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The seal of the University of Dayton is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a cross and a book. The shield is surrounded by a wreath. The outer ring of the seal contains the Latin text "UNIVERSITAS DAYTONENSIS" at the top and "1850" at the bottom. The text "THE UNIVERSITY of DAYTON" is written in a serif font across the top of the seal, and "EXPONENT" is written in a larger serif font across the bottom of the seal.

# THE UNIVERSITY of DAYTON EXPONENT

At Peace Knoll

By T. Gable Fleming

*March, 1926*



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# The University of Dayton Exponent

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MARCH, 1926

No. 2

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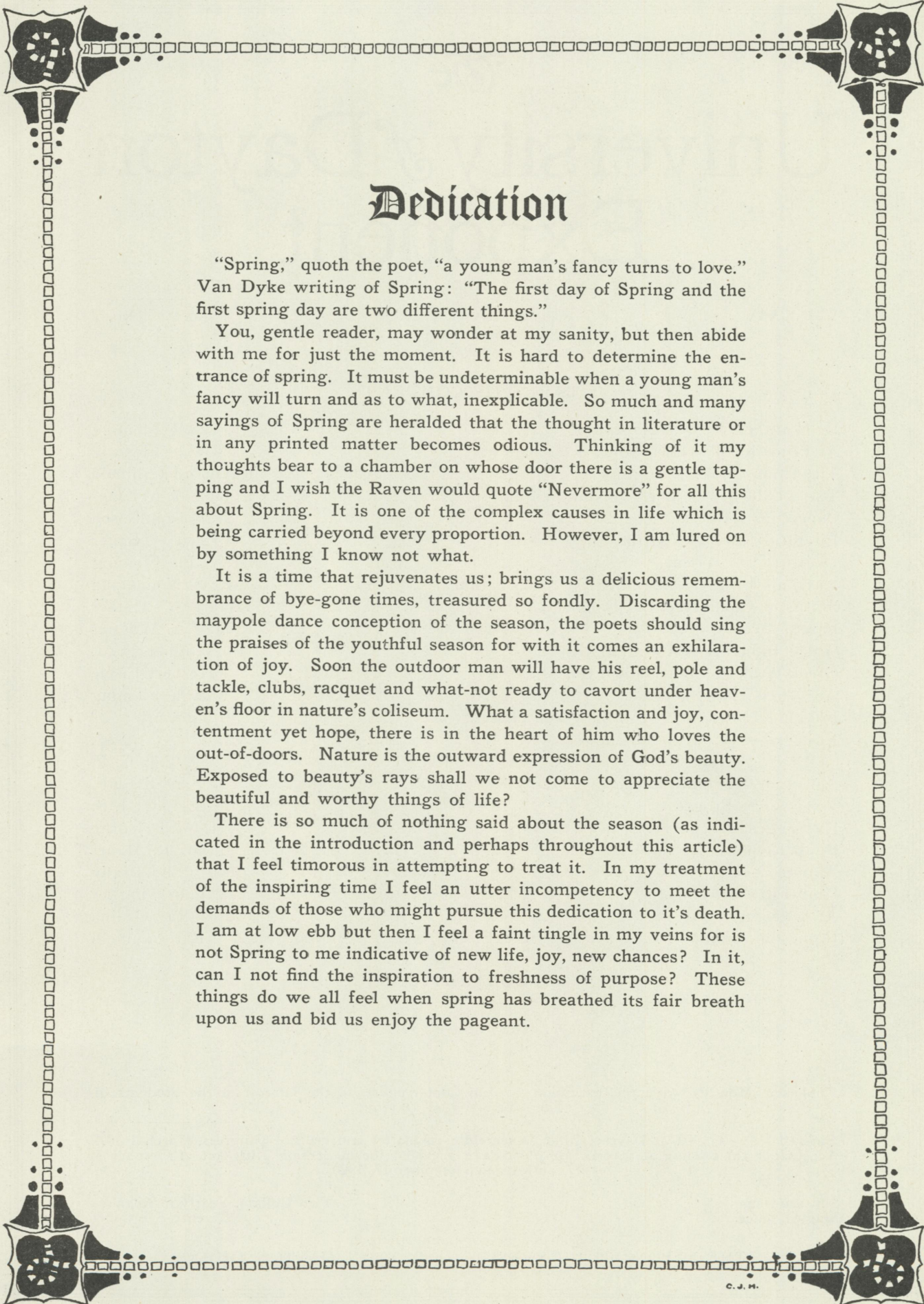
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## Dedication

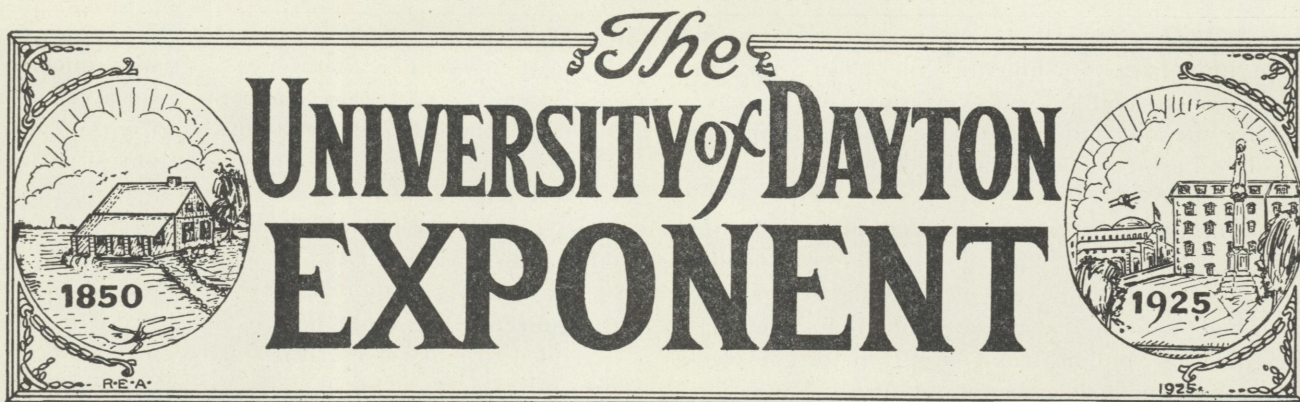
"Spring," quoth the poet, "a young man's fancy turns to love." Van Dyke writing of Spring: "The first day of Spring and the first spring day are two different things."

You, gentle reader, may wonder at my sanity, but then abide with me for just the moment. It is hard to determine the entrance of spring. It must be undeterminable when a young man's fancy will turn and as to what, inexplicable. So much and many sayings of Spring are heralded that the thought in literature or in any printed matter becomes odious. Thinking of it my thoughts bear to a chamber on whose door there is a gentle tapping and I wish the Raven would quote "Nevermore" for all this about Spring. It is one of the complex causes in life which is being carried beyond every proportion. However, I am lured on by something I know not what.

It is a time that rejuvenates us; brings us a delicious remembrance of bye-gone times, treasured so fondly. Discarding the maypole dance conception of the season, the poets should sing the praises of the youthful season for with it comes an exhilaration of joy. Soon the outdoor man will have his reel, pole and tackle, clubs, racquet and what-not ready to cavort under heaven's floor in nature's coliseum. What a satisfaction and joy, contentment yet hope, there is in the heart of him who loves the out-of-doors. Nature is the outward expression of God's beauty. Exposed to beauty's rays shall we not come to appreciate the beautiful and worthy things of life?

There is so much of nothing said about the season (as indicated in the introduction and perhaps throughout this article) that I feel timorous in attempting to treat it. In my treatment of the inspiring time I feel an utter incompetency to meet the demands of those who might pursue this dedication to it's death. I am at low ebb but then I feel a faint tingle in my veins for is not Spring to me indicative of new life, joy, new chances? In it, can I not find the inspiration to freshness of purpose? These things do we all feel when spring has breathed its fair breath upon us and bid us enjoy the pageant.





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## At Peace Knoll

By T. Gable Fleming

WILLIAM MORRIS cast a satisfactory glance over the appointments of the club room or buddies-den, as he was wont to call it. Wee-Willie Morris, as William Morris was called by many of his friends, was very contented and happy on this particular day in September. All during the summer he had fished and had gone canoeing and swimming to his heart's content. The only thing that had detracted from the complete happiness of this vacation was the fact that his brother, Allan Morris, had desired to spend his vacation somewhere all alone unbeknown to his friends.

Wee-Willie, satisfied with the apparent cleanliness of the room, idly picked up a book only to let it fall in his lap while his thoughts mused over this big brother of his who was certainly everything in the world to him. His parents' death in an accident, while he was just entering his 'teens, had placed a grave responsibility upon Allan's shoulders. Al, though, had been more than equal to the occasion. He had worked hard those first two years so that his wee brother could go to high school at Saint Dunstan's. For four years Al had worked and slaved to send Willie through the secondary stages of his schooling. Every summer the ol' boy had insisted that his younger brother take the full vacation in building up a strong body, and too, to keep him from coming in contact with the element that so often misdirects the footsteps of youth. Every fall Willie had returned from his vacation, the last two weeks always spent in company with his brother at Peace Knoll, as the site of the summer home was called, flushed with the results of a summer spent in the open arena of nature. Willie felt very mature this summer, since he was ready to enter college in the fall. Al, who had pur-

sued evening classes at the city university would be able to help him too, and that would mean a lot. Willie sighed to think that this joy though, would soon end. It would be up to him to work in the day time now, and go to the evening courses with Al. He figured though, the two of them would have a fine time. He didn't agree with Al on one subject. Al had himself and insisted that Wee-Willie also, spend a few years in the arts course before specializing in strictly commerce subjects as Willie planned they would both do. Al had been so insistent on the matter that Willie felt, since he had been guided so thoroughly in other things, that he had better bide his time. Allan's love for literature and the classics accounted for the fine array of books here in the cottage. The cottage was the only thing salvaged from their parents' estate and with the advise of an aunt, who was special guardian of Willie during the summer months, Allan had kept it as a means to a big end.

Willie picked up the book from his lap to continue reading until dinner would be served by his jolly old aunt. They ate early on Fridays because they always walked down the trail to the Chapel to attend Benediction. One evening as they were strolling down the path Willie remarked to his aunt:

"You know, Aunt Mary, that this going to Chapel every Friday evening rather makes me take stock of my religion. The simple souls of the village remind me of those Arcadians in the story of Evangeline. At home when we go to mass or benediction you can hear the kids yelling 'E-x-tras' and the fire department goin' past and all that noise, but gee, up here during the lull between prayers, just 'the murmuring pines,' the sounds of nature."

Aunt Mary had looked at William, as she always



called him, in astonishment. She hadn't thought him so serious and that was certainly a little speech worth while and quite a long one for this youngster of bolted bacon and eggs, sunny side up, "I'm in a hurry."

On this particular afternoon Willie was all agog with expectancy. Allan would arrive to spend a few days before they all went back to the city. Allan had spent his two weeks' vacation somewhere else this year, but he was coming up for the week end and Willie knew that Aunt Mary would persuade him to stay over till they went back Tuesday. Wee-Willie picked up his book and commenced reading but his comfortable position soon lured him into the land of nod.

During the time he slept his aunt returned from the village with the day's provisions and mail. She stopped on the veranda and looked at Wee-Willie and sighed and shook her head and walked into the cottage to prepare their Friday evening dinner. Had Willie seen his aunt or heard the sigh he would have wondered why she was so pathetically affected. It was always his principle to wait until his aunt volunteered information when she appeared sad, for she had had a son who had gone away and still his mother just spoke of him as away. Poor Aunt Mary, Willie often thought. He wished he had the means to make her happier. To a certain extent his brother and he did, but financially it was impossible to shower on her the things they wished.

When Willie awoke nature was at its grandest. It was just that hour before sunset when everything is bright, yet the accelerated brightness carries none of the sun's glare. The lake below was like a bowl of molten gold. The fir trees and cedars to the left lent a frontier aspect. Down the valley lay the little village that Willie pictured as the village of Grand-Pre. He walked to the edge of the porch and arms akimbo surveyed it all as a young feudal lord. Deep in his heart though, he sang the praises of nature and a song of thanksgiving for this, which he was able to enjoy. With a hop, skip and a jump he was through the rooms to the kitchen. Aunt Mary surprised, hastily gathered up a letter she was reading and placed it in her pocket. Willie paid little heed to the act for poor Aunt Mary had evidently written to an acquaintance to see if "Boy" had called. He returned to the porch to await dinner.

It wasn't long before Aunt Mary's trill gave his appetite impetus and he was hard at storing away his aunt's delectable dinner. Shrimp salad, how that boy laid it away! Everything in range was subject to surrender. After dinner they both did the chores incidental to the vacation life and then both prepared for the trip to Benediction.

Down the trail into the village they went, speak-

ing to their many acquaintances. It was indeed an ideal scene. The villagers and those on a vacation, mostly Catholic, gathered about in groups in front of the Chapel waiting for the five minutes warning bell. The pleasant oppressiveness of a mild summer's evening gave one that feeling of complete contentedness. Willie felt so good and happy. As the bell rang the groups broke up and they all entered the church. The boys, hats in one hand, the other extended to make use of the holy water, passed the threshold of the Chapel and entered God's house.

Wee Morris knelt beside his aunt and was composing himself for prayer when a side glance at his aunt revealed a tear running down her cheek.

"Poor old Aunt Mary," he thought. "Her sorrow is as sad and oppressive as the sadness in Grand-Pre when the then hated English expelled them."

His comparison of the church scene and the story of Evangeline now grew in proportion with his Aunt's sadness. The lighted candles on the altar gave a faint yellow, shimmering glow to everything. The scene was of heaven and the devotion translated heaven to earth. Willie felt the satisfaction that comes in serving and loving God.

Willie, with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and the singing of the "O Salutaris," offered a prayer for his aunt. It was a mental prayer that yet that night would stand him in good stead.

He prayed a short fervent prayer: "O Divine Jesus give Aunt Mary the grace to bear her troubles. Give her the grace to say: 'All for Thee sweet Jesus, Thy Will be done.'"

After Benediction that night, as the two people, the one about completed with her tasks on earth, and the other a young energetic boy, climbed up the hill toward home, there was a certain joyful sadness between them. Aunt Mary clasped her beads in her hand and from time to time looked at Willie with a look in her eye: how will you take it? Will you be happy or despondent? Finally she said:

"William, I have a letter for you which I didn't give you before church because, well—well I thought it best just to wait a while longer. William there are some things in this world that are just bound to happen, they are God's will. Some of those things are for the best we know, but it is hard to accustom ourselves to them. Be brave now lad, for something, that I don't think you ever dreamed of."

She slipped a letter into Wee-Willie's hand. By this time they had reached the cottage. Aunt Mary sat on the porch while her nephew went into the buddies' den to read the letter. Aunt Mary heard him open the letter and occasionally turn a page. Finally she heard his step. It was not the same fast step of Wee-Willie. He came to the doorway and his silhouette portrayed his bowed head



and an occasional raising of his hand to dash away some tears. His chest rose and fell with silent convulsions. Wee-Willie was crying! He walked out on the porch to the very end. Standing in the moonlight his head bowed, his curly hair rumped in disorder, he was a dejected picture of sadness. Turning and walking over to his aunt he knelt down before her and laying his head in her lap he said:

"Gee but it will be hard to get along without Al. I'll miss him so. Who could have imagined anything like it? Why? But I do know why. As for me Aunt Mary I'll say, 'Thy Will be done.'"

Aunt Mary and Wee-Willie sat on the porch fanned by the summer night's breeze until, as in the afternoon, Willie slipped into the land of nod. He in his sleep let a letter fall which read as follows:

"Dear Wee-Willie: It is hard for me to say just what I am going to say, but then brevity is sincerity and I must tell, so here's here.

"We have been such good friends and real broth-

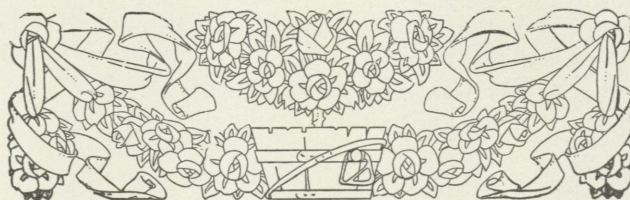
ers to one another. We have been aides to each other. I've tried to give you a good education and a good example and to guide you right. I've done my best. Ol' man, I want you to do the rest and alone. I've waited until this time to go where my heart has bid me go for three years past; since I have accomplished my one large task in seeing you raised and following the right path, I will have, by the time you receive this entered the Novitiate.

"Come see me as soon as you return to the city. Be brave now, laddie, and face it alone. Aunt Mary will explain about the finances and I will fix everything up.

"I will pray for you in hope of aiding you in a choice of vocation. Don't fail to take the Arts course. May the time come when we shall be together in this life. If so, my earthly joy will be as complete as it can be. Otherwise we shall meet then,

Lovingly in J. M. J.,

"Your Brother, Al."



## The Home of Great Orators

By Raymond Caulfield

**A**T this season of the year the spirit of Ireland is made manifest through the medium of the feast-day of the great St. Patrick. It might be well then at this time to recall some of the highlights of the Irish nation and gain a slight knowledge of Irish nature. So it is the purpose of this article to cover, in a brief manner, one division of art at which the Irish race excels, namely, oratory.

All through the ages men have appeared at different times noted for their eloquence of speech, thus, Greece had its Demosthenes; Rome, its Cicero; England, its Gladstone; America, its Webster, but the history of Ireland, from the beginning of the 18th century to the present day, is the history of a long line of brilliant orators. The Emerald Isle, from the time of Henry Flood down to the fall of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been represented in each generation by an orator of more than ordinary brilliance. No country on the globe has ever produced in rapid succession such an array of talent in the field of oratory as has Ireland. What other nation can show a work with the vivid appeal and so capable of arousing such deep feeling, as that

masterpiece of Robert Emmet in his own defense?

The name of Daniel O'Connell stands foremost among all Irish orators and stands with the best the world has ever produced: truly "his eloquence has never been equalled in modern times." He was such that Wendell Phillips, America's polished orator, has said of him that Webster, Everett, Choate and Calhoun all together could not equal him. His wonderful power enabled him to lead the Irish people for a generation and to obtain for them many rights and privileges. Thus he became known as the great Liberator.

There are many other eloquent Irish speakers, who if they had lived in a country other than Ireland would be classed among the world's greatest. In a brief sketch of this kind mere mention of their names is all that is possible. It seems that Ireland might be rightly termed the home of great orators for she can put on her list besides the ones already mentioned men like, Curran, Grattan, Plunkett, Butt and Edmund Burke, not to mention a host of other minor orators. Such a list if compared to the great speakers of other countrys all through the pages of history, would rank among the first.



## Pope Pius XI

By Joseph Bosch

**P**OPE PIUS XI, as the successor of the late Pope Benedict XV, has held the Chair of Peter since 1922 and has shown himself to be a patron of all things that contribute to the well-being of the world.

Ambogio Damiano Achille Ratti was born at Desio in the diocese of Milan, Italy, May 30, 1857. He was the fourth child of a family of six of whom only three are now living. The parents are also dead. His father, Francesco Ratti, was a silk manufacturer and was a representative of the sturdy middle class of Italy. His mother's name was Teresa Galli, of a good family of Saronno. Achille's parents were therefore not very high in social standing, but they did represent a class that has given more popes to the world than any other.

Achille's father, while not in very good circumstances, was able to give his son a good education. Because of his exceptional ability Achille was placed under a widely renowned teacher, Don Guiseppe Volonteri, a priest in Desio, who had carried on private schools before attendance to the state schools was made obligatory. Don Guiseppe allowed pupils to attend under him for only one year, but because of his exceptional intelligence and aptness for studies Achille was allowed to remain under his tutelage. When he was ten years of age Achille began to feel the call to the priesthood and shortly after ward he left Guiseppe's school and went to the seminary of St. Peter, the Martyr. Then he attended the seminary of Monza for two years and following this a third year at San Carlo in Milan. The following three years were spent at the Seminario Maggiore.

When he was sixteen years old he was sent to Rome to study at the Collegio Lombardi by special favor of the Archbishop of Milan and from there he received a scholarship to attend the Gregorian University. After attaining Doctorates in philosophy, theology and canon law, he was ordained priest in 1879 and celebrated his first mass at the tomb of St. Peter in the Vatican.

Following his ordination he was sent to Milan, where he taught for a few years in the episcopal seminary, but such were his talents that Monsignor Ceriani of the Ambrosian Library, selected him as an assistant and so well did he do his work that on the death of Ceriani he was appointed to succeed him. While head of the library he became a member of the Lombard Institute as well as one on the committee of the art gallery of Milan. He also de-

voted much of his time to his favorite subject, the preservation and restoration of old manuscripts.

From this time on Father Ratti rose rapidly as his talents became more and more recognized, until finally he was made assistant librarian at the Vatican by Pope Benedict in 1915, and he succeeded Dr. Ehrls, the head librarian, on his death. But Benedict XV saw in Father Ratti qualities which were not to be cooped up in a library and although much against his wishes he was sent to Poland as Apostolic delegate where he proved himself to be an impartial and fair judge in all matters of ecclesiastical discipline that came under his jurisdiction. Indeed it is due to his influence that the religious side of the Polish question was settled so satisfactorily. Then he was by turns made Papal Nuncio at Warsaw, at the same time being raised from the dignity of a simple priest to that of Archbishop, and ecclesiastical High Commissioner for Upper Silesia. While in Silesia he endeared himself to the common people by his untiring efforts in behalf of their children and by his heroic conduct when Warsaw was besieged by the Red Army. So gratified was Pope Benedict by his labors that in 1921 he raised him to the Cardinalate and appointed him Archbishop of his native city, Milan. In 1922 he came to Rome, to the Vatican, never again to leave it, for he was elected Pope to succeed his dearest friend, Pope Benedict XV.

The Pope has always been noted for his great muscular strength and robustness. One of his many accomplishments and perhaps the most vigorous is, or was his love for mountain climbing. In the "Living Age," issue of April 29, 1922, is recorded an account of one of his expeditions, written by the Pope, himself, some years ago. In his account he tells about the decision of himself and two companions to scale the heights of Monte Rosa, one of the most perilous climbs of the Alps. Led by a faithful guide they started out early in the morning and after many narrow escapes from death they finally reach the summit. The narrative, translated into English is not so exciting, but it is probably due to the fact that it was written in Italian that it is not so appealing in our language.

The Pope is distinguished by his long legs and arms and by his great strength. He, himself, attributes this fact to his fondness for open-air exercise and to the fact that he would walk where most people would ride. Besides his favorite sport of mountain climbing, he also indulged in quiet-



throwing and billiards. He probably takes after his father for his leaning toward masculine sports, for it is related that Francesco Ratti as a youth used to astound the people of Rogeno by throwing huge rocks high in the air and catching them with ease as they descended. The Ratti family has always been noted for its physical powers and long life and it looks like the present Pope who is 67 years old may yet enjoy the happiness of a long reign.

In the field of studies and politics Pius XI has always shown himself to be firm in matters of principle and it is probably due to his extreme stand on certain matters that he was not noticed long before. It is therefore no wonder that he found it very hard to get along when he arose to the position of Papal Nuncio. The Pope is not a diplomatist in any respect and to make matters worse, he is not inclined to superfluity of speaking nor is he a good listener. When he does wish to speak it is usually about some scientific or Biblical subject. He is very well versed in chemistry and mathematics. As an orator he is sententious and epigram-

matical and has a fondness for drawing logical distinctions and conclusions in his discourses.

The present successor of St. Peter, therefore, is a man educated in many lines. He has learned the methods of politicians, he is deeply skilled in the art of restoring old manuscripts, he has devoted much of his time and very near all his money to the poor children of Europe and has so endeared himself to all that his reign can be anything but unsuccessful. Looking into the future we can also see great possibilities for the new Pontiff. The reuniting of Christendom, the restoring of peace to war-worn countries are just two of the great problems that face him and the Catholic Church. The Pope, as representative of over 300,000,000 Catholics has the gravest responsibility ever placed on the shoulders of one man and he must have all the support, material and spiritual, that the world can give him. He is truly the King of kings, not because he rules the material side of his people, because he does not, but because he is the ruler, the guardian of their spiritual welfare.

## The Noble Prizes and Foundation Fund

By Roland A. Wagner

THE Noble Foundation Fund is named after its eminent founder, Alfred Bernhard Noble, a Swedish chemist, engineer, and philanthropist. Mr. Noble was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 21, 1833. He was the son of an obscure mechanic and engineer, who settled in St. Petersburg in 1837, where he began the manufacture of nitro-glycerine.

It was in St. Petersburg that Alfred received his early education. Later his father sent him to America where he studied mechanical engineering under John Ericsson, the famous inventor of the ironclad Monitor, which defeated the Merrimac in that memorable battle at Hampton Roads.

Upon his return from America Mr. Noble took up the study of chemistry with intense aptitude. It was this study which led to his accidental (if study can be said to be accidental) discovery of dynamite in 1867. He also invented blasting powder, blasting jelly, and several kinds of smokeless powders.

Ultimately he had factories at Brefors, Sweden. By 1875 he controlled fifteen factories scattered throughout the world.

From the time of Mr. Noble's return from America he was constantly engaged in pursuing some invention. During his activity he had many articles patented, a hundred and twenty-nine of which are on file in Great Britain. In 1888 Mr. Noble invented ballistite powder.

Mr. Noble was a hard-working and shrewd business man. Besides running his dynamite factories he also operated petroleum wells in competition to the Standard Oil Company. Through these agencies he created an immense fortune for himself and all his family.

Upon his death, which took place at St. Remo, Italy, on December 10, 1896, Mr. Noble left a fortune of over nine million dollars as a foundation fund to be used in the interest of science, medicine, literature and peace.

This foundation is governed by a Board of Directors, the president of which is appointed by the government of Sweden. This board of directors must consist exclusively of Swedes, residing in Stockholm. It has charge of all funds; even presenting the prizes to the winners on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Noble's death.

Prizes are awarded annually in the five largest fields of human endeavor, namely, to those making the most important discoveries or improvements in physics, in chemistry, in medicine or physiology, to the best writer of literature of an idealistic nature, to the man or organization accomplishing the most for humanity and peace.

The selection of the winners is in the hands of various organizations appointed by Mr. Noble. The awards in Physics and Chemistry are made by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; in Medicine



and Literature by the faculty of the Caroline Institute of Stockholm; in Peace by a Norwegian Storthing.

The winners who are thus selected must lecture in Stockholm, upon their subject, within six months. The winner then receives his prize of forty thousand dollars. This amount is given in each branch of endeavor.

In the selection of winners no direct application can be made nor will be considered. In the divi-

sion of literature every written work to qualify must have appeared previously in print. In medicine, chemistry, and physics, the discovery or device shall have been tested by experience or by capable experts. It can readily be seen that these restrictions, while of major importance, will not interfere nor hinder a truly deserving subject in its consideration as a possible prize winner.

Beginning with the prize winners of 1901, up to and inclusive of 1923, we have the following list:

Year	Physcis	Chemistry	Medicine	Literature	Peace
1901	W. R. Rontgen (G)	J. Vant Hoff (G)	E. Von Behring (G)	R. Sully-Prudhomme (F)	H. Dunant (Sw) F. Passy (F)
1902	H. A. Lorentz (Du) P. Zeeman (Du)	E. Fischer (G)	Sir R. Ross (E)	Mommisen (G)	A. Gobat (Sw)
1903	H. Becquerel (F) P. M. Currie (F)	S. Arrhenius (S)	N. R. Finsen (D)	B. Bjornson (Nor)	Sir W. R. Cremer
1904	Lord Rayleigh (E)	Sir Ramsey (E)	I. P. Pavlov (Rus)	F. Mistral (F) J. Echegaray (Sp)	Institute de Droic International
1905	P. Lenard (G)	A. Von Baeyer (G)	R. Koch (G)	H. Sienkiewicz (Pol)	Baroness Bertha Von Suttner (A)
1906	Sir J. Thomson (E)	H. Moissan (F)	Roman y Cajal (Sp)	G. Carducci (It)	T. Roosevelt (Am)
1907	A. Michelson (A)	E. Buchner (G)	C. L. Laveran (F)	R. Kipling (E)	E. T. Moneta (F) L. Renault (F)
1908	G. Lippmann (F)	Sir Rutherford	P. Ehrlich (G)	R. Eucken (G)	Arnoldson (Sw)
1909	G. Marconi (It) F. Braun (G)	W. Ostwald (G)	F. Kocher (Sw)	Selma Lagerlof (S)	M. Bajer de Constant (Dan) A. Beernaert (Bel)
1910	J. Vand der Waals (D)	O. Wallach (G)	A. Kossel (G)	P. J. Heyse (G)	Inter. Peace at Paris
1911	W. Wien (G)	Marie Currie (F)	A. Gullstrand (Sw)	M. Materlinck, (Bel)	T. M. Asser (Du) A. Fried (Aus)
1912	G. Valen (S)	V. Grignard (F) F. Sabatier (F)	A. Carrel (Am)	G. Hauptmann	E. Root (Am)
1913	H. K. Onnes (Du)	A. Werner (Sw)	G. Richet (F)	R. Tagore (Beng)	H. LaFontaine (B)
1914	K. Van Lane (G)	F. W. Richards (Am)	R. Barany (Aus)	.....	.....
1915	W.H. & W.L. Bragg (F)	R. Willstatter (G)	.....	Romain Rolland (F)	.....
1916	.....	.....	.....	V. Hirdenstam (Sw)	.....
1917	Charles Barkla (E)	.....	.....	K. Gjellerup (Dan) H. Pontoppidan (D)	Inter. Red Cross of Geneva
1918	M. Planck (G)	F. Haber (G)	.....	H. Pontoppidan (D)	Woodrow Wilson
1919	J. Starck (G)	.....	Dr. Jules Bordet (B)	Carl Spittler (Sw)	.....
1920	C. E. Guillaime (S)	W. Nernst (G)	A. Krogle (Dan)	Kunt Hamsun (Nor)	L. Bourgeois (F)
1921	Albert Einstein (G)	Fred Soddy (E)	.....	Anatole France (F)	K. H. Branting (S) Lange (Nor)
1922	Neels Bohr (D)	F. W. Aston (E)	O. Meyerhoff (G) A. V. Hill (E)	J. Benavente (Sp)	F. Mansen (Nor)
1923	R. A. Millikan (Am)	.....	Dr. F. Banting (Can) Dr. J. McLeod	W. B. Yeats (Ir)	.....

#### SOURCES

- International Encyclopedia. Vol. 17
- Students' Reference Work. Vol. II
- World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1924
- Various Newspapers and Periodicals
- Masters of Achievement—Ruoff
- Practical Reference Library. Vol. III
- The Americana. Vol. XX

The latest American to win the Noble Prize, was Dr. R. A. Millikan, executive head of the California Institute of Technology. He won this prize of forty thousand dollars, for isolating the electron—the smallest scientific particle of matter. His prize was recently awarded at the Charter Day exercises of the University of California.

It may be interesting to note the total number of times that Americans have won coveted honor. We have gained this honor only seven times, while France has won it twenty-one times and Germany twenty-six. We have won our seven prizes in every line of endeavor, with the exception of Literature. Our prizes have been distributed as follows: two in Physics, three in Peace, one in Chemistry and one in Medicine.

The Noble Foundation Fund has other interests, in its aid to humanity, than the selection and distribution of awards, namely; to conduct a building campaign. Mr. Noble left provosions in his will for the establishment of institutions, so a building program of five institutes was decided upon. Up to 1913 three of these five buildings had already been completed.



## Literature and Ideals

By Francis J. Sauer

**G**ENTLEMEN: I have chosen the subject "Literature and Ideals" because I think it is one to which we give too little consideration, and my dear friends, I want to prove to you that the two terms are not meaningless and abstract, but that they are closely related and can be associated with each other in any number of ways. I wish primarily to speak of Ideals and incidentally to bring home to you the fact that when we think of an Ideal we can also think of Literature as a means of creating or preserving this Ideal.

That we may better understand, my dear friends, let us consider just what is an Ideal? It is a certain standard of excellence which we set for ourselves; it is an ultimate object of attainment to which we aspire. It is something for which we must work just a little harder, something which causes us to deviate from our everyday trend of thought and to dwell in higher planes.

Now you may say that you have never aspired to any one particular Ideal, but this is not true. Do you remember when you were but a child and mother said to you, "Johnny, what do you intend to make of yourself when you become a man?" You do I see. Well, you drew yourself up ever so proudly and replied, "Mother, I am going to be a Street Car Conductor." This is but one instance of how you cherished an Ideal. You perhaps do not class it as an Ideal now that you have grown older, but it was your ambition then and if mother had told you that such a thing was impossible you would have felt the keen disappointment which only a child can experience. Since this Ideal is not in your mind today you must necessarily have created a new one. Yes, most assuredly you must—for again you will remember how when you were in the grades it was your ambition to be a student in high school, and then when you had finished this course you wanted to go through college? When you had received your diploma did your ambitions cease here? No. They did not. You constantly aspired to something higher. This is the point, my dear friends—that Ideals are necessary.

Ideals are the things we strive for. We live and progress by Ideals. If we have no goal to attempt, if we have nothing to strive for, we become stagnant and self-satisfied and then we and life are failures. To illustrate this, let us consider a specific example. There is a man who, to the world, is apparently successful. To all external appearances he seems to have climbed to the very apex of suc-

cess. He possesses all the things that go to make up a man's happiness—home, wife, children—in fact everything. But to my mind this man is not successful because, after having acquired all these things, there is still something lacking. No, I should say that there is something present and this something is self-satisfaction. This man has become stagnant, and self-satisfied. He has taken the opportunities offered him in a casual manner, and his success is only the result of a mediocre effort. He has not aspired to these things but has accepted them merely as a matter of course. Do not, my dear friends, confuse the meaning of self-satisfaction with that of contentment. Contentment is that peace of mind which we receive from God as a result of our endeavors and is devoid of all worldly ornaments, while self-satisfaction takes possession of a man when he attributes these successes to himself. This man has ceased to keep before himself the vision of an Ideal. Although apparently a success, nevertheless I firmly believe him to be a failure.

Now let us consider Literature as associated with Ideals. Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty. It is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, his emotions and aspirations. It is a history of the human soul.

Literature can do three things for us. First, it can give us an outlet for our feelings; that is, the poet or literary genius feels just as we do, but as well he has the faculty of expressing this feeling. Thus he expresses our feelings for us.

Secondly, we get a knowledge of human nature from the characters in the writings. It can restore the past, interpret the present, and anticipate the future. Literature can show us the glory of the commonplace things of life. It can help us to master our language, that is, it can improve our vocabulary and expression.

Thirdly, and this is its most important accomplishment, it can create and keep before us the vision of our Ideals. Now just how can Literature keep before us the vision of our Ideals, and how can it create them for us? To illustrate how Literature can create Ideals for us let us place ourselves in the position of the reader of some good and inspiring book; the author pictures for us a series of beautiful and noble characters. They are people of superior intellect, cultured habits and do things just a little above the average. We are inspired and unconsciously we find ourselves wishing to be as



they are. They are better than we, hence we idealize—we have created for ourselves an Ideal. Literature has accomplished a paramount objective.

Once an Ideal has been created Literature can maintain it by constantly painting and visualizing it.

In a brief summary and conclusion, my dear friends, let us remember these things: that we must

have Ideals, that they are the things that make life worth while. We live by them. Without them we are stagnant and we shall become eventually stultified and worthless. Let us too remember, and keep uppermost in our minds, that Literature is the medium through which they are created and the vehicle whereby they are maintained.

## Status of Commerce and Finance Course

By H. C. Heider

THE world of today is one large industry. It manufactures numberless products and sells them to itself. It is a huge business. Every activity which we see about us has its part in the production of business. Whether it is teaching school, running a street car, selling shoe-strings, operating a bank, building a skyscraper, or merely carrying a hod, it is some form of business.

Now it is my purpose to explain the importance and the benefits derived from a college course in Commerce and Finance.

This course while yet in its infancy compared with the older cultural courses, is rapidly becoming most important. After reflecting just a moment you will agree with me that everyone is in business. If you work in a factory you are selling your labor to the manufacturer for wages which he gives you for your service. If you are a clerk behind a counter or a salesman on the road, you are helping to distribute products, manufacturing of which creates new business. If you are an advertising man you are creating new and larger demands for more business. If you are a promoter or an engineer you create new achievements through which business increases. If you are a banker you handle the very medium through which the whole world does business. The world is a business stage and some day our cue will be given and then we must go before the audience to play our role. If we have prepared a solid foundation for ourselves by means of a practical business study, we will not suddenly develop stage-fright when our turn comes.

Everyone can see the tremendous growth and expansion of business in the last twenty-five years. New inventions have been made and have been exploited by large amounts of capital. Natural resources have been developed more efficiently and with improved machinery. Farm lands have been cultivated more intensely. Cities have outgrown themselves, due to factories with specialized production methods. Luxuries of yesterday have become necessities of today. All of these things play their part in making new business. And all new

business demands an increase of leaders. These leaders can be only men who know and understand all phases of their particular business. And as the world continues to grow and enterprises increase not only will more leaders be needed, but greater ones will be in demand. Leaders of leaders will be sought. There certainly is no more appropriate place to train such men than in our universities.

A second praise for the course of Commerce and Finance is that it broadens the mind by giving a general view of various walks of life. In sociology we feel the humane interest which leads men to devote their lives for the progress and uplifting of society. History, studies in English, and Foreign Languages help to develop the cultural side. Philosophy as well as Mathematics trains the mind to think properly. And then there are the numerous technical subjects any one of which may develop "specialists."

We are living at present in an era of specialization. The world is demanding experts in everything. And this course presents many subjects any one of which, according to the tendency of the student, and providing that he gives special study to it, may be used as a profession. The present small supply of "specialists" working in the large field which exists is placing such men at a premium.

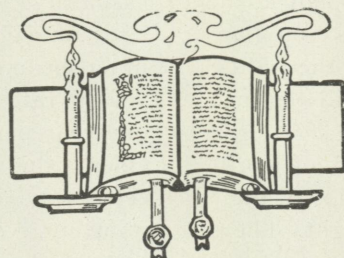
And why are experts in demand? First, because new industries are rising every day, and old industries are constantly expanding. Competition among the older ones is requiring more efficient methods and policies. To find and form these is the work of a trained expert. And the new enterprises have their individual and distinctive problems which again must be solved by trained minds. Second, because the supply of experienced specialists is small. Perhaps experience is the best teacher and while it has produced a few of our best experts its methods is both slow and expensive.

Therefore we see that there is a large field of opportunities for graduates of the College of Commerce and Finance, and the foundation which this course gives can be obtained in no other way.



One thing more. The course is beneficial if we agree that "success" as the world recognizes it today is a benefit. Whether or not society is correct in determining its present conception of success will not be argued. The fact remains that the man who has accumulated wealth through commercial achievement is marked as a "success." The person

who starts life, in this business world in which we all live, prepared by study of the basic principles of the commercial operations, is already well along on the correct road to success. And while extracting benefits for ourselves we shall be able to help our fellow workmen and make the world admit that it is better for our having lived in it.



## Paris

By Roland A. Wagner

GOING to Europe means going to France—and going to France means going to Paris. "Paris that paradox of ripe age and verdant youth! Enriched by the fruits of sacrifice, yet reveling in dauntless gaiety; rooted securely in great traditions, yet living artistic to the finger tips, in the gracious moment of Now!" Something of this French capacity for enjoyment, for the carefree laughter that makes one young again, enters into the minds and hearts of Parisian visitors with their entrance into the city.

In entering Paris one should time his arrival so as to enter after nightfall. Make hotel accommodations and engage a taxi for the evening. Then ride up and down the great boulevards with their fascinating, ever moving night life, with their many glittering lights and sidewalk cafes. Drive out the Champs Elyse'es to the Arc du Triomphe, and there visit the grave of the unknown soldier, buried in the heart of Paris—see the weird, uncovered flame that flickers on eternally; the bouquets of fresh flowers piled so touchingly at the head of the grave.

Return to your taxi and drive to the basilica of the Sacre Coeur (the home of the League of the Sacred Heart)—that gleaming marble pile which looms high above the city, casting its benedictory shadow on the wicked hill which we call Montmartre. From this towering height look out at the shining lights of Paris. It's different. It's great. It's—well, it's Paris!

Although, no doubt, most foreigners associate Paris with pleasure rather than religion, it is essen-

tially, like Rome, a city of churches. After hearing unnumerable stories relative to the wantonness of Paris what was my surprise to find the Catholic churches crowded with pious, attentive and devout members of the faithful. We entered the city on the eve of the feast of the Assumption, and on the next day attended High Mass in the Madeleine and Vespers at Notre Dame. In both places the music and religious atmosphere were so exquisite as to fairly waft ones soul away. Incidentally this feast fell on a Friday, consequently all the stores were closed for a three-day vacation. Yes, Paris proved a revelation in many ways!

I can't describe to you the pleasure of wandering around Paris,—of strolling along the picturesque banks of the Seine, pausing now and then at one of the numerous open-air book stalls to finger some quaint old volume and wonder indifferently what forgotten lore it might contain.

It was not in the art galleries—in the great Louvre, nor in the many universities or public buildings that I found the charm of Paris, but it was in such strolls as the above one, and in the historical associations and incidents which the familiar names and places tended to awaken. A good example is the grave of Napoleon, which the French people have so constructed that all must bend their heads in the presence of the great emperor, by the simple expedient of placing it at the bottom of a well. A fine tribute to the one who aided most in making Paris what it is today.



## Dayton's Progress in Industrial Illumination

By H. S. Nonneman

**W**ERE you ever out on a dark country road driving along in your automobile and suddenly turned off your lights? You probably experienced a sensation that is not at all a pleasant one, to say the least, and as you hurriedly reached for the switch to turn on the lights, your car also was brought to a standstill because of your inability to see.

In the industrial world there is an army of workers who also are compelled to slow down their movements due to the lack of sufficient light. They, no doubt, feel the same as we do when we turn out or dim our automobile headlights—in fact, they must feel like slowing up a little in order to be safe.

In Dayton, industrial lighting conditions have been about the same as in every other community. However, the last year has seen rapid progress made throughout the city in this branch of lighting.

State laws, as a rule, require adequate safeguards about moving, dangerous parts of machines. They are not so rigid, however, about the provision of the greatest safeguard of all—adequate light.

In the case of industrial accidents, for example, insurance companies state that 24% are due entirely to lack of sufficient light.

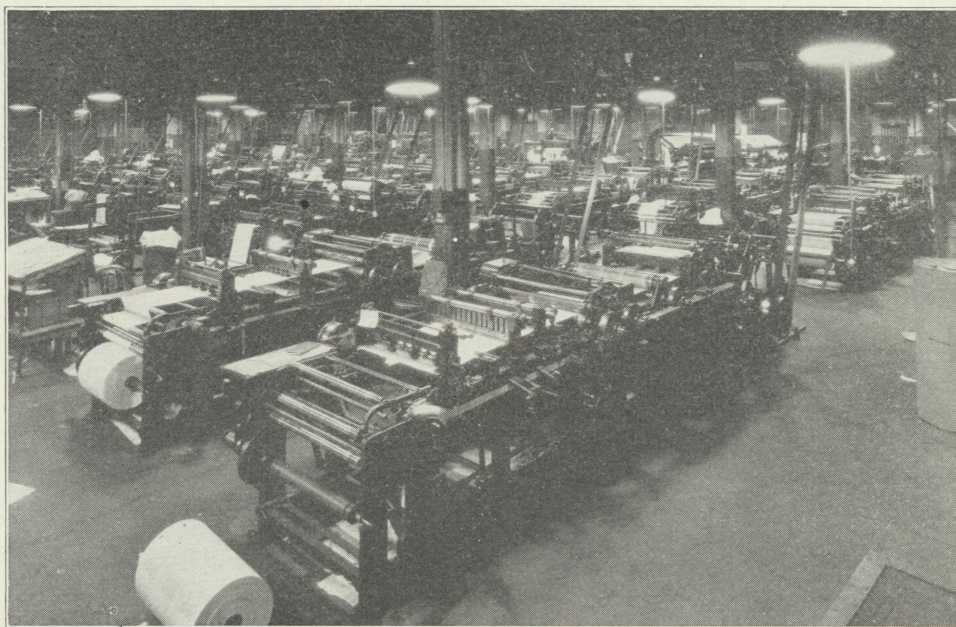
Accidents hamper production. Statistics show that when a previously dark area has been adequately lighted, accidents from falling and tripping

have decreased in a manner that is startling.

Mr. Simpson of the Travelers' Insurance Company, states: "There were slightly under 400,000 casualties, dead and wounded, both on land and sea, among the United States forces during the nineteen months' participation in the war, or a yearly rate of 250,000 casualties. And during a one-year period in this country, the number of accidents due to inadequate or improper lighting exceeds this yearly rate of our war casualties." Summing up, we may readily see that the cost of good lighting is cheaper than the cost resulting from accidents alone.

Good lighting will increase production and minimize waste. These are broad assertions, to be sure, but factories right here in our midst have been busy applying these theories and find that it actually does work out in practice. Tests that have been conducted throughout the country show that on an average that where poor lighting has been replaced by a modern up-to-date installation, production has been increased approximately 16% at a cost of only 2% of the payroll of such a plant.

The picture shown here is a typical example of a location where good lighting has been put to work in a Dayton factory. It is but a start and the next few years will see great strides made in this field of endeavor which will be of great benefit to mankind as a whole.



The Egly Register Company's Plant at Dayton, Ohio



## Greek Influence on Modern Life

By Paul Wagner, S. M.

THE influence of Grecian intellectual superiority reaches down to modern life. Moral standards, social forms, literary and artistic ideals, all manners and directions of progress can be traced to the impetus given by the ancient Greeks. We have copied and built on the thoughts and modes of thinking of the ancient Greeks. Are not the ancient poets—Homer, Hesiod, Pindar—heard, resounding down the ages through their works, proclaiming that beauty of sense, that preciseness of expression, and that delicacy of feeling which we love to read and witness? Do not the skillful and graceful lines of their sculptors come before us as the acme of perfection in this plastic art?

The Greeks' contribution to civilization can never be duly appreciated nor eulogized. For they have begun that which we now call literature, philosophy, science and art, and we have only continued their work. Beginnings are always the most difficult, and hence, the saying "Well begun, half done." They have laid the foundations, and we have built upon it; nay, they have even supplied us the material and tool, with which we are to erect the structure of civilization.

Still, it is true of the Greeks as of every other nation; they have both the noble and the base, the good and the bad. Let us choose the noble and good and reject the base and the bad. If the Greeks lacked in some things, even though they be essential—as true ideas of religion—let us supply them, and thus we shall be not only beneficiaries but also contributors. No doubt, had the ancient Greeks some revelations, they would have been as truly religious as we; still, even in spite of this handicap they have left us moral ideas, theories and examples, which rival in soundness those of many Christian countries. Their writings—mythology, poetry, drama—have moral lessons and examples which we may well utilize and imitate. Let us remember the Greeks were a heathen nation, had no Savior nor Divine Teacher, yet developed knowledge almost to perfection, in so far as pure reason can make knowledge perfect. Thus it happens that we must bow to the poet Homer, to the sculptor Phidias, the dramatist Sophocles, the orator Demosthenes, the law-maker Solon, the philosopher Aristotle. The Greeks have been surpassed only in politics and war, but never in intellectual greatness, of which we are the heirs.

## *Deeds to Do*

By T. Gable Fleming

The sands of time filter through  
The hour glass and command me do  
Fast and well those things bid of me,  
For they hold freedom's only key.

Let forgetfulness be not of mine  
But memory be, so that good deeds shine  
Where lapse of thought would have made  
My soul so barren and victories fade.

So let me think of deeds to do,  
That my soul shall be so very true,  
And may on that eventful day  
Be happy, be merry, be so gay.



# Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals

By Herbert Eisele

THE Greeks, and no other ancient people, have bequeathed to us the healthy tradition and the sound ideals of athleticism at its best. Much can be said of the athletic prowess of the Greeks because from the earliest times in the Greek world we observe the importance attached to physical exercise and games. In the poetry of Homer there are numerous allusions to sports and descriptions of games.

The Greek love and practice of athletics are traits which bind the modern world to ancient Hellas in a sympathetic bond. The constant devotion of the Greeks in all periods to athletic exercises of all kinds may be attributed to their active nature and lively temperament, which urged them to the energetic use of body and mind. Good health along with a sound body they admired, but it must have the physical grace and comeliness which accompanies good physique. Everywhere in the masterpieces of Greek sculpture the athletic ideal can be observed. It has been well said that "without athletics Greek art cannot be conceived." The Greeks ever recognized, too, the value of athletics as a preparation for the activities of life and the duties of war. It is very evident that athletics were pursued not merely for recreation, but as an important and essential branch of education. We find therefore, that in the scheme of Greek education, gymnastics, or careful training of the body, and music, or training of the mind, received equal emphasis. The exercises were also connected with Greek religion, as may be seen, for example in the funeral games celebrated in honor of the dead hero, e. g., Patroclus in the Twenty-third Book of the Iliad. The great Panhellenic athletic festival games were founded in honor of gods and were celebrated regularly as a form of religious worship.

We should take into consideration the Greek conception of the pursuit of athletics which is surely worthy of modern imitation. Physical culture was for all. The Greek custom was that all should take part in the contests, and therefore, competition was ever present, for competition was at the very bottom of every Greek pursuit. While this pursuit of athletics was generally practiced, yet it is of interest to observe an exception which gradually grew and which towards professionalism in connection with the great festivals, especially at Olympia, a professionalism which was inevitable in the nature of the case. At Athens the Olympic victor might

be given the right of free maintenance in the Prytaneym and the honor of proedria, or the privilege of a front seat at all public spectacles. Plato speaks of "that life full of bliss led by Olympian victors."

The cultivation of athletic exercises was of great value in still another and very important way. The Greeks were an artistic people and were lovers of beauty. Now the worship of beauty and the pursuit of art if indulged to excess sometimes results in indolence, love of luxury, and enervation, and consequent effeminacy. From this weakening of moral fiber the Greeks were saved largely through their devotion to wholesome athletics.

The athletic festivals of the Greeks are of particular interest in Greek history because of their influence on the life and thought of the Hellenes as a whole. There were four great national festivals: The Olympic, celebrated every four years at Olympia in Elis, in honor of Zeus; the Pythian, every four years at Delphi in Pjocis, in honor of Apollo; the Isthmian, every two years at the Isthmus of Corinth, in honor of Poseidon; and the Nemean, every two years at Nemea in the Peloponnesus, in honor of Zeus.

The Olympic games, celebrated every four years, were held in midsummer and lasted probably about five days. Ambassadors from Elis, announced the approaching festival some weeks before its celebration by visiting the various states with invitations to participate, accompanied by a proclamation of a truce. This truce bound all Greeks to keep the peace during the session. Contestants must be Greeks by blood, free born, and fit in every way for participation—trained at Olympia for a period of thirty days.

The attendance at Olympia was enormous. Visitors came from all parts of the Greek world. Every station in life was represented and every calling. Isocrates said that "the founders of the great festival are justly praised because they have handed down to us such a custom that after making truces and reconciling existing hostilities we assemble in the same place."

The festival consisted of two parts: first, the religious ceremonies with sacrifices, feasts, speeches, sacred embassies and offerings to Zeus, and, second, the contests.

The judges who supervised the games as a whole, and the separate contests as well, were natives of Elis, originally two, and later, generally ten, and



were called Hellanodicae. The sports lasted for several days from morning to night. A herald proclaimed each event and later announced the victor, who was crowned with the olive wreath by the chief judge.

In the athletic contests we have the pentathlon,—the contest consisting of five events, comprising jumping, discus throwing, throwing the javelin, running, and wrestling. Foot races were of various lengths, e. g., of one, two four and up to twenty-four stadia. The stade-face (our sprint) was the length of the Stadium, i. e., about 200 yards; the diaulos, twice the distance. The long-distance race varied as to length.

No sport, however is of greater antiquity and

popularity than boxing. The fight was fought to a finish and the defeated boxer was "knocked out" or held up his hand in token of defeat.

Horse-races were, of course, of great popularity. Vase paintings and coins show single riders and two- and four-horse chariots. The chariot-races in the hippodrome were splendid and exciting events. The element of danger was ever present as the competing chariots were generally numerous and the risk of upset and collision, particularly at the frequent turns around the terminal pillars, was very great.

Wrestlers, hockey-players, charioteers, and athletes exercising are admirably depicted on sculptured bases recently found in Athens.



## Are They True Facts?

By T. Gable Fleming

IT is customary, and in this case absolutely necessary, that one, I, make some apologies for being presumptuous enough to attempt to tell some facts a little bit different from the general course of things. A thing that has presented itself to me for some time is a question concerning the articles and digests that men give about the books that have influenced them most, or have been the greatest source of inspiration to them. Their results, to me, are sometimes most questionable. I feel after reading the articles or list that it is a closely and long studied attempt to be pedantic. That is the one thing I wish to avoid, that pedantry. Unless one is reared by the board of censors there comes a time when one chooses of his own accord. Generally these men start off with the choice of a father's library containing the classics, as they would have it. Many a father's library had the classics bound in one volume the "Almanac." Again there is just one copy, "Pilgrims Progress" perhaps, or the chance lending of one of the copies "of literature" or the "classics." Then too, there is the one who started his reading one evening by the hearth. It was called Genesis and was the beginning. All in all, it leaves one in a quandry that is perplexing. It calls for some honest attempt. What answer is forthcoming without a review, hasty or deliberate, that a man carries with him everywhere and at all times, as to the books that influenced him? Are not these men trying to hoax themselves and the reading public by such statements? I think that they are.

There was the insinuation of starting off with a library of father's. Well, we all do more or less, some less, but there comes the time, and that is the question, when we all start reading "on our own." Those books not included in the lists may be the ones that really influenced us the greatest. A bad book, or uninteresting one, will cause us to turn to a more virtuous or provocative one. That naughty or undesirable book should be taken into account. Every man does a lot of unnecessary reading. It was only a few years ago that a scientific home outline of reading was presented to the public. Perhaps it was concocted by a bon-bon magnet. Anyway to proceed—up to a certain point we are subjects of our literary environment, but then with a few or greater amount of facts assimilated, we go forth to page and thumb volumes at our will. It may have been in the cellar that we perused them or under the blankets at night but those books that have the greatest influence upon us will ever bob up in our memory and need not be called forth by the clarion call of some one's outline.

During my first four years of grammar school I, "hic et nunc," without browsing over any list of what would be nice or should be, remember handling picture books and the primer. Incidentally I remember having stories read to us but then, our delight in being freed from sums and all-a-that, outshone the story. I remember attempting to decipher a book written by Bishop Spalding on pedagogy or child training that my mother gave me to carry to a nun at school. I rode to school on the



street car and during those moments I decided it contained the secret of how we "kids" were made to do things we did not want to do although they were for our interest. How I ever decided that is beyond me, but I remember that impression to this day. I also remember resolving to pursue the study further when circumstances were more favorable. The next impression I recall, concerning the book, it is "The Child," and I think written by Bishop Spalding, was that every time I was punished I blamed it on the contents of the book. The first physical discomfort I attributed to the book was a good case of stiffneck caused by trying to read it on the bouncing trolley. Another book I remember during this time is one placed on the blacklist. Excuse me but it is true and I remember it vividly. It was written by that story maker—Alger! The book was "Tony the Tramp!" Enough friends! I like any boy, pursued Alger and Company until the lure of the "road" lost its glitter on a Saturday hike ending in a downpour of rain. A few other volumes I remember having seen and managed about, but at this sitting I do not remember the name. Suffice it to say they were read then and forgotten now. What I am trying to do is to give a quick exposition, not necessarily complete, but the most prominent, upon a moment's notice.

From the fourth grade to the eighth I remember sundry volumes of "stirring" tales of adventure. My conversion took place somewhere along the line here, owing to my mother buying me something that would catch my attention. The newly purchased instruments for a better taste were: "The Journey Through Bookland," and "The Book of Knowledge." To the kind sisters in the school I also, without any desire of doting but graciously and honestly, attribute whatever good taste I may have obtained. There was a story I remember reading in the "Ave Maria," bound copies, I think it was called "The Quaker Mansion." I am not sure and I would like to know. It was the first mystery plot with which I was ever enraptured. My next mystery and love story was "A Modern Apollos," by one McIntyre. The chronological order may be slightly off but I read them sometime during this period I am positive. While isolated in the quarantine ward of a hospital I read a love story that was laid in the hills of the Emerald Isle. I have never been able to find the book but I remember a Kate that was for ever a little bit disappointed. The first things that scholars would pick up their ears to hear mentioned were: "Hiawatha," "The Deserted Village," "Evangeline," "The Last of the Mohicans" and the present classics (they are translated into three languages), "Tom Playfair," "Percy

Wynn," "Harry Dee." I remember reading the latter the first time so distinctly that I still feel its effect. That Christmas Eve! The visit the boys made to Tom Playfair, another incident, and his request to visit the Master of the House and their visit to Chapel "rests in my life unforgettable."

In high school of course I started a real honest-to-goodness study to acquire a knowledge of literature and today it is still in the process of starting. With all this—Bacon, Sir Roger DeCoverly Papers, etc., there are some few that predominate. Let me stress once more: the list is not a complete one and is put in black on white for the first time now; although I often think of these books, there are others that I also think of at some time or other, but which slip my mind presently. Of the last four years I remember more distinctly: "More That Must Be Told" and "Now It Can Be Told" by Gibbs; "The Puppet Show of Memory" by Baring; "Orations and Addresses of Curtiss," "The Life of John Marshall" by Beveridge; "The Life of John Henry Cardinal Newman," by Ward; "The Life of Cardinal Vaughan"; "The Mind in the Making" by Robinson; "Forsythe Sage" by Galsworthy; "Told by an Idiot" by Rose Macaulay; H. G. Wells' whirls and dives; and the salient features of text-books, encyclopedias and the Harvard Classics.

This is just an attempt to do away with the "ram it down your throat" and the "aspire to me style" of some literary lords who would want us to believe that they read or started to read the "Canterbury Tales" as an appetizer and so to the end. Few travel the whole course from soup to nuts! Although I have made no startling confession I admit without blushing of reading some unprofitable matter not literature (refer to fourth paragraph). My hat's off to Gibbs for admitting his having read some matter placed on the water wagon. Even this waste has its ultimate gain. For good things you must wait because they come not with every post or with haste. Sometimes when they arrive we do not have the abilities to appreciate. Neither do complete lists of influential books spring Minerva, or Arlen like, on the spur of a moment but a real influential book does not store itself in the archives of our memory.

P. S.—Looking around upon completing this I see many volumes that goad me to recall them, but then they were not presented to my will. So then, I must now, let them rest in peace. To those unmentioned ones, we promise to shake off the dust from their profiles, and for either the first time or to again pursue their pages in quest of knowledge and inspiration. Every good book has its associations and will be recalled eventually. All in all: are they true facts?



## Edmond H. Moore—Modern Warwick

By John Varley, '29

Every life is meant  
To help all lives; each man should live  
For all men's betterment.

**T**HIS was the philosophy of his life. No man of our generation followed that principle of service more rigidly than did the late Democratic champion of Ohio, Edmond Moore. In him, Ohio has lost one of its most illustrious sons. A man of the ranks he rose to the mastership of that most intricate system of the regulations of men—Politics. To him nothing was impossible and that which he undertook he made his ideal. When he drew his sword in behalf of a cause that he deemed just, he was like a white-plumed knight and his sword would never seek its sheath until all the resources of his mind and heart had been expended in the fight for his ideal.

So this boy from the farm, without the benefits of a higher schooling, acquired a knowledge of human nature and things that enabled him to carry out a career of service in that most honorable of professions, the Law. And as it was a career of service it seems that he is to be forgotten and unsung. While aiding others he failed to push his own cause forward and consequently the majority of our people know little of him excepting, of course, his greatest achievements. The purpose of this sketch is not merely to eulogize his greatness, to point out the outstanding events and issues of his career but to fill you with an unquenchable desire to know him and to love him. None knew him but to love him, none knew him but to praise him.

Possessed of all the qualities that make a real orator and lawyer physically, he never abused his strength. It served to make him an outstanding figure in all gatherings.

It was in the early moulding years of his life that he learned well his life's work. Never hurried, he took life as it came and the patience developed in those early years as a teacher served him well in difficult places years after.

With a mind of unsurpassed brilliance and wit he became one of the real leaders of his profession. He was sought the country over to plead and defend cases. He was a well-known figure before the Supreme Court of the United States as well as the Supreme Court of Ohio. Although a retiring man he delighted in the heat of combat and it was only in the clash of minds and personalities that his compelling magnetism reached its peak. In the management of men lay his great talent and in this he

had few peers. It was a supreme pleasure to aid him or help him in any manner. He was guided by the high lights of knowledge; his pledged word was sacred and he regarded gratitude as the fairest flower that blossoms in the human heart.

He knew the destructive power of fear, fear that controls so much of our social and political life and gives birth so unnecessarily to so many of our prejudices. He possessed that first attribute of leadership, courage. He was a thinker and a companionable man. He devoted much time to study and the reading of literature, which he loved profoundly. There was no counterfeit ring in the mintage of his heart and men trusted him, honored him. Above all his personal life was clean and ideal. Never, for anything in public or private life, could his moral character or political integrity be attacked. Even his political enemies respected and admired this man.

There are two great achievements in his life that we all should admire. The greatest was his unfailing zeal to purge politics of religious bigotry. He opposed those of his party who proposed to make religious intolerance an issue and so work upon the animal instincts and prejudices of man. Ohio owes its freedom from bigotry and intolerance to him. Although not essentially a man of a given religion, he respected all creeds and races and numbered among his best friends men of every creed.

Moore started in politics early and by attention to detail and service he made himself the best Mayor that Youngstown ever had. Then through the years, day in and day out, he struggled for mastery in politics. Many were the bitter campaigns in which he demonstrated his adaptability and his aid of friends. Then after long years of service he was recognized and made Democratic Committeeman from Ohio. In 1912, he first became known nationally in politics. He managed the conventional campaign for Gov. Judson Harman of Ohio. Although unsuccessful he proved to be no weakling. An intance is in his efforts to oppose Bryan. He carried the fight to Bryan's own district and in Lincoln, Nebraska, captured an important delegate. While greatly feared in the New York convention of 1920 by Bryan and McAdoo forces (as is shown in the fact that while Bryan was allowed to speak one hour Moore received five



minutes, yet he really said more in his short time than Bryan did in his long harangue), he accomplished little.

While Moore rarely drank, he bitterly opposed Prohibition as he foresaw the evils that it would bring, by forcing it upon the people so drastically.

And now the most spectacular and crowning point of his career. To secure a comparison we must go back in history to those turbulent years when Richard Neville became Earl of Warwick and through his vast influence and commanding power was the leading spirit of the age. It was he who gave to Edward IV his power and he had been known in history as Warwick the king maker. There have been few men in all history so determined and so able in the reign of politics.

America has had many outstanding men of his type from Alexander Hamilton to "Boss" Tweed. Ohio has had Mark Hanna but it has also had Edmond Moore.

It was in the Democratic convention of 1920, at San Francisco, that Moore demonstrated conclusively the ability that alone was his. In the face of almost insurmountable odds he organized for the fight with all the care and attention to detail that characterizes the battle plans of a military genius, and when the guns of conflict boomed, he was master of the field. The strength and resources of the enemy were to him an open book. He knew the possibilities from every angle and when he had checked his opponent's moves he pushed his own campaign to victory at the psychological moment. He was ever on the floor of the hall cheering his followers, winning new supporters. The supreme test of leadership comes when the tide is running against one and if ever a man had to battle great obstacles he did. It was only the personal tenacity, the undying loyalty to his cause, and his unsurpassed ability that won for his friend the greatest honor that can be bestowed by a great political party. It was this great sacrifice of self that led him to carry on the hopeless task of selling his party's principles to a nation that had soured on his party. 'Twas these sterling qualities coupled with

his success that has earned him the name of **the greatest of American Warwicks.**

You may ask what makes him stand out from the ranks of his fellows? The answer is—himself. To appreciate him one must study his life. Oh, how splendid to have been his associate. What more could a man wish than to be guided in the formation of his life by the master mind and hands of a genius. He rivaled Lincoln in his greatness of heart and his magnanimity. He was another Calhoun in the defense of his rights. He possessed Washington's leadership and knowledge of men and he strove to place ability before "pull." He knew no master. He was not the hireling of a great ring or trust. He disdained to turn to unlawful or unethical means to amass wealth. No man has aided the struggling of his community so well.

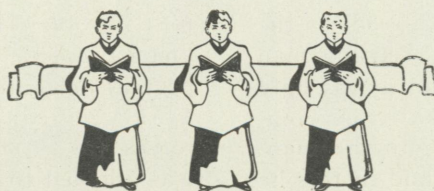
What power he must have had to cause hardened men of the world to quiver in their speech and to bring a brighter glister to the eye when the news came that Moore was dead. The great men were proud to call him their friend. Gov. Al Smith of New York, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Gov. James Cox of Ohio, and James Taggart of Indiana, were among his innumerable host of friends.

What noble ideals to prefer a life of service to one of assured wealth. But to him a life of service was essentially the ideal life. Of Moore it may be truly said, "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

So let us of this generation endeavor to give him his due and let us follow his example and live for the betterment of all mankind.

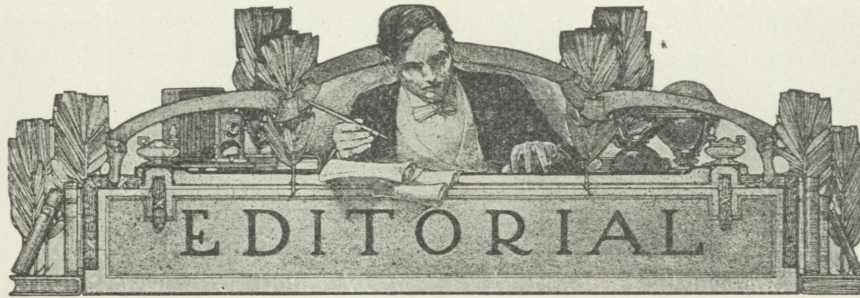
#### EPILOGUE

"The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the severest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens most cheerfully; who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on God is most unfaltering."—Seneca.





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**Good Losers** It makes no difference, who or what you are—rich and powerful, or poor and insignificant—you have got to make up your mind to one fact: You cannot always have things as you want them to be.

You cannot win every time, whether it be in sport, in business, in this Great Game of Life; no matter how hard you fight, sometimes you will lose.

If you accept this fact: Ask yourself these questions. Am I a good loser? How do I take it when I am beaten? What do people say about me when I am defeated?

You know that you must have courage to win. But sometimes it takes more courage to be a good loser. I am sure it takes character.

Many a victor is disliked, despised and begrudged the laurels he has won. And many a loser carries from the field of failure the love and respect and sympathy of every onlooker.

Nobody is pleased when a cad breaks through to victory. Nobody exults when a cheat prospers, or when a bully triumphs. You don't feel like cheering the man who whinned over his hard luck of yesterday and has a stroke of good luck today.

For some reason or other it seems harder for a man to be a good loser in politics than in almost any other line of endeavor. Perhaps, because a political defeat is such a public matter everyone knows about it. But for that very reason the man that finds himself among the "Also Rans" ought to watch himself so that he does not show any symptoms of bad sportsmanship. A good loser in politics is likely to come back and beat his opponent; but a bad loser drops out of the race entirely.

In one of the small towns of this country a merchant ran for office. He received an overwhelming defeat, so much so, that he became the laughing

stock of the whole community. But he was a good loser and an equally good sport.

So the morning after the election he put a sign in his window. Twenty-five dollars reward for the name of that man that voted for me. Everybody saw it and they laughed, but they laughed with him and not at him. People came into his store to shake hands and congratulate him on his sense of humor and good sportsmanship.

The art of losing is not easy to acquire. It is a moral rather than an intellectual trait. Even the bad loser will at times give up gracefully that for which he cares nothing. He will toss you the crumbs from his table with a smile; but take not the whole cake or you will lose his friendship.

G. J. M.

**New Clothes** Whatever may be the personal thought that we have concerning any of the customs of the world, we certainly cannot meet the world on a common plane unless we take cognizance of the customs prevalent in the world. As the title suggests the world, and it is not only restricted to the feminine part, adorns itself with new and variegated clothes at the instance of Easter. It is not a custom running counter to the spirit of the day, as many contend, although we admit that this idea, if held to the exclusion of the true import of the season, is erroneous. It is interesting to note that during this time the newly baptized converts to the Faith, in the early days, robed themselves in white gowns which they wore for seven days. In all our customs we can find historical influence and it is interesting to draw comparisons between the past and present.

As the world takes precaution to discard the old clothes of the old season let us incumbents of education discard the habits that have lead us to fail,



or at least have retarded our progress. We assimilate facts but to what avail if we do not put them to use? Every one should consider it as correct to apply those things which have become part of his learning. The analogy is far from perfect but from it gather the idea: discard the old, unbecoming habits and knowledge, and by using experience gained in the past, decorate, if you please, your lives with something of color that is becoming to the season, your station of life.

**Prohibition** There are a great many at odds' end with prohibition. But just those few years ago when the constitution was amended there was a greater number in favor of it. Law had its way and today we have prohibition and bootleg liquor. Also today the electors in the principal cities of our country are being solicited with a straw vote to determine the standing on this question. As any reader of the daily press is aware, the result is overwhelming decisive and demanding of a change of condition. It would behoove the representatives of the people of these United States to hearken to the wants of the people. A well-organized minority has given America liberty and religion in milk bottles. Let us admit that America is better for her period of fasting but such short rations cannot be inflicted forever. The bone dries must commence to see that they are to be content with regulation, in other words, they must be content with a system that will protect from the dangers of the corner-saloon but that they will have to put up with many a man's sipping his wine or downing his beer in the confines of his "castle" unmolested. They will have to stop, eventually, playing Jack-the-Peeper and be satisfied with the role of dispensary clerks giving to every man who wants it, his 'arf-and'arf.

T. G. F.

### Progress

The whole history of the human race from the dawn of reason might very well be expressed in the single descriptive word, "Progress."

History is composed of nothing more or less than a succession of steps, each incomplete in themselves and unimportant alone, but which taken in their totality and as component parts of an homogenous whole constitute the ladder that has raised man from a state of barbarism to his present eminence as the lord of creation.

From the time when the first anthropoid-like creature carried fire from some kindly volcano and established it as an adjunct of his home, and the time when some unknown genius observed that the wheel was a much better means of transportation than merely dragging his possessions from place to place, the trend of mankind has been upward.

We have passed from children of the open air to cave dwellers, from cave dwellers to inhabitants of thatched huts of our own construction, to villagers, to city dwellers, and the cities of old have become the huge hives of life that they are today.

The arts and sciences have progressed in like manner. From inarticulate animals we have become possessors of languages, spoken and written, and our scientists have discovered facts from year to year that were undreamed of before.

But why, with all this progress in other fields of human activity, do we still wage war, slay our fellow men, even as did the savages in the distant ages? Our engines of war have increased in number, and in efficiency until the thing that men do best is kill each other. War is a relic of the stone age and as such should have no place in the modern scheme of affairs. A civilization that has reached such a stage should permit men to enjoy the progress that has been made and abolish the curse called war.

J. B.





## Exchanges

By Lowell C. George

OF particular interest to us in the February issue of the "St. Louis Collegian," published in Honolulu, is the article entitled "Hawaiian Version of Their Creation." In which, to quote the author, "The Hawaiians solved the question of their origin by means of legends, traditions, genealogies and chants." It is not definitely known from whence they originated. It is generally believed however, that Hawaii was at one time part of a vast continent which was submerged by a great earthquake. This issue also contains an article on the "Sugar Industry" which is quite interesting. In the "Who's who in our Hall of Fame" section we note that the University of Dayton is to add another athlete to its roll in 1927, when Tai Sun Yim, a Chinese lad, and star basketballer, will continue his studies here after his graduation from St. Louis College this June. The magazine carries few good jokes and very little poetry. It is well composed, however, and is welcomed among our exchanges.

"The Spectator" for the month of March was, for the second time in the history of the school, edited by the Freshman class. We feel that the Freshmen have done themselves credit and they are to be complimented for their efforts. Would that more Freshmen take an active part in college activities as this would create a greater interest in them for their Alma Mater. The articles are all rather short but are, in general, well written. It does, however, contain much poetry which is to be favorably commented upon, and the "Bitey Bits" section is filled with a number of good jokes.

We find the February issue of the "St. Vincent College Journal" carrying several, mostly short, but generally well composed articles. Also a number of very good jokes, but very little poetry. In fact it contains but two short poems "In the Winter" and "God's Country." In the article "Of Interest to the Catholic Collegian" the reader is reminded of the evils confronting the Catholic Church today. Among these are the education problem, which is still in the foreground; the need of better motion pictures, and an increase in the amount of Catholic literature instead of so much salacious trash which is being spread about. Along with these are the labor, social, and rural questions. The author also goes into detail on the problem of birth control and says that "This poisonous doctrine which is preached daily from the professional rostrum of Harvard, Princeton, Yale, the University of Pitts-

burgh and others needs to be dealt a killing blow." He further states that the Church has made great sacrifices that college students be taught right and she looks to them today to help solve these problems. It also contains a very interesting continuous article on "Shakespeare's Catholicity in Hamlet." In which are pointed out that Shakespeare made allusions to many Catholic signs and doctrines in a number of his works.

The February issue of the "Niagara Index" is well worth commenting upon. It is well compiled and while it contains but three of four articles each is worth while reading. We wish to make mention of the comparisons made in the article on "Longfellow," in which the author compares him, a deeply religious personage, "who let showers of music drip from his pen, as the robin from his cultured throat," with other poets and authors who likewise are brilliant, supreme, profound and beautiful but who turn aside from their work and are confirmed drunkards or are pagans and deny the existence of God. Longfellow was not Catholic, however, the author points out he was influenced by Catholic environment and he delved deeply into the works of Dante, finally translating his Divine Comedy. Several beautiful poems are contained in this issue along with a splendid humorous section. We feel, however, that the following lead the poetry contributions for the month, "Golden Strands of Memory" and "Father Rice's Grave."

We received a copy of the "Revue" which is about two-thirds Japanese. It contains about twenty-five short English compositions, however, which are very well written by students in the Japan school. The magazine is well gotten up and carries three or four nice pictures. The jokes and poetry must all be written in the foreign language.

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following publications: The Loyola Quarterly, The Micrometer, The College Spokesman, The Labarum, Fleur de Lis, Purple and Gold, The Argus, The Spectator, Laporte de Marie, Duquesne Monthly, The Canisius Monthly, Olivia, Revue, The Sigma, The Laurel, The Niagara Index, The Columbia, The Saint Louis Collegian, St. Vincent College Journal, Rosary College Eagle, The Indian Sentinel, The Five Hundred, Salve Regina, The Field Afar, The Victorian, The Maryhurst Messenger, The Colored Harvest, The Bengalese, The Lamp, The Nazarene, The Far East, The Shield, Habit, Ohmer



Fare Register, The Carroll News, The Xaverian News, Catholic Union and Times, Gonzaga Bulletin, Army and Navy Journal, The Collegian, School

News, The Pacific Star, The Cardinal and White, Pep, Excelsior, The Record, De Paulina, The Cincinnati Bearcat, Ursuline Quill, and Lakeside Punch.

## Book Review

By Louis R. Mahrt

**A Short Life of Christ**, by Rev. Michael V. McDonough. New York, Benziger Bros., 1926. 63 pp., \$0.15. Per 100, \$9.00.

Old stories newly written with a spirit of sincere piety and ardent patriotism make this booklet what it is. Containing 30 beautiful pictures from the life of Christ in rotogravure, and accounts of scenes and events in the Master's life in as masterful a style as the subject warrants, this short yet comprehensive life of Christ stirs the soul with the imparting of new knowledge, or old knowledge in a new light. The excuse that busy men and women give for not reading more on the life of Christ, for instance the one by Pappani, is made a very meagre one by the appearance of this genuinely Catholic booklet.

It contributes on the eve of our Nation's Sesquicentennial, prayers for America by all who love her.

**Rosary Novenas to Our Lady**, by Charles V. Lacey. Preface by Rev. Raymond P. Lawrence. New

York, Benziger Bros., 1926, 47pp. \$0.15. Per 100, \$9.00.

The entire series is based upon a revelation made by the Blessed Virgin. There are three novenas in petition, one for each set of Mysteries of the Rosary, and three in thanksgiving.

Contains also a short history of this devotion together with the promises of the Blessed Mother. Sixteen appealing pictures in rotogravure, after paintings by Martin Feuerstein, stimulate meditation on the various Mysteries of the Rosary.

It bases its appeal on the grounds that we are often very apt to forget the giver after the gift has been received. And by introducing the novenas of thanksgiving it recognizes the proof of sincerity in asking. Whether God answers our prayers by bestowing the gift or by withholding a dangerous one, we must realize we are indebted to Him for His Fatherly solicitation.

## Alumni Notes

By John J. Brady

The staff of the Exponent on behalf of the University, extends to the Farley family sympathy over the death of Francis P. Farley, a former alumnus of the University. Francis, better known as "Irish," is well remembered by his former student friends for his ability as a baseball and basketball player to say nothing of the many honors he won in scholastic work. Francis died at Miami Valley Hospital, March 1, after a long illness, and was buried from St. Joseph Church.

January 1, the angel of death summoned to her eternal reward Mrs. Victoria Morin, the mother of Ralson and Roscoe, alumni of the University. Mrs. Morin's death came after a short illness and she was buried from St. Joseph's Church, Erie, Michigan. We extend our sympathy to the members of the family.

**Matthew J. Murray, C.E. '94** Word comes to the University that one of her former students was appointed as director of Public Works in Kansas City, Mo. Previous to this

appointment, Mr. Murray served six years as chairman of the Missouri Highway Commission, from which he achieved great success.

**C. P. Eisenhauer, M. E. '98** Mr. Eisenhauer, chief engineer of the Duro Pump and Manufacturing Company, has been elected member of the new board of directors at the annual stockholders' meeting of the company.

**F. H. Pfarrer, Jr., Ch. E. '24** Fred has been employed as a chemist for the N. C. R. since he graduated from the University. He has been recently promoted to research work on paint, varnish and enamel material. Congratulations, Fred. Keep it up!

**Harry Cappel, B. S. '94** Mr. Cappel, of the Cappel Furniture Company, was elected vice-president and treasurer of the National Retail Furniture Dealers' Association at its annual meeting at Grand Rapids. Mr. Cappel was also elected chairman of the board of directors of the Ohio Valley Retail Furniture Association at a recent convention held by the association at Cincinnati.



# University Chronicle

By James G. Parker

**Professor Schad Honored** "Investigations of Abrasion Tests of Road Gravel" was the subject of Prof. Bernard Schad's paper read before the Twelfth Annual Conference on Highway Engineering held at Ann Arbor, this past week.

Professor Schad, on leave of absence, was the Detroit-Edison Company fellow in Highway Engineering at the University of Michigan.

Other speakers at the Highway Engineers' Conference were Prof. Arthur Blanchard, professor of Highway Engineering and Transport, University of Michigan; J. T. Voshell, district engineer, United States Bureau of Public Roads, Chicago; G. P. Schlesinger, director, Ohio Department of Highways and Public Works, Columbus, Ohio; George H. Pride, Highway Transport Engineering, New York City.

**Educational Film Shown** "How the Air Is Put to Work," was the title of an educational film shown in the Biological Lecture Hall. The film was free to all Engineering students and is part of a series of films of an educational nature to be shown at the University. This film was exhibited under the auspices of the Department of Chemistry.

The story of compressed air and its various uses was very interestingly presented. It was shown how shafts, tunnels and stopes are drilled rapidly into ore and coal mines at small cost. Compressed air in the sand blast also removes old paint and dirt quickly which is another of the varied uses shown.

Besides cutting asphalt, the road maker or street contractor digs trenches and performs many other labor-saving operations with this portable compressor outfit. The air tool replaces the old-fashioned hand-operated crowbar in the tamping of the ballast in making the roadbed.

The film was produced by the United States government in co-operation with the Compressed Air Society.

**Forensic Artists Visit Wittenberg** On the evening of Tuesday, February 16, Bro. Edgar Cullen and the affirmative debating team of the University journeyed to Springfield, Ohio, to attend a debate between Wittenberg of Springfield and Earlham of Richmond, Ind., on the proposition which was recently debated at U. D., "Resolved, That the Pending Federal Child Labor Amendment Should be Ratified."

The object of the journey to Wittenberg was to find out just how the forensic artists of the contesting teams handled the situation.

In the manner of delivery, Wittenberg showed superior ability over their rivals. The men from Earlham piled up fact upon fact, but their arguments were not the kind that appeal to the auditors, who are apt to lose interest in such a contest unless the participants show a spirit to win.

To use the expression of Mr. Joseph Sittler, third negative speaker for Wittenberg, "Earlham had debated long and loud," but the conclusiveness of their arguments was lost in a dilemma of piling facts.

Wittenberg was awarded the decision, 3-0.

Captain Roland Wagner, Howard Hartman, Herbert Hart, and Gerald Herbison accompanied Bro. Cullen.

**Music Lovers Have Treat** In the music department last Thursday evening, an interesting program of piano music was given to a select gathering of music lovers among the Prep students and faculty. Mr. George Boehmer had the major part of the program. This Sandusky lad needs no introduction, as he is well known. Although only a third-year piano student, his playing shows skill and musical understanding worthy of one older. He memorizes readily and renders his music with a precision that is refreshing. His interpretation of that little gem among piano pieces, "To a Wild Rose," by McDowell, was especially beautiful. "Le Secret," by Gautier, an old but always a favorite number, went with a speed and accuracy that might have flattered even the author. In all, seven pieces made up Boehmer's program. The last, "Love in Arms," by Bohm, a piece not without difficulties, even for more advanced players, was played quite faultlessly and won prolonged applause. Boehmer, old boy, congratulations!

Interesting pieces, well prepared and well played by Bill Schmidter, Gabriel Estrada, and the younger Gabel, made up a good third of the program. These three lads are budding pianists, every one of them, that will be heard from later.

Mr. Victor Virant also played. He handled the "Primo" in two powerful four-hand numbers and a solo selection of more advanced type, "Impromptu," by Reingold. This young fellow plays really well and certainly has possibilities in the music line before him. He is a tireless worker blessed with considerable talent. As work and talent are in the



make-up of all artists, why shouldn't we have in him a genuine artist in the making.

When all is told, the whole program of piano music, Thursday evening, was very interesting to all who had the chance of hearing it. We who did the listening will be more than delighted to hear another any time it's ready.

**Colonel Mumm** That national advertising is a tremendous factor in the economic life of the nation was stressed by

William M. Mumm, of Columbus, when speaking before the members of the University of Dayton Commerce Club in the Grey Manor.

To illustrate his assertion, Mr. Mumm pointed out that there is more than \$50,000,000 spent annually by manufacturers in their advertisements in but three national publications.

In an endeavor to point out the vital factors necessary for the composition of ads, Mr. Mumm emphasized four fundamentals which he said were the very life of every ad. They are: to attract attention; to create an interest; to create a desire for ownership, and to bring action in form of an inquiry or purchase.

He described the method of advertising procedure in old days and the method of modern advertising.

Among the honored guests present were Rev. George Renneker, vice-president of the University; Dean Charles Arns; Professor Edgar Cullen; Edwin O'Leary and John G. Bodie of the College of Commerce.

Mr. Mumm also addressed the student body of the University of Dayton on the military policy of the United States government at the University Auditorium.

The address proved of immense interest to the students of the University, who are following courses of a military nature.

Major Emil Reinhardt, head of the R. O. T. C. unit at the University, introduced the speaker.

Students of the courses in American history, also attended the lecture, since it was treated from a historical standpoint.

**Pre-Medic Profs** Members of the Pre-Medics class including Frederick Hartwick, S. M.; John O'Grady, S. M.; Frank Molz, S. M.; Francis Sauer and Charles Hoey, visited an exhibit at the College of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati recently.

A series of illustrated lectures on "Shortened Lives from Harmful Work," by Dr. Carey P. McCord; "Malaria," by Dr. Thomas J. LeBlanc, and a motion picture of "Pilgrim's Progress Through the College of Medicine," were listened to, after which they proceeded to view the exhibit.

The exhibit consisted of: 1. Dental exhibit; Biochemistry; Uses of Heleotherapy and the Control of Cancer. 2. Histology; Pathology; Bacteriology; Surgery; Ophthalmology (oculists); Dermatology; Pharmacology, and Cardiac Clinics. 3. The different uses of the fluroscope; Laryngology; Urology, and Physiology. The entire exhibit was something to be marveled at, especially from the standpoint that it represented the latest achievements in the medical field as a whole.

It is to be regretted that the entire Pre-Medic class could not have made this trip, but conflicting matters made it impossible.

**"Joe Mendi"** Through the courtesy of Miss **Visits U. D.** Baumann, that charming young lady of the Keith circuit, Joe Mendi, prize champanzee, performed before the Pre-Medic students of the University of Dayton recently. The performance was instructive and entertaining, interesting especially to the Pre-Medic students.

Joe appeared in the attire of a gentleman, wearing a gray suit, top coat, hat, shoes and carrying a cane. He amused his audience by antics, which consisted of a rendition of the Charleston, riding a bicycle, eating, etc. Joe also tips his hat with all the grace of a "beau brummel."

Miss Baumann tells us that Joe is eighteen months old, and receives all the attention given a child his age, having an attendant with him constantly.

Joe's remarkable actions for a member of the anthropoid family, are due to careful and patient training. For her efforts Miss Baumann merits the congratulations of all, and she has ours sincere and hearty.

**Riflemen Loose** In the rifle meet held with the **and Win** University of Michigan, the University of Dayton riflemen emerged the losers by one hundred and ten points, with a score of 3455 to 3565.

R. Slough was high man with 361. This is one of the highest scores made by a member of the rifle team so far this year. The team's firing has improved greatly, and they have set a high mark in total score for future teams to shoot at.

Although this defeat has shattered the ambition in conquering another Big Ten opponent, the members of the team will be offered one more chance when they meet Denison, Northwestern, Iowa State and the University of Delaware the week of March 1st.



The scores of last week's match follow:

R. Slough .....	361
F. Eggers .....	360
W. Bucher .....	354
J. Loges .....	349
H. Conrad .....	349
J. Luthman .....	343
G. Gude .....	342
F. Moorman .....	340
P. Burkey .....	329
R. McClear .....	328

The rifle team of Northwestern University met defeat at the hands of the rifle team at the University of Dayton, by a score of 3474-3172, in an invitation match shot on each local gallery range.

Cadet G. Gude was the high man for the University of Dayton team. He shot a score of 365 out of a possible 400.

In the order of fire there were fifteen men representing each university with the ten highest scores to be counted. Each cadet was allowed ten shots from the positions of kneeling, standing, prone and sitting, giving him a total of forty shots and the possibility of making a score of 400.

The Northwestern victory was the second won this week by the local rifle team, since they managed to outshoot the marksmen of Denison University by a score of 3474-3113.

The complete scores of the match follow:

G. Gude .....	365
J. Loges .....	362
R. McClear .....	360
C. Reuth .....	349
F. Eggers .....	349
H. Conrad .....	345
R. Solugh .....	343
W. Bucher .....	340
J. Luthman .....	331
J. Henahan .....	330

**Debaters Meet** On Monday, March 1, both University of Dayton Varsity debating teams traveled to New Concord, Ohio, where they met the forensic artists of Muskingum College, on the question, "Resolved, That the Pending Child Labor Amendment Should be Ratified by the Several States."

The U. of D. negative team, consisting of Messrs. Eugene Nolan, Robert O'Brien and Charles Pfarrer, met Muskingum's affirmative at 2:30 p. m. The judge who had been secured for this debate was forced to cancel his engagement at the last moment. The debate proceeded, however, with the understanding that no decision would be rendered.

The affirmative team, consisting of Messrs. Howard Hartman, Roland Wagner and Joseph Keller, tried conclusions with Muskingum's negative in the evening. Professor Wiley, debate coach of Ohio State University, was secured to judge this contest. After the debate he gave a very instructive criticism of the work of both teams and finally awarded the decision to Muskingum.

As the Ohio Conference debating season is just getting under way, it would hardly be advisable to discuss the details, criticisms or the method of presentation of the Muskingum squads. It will suffice to say that both teams are strong and of high caliber.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Muskingum students for their friendliness and hospitality. They were very cordial and made the visit for the U. D. men one to be remembered.

The college is situated in the foothills in the eastern part of the state. It has a very beautiful campus and the buildings are all new, having been built since 1920. They have a stadium that somewhat resembles our own, with the exception that the concrete section is on one side only. An artificial lake greatly helps to beautify the campus.

It is to be hoped that we will be able to continue the cordial relationship that has been established with Muskingum.

On Sunday, February 28, at 8:15 p. m., the U. D. affirmative team represented by Howard Hartman, Roland Wagner, and Gerald Herbison, clashed with the Ohio Northern University negative team in the Auditorium. Ohio Northern gained a two and one decision. Dean John J. Shea, of the Law School, acted as chairman of the debate.

**Band Elects Officers** The revived spirit and enthusiasm that developed from the "Band Banquet," held recently, was manifested at the regular band rehearsal, when the members of Bro. Louis Vogt's musical artists selected from among their numbers in an informal way Mr. Poedesta, president; Mr. Kramer, vice-president; Mr. Goebel, secretary and manager, and Mr. Schuler, publicity editor. This is an indication of further progress of the U. D. harmonists, since the "Red Devils" have been firmly organized under student leaders. Greater interest among the members has swelled the harmony at the rehearsals in great measures.

In order that the interest may be increased among the eager musicians, Brother Louis suggested that a "Fathers' Club" be organized. Mr. Miller, chairman, has undertaken this cause with success. Several preliminary meetings were held in connection with the dinner meeting of the 25th. In the next



issue the business of this meeting will be discussed. Likewise, the officers, who will preside at the weekly Thursday meetings will be announced. Reports will be sent to the parents of the band members regarding their deportment and regularity. The date of the "Band Concert," to be given at the Victory Theater, will be published in the next issue.

**Junior C. of C.** Frederick J. Van Dyke, national organizer of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and two members addressed the Commerce Club of the University of Dayton recently in regard to the purpose of the organization and the membership.

Mr. Van Dyke told that the purpose is to assist the senior organization in their civic endeavors throughout the country, and that the membership includes any active, interested young citizen between the ages of 18 and 33.

Mr. Leroy Willis, of the Dayton Chapter, spoke on "What the Dayton Chapter is Doing."

Mr. Howard Hartman, also a member of the Dayton Chapter, and a member of the Commerce Club, talked on "Some of the Things We Have Done."

**Pope's Day Observed** Pope's Day was observed at the University on Monday, March 8. This is the first year that a special day has been set aside on which a special effort is made to appeal to the students for the Holy Father.

Father O'Reilly determined to set aside a certain day as Pope's Day at the suggestion of the Provincials of the Society of Mary in France who suggested the idea on a recent visit. The idea was placed before the Holy Father and he greatly approved of the idea.

The chief purpose was not simply to obtain a large offering for the Peter Pence, but to make the students well acquainted with the Pope and to more fully understand his office and duties as the head of the Catholic Church and the Vicar of Christ on earth.

Special talks were given at the General Assembly to acquaint the students with the Pope in a more intimate manner. Mr. Albert Schreck gave a short talk, entitled "Who Is the Pope?" He was followed by Mr. Thomas Ryan, who talked on "The Infallibility of the Pope." Mr. Lowell George talked on "Peter Pence" and gave the history of the collection and its importance in supporting the Vatican.

The various Sodalities of the University under the direction of Rev. John Gunzelmann, devoted their time to a consideration of the same question in more detail. A special offering was taken up in each group. Those who have not as yet contributed are asked to do so at the next meeting, or they may give their offering to any of the faculty members.

The first Pope's Day was a success from every angle, and it is hoped the practice will continue.

**Engineers' Club** Mr. E. D. Smith was the speaker at the banquet given by the Engineers' Club of the University of Dayton on Thursday evening. The banquet was one of a series that are being given by this club recently organized by the Senior Engineering class.

The Engineers' Club was an ideal place for the gathering and the entire affair was a complete success. Mr. Smith, who is the head of the Power and Maintenance division of the National Cash Register Company, was an ideal choice for the speaker on this occasion. Some practical points were brought out in his talk and Mr. Smith was very willing to answer any questions the students wanted to ask him.

The number of students attending the banquet was the largest thus far. All the various Colleges of Engineering of the University were represented as well as the respective Deans. The Engineers' Club is to be congratulated on its activities thus far and it is hoped the splendid record set so far will be maintained in the future.

**Law Club Dines** The March banquet of the Law Club of the University was held on Thursday evening, March 11, at the Grey Manor. The affair was very well attended and the officers of the Law Club feel very much encouraged at the increase in attendance that was manifest at this banquet.

Mr. C. L. G. Breene was the speaker of the evening and he was very well received. The various professors of the College of Law were the guests of the club. The Freshman class was very well represented at this banquet, being the largest number that have attended any of the affairs this year.

**Band Clubs Hold Joint Meeting** The first meeting of the two band organizations, composed of band members and their fathers, was conducted Tuesday evening, Mar. 12, by Rev. Father O'Reilly, after the usual rehearsal. This was the first occasion for the "Fathers' Club" to complete the plan, adopted by them, to attend the rehearsals every Tuesday night. This illustrates the great interest that has been revived for the purpose of the Dayton U. Band.

Fundamental topics were treated at this meeting in regard to the "future" of the band. Rev. Father O'Reilly reviewed in brief the purpose and necessity of a band, outlaying new principles to encourage this activity. He then introduced the officers of the "Fathers' Club," Mr. L. A. Miller, president;



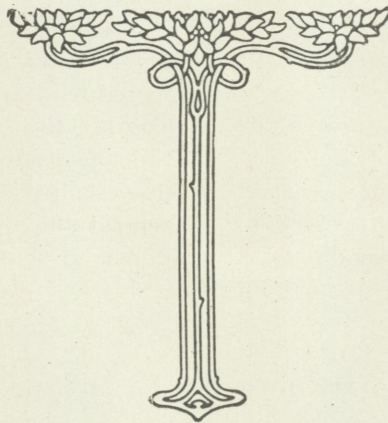
Mr. Muth, vice-president; Mr. McClellan, secretary and Mr. Cropper, treasurer.

Mr. Miller's subject dealt on incentives to reward the work of the band members. His highest ideal, in this line, was to send the whole band to Worcester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, accompanying the Varsity football squad of '26. But to merit such rewards, better results were demanded of the musicians in co-operating with Bro. Louis Vogt. In order to enable the Fathers' Club to gather sufficient funds for trips, they will promote three proposed concerts at the Victory Theater. The first

of these will take place on the night of April 15th.

There were fifteen fathers present, representing their club, all of which were introduced. Bro. Louis Vogt then called upon the officers of the band and gave his appreciation of the work being done. Mr. Louis Podoesta was called upon to represent the other members as president. He fulfilled this request in a very efficient manner, which won the admiration of all present.

The meeting was adjourned with the assurance of all to continue this enthusiasm and to be regular at the Tuesday meetings.





## Athletic Notes

By Ray J. Grdina

When considered from the percentage column the 1925 basketball season of the University of Dayton wasn't much of a success, winning but seven out of fifteen tilts. However, these figures do not tell the tales of games lost in the last minutes of play by narrow margins of one and two points.

As a matter of fact, Captain Bill Blake and his crew of cagers suffered one defeat by a single point, three by two points, and one by three points and in only one contest were they really decisively beaten.

The Flyers, despite the fact that they copped their opening tilt of the season got off to a bad start, losing their next five games. But they staged a powerful comeback in the latter part of the season, playing a superior brand of ball, beating some of the teams that had beaten them in the earlier part of the season to chalk up a record of six wins in their last nine contests.

On January 9th, the Baujanites inaugurated the season with a win over Huntington College of Indiana, by a 35 to 29 margin. In their next contest Cedarville College started the locals on their downfall with a 25-17 win on their own small court. Then the wearers of the Red and Blue stepped out of their class to take their only real drubbing of the year, when they took on the famous Butler five, being stormed under a 44-12 score. Then came the first surprise of the season when the Dayton quintet held the powerful Carroll court artists to a 23 to 17 verdict, when all the dope pointed to a walkaway for the Clevelanders. The boys then took to the rails, journeying to Wilmington, where they dropped a heartbreaker to their old rival, 19 to 17. Three days later the locals dropped another one by a two-point edge, this time to St. John's of Toledo on the Coliseum court. This marked the fifth straight setback of the team. Then the same team that started the losing streak, Cedarville, broke it, when they came to the Gem City to receive a 30 to 21 setback. This cancelled for the Flyers one defeat of the earlier part of the season.

In the next tilt, the locals really hit their stride, despite the fact that they dropped an overtime tilt 23 to 20 to John Carroll on the latter's own back yard. They then continued the good work by taking the measure of Antioch College 36 to 21 at Yel-

low Springs. This they followed up with a 22 to 17 win over Kenyon College. They then avenged the defeat at the hands of Wilmington by taking them into camp 27 to 26 in another overtime tilt. Their winning streak of three in a row was then halted by Assumption College of Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, who registered a 19 to 17 win over the Red and Blue. Another game lost by two points. Then at Toledo the Flyers drew blood avenging their defeat by St. John's College by drubbing the Apostles 28 to 17. On the following day they fell before the University of Detroit at Detroit by a single point losing 19 to 18. They then closed the season in a blaze of glory by taking over the Alumni, the second time in thirteen years, 26 to 22.

The season marked the final court appearance of Captain Bill Blake and Lou Mahrt, both of whom accredited themselves with glory by their stellar playing throughout the season. Captain Bill again was the leading point scorer of the season. Both these lads will be sorely missed in the cage campaign of next year.

### THE RECORD

	U.D.	Opp.
Jan. 9—Huntington Col. at U. D.....	*35	29
Jan. 13—Cedarville Col. at Cedarville...	17	25
Jan. 16—Butler U. at Coliseum.....	12	44
Jan. 23—John Carroll at Coliseum.....	17	23
Jan. 27—Wilmington Col. at Wilmingt'n	17	19
Jan. 30—St. John's U. at Coliseum.....	29	31
Feb. 3—Cedarville Col. at U. D.....	30	21
Feb. 6—John Carroll at Cleveland....	*20	23
Feb. 9—Antioch Col. at Yel. Springs...	36	21
Feb. 13—Kenyon Col. at Coliseum .....	22	17
Feb. 16—Wilmington Col. at Coliseum.	*27	26
Feb. 20—Denison U. at Coliseum.....	Cancelled	
Feb. 24—Assumption Col. at U. D.....	17	19
Mar. 2—St. John's U. at Toledo.....	28	17
Mar. 3—Detroit U. at Detroit.....	18	19
Mar. 9—Alumni at Coliseum .....	26	22
	Totals	361 356

\*Overtime Game.



# Frolicsome Folly

By Ray Caulfield

Wife: Let me give you a cup of coffee before you go to work.

Nightwatchman: No, It always keeps me awake at nights.

\* \* \*

## PHILOSOPHER'S SONG

Let me alone to think and dream and I care not who makes the money.

\* \* \*

She: All the world loves a lover.

He: That may be so, but here comes your Father, and I want my hat.

\* \* \*

Wilcox: I don't think we are preparing for peace. Every day we read of battleships and war vessels being destroyed with bombs, etc.

Prof.: Well, what does that signify?

Wilcox: Target practice.

\* \* \*

Try and find a senior who doesn't think the school must cease running with his graduation.

\* \* \*

The enthusiasm of the minute is sometimes lost within the hour. Witness Prohibition.

\* \* \*

Prof.: Give me "The Tale of a Tub."

Frosh: I haven't been able to find a tub with a tail.

## THE MORNING AFTER

Oh, I'm sick but I had a wonderful time.

\* \* \*

O'Brien: That dish we had for supper the other night stumped all the students of chemistry when it came up for analysis.

\* \* \*

"Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow it may be all gone."

\* \* \*

Mayer: Did you enjoy that lecture this morning?

Leach: It was great. I had a swell dream.

\* \* \*

If all the world is a stage, why wonder at the failures in life when stage-fright is such a common malady.

\* \* \*

Drink does not lead so many men to their downfall when you recall the number it leads to fall-down.

\* \* \*

Policeman arresting a cross-eyed man:

C. E.: "I would like to know why I am being arrested."

P.: "You look crooked."

\* \* \*

Can a man be called an alcoholic athlete because he is rum-runner?



"Most wedding marches end in A flat."

\* \* \*

Be a good carbon, fellows. Always boost your team, remembering that Good Ad, "No Carbon Knocks."—"Duquesnicula."

\* \* \*

"The reason so many men are bachelors is that they failed to embrace their opportunities."

\* \* \*

Dan: "Did you ever hear of Homer?"

Pan: "Sure, he's the fellow Babe Ruth made famous."

Customer: "May I have my egg order changed for scrambled?"

Waiter (ex-football star): "Signals over, break up the play."

\* \* \*

"My business has driven me to the wall," he said. And there was a tear in his eye and a tremble in his voice as he went on his way posting bills.—"The Niagara Index."

\* \* \*

A man had fallen overboard and a tragedy was at hand.

"Throw him a life-saver," yelled the captain.

"Oh, no," shrieked Algy, "worst thing in the world, you know, really. They take your breath away."—"Penn. State Froth"





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Luncheon 11 to 2

Dinner 5 to 8 P. M.



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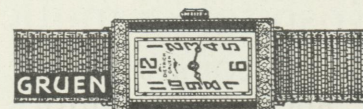
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