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The seal of the University of Dayton is a circular emblem with a red border. Inside, a shield is divided into four quadrants: top-left (blue with a white cross), top-right (white with a blue cross), bottom-left (red with a white cross), and bottom-right (white with a red cross). A central vertical element features a sunburst at the top, a cross in the middle, and a gear at the bottom. The Latin motto "UNIVERSITAS DAYTONA ALMA MATER PATRIA" is inscribed around the inner circle, and the year "1850" is at the bottom.

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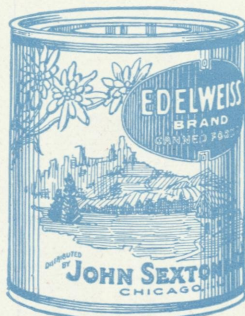
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The University of Dayton Exponent

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MAY, 1926

No. 4

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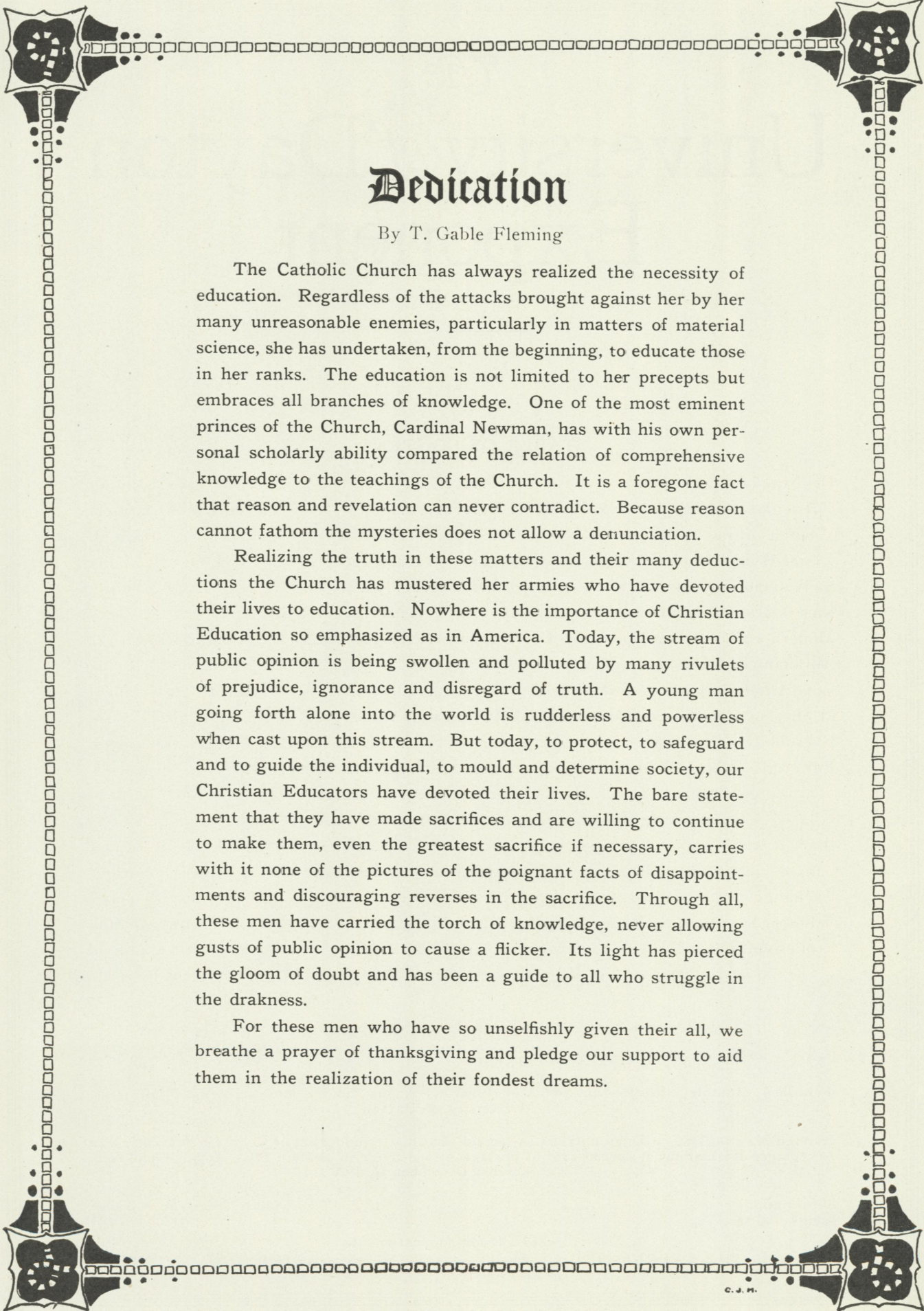
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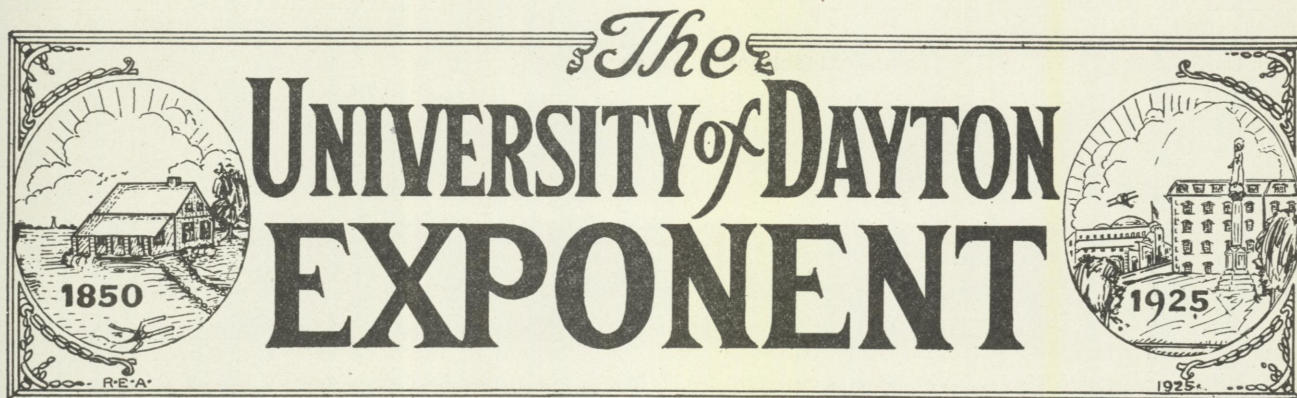
Dedication

By T. Gable Fleming

The Catholic Church has always realized the necessity of education. Regardless of the attacks brought against her by her many unreasonable enemies, particularly in matters of material science, she has undertaken, from the beginning, to educate those in her ranks. The education is not limited to her precepts but embraces all branches of knowledge. One of the most eminent princes of the Church, Cardinal Newman, has with his own personal scholarly ability compared the relation of comprehensive knowledge to the teachings of the Church. It is a foregone fact that reason and revelation can never contradict. Because reason cannot fathom the mysteries does not allow a denunciation.

Realizing the truth in these matters and their many deductions the Church has mustered her armies who have devoted their lives to education. Nowhere is the importance of Christian Education so emphasized as in America. Today, the stream of public opinion is being swollen and polluted by many rivulets of prejudice, ignorance and disregard of truth. A young man going forth alone into the world is rudderless and powerless when cast upon this stream. But today, to protect, to safeguard and to guide the individual, to mould and determine society, our Christian Educators have devoted their lives. The bare statement that they have made sacrifices and are willing to continue to make them, even the greatest sacrifice if necessary, carries with it none of the pictures of the poignant facts of disappointments and discouraging reverses in the sacrifice. Through all, these men have carried the torch of knowledge, never allowing gusts of public opinion to cause a flicker. Its light has pierced the gloom of doubt and has been a guide to all who struggle in the darkness.

For these men who have so unselfishly given their all, we breathe a prayer of thanksgiving and pledge our support to aid them in the realization of their fondest dreams.



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Curricular Origins

By Raymond Caulfield

OUR great modern universities owe their origin and foundation to the Middle Ages. In an effort to discover just what conditions existed in the early university, we must learn, what subjects were studied and just how far advanced were those subjects in comparison to the studies treated in modern universities.

There is a mistaken idea in modern education to the effect that the medieval university was engaged in mere metaphysical speculation and had no solid basis for such thinking. This idea is gradually being overcome in late years, due to a closer study of the age and the discovery of the facts, that many problems which occupied the medieval mind are yet puzzling the modern mind, also that many things taught in those days are just at present being proven correct, for example, St. Thomas Aquinas taught the theory of the indestructibility of matter, when he laid down the conclusion, that "Nothing at all will ever be reduced to nothingness." Yet it has only been in late years that this theory has been proven correct in a practical way. Another question which puzzled the intellect of the Middle Age regarding the composition of matter, is still puzzling the modern mind, for modern theories, such as the atomic and ionic theories leave something to be explained and are not to be considered as absolute. One modern theory on this subject voiced by Sir Oliver Lodge that there is an underlying sub-statum common to all elements, they being different only in their form is the theory of the Scholastic philosophers, who formulated it six centuries ago in their conclusion of first matter and substantial form. This theory offers the best conclusion so far known, on the composition of matter.

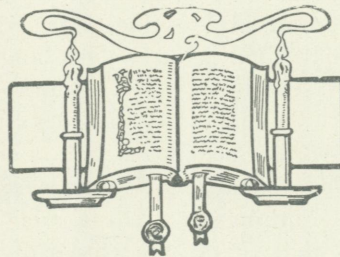
It will be surprising to know that Roger Bacon, an eminent scientist, of the thirteenth century, made such startling predictions that high explosives will some day come under the control of man so that he may use them to convey him both on land and water without any other power. Since the comparatively modern inventions of the motor boat and automobile, this prophecy made so many years ago seems nothing short of super-human. In many other fields of knowledge did the founders of the universities progress, and as these men were teachers in the universities, it is easy to understand the high order of learning of that early day. The theories in logic formed at the early universities, "has given to modern languages, the precision and analytical subtlety they possess."

Besides St. Thomas and Roger Bacon other great teachers were such men as Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, Alexander of Hales and Raymond of Lully. These men were closely connected with the universities of Oxford, Paris and the Italian schools. Thus we have a short summary of some of the things that were studied and the names of the learned men who formulated the theories. We might consider here, the modern trend in education to depart from the standards laid down in the first universities. Where the students of that day became acquainted with a general knowledge of the arts before entering upon any field of specialization, such as in law or medicine, today the desire for dollars seems to have conquered the desire for culture, because at the present time students plunge into technical studies and the work of the professions without any preparation, other than a high school education. It must not be presumed from this that there were no schools for specialization, because the

law school of Bologna and the medical school of Salernum were two of the greatest universities of the Middle Ages.

The idea of post-graduate work is not of modern conception for the universities of the Middle Ages engaged in it much more than the schools of today. We pride ourselves on our present system of education and the value of a university is measured by the number of volumes written by graduates of that university. In the early university, the volumes of post-graduate work are numbered by the hundreds. The original research of that early period is a revelation to those who are accustomed to thinking of the Middle Ages as the dark ages, and many of the theories written in the books of the professors of that day are still being taught at the modern universities and colleges. It was at this time that our

modern jurisprudence as well as our systems of teaching law had their foundations, and the universities were the most active factors in laying these foundations. The men who did so much for legal origins were men who engaged in post-graduate work. Most of the great advances in surgery and medicine at this time were due to men who searched and investigated for themselves and not along lines laid down by any master. It would be impossible to enumerate the valuable accomplishment of the graduate students and professors in this short article, suffice to say that the course of studies followed at that time has been the foundation of the curriculum of modern times. Those early beginnings have merely been enlarged upon down through the ages to the present day.



Women of Two Centuries

By Theodore D. Walsh

COMPARING the women of today with the women of the thirteenth century about which Dr. James J. Walsh expounds in his work "The Thirteenth the Greatest of Centuries" is an almost impossible task, because the famous women of that bygone age were saints while today, living as we are in a materialistic age, the tendency is towards materialism. The best we can offer is a contrast between them along their various lines of endeavor.

Let us first discuss the women of the thirteenth century of which there are three outstanding figures. St. Clare of Assisi, a girl of noble family, who after hearing St. Francis preach was imbibed with the spirit of simplicity and poverty, left her home and family to follow in the footsteps of the saint. Later on she founded the order of the Poor Clares.

Next is St. Elizabeth of Hungary, of whom the world knows some pretty legends, while the serious historian recognizes that she was the first settlement worker of history. She even gave the poor suffering people her own clothes. She is recognized as one of the world's most beautiful characters and is known throughout Germany as "Dear St. Elizabeth."

Blanche, the daughter of the King of Castile and mother of Louis IX of France, is the third prominent feminine figure of this age. It was Blanche who ruled France, as regent, when her son was still a minor, and, after he became of age and went to the Crusades, she continued to rule, showering upon the French people, her love, goodness and charity. To her is attributed the statement that she "would rather see her boy dead at her feet, than to have him commit a mortal offense against God or his neighbor."

Each of the above mentioned women were from noble families, as were some others of this century whose names are mentioned in Dr. Walsh's work, but the greatness of the women of this age may be summed up in the three already mentioned. Here we have a combination of saints, rulers and social workers.

Now let us turn to our own age and see who among the feminine sex are at least nationally and internationally known today. We may remember any number of names of whom I have chosen the following ten as a representative group of modern women. Who can tell whether any of these names will go down in history? But be that as it may.

We find women in the various fields, religion, music, drama, literature, social work and politics. Maybe if these women had lived in the thirteenth century they would have gone down in history and again maybe not. We must take into consideration the modern ways and means of publicity.

Saint Theresa, the Little Flower of Jesus, although she died in the bloom of youth, has already carved for herself a niche in the annals of time. At least in the history of the Catholic Church.

In the field of Music we find Shumann-Heink who is internationally known in the world of grand opera. For years she has been before the public eye and this alone acknowledges her greatness in her chosen profession. She is the mother of a large family to which she gives a large portion of her time.

On the spoken stage we have as representative that great Shakespearian actress Julia Marlowe who will be remembered for years to come, along with Southern, for her portrayals of dramatic art, in which field we may safely say she reigns supreme. Now in motion pictures I chose Mary Pickford, "America's Sweetheart." She is the exponent of cleaner and better pictures, the plots of which generally deal with typical American life. She, also, is well known the world over.

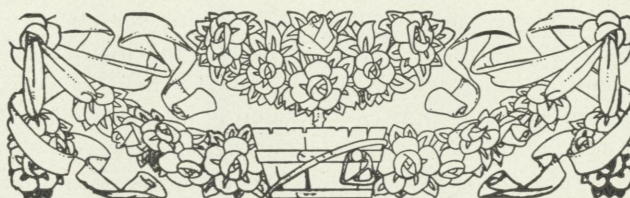
Mary Roberts Reinhart and Fannie Hurst are known by their literary efforts. Possibly they write for monetary value or possibly because they desire to express themselves in this manner. I will not attempt to say. But the fact remains that from unknown women they have risen to the heights of recognition through the medium of their works.

Florence Nightengale and Jane Adams of Hull House, Chicago. Untold millions bless these names. Florence Nightengale was the founder of the incalculable beneficial institution; the Red Cross. We know of the great work which was accomplished by this organization in the last war. Jane Adams has been associated with settlement work in Chicago for a number of years and has accomplished great things.

Women have dabbled in politics the world over although, formerly they have not attained as much recognition as they do now. Jannette Rankin, the first United States Congresswoman, whose home is Montana, started out in a small way, and pulled herself up the rungs of the political ladder until she reached her goal. She had executive ability and

could not be kept down. Then we have "Ma" Ferguson of Texas, who took over the governmental reins of the Lone Star state and, even though many have opposed her at every turn, she has proceeded to make good.

As I stated before, possibly the readers will not agree with my choice of representatives but nevertheless the women of today play a much more prominent part in the affairs of the nation taken as a whole than they ever have in any other period of history.



Rarest May

By J. F. Will

Oh May,
Rarest May!
With your trickling brooks
And shady nooks;
Your flowering wood
And sunny mood;
With your sweet song
And evening long;
Your delightful ecstasy;
How we welcome thee!

*Libraries and Bookmen OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

By Louis R. Mahrt

THE lending of books in the thirteenth century was considered a religious duty, and was even formally declared a work of mercy by a diocesan council held in Paris in the year 1212. Particularly prominent in this work of circulating books were the Cathedral Chapter of Notre Dame at Paris and the Abbey of St. Victor.

Although the libraries of that time were not voluminous, they made up in quality what they lacked in quantity for today these books remain among the most precious bibliographic treasures of great state and city libraries. It is not merely age that enhances the value of these as treasured works of art but the exquisite workmanship that went into their making. In the words of Walsh the missals, office and prayer books are among "the best examples of bookmaking the world has ever seen." Every effort was bent to making the books of that period proportionately beautiful with the cathedrals, chapels, the ceremonial implements and vestments of that glorious period.

The rules of management enforced in the libraries are interesting. According to the constitution of the Abbey of St. Victor of Paris, the librarian was required to know the contents of every volume in the library in order that he be able to direct readers, save their time and to prevent all unnecessary handling of books.

In France books were loaned only when a deposit corresponding to the value of the book was made by the borrower. Another regulation, no doubt one that many present day librarians would like to enforce, placed a fine on the failure to close large volumes, and upon the failure to close doors. Even the librarian himself did not escape censure, he was fined if he permitted strangers to enter the library alone. His duty required that he arrange the books in such a manner as to facilitate reference, to have them in his possession at least three times a year, to preserve them from injury, and to take the name, title of book and a pledge from the borrower.

The manner of accumulating books in the thirteenth century was very similar to that by which University and great city libraries of the present day are nurtured. Louis IX founded the famous library of La St. Chapelle. His numerous gifts during his life to this library made it the most valuable collection in Paris. On his travels he was continu-

ously searching for books not found at La St. Chapelle and having them copied. His intimate friendship with Robert of Sorbonne, St. Thomas of Aquin, with St. Bonaventure and Vincent of Beauvais, aided him greatly in choosing books to complete his library.

At the Universities it was traditional that the professors bequeath to the university library, whatever books they had collected. This custom made the Sorbonne library one of the very best in Europe.

This generous spirit of collecting and lending evinced by the eminent men of the day, who opened their libraries not only to professors and students, but to all interested in literature and letters, makes us realize their enthusiasm and love for books and their noble efforts to make the acquisition of knowledge easier for their own and succeeding generations.

To augment the number of books and to replace those worn by handling, each abbey had its scriptorium where young monks were required to spend certain hours of each day in transcription. The Benedictines, the Mendicants, the Dominicans and the Franciscans although limited by voluntary poverty, applied the zeal and enthusiasm of their young members to copying books and preserving manuscripts.

Walsh quotes a famous passage from Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon* expressing the thought of the writer that most other interests in life were only temptations to draw men away from books. The complaint of books read, "Yet in these evil times we are cast out of our place in the inner chamber, turned out of doors, and our place taken by dogs, birds and the two-legged beast called woman. But that beast has always been our rival, and when she spies us in a corner, with no better protection than the web of a dead spider, she drags us out with a frown and violent speech, laughing us to scorn as useless, and soon counsels us to be changed into costly head-gear, fine linen, silk and scarlet double dyed, dresses and divers trimmings, linens and woollens. And so we are turned out of our homes, our coats are torn from our backs, our backs and sides ache, we lie about disabled, our natural whiteness turns to yellow—without doubt we have the jaundice. Some of us are gouty, witness our twisted extremities. Our bellies are gripped and wrenched

*Reference: "The Thirteenth Greatest of Centuries," by James J. Walsh, Catholic Summer School Pres. 1913.

and are consumed by worms; on each side the dirt cleaves to us, nobody binds our wounds, we lie ragged and weep in dark corners, or meet with Job upon a dunghill, or as seems hardly fit to be said, we are hidden in abysses of the sewers. We are sold also like slaves, and lie as unredeemed pledges in taverns. We are thrust into cruel butteries, to be cut up like sheep and cattle; committed to Jews, Saracens, heretics and Pagans, whom we always dread as the plague, and by whom some of our forefathers are known to have been poisoned."

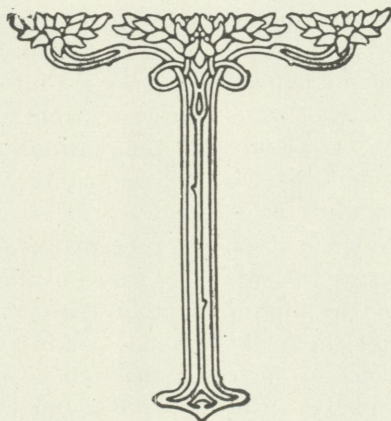
Although the work of transcribing was exacting and slow, great pains were taken to give the books an artistic and beautiful finish and binding. The art of illumination in the books of the century are particularly noteworthy and make the books worthy of the great period and the artistic contributions of the age.

Attention to detail and persistent effort made each volume a masterpiece of art in itself.

Among the most precious treasures that remain from the century are three kept in Paris and once belonging to St. Louis himself; the Hours or Office Book; his Psalter and his Prayer Book which he had made for his mother the famous Queen Blanche of Castile. Another is the Bestiarum or Book of

Beasts which is kept in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

Let the authority of Walsh himself, stand as our defense in the conclusion that might be taken by some ultra-modernists as a rebuff. "There is perhaps nothing more amusing in the attitude of modern generations with regard to the Middle Ages, than the assumption that all the methods of education and of the distribution of knowledge worth while talking about, are the inventions of comparatively modern times. The fact that libraries were also a creation of that time and that most of the regulations which are supposed to be the first fruit of quite recent science in the circulation of books had been adopted by these earlier generations, is commonly ignored utterly, though it is a precious bit of knowledge that cannot help but increase our sympathy with those bookmen of the olden times, who thought so much of their books, yet wished to share the privilege of their use with all those who would employ them properly, and who, in their great practical way succeeded in working out the scheme by which many people could have the opportunity of consulting treasures they thought so much of, without risk of their loss or destruction, even though use might bring some deterioration of their value.



St. Thomas of Aquin

By T. Gable Fleming

AT the end of the thirteenth century matters religious, social and political were hardly discernible from the roots from which they had evolved. It is not fair to say that they evolved; neither is it fair to say that they sprang full grown. However, the conditions of the thirteenth century were simply reactions to the mighty intellectual onslaught carried on by the eminent intellectuals of the beginning of the most intelligent era in history. Solomon, who in his youth had astonished the world for his wisdom, in his old age worshipped idols. Some historians pronounce the most dire judgments upon the leaders of this century for their method of perusing and presenting the truth to the world. They point with self-certainty to the reaction of the fourteenth century. Catholic historians and Protestants who are fair-minded have many times over vindicated the truth. The matters of truth were not to be held erroneous because men of the later day refused to accept them. The blunt truth had in its first instance denied the upper class of its personal liberty of the flesh and naturally as the proletariats, having gained freedom and liberty, ascended the social ladder the truth by which they had gained their independence threatened their newly acquired position. They did not, as a body deny the validity of the truth, but refused to will its application. As a result they questioned the advisability of it being heralded before constituents of institutions of learning.

In the beginning of the thirteenth century the foundation was laid that was in later centuries to be revived and form the nucleus of education in the truth. Clouds of intellectual doubt had dimmed the horizon of this century. From a noble family came a youth of intellectual capacity that was to dispell the gloom and darkness and who was to give to the world written word that was to be perpetuated and

proclaimed the foundation of Catholic education by one of Christ's representatives some centuries later. St. Thomas of Aquinas is undoubtedly, and this need not be said as many of worthy note have taught and many realize, the greatest intellect in the world.

Aquina's early education was received at the famous monastery of Monte Cassino in Southern Italy, where all serious-minded students from all over Europe assembled for study. At the age of seventeen Thomas decided to enter the Dominican order. His family, related to many royal families of Europe, attempted to induce him to cast aside his decision but St. Thomas determined in his vocation carried on. His ambition was to teach. Later in life when Clement IV offered St. Thomas the Archbishopric of Naples he refused because of his early decision to teach. After his refusal of this ecclesiastical offer the greatest work of his life, *Summa Theologica* was written which, had he accepted the bishopric, would probably never have been written.

The zenith of praise and appreciation was heralded by Pope Leo XIII when he proclaimed Thomistic philosophy to be the official philosophy of the Catholic faith. In recent years scholars in the ranks of the Church of Rome have revived the teachings and doctrines of this eminent doctor and today the tendency has become established.

In a minute study of St. Thomas the diligent person will find persuasive arguments that will counteract the insidious teachings that once again are attempting to undermine and cast aside the truth accepted in centuries gone by. In St. Thomas will Catholic educators find a model and a guide that will bid fair to carry the standard of Catholicism into the remotest part of the world and once established, to defend the faith against any attack that might be made upon it.



Modern Fallacies of Civilization

By Francis E. G. Moyer

IN this age of much action and little thought, there have arisen many varieties of fads and fancies. These fads are not restricted to any one field of endeavor but are found in every line of human interest. In the field of education there has grown a cult of short-sighted utilitarianism, which places emphasis on the so-called practical things, so that we are overburdened with "specialists." When things go wrong in the world, the responsibility will be found usually to rest on the shoulders of the practical men. As Chesterton has pointed out in his noteworthy work, "What's Wrong with the World?" when things do go wrong, we need a theorist, a dreamer, to set them right again. Another fad in education is the doctrine of organized play for children. Now it must be evident that organized play is not play at all. If a person stands over me with a whip and says: "Now you play"—that isn't play—it's a modified form of slavery.

Other fallacies are found in the field of religion. About the wildest of these is the delusion that religion can exist without dogma. We might just as well say that a man can exist without a heart. Take dogma away from religion and what remains is not visible. An illusion allied to this one is that which attempts to teach morals without religion. Some time ago a weekly periodical conducted a campaign, the purpose of which was to construct a so-called non-sectarian code of morals for use in the public schools. The idea was basically wanting in sense. At the risk of tiring with a platitude I can only say that morals without religion are impossible. Religion furnishes the motive and reason for right conduct.

A particularly pernicious fallacy is that which might have this title, "A wrong to right a wrong." There are three phases of this which exemplify very well the point I wish to make. The first concerns socialism or communism. Socialism cannot be condemned altogether. It recognizes that crying evils exist in the social order. It knows that there must be a redistribution of wealth. It knows that we are governed not by democracies, not by monarchies, but by plutocracies. But what is the remedy socialism offers? It is the destruction of private property rights and the apotheosis of the state. This is the wrong that would right the wrong of unequal distribution of wealth and resources. The real remedy of course, if I may presume to express

an opinion, lies in the preservation of property rights, a legal and gradual redistribution of wealth, and the subordination of the state to the family and individual.

The second phase of the fallacy is the timeworn problem of prohibition. In order to clarify matters I will say that I am unalterably opposed to the law. I see in it dangerous potentialities. I see in it further restrictions of personal liberty. I see in it encroachments upon religious freedom,—this has already been attempted, it will be attempted again. But the principal fallacy of Prohibition is this: that it forbids entirely the use of something which is not in itself wrong. If the principle of Prohibition were carried out to its logical end, even food would be prohibited. Food is not in itself bad but its over-use is. The same applies to fermented beverages. Prohibition is, then, a wrong intended to right a wrong. That explains why Prohibition is a failure.

The third phase of the fallacy might be termed the "intolerance of tolerance." There are certain people known as fanatics who entertain very decided opinions on certain matters and refuse to see any good in those who disagree with them. Their particular bias of mind is called intolerance. To offset this there has arisen an extreme type of tolerance. This kind of tolerance tolerates everything and everybody except those who have the audacity to have definite belief in certain fundamental things. This type of tolerance is very prevalent today. This sort of tolerance is the wrong that would right the wrong of intolerance. The reasonable type of tolerance is that which, while holding fast to what it knows or believes to be true, respects the contrary beliefs of others.

I have here, then, outlined briefly a very few of the modern fallacies. And upon even a casual inspection they will be found to be fallacies not so much because they are wrong in themselves, but rather because they attempt to do something right in the wrong way, or carry a theory too far. Other fallacies might be mentioned. Such are attempts to abolish war and establish peace while the very principles which would obtain and insure such blessings are disregarded or derided. Closely associated with this is the rejection of the teachings of Christianity in the conduct of public affairs. Then we have a growing spirit of skepticism concerning supernatural and transcendent realities, while wild

theories pertaining to natural phenomena are served up to the credulous public which imbibes all that is offered with an amazing and even pitiable degree of gullibility. Again, we view the laxity of justice in the law courts. Violators of merely penal laws are burdened with heavy sentences, while those who have contemptuously disregarded every tenet of the moral order are permitted to escape with inadequate or no punishment at all. The murderer is overwhelmed with flowers and messages of condolence; his victim is hurried off to the tomb as if he were the criminal. The list of modern fallacies could be extended indefinitely.

As I hinted at the beginning, the growth and prevalence of these fallacies is largely due to the present mode of thinking, or rather lack of thinking. Let me make a plea, then, for more intensive and more individual thinking. I know of only one infallible authority in the world, and even the field of that authority is limited. Let us then examine every statement that is made, every theory that is advanced, every policy that is advocated. Let us scrutinize them, I say, in the cold light of reason, while we deafen ourselves to the verbal outpourings of special pleaders.



Love Leads to Good

By Raymond Caulfield

Welcome the Love that leads to Good,
For men aspire, to deeds involved in a haze.
And tread on ground where before they ne'er
 had stood,
Beneath her artful guiding gaze.

Only he who turns love to selfish ends
To satisfy, not others, but himself,
Will receive the hand that breaks and bends
To kill his march toward fame and pelf.

For the one who falls a victim to desires
And lives a reeking wreck upon his stormy sea,
Others rise to conquer greater fires
And cast a gleam of glory o'er the lea.

Seek, not then to destroy, lest your zeal
For it entwined in life's quagmires,
Cause a wound too deep to heal.
And with it destroy that which inspires.

Abraham Lincoln the Emancipator^{*}

By William P. Keane

"Lincoln's proudest monument shall be,
The broken fetters of the slaves."

—Bryant.

WHEN the conflict between Freedom and Slavery in this nation was approaching its crisis in the struggle for the possession of the Nebraska Territory, a new and singular figure appeared at the front of political strife in the West, moved to the head of events, passed across the world's stage and in the short space of seven years had vanished from the sight of man. Within such narrow bounds of time lies a career the like of which is not to be found in history. In the elements of wonder and marvel, the story of Abraham Lincoln's life and death is without parallel or example. From the mean cabin in the Kentucky woods to the final peak of transfiguration, it moves in the successive acts of a great tragic drama, reaching its climax in one of the greatest of human achievements, the liberation of the slaves.

In the scant half century since his death Abraham Lincoln has engrossed more of the world's attention than any other historic personage. Untiring research has tracked him from the cradle to the tomb. The remotest spot trodden by his foot is explored, the last living relative, friends or acquaintance examined for any word or look of the great man. Every act of his life is studied, every line of his written or spoken works put under review, the last fragment of his correspondence or memoranda is drawn from its hiding place, every trait of his character, every mood of his mind, every feature or expression of his face, his figure his pose, his movement, is painted, printed and eagerly read, his biographers are now becoming subjects of biography, and the Lincoln literature overflows the libraries of the nation. The materials now assembled tell us vastly more about Lincoln and his true relation to events, than was ever known by his closest friends when he was alive. His hitherto secret personal opinions on various subjects are now bared to the people. When perusing his life the plain American citizen finds greatest consolation and loftiest inspiration when considering Lincoln's view of slavery.

"I hate slavery," is expressing the Emancipator's mind in his own language. These are forceful words when uttered by a man who was slow to censure, and not a man of hate. It was this same

man who pronounced the severest judgment against slavery ever put in words, "If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong. I never thought or felt otherwise."

Although he hated slavery Lincoln was not an Abolitionist, for the Abolitionists were cranks who hated the Constitution and the Union as well as Slavery. Because the Government recognized the existence of slavery and protected it, these bigots denounced it as a league with the devil, and a covenant of hell. Despairing of the abolition of involuntary servitude within the Union, they loudly advocated disunion and the absolute separation of the North from the South. Lincoln, on the other hand, felt a deep passion for the Union, and it was his faith that the principles of liberty and equality, on which it was founded, would surely lead in the end to the gradual emancipation of the slaves. He knew the nation could not permanently remain half free and half slave, that it would become either one thing or the other, and that under the inspiration of the Declaration of Independence, and the democratic institutions of the Republic, freedom would triumph. He was for the Union above all, and he felt that if it were lost the surest guarantee of freedom for white men as well as black would be lost.

If he had permitted the Civil War to become at once a fight against slavery rather than a struggle for the life of the Union, he would have driven from his side the slave states on the border, and a majority of the people of the free states in the North as well. Moreover, he believed he had no right under his oath of office to destroy slavery except as a measure to save the Union. A President in time of peace could not free the slaves any more than he could enter a man's house and take what belonged to another. Not as President, but as Commander-in-Chief of the army engaged in open warfare could he free the negroes, just as he could kill, burn, or confiscate whenever and wherever he thought he could hurt the enemy and aid his own cause.

In resisting the rash counsels of the radicals Lincoln showed a courage equal to his wisdom. He must seem to ignore the moral sentiment of the civilized world which was outraged by the institution of slavery in a free country, and appear indif-

^{*}Prize in Lincoln Contest conducted by Illinois Watch Co. William Keane is a Prep school student.

ferent to a cause which he had espoused in his youth. He could not fail to see however that freedom was on its way. No man could stop it, and it only needed a little encouragement. The South has made war to perpetuate slavery, and as sure as the South lost, slavery would perish.

The climax of the Civil War was reached on January 1, 1863. It was on that memorable day that Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which forever freed the negroes. This proved the greatest stimulant for the Union, and at the same time immortalized our President in the eyes of the civilized world. From that day on a Northern victory was inevitable. Foreign powers ceased to aid the Southern cause and it was only a matter of time until they would be forced to surrender.

Not content to make free men of the negroes, Lincoln at once began work to put them on equal footing with the whites. In a speech given in 1863 he said, "If the negro is a man, is it not a total destruction of self-government to say that he shall not govern himself? When the white man governs himself that is self-government, but when he governs himself and another man as well, that is more than self-government—that is despotism. If the

negro is a man then my ancient faith teaches me be no more right in one man governing another than in enslaving him. No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent. By allowing all the governed an equal voice in the nation we have self-government, then and only then.

There have been benefactors to mankind in all ages, but, none outshine and few approach our beloved President. He will ever be remembered as the liberator of the slave and the successful ruler of a mighty people. Dignified, magnanimous, patient, considerate, manly, true, with malice towards none and with charity for all, his fame in the words of the great General Grant, "will ever grow brighter as time passes and his great work is better understood." As Washington is the father of his country, so Lincoln stands for the Brotherhood of the American people. He passed through all classes and castes of society, but belonged to none. The beast of power and class distinction melt away in the presence

"* * * of this prince's peer,

This rail splitter, a true born king of men."



Motherhood in American Democracy

ORATION

By Joseph Park

FROM time immemorial the glorious institution of motherhood has ever been an important factor in molding the society of the world, whether it be of the civilized people of the Occident or of the Orient.

Motherhood has ever and always will be the symbol of sacrifice and love. It is the foundation of good society upon which the peace and progress of the world lies. Woman has in her hands the destiny of the world. Humanity lies in the hollow of her hands because by her, that God-given gift of motherhood shall prosper and carry on the laws of God, nature and society.

It is indeed a deplorable fact that in our so-called enlightened twentieth century, women with all their knowledge and enlightenmen are engaged in pursuing false happiness in their mad and fanatical chase for the glitter and tinsel that is after all, glamor and not gold. Womanhood strives to become a ruling factor by engaging in politics, in national and international endeavors, but she fails to make use of that most powerful and influential institution—motherhood—the life and soul of society and nations. In a democracy so advanced as ours, Motherhood should be a dominant factor in society, but it is not. Democracy, is motherhood to be sacrificed on the false altar of disillusionment and irreverence. Is Motherhood to be the price of Democracy?

O tempora, O mores! that, let it be hoped, will never come to pass.

Under Democracy's gloried banners, the Madonna and the Child, the symbol of the highest ideal, is being displaced on the pedestal of human respect and reverence by Venus de Milo—beautiful and selfish.

Are the hands that rocked the cradle with that "Mona Lisa" smile of motherly love and reverence to become extinct? Are pale "drug store faces" with artificial smiles to displace it? No, a thousand times, no. But in America today, motherhood is no longer accorded its just respect. It is a common fact that the younger generation at present, refer to their mothers as "this or that old lady."

Friends, it is far better fitting that they who speak with such disrespect should be "tarred and feathered." This is strong language but does not the punishment befit the crime?

What have mothers done to deserve this title of disrespect? Is that their reward after years of

sacrifice and toil? If they are old, and wrinkled, every mothers' son of us have made them so. What sorrow and heartbreak they bear, were inflicted by us. We cannot ever repay all that mothers have done for us, but we can in a measure try to repay by at least treating them with respect and reverence.

"Mother, Mother,"—what soothing music does that very word impart to our heartaches in this mortal world, where it is ever a struggle and a "survival of the fittest."

Mothers—American Mothers, Chinese Mothers, Indian Mothers, Hawaiian Mothers—different in race, color or creed, but just the same—Mothers of Humanity. They form the nucleus and the foundation of society and these daughters of Eve are all united under the common bond of Motherhood.

Whose heart is so hardened that he cannot love a mother? Love of mother is one of the highest and purest form of love and the world loves a lover. In whose eyes does not a hidden tear flow whenever thoughts of mother are stirred within their hearts? Through the ages, mothers have sacrificed and suffered in order that the masterpiece of God, may be a living tribute of God's goodness and Omnipotence.

The weaker sex (that is the term applied to women) are the guiding hands of Humanity. Mother makes us what we are. To her unselfish and untiring efforts we owe all.

"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina ika pono?", which when translated from Hawaiian to English means, "The life of the land is preserved by righteousness." As the moral life of society is preserved by right, so is the very life of spiritual and human society perpetuated by motherhood.

America, oh America! Wake up from the "sleeping sickness" of lax morality and false standards and rally to the cause of unselfish humanity! Arise, and avert the fate that inevitably lies in the path of the desecrator of home and family.

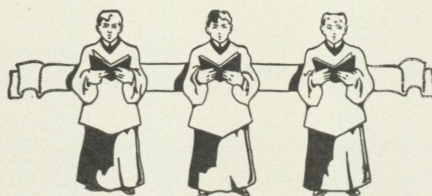
History will repeat itself. As Rome fell from her greatness when her home life and reverence for womanhood declined, so will America suffer like fate lest we hold on to the cornerstone of parental love in our hearts and minds.

Yes, America is in a crisis (which is neither social nor political), the result of a moral struggle. Her very life is in the balance, for today mother-

hood is before the tribunal of disillusioned and dissatisfied women.

Will not womanhood choose wisely lest the fate that befell Greece and Rome be ours? **They will.** For the women of America, the daughters of Eve

in the pride of its lusty youth, will spurn the creed of race-suicide, of failure and demoralization. Women know that the future is theirs, if they preserve the power of motherhood to grasp it, and enter into the new century, rejoicing in the struggle that they have conquered.



Everybody's Business

By F. D. Abena

ONE of the objects of an oration is for the speaker to tell something of importance to the audience. If I had to talk about your personal vocations you would be interested. In this particular instance, if I spoke on how to win the verdict of a jury and on other important law matters, the students of law would be pleased to hear. If I discussed anatomy or physiology, the students of medicine would likewise be glad to listen. But my friends, I am not capable of treating these subjects and even if I were an authority on these matters, should I do so, I would be violating the rule of propriety or unity which is not proper public speaking. For this reason, I have chosen a subject which pertains to all. It does not matter whether you are going to be a business man or a laborer, a doctor or a bricklayer, a lawyer or a plasterer, each and every one of you is concerned in your affairs with government, with society and with God.

First, we all know that there are many forms of government. The two most common ones are monarchy and democracy. In a monarchy the powers are in the hands of only one person, who is generally a king or an emperor. For more than three hundred years the Philippine Islands had been under this type and Spain was the most despotic and tyrannical nation on earth. That is a dangerous form of government. In a democracy, the powers are vested in the people. The citizens think for themselves. As governments exist for the benefit and welfare of mankind then I do not doubt that democracy is the better type. This was the idea passionately expressed by one of the greatest men of modern times, Abraham Lincoln. He immortalized it in his Gettysburg address by saying "that

government of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." This spirit of democracy is slowly going around the world. More than one hundred and fifty years ago, the thirteen colonies of this nation fought with their utmost power and ability to protect individual rights and to secure freedom. The social unrest and instability of the European nations today is also due to this cause. India wants her own government and does not need Great Britain. Korea is also desirous of her independence but Japan prevents her from attaining her ideal. China wants to be democratized and that is the chief cause of the civil war of today in that ancient country. Finally, the Philippine Islands, which had been struggling for more than four hundred years for her freedom and had many times declared her independence.

In a democracy of which the United States may be a good example, unless the people think honestly, democracy is a failure. The Tea Pot Dome affair, which became the every-day language of the press, not only in this country but also all over the world, is a good illustration of the failure of the citizens in electing honest public men. A question might be asked, what was the Tea Pot Dome? Perhaps it was one of the greatest scandals that ever happened in an American form of government. There is a law which provides that no private individual should profit from public property. Yet certain public land or oil fields were leased to Mr. Sinclair and he made millions of dollars, a violation of the law. It was not only the fault of the officials themselves who leased the property but it was also the fault of the people. The voters were mistaken in choosing the right, honest, capable and efficient public servants. Therefore do your duty

and fulfill your obligations with the utmost intelligence and honesty if you expect a democracy to function properly so that you may enjoy the benefits of your rights and privileges.

Second is our relationship to society. Most of the evils of humanity today would be eliminated if we only adopt a principle that we should not get any more than we rightfully deserved either in our school work or in business. Nowadays, many a schoolboy or a college man expects high monthly grades without studying, thus cheating himself. Some business men also are desirous of becoming rich quickly by means of bootlegging and graft or without rendering the necessary service. They think that success is measured in terms of dollars and cents. Is it not possible, ladies and gentlemen, to earn a good substantial livelihood in a lifetime without being dishonest? We have but to turn the pages of history and be reminded of the successful men of the past. Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Bacon, Emerson, Caesar, Grant, Moses, Pericles, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson, Franklin, Edison, Milton, Shakespeare, Homer and many others rendered more service to humanity than they were paid in terms of money. They were the molders of the destiny of the world. They released the great natural resources of the earth for the use of mankind. They had snatched individual rights and freedom from the hands of despots and tyrants. By their brains and brawns, they annihilated time and space. They gave to the world vast railway systems, overseas transportation, submarine cable systems, the telephone, the telegraph, radio, electricity and countless modern conveniences. These men live through the ages—they cannot be forgotten—they are the immortals! Ladies and gentlemen, you have just as much right to demonstrate your abilities as these makers of history. Yes, is it not thrilling to think that some of you especially the college students with their unlimited opportunities to become leaders of communities, are all elig-

ible to have their names placed in the honor roll "the list of the names of the immortals."

Third, is our responsibility to God. There are many teachings of the Master but if we do not apply them to our everyday life, we shall fail. One of God's laws is "Love thy neighbor as thyself." If we only love our neighbors as we love ourselves we would eliminate all misunderstandings against one another. The nations would likewise be relieved of international disputes and conflicts and the world in which we live would be safer and better. In this connection, ladies and gentlemen, I am horrified to think of the recent World War. Does any one of you here, ever stop to consider the vast sum of property ruined? It was estimated to be one hundred and eighty billion dollars? And think of the thousands of lives that were lost. Imagine the soldiers who perished in the battlefields. They were the most capable and efficient part of the race and the very cream of humanity. They could have shouldered the burden of the world's progress. With them hundreds of mothers and innocent children either died as victims of warfare or of starvation. The cause of the war was so simple. One nation started a quarrel against another, then the other nations joined until the whole human race was involved. It was just like a spark of a fire at the start and might have been put out but it became a conflagration that swept all over the world. Ladies and gentlemen, I am conscious that some of you in the future will sit down around a table where community, state, national and international questions are discussed and dear friends, I plead to every one of you not to forget but to remember the commandments of God and the teachings of Jesus. "Love thy neighbor as thyself," I repeat. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." A lawyer who was asking questions of temptations from the Master; Jesus, our Lord replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind."



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God's Will

The recent challenge of Mr. Sinclair Lewis to Almighty God to strike him dead, has caused much comment among which, is an article by Arthur Brisbane, who writes a daily column for the Hearst newspapers. Mr. Brisbane relates a parable drawn from the existence of one Mr. W. B. Storey, general manager of the Santa Fe railroad, which in the course of its travel covers over a hundred thousand rails. Between these rails, says Mr. Brisbane, are millions of busy ants, one of which pauses to remark: "They say that a mysterious W. B. Storey runs this railroad, but I know there is no such person. And just to prove it, I defy him to strike me dead." At the end of ten minutes, concludes Mr. Brisbane, that ant would feel just as proud as Mr. Sinclair Lewis.

The story is good, but fails by defect. In comparison with the Almighty, Mr. Sinclair Lewis is less than a Santa Fe ant; for while Mr. W. B. Storey cannot hear the challenge of the agnostic ant, whatever Mr. Lewis may say or think is known perfectly to the Almighty. Mr. Brisbane might have gone farther and stated that because this ant had issued such a challenge, would Mr. Storey immediately put everything else aside in order to chastise the ant? We think not, to do so would be to take the ant seriously. Why then should Almighty God take Mr. Lewis seriously at his word? Mr. Lewis cannot lay an obligation on the Almighty to act along the lines prescribed by Mr. Lewis. In the scheme of everlasting mercy there is room even for Mr. Sinclair Lewis. We cannot tell what God shall will. But this we do know; that man cannot stand against God and that He vindicates Himself not according to standards set by imperfection, but in the light of His own perfect knowledge.

R. C.

Futures

Between the months of April and June of every year, there are rosy dreams of future greatness and wealth prevalent in the minds of several thousand of the nations' youths. These young men, finishing their education in the blaze of glory coincident with graduation from a hundred colleges and universities, paint glowing pictures in their imaginations of the pathway of roses to be found outside the sheltered and cloistered walls of the institutions whose sheepskins they are receiving in a short time.

Scarcely a one of them but has already mapped out the plan of campaign that is to bring him renown or recognition in the particular field that he has chosen for his life's work.

But what becomes of these carefully nurtured dreams after their first harsh contact with the chilling blasts of the indifference of a cynical world is another story altogether. It can be safely said that not one in a hundred of the youths that set forward on life's highway with such high hopes ever reach even an approximate realization of their plans. The rebuffs of the world destroy the hopes of some, others reach that stage of cynical disillusionment that is the complete destruction of ideals and still others, by far the greatest majority settle into some stolid rut from which they never stir until they are called by that other commencement that means the end of all earthly activities.

What is needed in the education of the youth of today is less idealism and more of a practical instruction of the manner in which the visionary ideals of academic are regarded by the mass of humanity, and we will have fewer failures and horrible examples of general uselessness among the college and university graduates.

J. J. B.

Criticizing the College Student A college education is something that is desired and sought after by large numbers of our youths in this nation. A higher education aids greatly in preparing these members of the future generation to face the difficulties of life.

A certain minority of youths attend college for the express purpose of having a good time. That is they bat one hundred per cent on the social side of university life. But for every member of this minority there are nine hundred and ninety-nine

real students who are striving to build a background for themselves upon which they may fall back on when they leave the portals of their Alma Mater.

It is very unfair then for the Blue Law exponents and reformers to hold up to the public gaze one of the minority and exploit his escapades as those of the rest of the student body. Again, I say it is unfair to the greater majority of real students who may be found in any college or university in America.

T. D. W.



Book Review

By Louis R. Mahrt

The Wondering Offering, by Marion Ames Taggart. New York, Benziger Bros., 1926. Net 35c. Per hundred, \$31.50.

This latest edition of the fourth volume of the Wonder Series is a story of the Holy Mass in Word and Pictures. Written expressly for children its style is simple but attractive. The eight full-page pictures are four colors, are very attractive and will

be sure to please the eye of the younger folk.

The book draws from the story of the Mass the significance of the offering itself and promotes a more appreciative understanding and a deeper devotion.

The text is easily understandable for children of seven and over. A splendid gift for a young friend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The faculty of the University of Dayton wish to extend their thanks to Mr. George Nauwerth for the following prizes:

First Prize:

The Treasure Chest—30 vols. Selections from the world's greatest authors; bound in full morocco.

Second Prize:

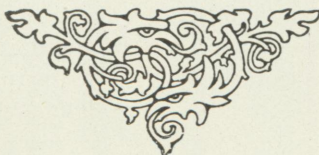
The Great Republic—4 vols. By 34 master historians.

Third Prize:

Masterpieces of the World's Best Literature—8 vols.

Fourth Prize:

Success in Life—12 vols. By Dr. Frank Crane.



University Chronicle

By James G. Parker

C. S. M. C. Crusade to be Held at U. D. The fifth convention of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade will be held at the University of Dayton on June 23, 24 and 25, according to announcements just made by the Crusade officers. This is the second time that the University had been honored in having the Crusaders as their guests for the convention.

The last convention was held at Notre Dame University and was a complete success. Plans are being made to surpass that convention with the present one and make it an even greater triumph.

It is expected that close to 900 students will be present for the convention. The housing plans have gotten under way, as it will require an efficient handling to care for all the guests. The convention will be the greatest happening of a Catholic nature that Dayton has been honored with in at least the past five years.

High church dignitaries are expected to attend the sessions. The convention is arranged so that all the delegates from the Eucharistic Congress being held in Chicago the three days prior to the opening of the convention here will be able to attend. Many bishops and archbishops, cardinals and Papal legates will be in attendance.

Extensive plans are also being made for the evening entertainment of the Crusaders. A number of dramatic features are being arranged by Mr. D. Herbert Abel. Mass meetings and Benediction will take place in the stadium. The entire student body of the University is expected to lend some time and effort to making plans for the entertainment. Several local sections and junior sections of the C. S. M. C. will also assist in making plans. The Crusaders from Notre Dame Academy will lend their assistance in the dining hall and various other duties. Further announcements of the details will be made as the plans near completion.

Band Makes Trip The University of Dayton Band was welcomed at Franklin, Ohio, amid great cheers last Tuesday evening, April 27, to engage in the activities of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's congregation in presenting an entertainment for the public at the Franklin high school. The services of the U. of D. musicians, under the direction of Louis Vogt, S. M., was rendered on the request of the society under whose auspices the program was given.

In appreciation of the band services the promoters of the affair set the members of Brother's musical organization to a delicious 6 o'clock dinner.

On Tuesday, May 4, the band plays for the Y. M. C. A. at a noon luncheon. The following Tuesday, May 11, they entertained at the Miami Hotel at the noon hour. And on Monday, May 17, they provided the music at the Ohmer Fare Register banquet.

Civil Engineers Admitted to the Nat. Assembly The University of Dayton student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers was officially received into the national organization by the board of directors at the meeting of the national society held at Kansas City, university officials said last night.

The 25 members of the local chapter requested admission to the national organization about four months ago. The members have been on probation since that time.

The purpose of the society is to foster the professional improvement of its members and to encourage intercourse with men of practical science.

Membership in the local society is confined to the members of the sophomore, junior and senior civil engineering classes, but the faculty members of the college of civil engineering are honorary members.

Bro. Bernard T. Schad, head of the department of civil engineering of the University, is faculty advisor for the organization.

The Dayton chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers was instrumental in the organization of the university chapter, and it was at their suggestion that Professor Schad made application to the national society.

Charles Falkenbach, of Columbus, a senior civil engineering student, is president of the local chapter, and August Cabrinha, Honolulu, Hawaii, a junior, is secretary and treasurer.

U. D. Student in "Peace" Contest Howard L. Hartman represented the University of Dayton in the oratorical contest held at Ohio Northern University April 30. Mr. Hartman delivered the same paper that he prepared for the Dr. D. G. Reilly Contest held here before Easter. Other contests have been arranged and the winners will participate at the State contest at Columbus some time this month.

Cervantes Club The Cervantes Club held an exceptionally interesting meeting on April 19 and several speakers delivered some excellent and educational talks in Spanish. Mr. Matthew Marzluft delivered an interesting talk from the Spanish newspaper, "La Prensa." Mr. Joe Keller explained the uses of the Indefinite Articles and Adjectives in Spanish. Following this the president, Mr. James Tancred, called on Mr. Eugene Strausbaugh and Mr. Jack Brady to express some thought in the Latin tongue, to which they responded. Mr. Thomas Ryan recited a short poem and the Moderator, Bro. John Rodriguez, gave a few ideas relative to the improvement of the meetings. Speakers chosen for the next meeting are Messrs. Blake, Bentz and Bergan. Their subjects have not yet been announced.

Glee Club The University Glee Club is taking appreciable strides into "Songland" as the result of the concerted efforts of the members, and their harmonious co-operation with the director.

The rehearsals on Monday and Thursday of every week are at present devoted to a fundamental training in music. These fundamental exercises will be stressed by the director so that the songsters will be able to assimilate more readily the difficult portion of the program.

The working knowledge of these preliminary musical exercises must be mastered, and consequently Brother Thomas is drilling his proteges in notation, scales, keys, chords, time, properties of tones and other such theoretical training that must logically follow.

A system of monthly tests will be pursued, so that members will be prompted to make individual study.

The rehearsals are systematically and interestingly carried out. Staffs are drawn on the board by Brother Thomas and various scales recorded on them. Each member then proceeds to sol-fa, the different scales. A study in chords, by the respective groups, follows this procedure. Time and notation exercises by the assembled groups are next in order. In conclusion of the evening's work a little melody in four parts is sung.

Progress in this way has been very noted, and each individual member, besides getting real pleasure out of the work, is obtaining an invaluable training in music.

Commerce Lecture Mr. F. A. Nichols of the Merchants' Service Bureau of the National Cash Register Co., lectured recently in the Commerce Department. His lecture

was a particular source of interest to the students as a majority of them are especially interested in retail merchandising, since it holds the key position in the economic welfare of modern business. As Prof. O'Leary said in introducing the speaker, "No man in the country is better equipped to treat the subject of retail merchandising than Mr. Nichols, for he comes into personal contact with retail merchants all over the United States." This was very evident in his speech when he referred to experiences with business men in Boston, in Duluth, in Florida, and in California.

Mr. Nichols used banners, strikingly lettered, to carry across his principal points, in true N. C. R. style, and they were very effective. The giving of the substance of these banners outlines his lecture: **Business Methods are changing.** This is the day of scientific merchandising. Net profits depend on business methods rather than volume. **Why merchants fail: Overbuying, lack of capital, out of date methods, inadequate accounting, and poor locations.** **Why customers are lost: Poor salesmanship, misrepresentation, and indifference of clerks.** Retail salespeople are the most important link in the chain of distribution. A man's judgment is no better than his information, keep sales records. Service, draws the customers and holds them.

This lecture proved to be the most interesting and one of the most instructive of the many given this year by prominent Dayton business men. Mr. Nichols is not only a brilliant business man but a clever speaker, and after all, these two accomplishments go hand in hand.

Mason C. Benner.

U. D. Student Wins First Prize James E. Sherman, a Sophomore Arts and Letters, won the first prize of \$15 in the Herald's Circumstantial Evidence contest which was conducted last week.

First Year Advanced Men Hold Court A finding of guilty of violation of the 58th Article of War was returned against Sergt. Leo Scheid, representing Private John Walker of the 145th Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Totten, N. Y., who was charged with absence without leave. The moot court is the annual one held by the members of the first year advanced classes.

The detail of the court under the direction of Captains Abrahms, Dedicks and Baker, consisted of the following members of the First Year Advanced class: Mr. Joseph Desch (Lt. Col. A. C. Nelson, C. A. C.) president; Mr. Michael Moran (Major John Williams, C. A. C.), law member; Mr. Thomas Durkin (Capt. W. C. Smith); Mr. Francis

Hollenkamp (Capt. T. H. Jones); Mr. Joseph Luthman (First Lieut. J. W. Brown); Mr. Chas. Kinzler (Lieut. W. T. Donalson); Mr. Chas. Mitchell (Lieut. W. D. Stewart); Mr. Chas. Pfarrer (Capt. J. W. Scott) trial judge advocate; Mr. J. Scott (Lieut. A. P. Werner) assistant trial judge advocate; Mr. Walter Bucher (Capt. I. H. Truman) defense counsel and Mr. Chas. Deger (Lieut. W. J. Baker) assistant defense counsel. Court reporter, Mr. Thos. Ryan.

As soon as the spectators, court, defense counsel and accused were in their places, the Judge Advocate read the announcement and the assistant judge advocate swore in the court reporter. The accused then challenges Mr. Luthman as having already formed an opinion of the case, from a summary court held in his presence. The challenged man denied the accusation and the defense counsel challenged Mr. Mitchell as having formed an opinion of the accused as being a detriment to the service. Mr. Mitchell acknowledged that the accusation was true and was relieved of duty.

The Court was then closed for a short time and reopened by President Desch. Then followed the swearing in of members of the court and the Judge Advocate and his assistant. The charge and specifications were read to the accused and he pleaded not guilty to the specification desertion, but guilty to the specification "absence without leave." The law member, Mr. Moran, then explained the meaning of the term guilty and what punishment is awarded.

The first witness for the prosecution was Mr. Chas. Pettinger, who stated that the accused was an acquaintance of his for a period of four years, during which time they kept up an intimate association. He stated that on or about May 9 he borrowed five dollars from the accused, which was to be returned on the next payday.

Mr. Hark, second witness called, and testified that he was never with the accused, but slept next to him. Asked if the accused ever spoke to him about one, Miss Mamie Taylor, he made answer that the accused had said something about a girl in Philadelphia, but had never mentioned her name. He also made known the fact to Mr. Hark that the said young lady of Philadelphia was very sick and he had a notion to go to Philadelphia and stay there until the authorities came after him. Mr. Hark was then cross-examined by Mr. Bucher about the letter, but because of the inability to produce the letter the evidence was stricken from the records.

The next witness called in was Mr. Cabrinha, representing the Captain of the company of which the accused was attached. He was asked if on or about May 9 the accused asked him for a permit to absent himself. He replied that he had met the accused on

one of the streets of the barracks, but refused to take notice of the accused because he was somewhat intoxicated. Asked if he saw the accused after May 10, he replied not until accused was brought back later by a guard.

The biggest item of importance was the pleading of Mr. Chas. Pfarrer for the return of a verdict of "guilty" against the accused.

Col. William J. Donovan to **Speak at Commencement** Colonel William J. Donovan, assistant to the attorney general of the United States and veteran of the World War, will give the address of the day at the seventy-sixth annual Commencement of the University of Dayton, which will take place June 14 at the N. C. R. Schoolhouse.

The graduation exercises at the University will be spread over three days, starting Saturday, June 12, with class day. Class day will consist of registration of alumni, track and field events and other activities for the pleasure of the alumni and the men of the graduating class.

Sunday morning the baccalaureate sermon will be given at a solemn high mass and Sunday evening the annual alumni banquet will be held. The speaker for the baccalaureate sermon has not been announced.

Mass in memory of departed members of the Alumni Association will be said Monday morning. After the mass, the meeting of the Alumni Association will be held. Graduation will take place in the afternoon.

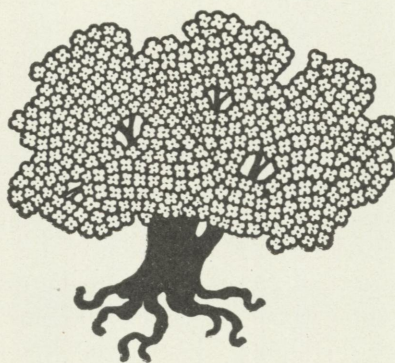
William J. Donovan was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., on January 1, 1883. He is the son of Timothy P. and Anna Lennon Donovan, both of whom are now deceased. His early education was received at the Nardin school, after which he attended St. Joseph's Collegiate institute. This was followed by a classical course at Niagara university. After leaving that university, he entered Columbia college, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1905, and graduated from the law school in 1907. During his school life he always was active in athletics, taking part in football, rowing and cross country.

On February 7, 1922, he was appointed United States attorney for the western district of New York, in which office he served until August 14, 1924, when President Coolidge appointed him assistant attorney general of the United States, in charge of criminal matters. This office he held until March, 1925, when he was appointed assistant to the attorney general to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Augustus T. Seymour. In this capacity he is in charge of the anti-trust division of the department of justice and directs all of the activities

of the department against combinations of whatsoever kind in restraint of trade. Both as assistant attorney general and assistant to the attorney general, Colonel Donovan has on numerous occasions appeared on behalf of the government in the argument of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1922, Colonel Donovan accepted the Republican nomination of lieutenant-governor as running

mate with Governor Nathan Miller of New York, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide that swept the state that year. During that year, he was counsel for the New York state fuel commission, and was also a member of the diplomatic delegation representing the United States in the international conference between Canada and the United States relative to customs regulations between the two countries.



Exchanges

By Lowell C. George

The Newman Memorial Number, of the "Purple and Gold," was dedicated to John Henry Cardinal Newman, by the Newman Lyceum out of respect to the memory of its patron. The insert page pays a very nice tribute to this English Cardinal in calling him a scholar, Lover of His Fellowmen, and Prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. This year marks the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, having been born in London on February 21, 1801. We were much interested in this issue and find it well balanced.

"The Canisius Monthly," for the month of April, contains some interesting material and a few good poems, but we are surprised to see that this magazine, like some few others, does not carry some good jokes to help balance it.

We find the "Duquesne Monthly for the month of April a very pleasing number. The articles and short stories are well written and hold the reader's interest throughout. It also contains some very nice poetry, and the jokes are all very good.

The Spring Number of "The Dial" is well balanced and has literary worth. The many articles are of high quality and hold your interest, we regret

that time and space does not permit us to comment at greater length on this magazine. We do wish at this time to quote from the article captioned "The Origin of the Human Soul," as we feel that this subject is of particular interest to everybody. "Transmigration, known today as Theosophy, holds that a spiritual soul, because of an evil done in another life, is made to live as a prisoner in the material body, and, after expiration is united once more to the universal soul. The Emanationist theory holds that each soul is a particle of the divine essence, ultimately to be re-united to the world soul, or universal from which it came. The Traducianist theory teaches that the soul of the infant is generated either from the body or the soul of the parents in much the same way that the body is generated from the germ cell. Finally, the Cretionist theory declares that each individual human soul is created immediately from nothing by a separate act of God."

After reading through the Spring number of "The Labarum" we are thoroughly convinced that no little time was spent in compiling it. It secures and holds the attention of the reader from start to finish. The poetry is extra good, but we failed to find a humor section. It is of interest to know that the

Labarum was the sacred military standard of the early Christian Emperors of Rome. It was adopted by Constantine the Great who was at that time a heathen. The symbolism of the Labarum is the struggle of a human soul through temptation, conflict and suffering, and its final victory in Christ.

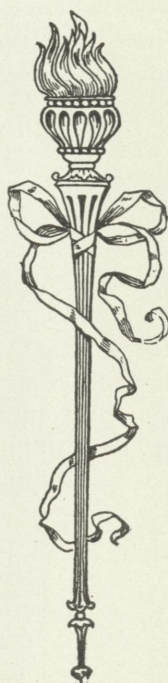
The "Ariston" has just come to our attention and it too deserves much praise as a school quarterly. The Frontispiece, which is a picture of the entrance to the college, bearing the inscription "The College of Saint Catherine," is very beautiful and helps much to enhance the magazine. The magazine carries much news of particular interest to the students.

The "Olivia," a quarterly published by the pupils of the Academy of The Immaculate Conception at Oldenburg, Indiana, is a small but valuable magazine. We wish to encourage the Editorial Staff and hope they will continue on with their good work. It is well compiled but we feel that a few more short stories and articles would help out considerably. The poetry is very good and the jokes are not bad.

The spring number of the "Loyola Quarterly" bears as its frontispiece a portrait of John Henry Newman. A few pages farther on we find a very interesting article entitled "Newman in His Age,"

which says that none ventured into so many fields and few attained his eminence in any one particular field. We read in this article that he was a theologian, churchman, educator, philosopher, a trenchant defender of the faith, historian, biographer, poet, novelist, scholar and a literary stylist. Truly this Cardinal was an accomplished man and was loved and revered by all. The magazine carries a great amount of interesting reading material, some very nice poetry, but lacks a joke section.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: The Dial, The Loyola Quarterly, The Canisius Monthly, Olivia, Duquesne Monthly, The Labarum, Ariston, Purple and Gold, St. Vincent College Journal, The College Spokesman, Anselmian, The Viatorian, The Alvernia, The Spectator, The Niagara Index, Excelsior, The Championette, De Paulia, The Cardinal and White, The Record, The Mountain Echo, Gonzaga Bulletin, The Pacific Star, The Xaverian News, Pep, Ursuline Quill, Maroon and White, The Carroll News, The Nazarene, The Victorian, The Bengalese, Salve Regina, The Lamp, The Field Afar, The Colored Harvest, The Indian Sentinel, The Shield, The Championette, The Five Hundred, Habit, The United States Publisher, Catholic Union and Times, Ohmer Fare Register, Look Ahead.



Athletic Notes

By Ray J. Grdina

BASEBALL

Butler Game: With Caulfield working like a million dollars, especially in the pinches, the University nine hung up their fifth straight win of the season, when they took Pat Page's boys from Butler into camp by a 4-0 score.

The Piqua Flash allowed but seven hits and whiffed three, and by bearing down when the visitors had men on the sacks he prevented the Indiana boys from scoring, thereby running his total of shutout innings to 23 straight.

The classy fielding of his teammates behind him, helped Dode out of a couple of holes, and with the bat they connected for eleven bingles that were good for four runs and the game.

All the scoring was confined to the fourth inning when the Baujanites collected four hits that were good for a quartet of tallies. Sammy Hipa started the fireworks with a circuit smash. Jimmy Blake then poked out a two-bagger and Debby singled behind him. Tommy Gallagher, the next man up, cleared the decks with his second homer of the season.

Otterbein Game: The Otterbein College team journeyed down from Westerville to receive a 15-0 whitewashing at the hands of the Flyers, on Wednesday, May 5th.

Snelling was in the box for the locals and had things all his way, for the six innings that he worked before he was relieved by Shorty Sharpenter. In this time but one hit was registered off his delivery and he retired eight via the strikeout route.

Shorty who worked the last three innings also had little difficulty, allowing but one hit and fanning three. Dick is credited with the win however, as the Baujanites were enjoying a comfortable lead when he retired.

The Dayton sluggers had a picnic at the bat, nicking Yohn the opposing twirler for a total of eighteen hits that netted fifteen markers. In the first chapter the wearers of the Red and Blue pushed over seven tallies, in the next three more. In the fourth they chalked up another, and in the fifth and eighth they got two apiece.

The game was the sixth straight win for the Daytonians and their fifth shutout of the season.

Antioch Game: The locals' string of victories was run up to seven on May 12th, when they journeyed to Yellow Springs to stage their daily batting practice at the expense of the Antioch nine. The Flyer batsmen all enjoyed the opportunity to swell up their batting averages, and after the slaughter was finally over the score board showed that the Baujanites had clouted out at 18-5 victory.

Caulfield started in the box and was greeted rather warmly being touched up for four runs in the first two innings, thereby having his string of shutouts shattered right at the very start. He retired in favor of Dick Snelling in the fifth who held the hosts at bay for the remainder of the tilt allowing them but one run and three hits. However, neither of the local hurlers were overworking themselves, that not being necessary.

TRACK

The University cinder pounders received their baptism of a dual meet when they stepped out of their class to take on the track men from Otterbein College, in the new stadium on May 15th. The United Brethren men had little difficulty in registering their 93-38 win, as the locals could offer then no real competition, in any of the events other than the dashes and field events.

Captain Stoughton of the visitors lived up to his reputation by showing a neat pair of heels to Cabby and Jack Maxwell in the dashes, and to Pedersen in the 440 yard run. However, the dash results are far from disappointing as the Westerville speed king has not been defeated in a dual meet for the last three years.

Sammy Hipa was the mainstay of the Daytonians and it was his work that kept the team in the running as far as it went. Out of the Dayton total of 39 points, 16 were garnered by the dusky lad. He is credited with the team's only first, winning the 220 yard low hurdles. In the pole vault he tied for first, took second in the 120 yard high hurdles and running broad jump, and took third in the high jump and the shot put. He might have registered more but he hurt his leg in the high hurdles and was handicapped in the rest of the events in which he was entered.

However, the Baujanitse are not in the least discouraged as Otterbein College boasts one of the best track teams in the state not having been beaten in a dual meet for the last two years.

TENNIS

In their first match of the season the Dayton clay court artists were forced to accept a 5-1 setback at the hands of the Capitol College net men at Columbus. The effect of little practice due to inclement weather told on the locals as their drives and shots did not have the zip or directness that is customary to them.

Then the racquet wielders went to Yellow Springs to tangle with the Antioch team. Here they split the match both teams taking three matches. "Hots" Gude and Gene Strausbaugh were responsible for the local scores. Both winning their singles matches and then pairing up to take one of the doubles matches.

A week later they played hosts to the Antioch men in an attempt to decide just who was the master of the situation. Again the best that could be done was to get a draw. As in their first meeting Gude and Strausbaugh scored all the Red and Blue points.

On the 15th, they took on Bowling Green College men and scored their first win of the season, this time by 5-1 score. In this match the net men really hit their stride and had the opposing men at their mercy throughout the match, only once being forced to go three sets before taking the match.

Frolicsome Folly

Wagner: At what stage in life will our bodies be glorified in heaven and how will we be able to know our friends if each body is glorified at a different period in life?

Fleming: Oh, St. Peter will introduce us all over again.

* * *

Prof.—Have you got your prose for me today?
Fresh—I have no pro's, but I have many con's.

* * *

Today's prize goes, not to the one who thinks Coach Yost is a passenger car, but to the one who thinks Bill Seely is a theater owner.

* * *

AB'S LAMENT

He wrote me out a theater pass,
So the picture, I could see.
I presented it, but alas,
That's one on me.

* * *

Caller: "Sally, what time do your folks dine?"

Sally: "Soon as you're gone. That's Missus's orders." —Brooklyn Central.

* * *

The bootlegger's line is long, and his art is fleeing.

A Scotchman and an armless man went into the restaurant for dinner. The armless man came out with the check between his teeth.—(Swiped.)

* * *

This life will be one of ease and comfort, and the fame of the U. of D. will be spread far and wide, along about the first of July, if the dreams of all the seniors come true.

* * *

A small native of the Missouri backwoods interestedly interrogated an Eastern salesman, as a being from another world, as to his life, connections, etc.

"You got a brother," he inquired.

"Had one, but he died."

"Got shot?"

"No, he wasn't shot."

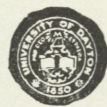
"Drink himself to death?"

"Certainly not."

"I knowed you was a liar," exclaimed the boy, triumphantly, "there's only them two ways of dyin'."—Iowa Frivol.

* * *

"Ha, I will fool those bloodhounds," he muttered, and slipping on a pair of rubbers, he erased his tracks.—Swiped.



Commencement

AT

University of Dayton

1926

SATURDAY, JUNE 12—Class Day—Registration

Baseball: Varsity vs. Bowling Green Normal

SUNDAY, JUNE 13—Baccalaureate Service, University Chapel

Sermon: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis T. Moran, D. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio. Treasurer-General of the
Catholic Educational Association.

Alumni Banquet—Chaminade Hall.

MONDAY, JUNE 14—Commencement Exercises, N. C. R. Schoolhouse

Address: Col. William J. Donovan, Assistant to
the Attorney-General of the United States.

Breakfast, 7 to 11 A. M.

Luncheon 11 to 2

Dinner 5 to 8 P. M.



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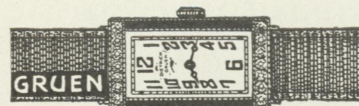
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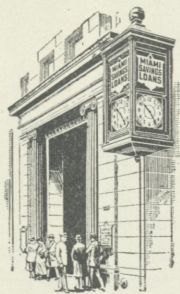


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