0	0	2	
McDonnell, c....	0	0	0	0		Bolton, c.....	3	3	1	9	
Mahrt, rg.....	2	0	1	4		Hauck, rg.....	2	0	2	4	
Hipa, lf.....	2	0	0	4		Burwinkel, lg...	0	0	0	0	
Snelling, rf.....	1	0	0	2		Goelz, lf.....	0	1	2	1	
J. Blake, c.....	0	0	0	0							
Totals	8	4	2	20		Totals	7	7	7	21	

The loss-burdened Baujanites turned in their first victory of the season at the University Gym January 22 when they nosed out the Rio Grande College five in the closing minutes of play 26-24.

The game was fast and hard fought throughout. The Flyers led at the half 16-13.

Coach Harry Baujan used an entirely new combination which worked smoother and more machine like than any other quintet that he has used so far this season. Dick Snelling started the battle at center in place of Jim Blake and Conlogue at guard.

Snelling, though not the highest point-getter for the Flyers, saved the game by two neat buckets in the last minute that tied the count and then gave the Red and Blue the margin of two points and the game. Debesis and Blake shared the point-getting

honors with eight apiece. Allison and Boyd played best for the visitors.

Dayton (26)	B	F	M	F	P	Rio Grande (24)	B	F	M	F	P
Debesis, rf.....	4	0	1	8		Allison, rf.....	3	0	0	6	
W. Blake, lf....	2	4	5	8		Cook, lf.....	4	3	3	11	
Snelling, c.....	3	1	1	7		Saunders, c.....	0	2	0	2	
Conlogue, rg....	1	0	1	2		Boyd, rg.....	2	1	0	5	
Hart, rg.....	0	0	0	0		Baker, lg.....	0	0	1	0	
Mahrt, rg.....	0	1	1	1		Fowler, lg.....	0	0	3	0	
Hipa, lg.....	0	0	0	0		Fisher, c.....	0	0	0	0	
J. Blake, c.....	0	0	0	0							
Totals	10	6	9	26		Totals	9	6	7	24	

The University of Dayton cage squad dropped the fifth straight game of the season to the strong Capital University quintet at Columbus, Tuesday night, January 20, by the count of 38 to 19. An estimated crowd of 1500 fans viewed the battle.

While the Flyers battled hard throughout the entire 40 minutes of play they were never once in the lead as Capital started scoring in the first ten seconds of play and by the wonderful shooting of the entire Columbus team kept well ahead of the fighting Daytonians.

Captain Blake and Sam Hipa were the stellar performers for the Red and Blue while Bernlohr and Nieman were the chief contributors to the scoring column of the Lutherans with a total of 25 points between them.

Capital (38)	B	F	O	P	Dayton (19)	B	F	O	P
Bernlohr, f.....	4	5	0	13	Debesis, f.....	1	1	0	3
Stolzenbach f....	2	0	1	4	W. Blake, f.....	3	0	1	6
Wilhelm, c.....	2	1	3	5	J. Blake, c.....	1	0	0	2
Nieman, g.....	5	2	1	12	Mahrt, g.....	0	0	2	0
Klauser, g.....	1	0	0	2	Hipa, g.....	1	0	0	2
Brown, g.....	0	2	0	2	Snelling, f.....	2	0	1	4
					McDonnell, g...	1	0	0	2
Totals	14	10	6	38	Totals	9	1	4	19

PREPS LOSE TO LATIN

In the preliminary to the Varsity-Butler game, the Preps lost a mighty close game to Latin which went five minutes overtime before a victor could be determined. Eleven missed fouls tell the tale of the Preps' defeat, who after trailing most of the game came through with a sensational spurt which enabled them to tie the score at fifteen all just as the game ended. In the extra period Latin scored twice while Donisi of the Preps made good on a foul try and this ended the scoring with Latin winning 19-16.

The game was fast and the Preps deserved to trim their old rivals but the breaks went against them. The game was close all the way with both teams missing many shots but Latin seemingly couldn't miss the fouls and this was their margin of victory. Lensch played a stellar game for the Preps making eight points while Finn and Bambrick showed up well for Latin. Line-up:

Preps (16)	Position	Latin (19)
Donisi (capt.)	F	Dwyer
Lensch	F	Walsh
Blum	C	Bambrick
Lane	G	Dehler
Wilhoff	G	Finn

Preps Down Coach Hug's five won their third
West Milton straight victory when they routed
 West Milton 45-3 at West Mil-
 ton. The game was very one-sided and at no time
 was the outcome in doubt. Hug took advantage
 of the weakness of West Milton to use his reserves
 and they were in the line-up for practically the
 whole game and after a week start came back strong
 scoring thirty-one points in the last half while they
 allowed West Milton but two.

West Milton had scarcely any shots at the bas-
 ket so closely were they guarded and the Preps ab-
 stained wholly from long shots confining their ef-
 forts to short ones. The Preps teamwork was ex-
 ceptional with Wilcox at center and Clemons at
 forward doing most of the scoring. Cronin at guard
 also performed well. Fitzhens was the heavy scorer
 for West Milton scoring all three of their points.
 Line-up:

Preps (45)	Position	West Milton (3)
Steffes	F	I. Patrick
Clemons	F	J. Patrick
Wilcox	C	Weslinger
Cronin	G	Fitzhen
Sanchez	G	Martindale

Frolicsome Folly

Pall—Mary says she expects to marry the best
 man on earth.

Mall—That's tough, old man. When did she
 break her engagement with you?

* * * *

Late to bed and early to rise, makes the college
 boy sleepy but wise.

* * * *

Host—That whisky, sir, is twenty years old.

Guest—That so? Rather small for its age, don't
 you think?

* * * *

Just because the girls laugh at your remarks is
 no proof that you're witty. Perhaps they have
 pretty teeth.

* * * *

"What a sad looking store."

"Why? Because it has panes in the window?"

"No, the books are in tiers."

* * * *

Britisher: I say, old top, who won the world's
 series?

American: The Yankees.

Britisher: Naturally, I-er-know that, but what
 was the name of the bloomin' club?

* * * *

Mose—Does yuh work fo' lub or does yuh work
 fo' money?

Sam: Nigger, I'se workin' for lub of money.

Cats: You know that low-down politician, O'Sul-
 livan?

Paw—Yeah.

Cats—He's got a good looking daughter, Peg.

Paw—Oh, I see. A peg off the old heel.

* * * *

Freckles are made from sitting in the shade of
 a screen-door.

* * * *

"My watch won't go."

"S'matter, dandruff on the hair spring?"

"No, one of the gears has a toothache."

* * * *

New College yell: Father send me fifty dollars.

* * * *

Nature does make mistakes. Sometimes it puts
 all the bone in the head instead of the back.

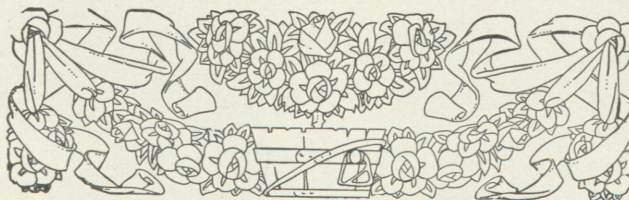
* * * *

Spencer after getting an acholitis rubdown al-
 most broke his back one day trying to lick the rare
 gem off of his back.

* * * *

Truancy Officer: Say young chap, do you go to
 school?

Urchin: You bet your life, what d'yer wanna
 know?



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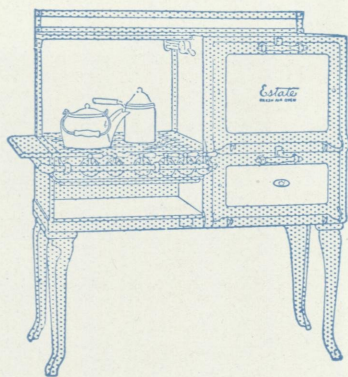
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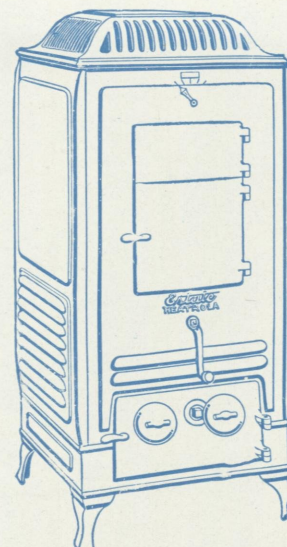
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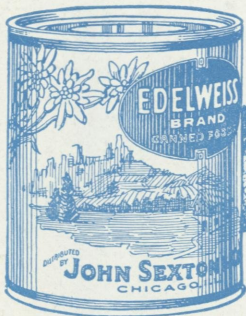
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