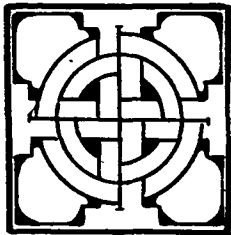




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VOL. LIII.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, APRIL 24, 1920.

No. 25.

The Future.

BY ANTHONY T. BRAY, '22.

THE day and hour will come too soon, I fear,
When cap and gown like others I shall wear;
In fancy I can see that hour near—
School days are done, then comes a world of care.

This dear old school is like a home to me:
I love its halls, the campus, and the lakes,
I love to hear the big bell's melody,
The friendships every day more precious makes.

It's been a dream, and some fair morn in June
I'll waken from my tranquil sleep and find
Its spell is past; the world and I in tune
I hope will be, and other skies as kind.

Democratic Representation in Industry.*

BY PAUL R. CONAGHAN, '20.

THE force of democracy has wrought wonderful changes in the social and political life of nations. It has established justice in the place of coercion; it has enthroned love in the place of hate; it has ensured right in the place of might; it has demonstrated that co-operation is better than competition, that liberty is better than slavery, that peace is better than war.

This same force of democracy which has achieved success in the political world is now at work in the industrial world, and it will not rest until its mission there will have been accomplished. The overthrow of Prussian despotism is only the beginning of a vast and thorough democratization of the industrial nations. Such extension of the democratic principle is necessary if true democracy, industrial as well as political, is ever to be realized in human life. Democracy in government and autocracy in industry cannot live

* Oration delivered in the State oratorical contest held at Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, on February 27, 1920.

together. There is between them an essential antagonism, an opposition of principles and spirit, which must result in perpetual conflict. Our democracy must be extended to our industrial life if the world is to be saved from chaos. How can this be done?

A few powerful capitalists, by their monopoly of production, have created in the hearts of their workmen an ever-growing heritage of hate which makes peace and progress impossible and threatens industrial and social disaster. Have these few capitalists a right to ignore, as they do, the interests of the great army of workmen who give to industry their labor instead of money? Have capitalists a right to imperil the welfare of the community by ignoring the human personality and dignity of the men who make their industry possible? Such disregard of fundamental human rights makes workmen lose all respect for their employer. Such autocracy destroys faith and generates a fierce determination to thwart coercion.

In like manner, not a few workmen, inflamed by the conviction that capitalists are making most exorbitant profits, threaten to overwhelm the country with the greatest industrial tragedy of history. They make unreasonable and unjust demands, violate contracts, and work misery to thousands of people. They follow blindly their autocratic and irresponsible leaders. Some of these leaders, realizing that they have unlimited command over their men, use their power beyond all reason to carry out their plans. They put their personal view above the law and seek vengeance upon the employer by punishing society. The result is simple war between laborers and capitalists. The former are striving for higher wages; the latter for huge profits—and the stronger force will prevail, at the expense of the suffering public. This industrial war will continue and grow ever worse so long as workmen on the one hand make radical demands and regard their employer with sus-

picious enmity, and capitalists on the other are unwilling to share equitably the profits of production with those who help them produce. Is there no remedy for the situation? Must we accept it as necessary and helplessly let it work itself out in whatever way it will? If we do, the industrial world will be wrecked within a decade. But the situation is not hopeless. It can be saved by the extension to industry of the democratic principles of our democracy. This can be done only when both employers and employees realize that their fundamental interests are identical—identical in that both parties depend for their livelihood upon production. The more goods that are produced, the greater is the amount that can go to interest, to wages, and to profits. The only way to get the workmen to produce more is to give them more in proportion to the amount which they produce. Because of the common benefits arising from this increased production, employers and employees should join hands in an immediate understanding and no longer be enemies. Only when the two parties realize the fact of their natural and necessary partnership can industrial peace be effected. If the employer is sincere in his efforts to bring about this peace, he must make some concessions. If the employees are sincere, they in turn must earnestly co-operate with their employer. Partnership presupposes a spirit of amicable co-operation and an unselfish disposition to share its advantages with the partners.

The labor of production entitles the workman in simple justice to a reasonable share in the fruits of his labor. The primary rights of the workmen to living wages and the demands of the capitalists for interest on their investment must first be granted. Although there is no ideal division of profits, there is a growing disposition among fair-minded employers to divide the profits equally between the employees and the stockholders as separate groups. Each employee receives his share of profits in proportion to the amount of wages which he earns and each stockholder in proportion to the number of shares which he holds. This spirit of profit-sharing will create, wherever it obtains, a desire on the part of all to increase production; it will provide for a decent family life, and, what is most important, it will promote the general welfare of the people and of the world.

Furthermore, the workman should share not only in the profits of industry but in the manage-

ment of industry as well. In our government people elect men to administer as their representatives the functions of state. There is in our industry not even a semblance of any such representation. A few are in complete control of production. The employer is supreme and absolute. If those who administered our civil government ruled with such autocracy, the people would rise in rebellion. Is it unreasonable that workmen who are so thoroughly imbued with democratic ideals in government should seek to extend the democratic principle to their industrial life? If the spirit of democracy is to inform nothing more than our politics, then the sacrifice of those who fought and died to create and preserve it has been in vain, and American liberty, which we love so well, is but a myth and a mockery.

Shall we fail to apply to industry the principle of democracy? Shall we continue to stand idly by and watch the situation grow more insoluble? The spirit of American democracy has been our boast for two centuries. It has guided us through severe trials, it has been our inspiration through the greatest cataclysm the world has experienced and has brought us finally to a pre-eminence among the nations. We have faith in that democracy. It has been the glory of our past, it is the pride of our present, and it must be the hope of our future.

Once the spirit of democratic representation in industry prevails, the form which it may take is secondary. Committees composed of representatives elected by the employees can meet with officers of the company to deal with matters pertaining to working conditions, employment, wages, and other matters of common interest. Such a representation will make partners to industry realize—as they should have realized long ago—that whatever hurts one of them hurts both, and that only as friends can they work successfully for their common welfare.

We know what American democracy has done for political liberty. It is high time for us to see what that same principle of democracy can do for our industrial liberty. If democracy was worth fighting for and was worth dying for, it is worth carrying into our industrial life. With it as a governing principle of our political life, we fear not for the safety of the republic; with it as the dominant ideal in our industrial relations, we may look forward to a solution of our industrial problems and to an era of peace and prosperity.

God speed the day when Americans, actuated by principles of liberty, wisdom, and peace, will abide by the final decisions of unbiased courts of arbitration, when the selfish diplomacy of the two classes in industry will use their sense of justice and common interest, when all parties will have consideration for the public welfare. God speed the day when the spirit of brotherhood and co-operation—more powerful than any array of brute force—will govern the conduct of all industry, the day when justice and charity will prevail, when the strong will no longer prey upon the weak, when all work will be done in the spirit of humanity. Then will there develop a true feeling of harmony and union. Then will there be a real democracy.

We Feign Would Critics Be.

BY CHARLES A. GRIMES, '20.

This is a story of Notre Dame, a tale of the Blue and Gold,—only neither of the latter figures positively in our recital. As our fellow classicists might observe, they appear only *in absentia*. Blue is the hue of our friends who tenderly part with a slice of Dad's remittance to see at the theatre something never intended to be farcical. But the characters in our party are at a good show,—hence, exit the blue. Gold? Ah! 'tis the lack of that which gives our setting. And our setting, be it known at the start, is halfway back in the second gallery at the Oliver. We might have been down in orchestra row had we in our pockets the gold which we haven't.

The performance has been advertised so well that five prefects at the University mourn the inroads of the "flu" epidemic. But, other things besides epidemics can take studious N. D. from books, F. O. I. F., and Chamber of Commerce. Musical comedies offer attraction from which none of us seem immune. Eddie Leonard comes to South Bend not every day, and even if Notre Dame does have to see and to greet him from the second gallery the college representation is large. Glance around! Fully a hundred dates-with-the-dentist have been perpetrated tonight. Besides these up here, there must be several aristocrats in the lower tier who magnanimously suffered a war tax greater than ours by three cents or so. However, we see them not. This is our own little party with our "nigger-heaven" setting.

Ten minutes before 8:15 our part of the house is filled. Chatter is as thick here as at one of

Rube Goldberg's Tuesday Ladies' Club meetings. Four rows directly ahead sits one of our University poets. To right and to left, to the front and to the rear the N. D. representation is scattered. The scattering is cosmopolitan, for in it there are freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors,—lawyers, journalists, farmers, engineers, and architects, and a song-writer or two. And of course there are others beside night-skivers. Down in that first row parked beside the poet are three maidens fair. One row ahead of us are three maidens old. The freshmen, we soon learn, are close enough to kick us in the back, and the architects and song writers near enough to be heard. Save for a sprinkling of unknowns, all others are husbands and wives, fiancés and fiancées. Were they not they'd be down in the parquet.

Poets are interesting, doubly so when bordered by beauty. Our eyes quite naturally wander to that first row, where rhythm gives away to gossip and the ladies do all the talking. Eyes other than ours must make the poet their cynosure, for the maidens old make reference to our poet friend and his friends. "There's Ruth and Agnes and Jennie," one of the three remarks in no stage whisper. "I'll bet she's ditched Arthur.—Can you imagine all of them picking on that poor guy? No wonder he's cheap and brought them up here." Were that scrawny, critical maiden in other settings we'd have her chewing gum. But South Bend girls don't chew gum in public; it isn't "nice."

Three rows back, the budding Irving Berling chirps so all his University brethren may hear:

"Huh, guess I got a good seat after all. There's ——— down there six rows ahead."

Timidly the poet turns. Strangely, though, he recognizes not a single Notre Dame feature. Maybe his eyesight's poor. He's been adjusting the opera glasses and perhaps they've thrown his vision off. And it is deucedly embarrassing to be away up in the second coop with three village charmers, even if your seats are in the front row.

Studious freshmen to our rear forget their feet are as big as their conversation. "I tell yuh," insists one, "it ain't mother-in-laws; it's mothers-in-law. Just like aides-de-camp; it ain't aide-de-camps." So the argument continues. Well might our diligent professors feel proud of their correct English efforts. They have not been in vain!

Someone downstairs claps. The orchestra

crawls one by one into the circle and the first sounds of music bring coughs and commotion. A razzle-dazzle overture gets us all tuned up. The lights flicker. More squirming and fidgeting and turning, and the show's about to begin. "Notice all the commotion," says the imper-turbed junior next seat; "there's a good lesson in psychology in that. Lots of human nature there," and he puts to application what he learned in Father Hagerty's class!

The curtain unfolds and an Irish gardener waters his roses whistling all the while "Paddy Dear." Tame tune for a musical comedy! The act gains momentum as the chorus breezes in, and by the time the plot has been unfolded towards the end of the first act our second gallery is chuckling. "Eddie's good, I'll say," and good is the "sayso" all around us.

"And give the girls their credit, the chorus is good, too." Gallant N. D. is never forgetful of the ladies.

After the curtain closes on the first chapter Eddie responds to the demands of the house. He waits for the applause to subside, then, bowing and smiling: "Folks, it's been fifteen years since I've been in this old town and I'm appreciative of your kind appreciation, and I thank you. You're kind, and you're generous, and you're sweet,—and,—and,—" and Eddie is a great minstrel man but no impromptu speaker, and he retires.

The gallery stretches.

"Eddie ain't as good as he used to be," cynical and wordly-wise 'Noo Yawker' familiarly reminds us. Said 'Noo Yawker' saw Eddie's picture on a theatrical sign-board once down town on Broadway!

Notre Dame goes out,—speak it gently,—for a "drag." Smoking is taboo up here. The Oliver has no shifting stage and the stage-hands are not adepts. Ten minutes later Notre Dame returns. "Just met the spotlight operator with the show outside," our neighbor tells us. "He's been in the show game twenty-two years; followed it all his life almost and now he can't break away from the lure."

Someone's ear must be burning, for the maidens old are chattering faster than any Kentucky three-year-old ever paced. A pleasingly plump Mrs. Stranger remarks to her pleasingly plump bread-winner that the show is pretty good. He grunts agreement.

On with the show.

How they pick chorus beauties is a problem.

The second act intensifies interest and the audience lets out not even a cough. The scene ends with a touch of pathos and a touch of humor. The lights go on. Some one snickers.

A curious someone else turns to the left.

"Tee-hee."

N. D. is quick to see.

A happy West-End couple in the center of nigger-heaven is oblivious of all things dramatic. They see not the light. He glances sideways at her and she peeps ecstatically up into his wondrous eyes. His left arm is stretched around the top of her seat and his right hand nestles in hers.

But cruel onlookers interrupt the cooing.

"Hey, where do you think you are,—in Leeper Park?" One of our freshies evokes a roar.

Another of our cold-hearted engineers begins whistling "Take your girlie to the movies, if, etc.," and the second gallery titters.

The stretch is repeated and "fag" friends are off again. The intermission is not so long this time. Gradually and happily the plot unfolds, gradually and happily the entire troupe rolls on and gradually and happily our hero Eddie comes into his own.

Folks don't encore finales, so, our second gallery party rushes up and then down to the exits.

"Good show"—"You said it."—"Good clean show."

Swell girl that comedienne. Know her well," one of the "nigger-heaven" party boasts. "Gonna see her in a few minutes."

And he is. Twenty minutes hence when she trips over to the Oliver cafeteria for her midnight lunch he'll be sitting in the lobby. She'll swish by him and he'll chirp to the fellow on his right, "Somè dame, eh."

That's all. Thirty minutes later after having successfully bargained with a jitney driver for a two-bit lift to Sorin, he'll be soliloquizing:

"You can't have gold and be blue."

O eloquent, just, and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, *Hic jacet*.—(The last sentence of Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*.)

Varsity Verse.

SOME COMFORT.

I wish I could do Algebra
Or just a little Trig;
But as I do some Business Law
I think I'm going big.—N. N. F.

SPEED

The Hill street car is very dear
But it has no reputation,
For when it should arrive out here
It is generally leaving the station.—S. D.

A FEW YEARS' DIFFERENCE.

When you give a fretful babe his bottle
There's peace for a minute or two,
But when you give its Dad *his* bottle—
Call in the life-saving crew.—O. W.

THE SORIN HALL POOL TABLE.

Ancient and weak and full of patches
The woodwork dull and marred with scratches,
It lies in the subway of Sorin Hall,
The lowest depths to which a thing can fall.—P. J. P.

SPRING

In the warm and lazy spring
I hate to hear the class bell ring,
Would rather loll upon the grass,
Than go to my Accounting class.—G. A. M.

DERELICT

As I was coming from my class
I noticed lying on the grass
A frail bent tooth-brush
Left by some one in a rush.—J. Z.

CONFIDENCES

Jimmy came over to my room
And in my Morris chair did sit.
He told me he would be a groom
When he could get his girl's permit.—W. N.

IN VAIN.

Today, since I've looked all around
And worn out both my feet,
I know that it cannot be found—
A cheaper place to eat.—J. A. D.

H. C. L.

The dew is on the mountain top,
The sewers are full of beer,
But if the price of spuds don't drop
I'll be eating grass next year.—H. C.

THE N. D. BUN AGAIN.

Oh, when can Prohibition take
The foam off of the wind-whipped lake,
Or by her work, so well begun,
Deprive us of our daily bun?—F. P. W.

The Reconstruction Period in the
Philippine Islands. *

BY MARIANO DONATO, '23.

Nine years before the fall of Spain in the Philippines and a few years preceding the Spanish-American War, Dr. Rizal, one of the Filipino heroes killed in the cause of liberty, acting upon the prophecy of the German professor, Mr. Jargor, announced to his people the possible advent of the American sovereignty in the Philippines and the expansion of her power over the Far East. Dr. Rizal, a bold visionary with a deep sense of reality and knowing the immense treasure of energy which surged in the life of the American nation, foretold the bursting some day of the dam which contained this treasure, in order that the United States might spread its power across the Pacific with its commerce and institutions, and make more intense, by thus entering the field of world politics, the struggle for hegemony and influence in the Orient.

On May 1st, 1898, the prophecy of the profound German professor became a reality in our history, and some three months later, on the 13th of August of the same year, the spiritual empire of the ages which the Gospel brought to the Philippines, forever tutored, made room for a civilization of scientific and material advancement and for a new concept of life, called into being by the new forces of the all-conquering genius of the time in which we live. We, the Filipino people, were taken by surprise at the sudden and unexpected change. We did not have at that time the least notion of the American people, of the peculiarities of their economic development or of their power. We had never heard about the United States of America, with the absorbing individualism of its citizens, its democracy, and the like.

This was our first lesson from the upheaval of 1898. There existed lack of preparation on the part of the people and their leader for an understanding of the strange nation, which first became known to us as our ally in the struggle for our independence, then was turned into our enemy, and now is our benevolent sovereign, our teacher, a valuable preceptor and an inestimable aid in the lofty task of building our nationality.

* A Report read before the Notre Dame Chamber of Commerce, March 7, 1920.

This aid may be imagined from the progress made in the Archipelago. It is estimated that only half of our agricultural lands are in cultivation, and the development of this area has been restricted by lack of knowledge of proper agricultural methods. The American government since its occupation has made systematic efforts to improve this condition. There are about ten agencies giving instruction in agricultural development.

The most important strictly agricultural product is sugar. This industry gradually increased in importance until it has reached the average annual exportation of 400,000 tons, valued at \$50,000,000. About 85% of this sugar is shipped to the United States. The growing of coconuts and the production of copra and coconut oil are agricultural industries of great importance. The Philippine Islands export more copra than any other country in the world. There are in the Islands about 50,000,000 coconut palms. The average annual exportation of the products of this industry alone amounts to 75,000,000 kilos, valued at \$50,000,000. The abaca, or Manila hemp, is not only the most important fiber, but also the most important export of the Philippines. In 1918, the exportation of this product was 119,386,575 kilos, valued at \$55,194,815. The principal manufactures are cigars and cigarettes,—the oldest industries of the Philippines. The manufacture of alcohol and distilled spirits as well as the manufacture of oil are other important industries. The production of alcohol reaches 13,276,495 liters. Practically the entire output is consumed locally.

The public forests of the Philippines cover 60,000 square miles, two thirds of which are virgin forests and which are estimated to contain 200,000,000 board feet of marketable lumber. More than ninety-nine per cent of the timber belongs to the Philippine government and is now under the administration of the Bureau of Forestry. Seventy per cent of the timber is of the dipterocarp family. The largest specimen of this family reaches a height of 200 feet; some specimens have a diameter of eight feet. About a dozen distinct botanical species furnish eighty-nine per cent of the entire cut. This number can be reduced to three groups: the "lauans," the "apitongs" and the "yacals." The main wealth of the Islands' forests lies in the first group. It may be divided into two classes; the white and the red lauans. Export

goods of the red are used in Europe and in the United States as a substitute for mahogany and are frequently sold under the name of that wood. Among the minor wood products are the Nipa palm, which produces sugar and alcohol, rattan, resins, gums, and oils, gutta-percha and rubber. The various forms of bamboo are probably put to more uses than any other single product. In addition to its domestic and industrial uses, it is found that one kind of bamboo, "caraboho," is an excellent material for paper pulp, the cost of production being lower than that of wood pulp, and the product is excellent in quality.

Chambers of Commerce and boards of trade are active in all the cities and chief towns. Manila is connected with the outside world by two cables, one with Europe and another with the United States. The Inter-Islands Express Co. has offices throughout the Islands and works in conjunction with the American and the European express companies. The postal service is the same as that of the United States. About 1000 miles of railways are operated between Manila and the provinces. There are short lines running in the Visayan Islands. Trolley systems are in operation in many commercial cities. Inter-island telegraph service is furnished by 1000 miles of land and 2000 miles of submarine lines. In 1913 there were but 2,097.3 kilometers of first-class road in the Philippines. Today, states the Department of Commerce and Communication, there are 4,328.3 kilometers of such road. Excepting one line of cable and the aerial service operated by a private corporation, the wireless stations and telegraph service are maintained by the Philippine government in connection with its postal service.

What about the early education of the Filipinos? On April 28th, 1611, the well-known Catholic "University of St. Thomas" was founded. In the year 1699, the University was authorized by Pope Paul V. to confer degrees of Bachelor, Licentiate, Master, and Doctor. In 1871, the school of medicine and pharmacy was started; in 1895 that of philosophy and letters; in 1907 that of engineering. Private schools for boys and girls were established during the Spanish possession. One of them, the flourishing Jesuit College, the "Atheneo de Manila," was founded in the year 1859. Our present educational system is altogether different from the older one, in purpose and

spirit. Outlined and equipped eventually to meet our national aims and to promote the spiritual and physical welfare of the nation, it must respond to the end for which it was designed. At no period in the history of the American occupation has the school system been given a greater impetus than during the last six years, in which the Filipinos have had control of the legislative policy of the Islands. In 1912 there were only 440,000 public-school pupils in the Islands; in 1919 there were 785,000 pupils. During the six years of Philippine autonomy, 1,700 more schools were added. Recently the most far-reaching measure regarding education was enacted when the Philippine legislature appropriated 30,000,000 pesos to the purpose of giving the rudiments of education to every child of school age in the Islands.

The new and modern State University, the University of the Philippines, was founded in 1910. It comprises the college of liberal arts, college of medicine and pharmacy, college of law, school of veterinary science, school of education, school of fine arts, and college of agriculture and engineering. The president and most of the deans and professors are Filipinos, who have been educated in American or in European universities. One of the private colleges established during the American occupation is the "Centro Escolar de Senioritas," founded and still directed by a Filipino woman. It has an enrollment of 900 enthusiastic girls.

The Filipino Government has been changed since the American occupation. For a time after the transfer of the Islands to United States control, the Islands were held under military government subject to the order of the President of the United States. In January, 1899, a commission was appointed by the President to aid in the humane and pacific extension of American authority through the Islands. In April, 1900, another commission was sent to the Islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and firmly establishing the government already begun by the military. In September, 1900, this body began to exercise the legislative power and to appoint officers under the judicial, educational, and civil service-system. The change from military to civil government was brought about gradually by the cooperation of the civil and military officials. On July 4th, 1901, Mr. W. H. Taft, now ex-president of the United States, was inaugurated as the first civil governor, with a general jurisdiction over

the Islands. On September 1st of the same year, a complete civil central government was established by the creation of four executive departments in charge of secretaries: the secretary of the interior, secretary of commerce and police, secretary of finance and justice; and secretary of public instruction. There followed the establishment of the necessary administrative bureaus and offices. On October 16th, 1907, the Philippine Assembly was inaugurated; and nine years thereafter, on the 16th of October, 1916, the Philippine Senate was established. The two houses constitute the new Philippine legislature. All the secretaries of the executive department and all the members of the Philippine legislature now are Filipinos.

You may ask whether the Philippines can maintain democratic institutions. For two decades the Filipino people have been trained along American governmental lines. Our present government has received popular approval. Illiteracy at home, according to the census taken last year, is thirty per cent, which is less than in many independent countries in Europe and in South America and is about the same as in the State of Louisiana, where illiteracy is twenty-nine per cent. English and Spanish are spoken throughout the Archipelago. On the question of our independence it is often asked, "Can the Filipino people defend themselves against foreign aggression?" This is the only objection now raised to Philippine independence. But would anyone seriously take the position that Belgium and France should not be independent simply because they could not withstand the German invasion? If invulnerability is going to be the test of national freedom, then there are only two nations on the face of the earth that should be free, the United States and Great Britain.

We are marching forward now more rapidly than at any other period in our history, and not in papers or records alone but chiefly in deeds. Our trade, our population, our public works, our sanitation, our public education—all are steadily growing. The total importation and exportation of the Philippines amounted to \$467,587,387 for the year 1918; and about \$202,806,654 for the first six months of 1919. The Philippine budget as approved by the Philippine legislature for 1920 for general welfare service in the Islands amounted to \$80,923,835. Five years ago, in 1915, the Philippine budget was but \$25,035,373. The

resources of the Philippine National Bank on the 31st of August, 1918, amounted to \$21,615,000, and had increased to \$815,000,000 on June 30th, 1919.

After going over the preceding figures, with millions and millions yearly appropriated to promote modern highways, sanitation, education, and trade, one will readily see that we are going forward. We are a young country, with absolutely no desire to spare either effort or expense to qualify ourselves both as a nation and as an agent in human progress. If at some day in the near future we obtain our independence, my wish is that at the same time our love and admiration for that free and democratic nation, the great republic of the United States, may always survive.

A Visit to Lourdes.

BY EDWARD J. MEEHAN, '21.

On the morning of July 16, 1919, our train was wending its way through the beautiful foothills of the Pyrenees towards Lourdes. On this morning nature seemed to have on its best dress. The sun shone on the snow-capped mountains and made of the lofty peaks glittering jewels in the crown of nature. At last someone on the lookout shouted, "There is Lourdes." Immediately all eyes turned towards the Rocks of Massabeille, in which is located the Grotto, where a great crowd could be seen attending the early Mass.

No time was lost in getting from the station to the sacred grounds. Everyone was so anxious to get to the Grotto that very little attention was paid to the other beauties of Lourdes. They were left for future enjoyment. Our party arrived at the Grotto in time to witness the cure of a young girl, who had been paralyzed for three and one half years. She had been brought to the Grotto in a wheel-chair for three weeks. This morning, while at Mass, she said, "I can not come any more; the pain is too great." She had no sooner uttered the words than some unseen force lifted her up and placed her on her feet. Her friends and relatives gathered round her and sang "Ave, Ave, Ave Maria!" in thanksgiving for what had been done. It seemed as if the Blessed Virgin wished to remind the pilgrims that this day was the sixty-first anniversary of her last appearance to Bernadette Soubirous. The next morning the girl who was

cured received communion at the Grotto. Long after the Mass was finished she continued to kneel before the altar, her hands clasping the bars of the iron grille, which stands in front of the altar. She was so happy that she did not want to leave the place.

At the Grotto are to be seen the mute evidences of some of the cures that have been effected. Crutches and chairs are suspended from the ceiling of the Grotto. With the other pilgrims we pressed our lips in mute and loving reverence to that hard rock on which the feet of God's Immaculate Mother had rested. The Grotto is closed by a grille, and by degrees the enormous crowd is allowed to pass before the hallowed niche in which now stands a magnificent statue of our Lady. We are told that Bernadette, when she saw it, said: "Ah, it is beautiful, but it is not she!"

After leaving the Grotto we visited the upper church, which is known as the Basilica. The lower church is known as the Rosary Chapel. The Basilica, which was begun in 1862 and finished in 1871, is famous for its ideal Gothic architecture. Especially attracting our attention was the vast number of flags, banners, war decorations, and gifts of every description that adorn the walls of this church. All these have been placed there by pilgrims to the holy shrine. Upon leaving the Basilica our path turned to the entrance to Calvary, which is to the right of the Basilica. The statues depicting the different incidents in the Way of the Cross are made of bronze; they are of life size and are placed about one hundred yards apart along a path which winds its way around the sides of the steep hill. The last station uses the natural cleft in the rocks to represent the burial place of our Lord.

After luncheon we returned to the sacred grounds, and this time we were able to observe other beauties, which we had missed in the morning. At the main entrance are the statues of the three Archangels, Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael. As we wended our way along the lovely esplanade we were reminded of our Redemption by the magnificent group representing the Crucifixion. In the center of the esplanade there is a representation of Our Saviour revealing His Divine Heart to Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque. The crowned image of our Lady of Lourdes stands at the head of the esplanade.

We entered the court formed by the massive arches which support the wide walks leading to

the upper church. These passage ways are known as the "Ramps." At the base of the ramp, to the left facing the church, is the statue of St. Remy, to whom the holy oil was brought by a dove in order that the saint might anoint Clovis as king. The other statues on this side are those of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Joachim, and St. John the Baptist. On the right are statues of St. Martin of Tours, Blessed Grignon de Montfort, St. Ann, St. Hyacinth, and St. John the Divine. In front of the Chapel of the Rosary are the statues of Saints Peter and Paul. Above the doorway is a statue of the Blessed Virgin giving the Rosary to St. Dominic. The Chapel of the Rosary, which is built in the form of a Greek cross, was finished in 1889. The walls of the chapel are lined with innumerable panels upon which are inscribed the acknowledgments of some of the thousands who have received some great favor through the intercession of the Lady of Lourdes. Upon the walls of the chapel are fifteen marvelous mosaics, depicting the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary. To the left upon entering are the pictures representing the five Joyful Mysteries; in rear of the main altar are the Sorrowful and on the right the Glorious Mysteries.

Every afternoon at four o'clock, a procession of the Blessed Sacrament leaves the Grotto and winds round by the Gave river, until it reaches the great square before the Basilica. Here on either side are ranged the litters of the sick. The priest advancing slowly raises in Benediction the Sacred Host over each sufferer.

On the night of July 16, the feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, a procession came down the mountain side and wound its way to the Grotto. The pilgrims, five thousand of them, with lighted candles, advanced singing our Lady's Canticle. It was a wonderful sight. On they came, old men and youths, young girls and aged women, their flaming candles held aloft, their faces aglow with faith and fervor as they sang "Ave, Ave, Ave, Maria!" Then, suddenly from the top of one of the mountains a cross shone in brilliant lights. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

It is almost impossible to describe our feelings during the short stay at Lourdes. We seemed to have left the cold, hard, unbelieving world behind; we were dwelling in a region of Faith, and a region of continual prayer. From the first faint streaks of dawn, through the long bright hours of day, and even when the stars were gleaming in the midnight sky, the continuous

incense of prayer was ascending to heaven. Prayer was in the very atmosphere—not the prayer of lonely meditation or contemplation, but the loud, triumphant cry of Faith.

Thoughts.

BY JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

HAVANA has a good chance of becoming the largest city in the New World.

FAILURES have often given impetus to the greatest of the world's successes.

DOING a favor in such a way as not to impose an obligation is a delicate art.

A MARRIED man should make a good soldier—he is so well used to obeying orders.

THE test of a man is that he maintain himself and his ideals in all circumstances.

It looks as if Ireland's battle for freedom is to be fought out on neutral territory.

PITY the poor man who has not even a fifth cousin among the presidential candidates.

THE matrimonial agency is the only business in which all the profits go to the middle man.

THE world is filled with pity and advice, most of which is worth about ten cents on the dollar.

PURE democracy! Even the ordinary breadwinner of the U. S. is envied by the nobility of Austria.

FELLOWS who say the University does not offer enough are those who never have anything to offer.

THE aviator who has offered himself as a passenger in the rocket to Mars must think flying too slow.

THE Mexican bandit and the American profiteer differ only in method: our variety is too fat to fight.

CAN you imagine England's reply to us if we asked her to cancel a loan of a few billions, interest and all?

PALL Mall Sainbright Merriville Marquis, the dog who does not like to see his name abbreviated, must have a good memory.

THE Irish Bond Issue is so successful that the English will soon have to organize in self-defense the Friends of British Autocracy.

The Notre Dame Scholastic

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In July of 1918 representatives from thirty Catholic universities, colleges, and seminaries, assembled at Techuy, Illinois, and organized the "Catholic Students' Mission Crusade" for the promotion of home and foreign missions. Since then prominent prelates, eminent educators, and men widely experienced in missionary work have cordially commended the Crusade and are now urging its extension and encouragement in all Catholic institutions of higher education. Independent of any religious community or of any mission organ, the C. S. M. C. purposes to co-ordinate and enlarge the activities of American mission associations through the medium of a national organization, the constituent units of which are to be Catholic student societies. These societies, which are grouped for the most part according to the ecclesiastical provinces, are required to make out a quarterly report of their work in behalf of the missions and to contribute an annual per-capita tax of twenty-five cents. Inasmuch as the Crusade is a movement among college students for the glory of God, the good of the Church, and the salvation of souls, it should have the ardent support of every Catholic student at Notre Dame. The Protestant Student Volunteer Movement, with the shib-

boleth, "Evangelization of the World in this Generation," was initiated in 1886, and at its most recent convention it had an attendance of more than 4000 student-delegates, from 735 schools. Yet if Catholic students set themselves to their mission work with their characteristic earnestness and enthusiasm, the thirty-year handicap will soon be overcome. The sons of Notre Dame have always striven harder when the odds were most against them. In this most worthy work it should be their ambition to have at Notre Dame the largest, busiest, and most efficient mission unit in the country,—to make the supremacy of the Gold and Blue as striking in spiritual work as in academic and athletic activities.—W. C. H.

The figures published in this issue of the SCHOLASTIC showing the student attendance at Holy Communion during Lent, merit serious consideration. They **Lenten Communion**s. show very clearly the educational trend of the University. What the Church needs in this country, what this country needs now, is a strong body of Catholic laymen who have outspoken confidence in prayer and have the spirit of sacrifice that will venture something big for an ideal. The needs of the individual Catholic are the same as those of the Church and State. And no student who made the sacrifice of early and uncomfortable rising in order to dedicate the best part of the day to God and be united with Him in Holy Communion, will ever have reason to regret his choice of a Lenten penance. If a student practices this devotion for only a week, he has gained a new experience; he has set a bright spot in his life which will stand out in holy and comforting recollection long after other memories of Notre Dame will have passed away.—J. O'H.

The World Trade Club of San Francisco is offering a prize of one thousand dollars to the person who will offer the best single word as a name for the English-speaking **What's in It?** countries. The club advertises that the best name suggested so far is "Unitania." One naturally wonders just what is the big idea in the project. What benefit can come from it, or is it perhaps just an up-to-date sample of British propaganda? As for ourselves, we do not see any need whatever for any such name. The people of the

United States are not seeking even a nominal union with Great Britain. The union that once existed was ended forever by the Revolutionary War. In the triumph of that struggle the American people became an entirely distinct nation. The government of the United States has never sought to re-establish the union, and the people of the United States have never indicated any desire to that effect. Hence it ill behooves the World Trade Club or any other organization to be seeking a common name for the two countries. The name United States is, in view of any plausible purpose, entirely sufficient for any loyal American, and we have no need whatever for any such name as "Unitania."—J. J. B.

Personals.

—Franklin J. Nolan (LL. B., '09) was recently elected to the legislature of Maine as a state senator.

—John B. Campbell (B. S. in Arch., '15) is now associated with the Ornamental Iron Company, of Louisville, Kentucky.

—Mr. Daniel P. Meyer, former law student at Notre Dame, is now acting as secretary in the American Consulate in Mexico City.

—Juan Enrique Concha, senator of Santiago, and secret chamberlain to the Pope, visited Herculius Rosselot, of Walsh Hall, and Professor Caparo during the past week.

—Word has reached us of the marriage of Louis T. Weadock (LL. B., '99) to Mrs. Belle Green Rogers, in Hollywood, California. The SCHOLASTIC extends sincere congratulations.

—Mr. John M. Bannon (E. E., '12) is now engaged in automobile production in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bannon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Holycross now residing in South Bend.

—Desmond Cameron, former student, has been commissioned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to study farming conditions in Continental Europe. We wish Mr. Cameron success in his important mission.

—Jerry O'Connor (M. E., '10) is now in business for himself. Jerry formerly was "cupulo expert" for the Griffin Wheel Company, of Chicago. Old-timers will remember him as the head of the Notre Dame machine shop.

—In a recent letter Charles Stockdale Mitchell, of La Ward, Texas (C. E., 1894),

writes in enthusiastic approval of the editorial "No Compromise", by Mr. Paul R. Conaghan, which appeared in the SCHOLASTIC of March 13th.

—Brother Culhane, Superior of St. Mary's College, Halifax, N. S., and Brother Lannon, Superior of All-Hallows Institute, New York City, both of the Irish Christian Brothers, were guests of the University for a few days during the Easter vacation.

—Announcement has been received of the marriage of a former student, Walton Jerome MacConnell, to Miss Marion Puckett, both of Fort Wayne, Indiana. They will be at home after the first of June, at 1115 Washington Blvd., West. Congratulations and best wishes!

—E. D. Staples (Varsity football and track man, 1902-03), now chief accountant for the United Fruit Co., is taking an active interest in the Foreign Trade Department at the University. He has sent a supply of application blanks for students who desire to seek employment with his company.

—Dr. Frederick N. Bonine, a staunch friend of the University, was recently re-elected mayor of Niles, Michigan, by the largest majority ever given a mayoralty candidate in that city. His opponent had the endorsement of prominent local interests, and hence his election is a tribute to the high regard in which he is held by the people of his city. The eminent physician was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University at the commencement last June.

—Frank Ward O'Malley (old student) has been particularly active recently in contributing to periodical literature. A few weeks ago he contributed essays on theatrical subjects to the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *American Magazine*. Last week his article entitled "The Street of Dreadful Draught" was carried as a leader by the *Post*. Mr. O'Malley is the reporter who a few years ago wrote "The Death of Happy Gene Sheehan," considered by many as the best story of its kind ever published by a newspaper. Frank is a brother of Austin O'Malley (LL. D., 1895), prominent physician of Philadelphia.

—Mr. James O'Shaughnessy (old student) is at present holding the responsible position of executive secretary for the American Association of Advertising Agencies, with offices in New York. The Association is composed of

one hundred and eleven agencies, banded together to establish higher standards of organization and to eliminate unworthy men from the advertising field. During the war Mr. O'Shaughnessy acted as the general manager of the Advertising Agencies Corporation, an association formed to give service to the Government in its advertising. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is a brother of Frank O'Shaughnessy (LL. B., 1900), newspaper man and artist.

Local News.

—The Notre Dame Band will give its second concert in Washington Hall next Wednesday, April 28th, at 8:00 o'clock in the evening.

—Although no definite date has yet been fixed, it is certain that Admiral Benson will give his lectures at the University either in the summer session or in the fall.

—Father Lange closed the last swimming season by taking a "dip" in the lake on the 1st of December and opened this year's season with a plunge on the last day of March.

—Brother Florentius, C. S. C., superior of the Brothers' house of studies, entertained the members of his hall Sunday evening by a fine illustrated reading of Longfellow's *Evangeline*.

—In keeping with its annual custom, the Press Club will hold its outing on the St. Joseph River in the early part of May. A date will be set and the details arranged at the meeting of the Club next Saturday.

—Rev. Dr. Andrew Morrissey, Provincial of this province of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and Rev. Dr. James A. Burns, President of the University, attended the funeral of Mr. Roger Sullivan in Chicago last Saturday.

—Last Sunday morning five Brothers of Holy Cross pronounced their temporary vows at a Mass celebrated in Dujarié Hall by the Reverend Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C. The newly professed are Brothers Frederick, Christopher, Severin, Alonzo, and Ernest.

—The Librarian announces the receipt of a two-volume autobiography of Wolfe Tone, the gift of Father Thomas Walsh, of Battle Creek, Nebraska. The work is of wonderful design and typography, and forms an excellent addition to the shelves.

—Father O'Hara will leave at some time in the early part of May for San Francisco where

he will act as president at the educational session of the National Foreign Trade Committee. During the Easter week he made a business trip to Washington, New York, and Philadelphia

—During Lent a total 24,340 Communions were received in the hall chapels of the University, making an average of 558 for each day. The highest number reached in a single day was 769, on the first Friday of March; the lowest number was 404, on March 18th. During the first week of Lent the average was 693.

—On Saturday evening, April 17th, seventy sophomores and their ladies formed in Terpsichorean array at the Elks Temple in South Bend for the class cotillion. Under the spell of the splendid orchestra music the three hours passed all too quickly. Blue buck-skin programs, stamped with the University seal, and favors, in the form of miniature ivory elephants, furnished attractive souvenirs of the occasion. The patrons and patronesses of the dance were Professor W. L. Benitz and Mrs. Benitz, Professor P. Tiernan and Mrs. Tiernan, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Rockne, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dorais.

—The Physics Department of the University of Pittsburg is in need of several young men to assist in the physics laboratory next year. Men who have already taken their Bachelor's degree and are expecting to study for the Master's or the Doctor's degree in physics are desired. The Department will probably pay \$1000.00 for the service. Anyone accepted for the work will be expected to give from fifteen to eighteen hours of service as teacher. He will be privileged to pursue graduate work free of tuition, the amount of such work to depend upon his own ability. Those interested in these positions may for further information write to C. N. Wenrich, Professor of Physics, University of Pittsburg.

—The 1920 editions of the "College Anthology" and "The Best College Short Stories" afford to college students a fine medium of publication for their verse and fiction. These two books, edited by Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind, are the only books of their kind published. Poems and stories of every sort are eligible for selection for these volumes, whether they have appeared in other publications or not. The contributions, which must be in before May 15th, 1920, should be addressed to Dr. Henry T. Schnittkind, in care of the Stratford Company, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. Notre Dame

students have been well represented in the former volumes of these annual collections of college verse and stories.

—The Notre Dame Service Club is glad to make known the following contributions to the Memorial Fund. The generosity of the donors has been most gratifying, and the memorial is now an assured success.

Mrs. Edward Ryan.....	\$250
Mr. William McEachan.....	500
Mr. William McEachan.....	200
Mr. H. Fendrich.....	100
Mr. Lucius B. Andrus.....	50
Mr. L. F. Sullivan.....	50
Mr. J. J. Hayes.....	25
Mr. Thomas O'Neill.....	25
Mr. C. C. Mitchell.....	10
Mr. William J. Moore.....	10
Mr. L. A. Murphy.....	10
Mr. William G. Grady.....	10
Mr. Timothy Galvin.....	5
Mr. A. H. Wallace.....	5
Mr. Wm. Cleary.....	5
Mr. Robert E. Proctor.....	5
Mr. E. J. O'Boyle.....	5
Mr. J. L. McPartlin.....	5
Mr. Albert J. Freund.....	5
Mr. D. C. Grant.....	5
Mr. James Sanford.....	2
Total.....	\$782

—Last Tuesday evening the University Glee Club made its annual appearance before the faculty and the students of St. Mary's in a concert which showed the club at its best. The appreciative spirit of the audience contributed not a little towards the success of the event. Two hours of dancing followed the concert and made the evening a most delightful one. The following evening the club sang at Valparaiso University. This concert also was of high quality. The Novelty orchestra of twenty members led by Charles F. Davis, played for both concerts, and deserves much of the credit for the success of the programs. The specialty work of Harry Denny, of José Corona, of Walter O'Keefe, and of the Quartette balanced well the heavier work of the Chorus. Professor Stephan, director of the Symphony Orchestra of Valparaiso commended the work of Professor John J. Becker, director of the Glee Club, stating that he possesses in a high degree the requisites of a successful conductor of chorus. Mr. Stephan was particularly impressed by the choral finish and fineness of interpretation shown by the club. Mr. Timothy Galvin, a Notre Dame graduate of recent year, deserves the credit for this engagement of the club.

Athletic Notes.

NOTRE DAME, 2; WISCONSIN, 1.

NOTRE DAME, 0; WISCONSIN, 3.

Notre Dame opened her twenty-ninth baseball season last Saturday afternoon on Cartier Field by dividing honors in two seven-inning games with Wisconsin. There was a large attendance of students despite the poor accommodations offered. Two games were played on Saturday in consequence of the postponement of Friday's game on account of rain. Both coaches remarked that it was the first double-header of college baseball within their recollection. Fielding conditions were perfect and except for the slight chill in the northeast breeze the opening games were most enjoyable.

Coach Dorais' men got away with the first game after a disastrous beginning. Murphy's teammates were none too steady behind him in the early innings, but the tight situations were relieved by lightning infield plays. Early in the contest Catcher Barry suffered a severe injury to his hand, which may result in his retirement from the game for the season. This mishap had a great deal to do with the lack of confidence shown in the first game. McGarty, who relieved Barry, worked well after his first few innings under fire. A hit and two errors in the third inning gave Wisconsin their lone run of the first game. Notre Dame came from behind in the fifth and tied the score: Connors walked, Bleivernicht sacrificed, and Fitzgerald scored Connors on a beautiful grass-cutter over second. In the "lucky seventh" Notre Dame achieved the deciding score: Connors drew a pass, Bleivernicht drove out, but advanced Connors, who then scored on Fitzgerald's second safe drive. Although his arm was in poor condition, Murphy hurled good ball. Fitzgerald's timely hitting was easily the feature of the game. Scores:

NOTRE DAME	A	B	R	E	WISCONSIN	A	B	R	E
Moore, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	Snow, cf.....	4	0	2	0
Donovan, rf.....	3	0	0	0	Farg'ton, ss.....	2	0	0	0
Miles (c) ss.....	3	0	0	1	Falk, 3b.....	4	0	1	0
Mohardt, cf.....	3	0	0	0	Will'gd, 1b.....	3	0	0	0
Connors, lf.....	1	2	0	0	Emanuel, lf.....	4	0	1	1
Bleivn't, 1b.....	2	0	0	1	Williams, p.....	3	0	0	0
Fitz'gld, 3b.....	3	0	2	0	Brann, rf.....	3	0	0	0
Barry, c.....	0	0	0	0	Gifford, 2b.....	3	0	0	0
McGarty, c.....	2	0	0	1	Davey, p.....	2	1	1	0
Murphy, p.....	2	0	0	0	Totals.....	28	1	5	1
Totals.....	22	2	2	3					
Notre Dame.....	0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 2 3								
Wisconsin.....	0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 1								

In the second game the Visitors' attack prevailed over anything the Gold and Blue could offer and their defense cut off several long drives which might easily have been hits and runs. Ogle, formerly of Brownson Hall, hurled splendid ball for the visitors and did not allow his sentiment as an old student to bother him in the least. Dorais sent in Foley to start the game for the Varsity. The Oregon man did well for his first time under fire, but two clean drives and an error in the first inning netted two runs for his opponents, which were enough to win the game. Ogle held the locals to one lone hit by Morgan. Mohardt relieved Foley in the fifth, and fanned seven men in his three innings. An error and a three-base hit gave Wisconsin a third tally in the seventh. In both contests all the Notre Dame men found the ball regularly at bat, but could not place it safely. Scofield and Morgan, outfielders, worked in the second game, and Prokup took Fitzgerald's place at third. Scores:

NOTRE DAME	AB	R	H	E	WISCONSIN	AB	R	H	E
Moore, 2b.....	3	0	0	1	Far'gton, ss.....	4	1	0	0
Miles (c), ss.....	3	0	0	0	Snow, cf.....	3	1	2	0
Ble'ct, 1b.....	2	0	0	0	Falk, 3b.....	4	0	1	0
Mohardt, cf, p.....	3	0	0	0	Will'gd, 1b.....	4	1	2	0
Connors, rf.....	3	0	0	0	Emanuel, lf.....	2	0	0	0
Morgan, lf.....	2	0	1	0	Doyle, rf.....	2	0	0	0
Prokup, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	Davey, c.....	3	0	0	0
McGarty, c.....	2	0	0	1	Gifford, 2b.....	2	0	0	0
Foley, p.....	0	0	0	0	Ogle, p.....	3	0	0	0
Scofield, cf.....	1	0	0	0	Total.....	27	3	5	0
Totals.....	21	0	1	2					
Notre Dame.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2								
Wisconsin.....	2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 0								

Coach Dorais has his nine on the road at present for the most important away-from-home series of the season. The Gold and Blue were scheduled to meet Purdue at Lafayette on Wednesday, Wabash at Crawfordsville on Thursday, and Illinois at Urbana yesterday and today. A squad of fourteen men were taken on the trip and it is expected that Notre Dame will return to camp with a majority of the games credited as victories. The nine of Michigan University will oppose the Gold and Blue on Cartier Field Monday afternoon. Notre Dame's game with Michigan last year was the only defeat suffered by the Ann Arbor men in their successful campaign for the title in Western collegiate baseball, and they still remember it. Hence, Monday's game should be one of the most interesting of the season. Indiana also is billed for a game on Friday, the 30th. The

Downstaters will doubtless furnish some real opposition to Captain Miles' men. The Indiana team is unusually well-braced with veteran material and is an avowed contender for the Conference title. The seniors of the University are planning to make the Indiana game a prominent part of the "Senior Week-end" program.—E. M. S.

On last Saturday afternoon Coach Rockne held the first trials for the relay teams which compete in the Drake Relays today. All the relay candidates remained at school during the Easter vacation in order to be in the best possible condition for the Western relay classic. Judging from the times made in last Saturday's trials, it will require a record-breaking team to take the two-mile relay honors from Notre Dame today at Des Moines. Burke, Sweeney, Kasper, and Meehan will make up the team. Trials for the one-mile team were to be held last Tuesday afternoon, but because of the unfavorable weather and the heavy track they were postponed until later in the week. Meredith, Hoar, Willette, Wynne, Starrett, Kasper, and Meehan are the quarter-milers from whom Coach Rockne will have to choose. Upon the showing made at the Drake Relays will depend whether or not a team will be sent to the Penn Relays at Philadelphia on the 1st of May.

OUTDOOR TRACK SCHEDULE.

The following track meets have been arranged for the outdoor season:

- April 24th, Drake Relays, at Des Moines, Iowa.
- May 1st, Penn Relays, at Philadelphia.
- May 15th, Michigan Agricultural College, at Notre Dame.
- May 22nd, Illinois Athletic Club, at Notre Dame.
- May 29th, Indiana Intercollegiate Track Championships, at Lafayette, Indiana.
- June 5th, Western Intercollegiate Conference Track Championships, at Chicago.

During the vacation Coach Rockne had a layer of front-furnace cinders spread over the running track on Cartier Field. Three student-athletes were kept busy every day at improving the track. There is still much work to be done on it, but it will be in best condition before the first dual meet. The football field received a layer of top-soil and grass seed has been sown on it.

The time-honored and nerve-racking Interhall Baseball League will get underway a week from tomorrow, May 2nd. This year's rivalry

bids fair to surpass that of any previous year. Each hall seems to have the makings of a championship team. Coach Rockne announces that all games will be played on the Brownson diamonds. There will be no games on Sunday mornings. The contests will start at 2:00 p. m. on Sundays and at 4:00 p. m. on Wednesdays. All lists of Interhall candidates for the various teams must be submitted by the rectors of the halls, before the 28th of this month, to Professor Benitz, of the Athletic Board, to be passed upon as to eligibility. The schedule:

Sunday, May 2nd: Badin vs. Corby, west diamond; Walsh vs. Brownson, east diamond.
 Wednesday, May 5th: Sorin vs. Brownson, west diamond; Walsh vs. Corby, east diamond.
 Sunday, May 9th: Badin vs. Walsh, west diamond; Corby vs. Brownson, east diamond.
 Wednesday, May 12th: Badin vs. Brownson, west diamond; Sorin vs. Corby, east diamond.
 Sunday, May 16th: Walsh vs. Sorin, west diamond; Badin vs. Brownson, east diamond.

HOLY CROSS SEMINARY MEET.

During the vacation the students of Holy Cross Seminary made good use of the University gymnasium. The Seminarians are handicapped by the lack of proper athletic facilities, but when they have a chance to use the indoor track or the gymnasium they certainly put it to proper use. After the religious exercises of Holy Week, the "Sems" got down to a week of hard training in preparation for their track meets. On Friday afternoon, April 9th, the Juniors of the Seminary donned their "sneakers" for ten athletic events. McCartney was the star of this meet, taking two firsts, two seconds, and a third, for a total of seventeen points. He was closely pressed by Whitters, who won the shot-put, the 440-yard dash, and took second in the 40-yard dash. Keller, with eleven points to his credit, was third in scoring.

On the following day the staid Seniors of Holy Cross held their meet, which was full of thrills from start to finish. In connection with more than one event Father Finnigan looked over the list of "gym" records at the entrance to the running track, to see if one of his charges had not set a new mark. Lagan was the outstanding athlete of this meet, achieving four first places. Jehl was runner-up, with sixteen points. McCaffery won the mile, after a hard struggle with "Tammy" Casey. Collins won the shot-put with a heave of 33 feet, 11 inches. Flood cleared the bar in the high-jump at 5

feet, 1 inch. Nowakowski, the star distance-runner of the Seminary, was not in condition and he came two laps behind in the three-mile race, which was won by Borowinski, with Luther second.

Considering the circumstances under which they competed, tennis shoes and street clothes, the marks were very creditable. John Murphy, Gus Desch, George Meredith, Chet Wynne, Gerald Hoar, and Coach Rockne were the officials of the meets. Following are the summaries:

JUNIOR

40-yard dash—won by McCartney; Whitters, second; Keller, third. Time, 5 sec.

40-yard low hurdles—won by Keller; McCartney, second; Greene, third. Time, 5 4-5 sec.

220-yard dash—won by Keller; McCartney, second; Ford, third. Time, 27 sec.

440-yard run—won by Whitters; Reilly, second; Murch, third. Time, 65 sec.

880-yard run—won by McCartney; Ford, second; no third. Time, 2:27.

Mile-run—won by Kenna; Drummy, second; Summerville, third. Time, 6:01.

Pole-vault—won by Greene; tie for second between Murch and Pudvan. Height, 7 feet, 1 inch.

High-jump—tie for first between Massart and Reilly; McCartney, third. Height, 4 feet, 11 inches.

Shot-put—won by Whitters; Reilly, second; Summerville, third. Distance, 30 feet, 2 inches.

Broad-jump—won by Summerville, Pudvan, second; Reilly, third. Distance, 16 feet, 8 inches.

SENIOR

40-yard dash—won by Lagan; Jehl, second; Luther, third. Time, 5 1-5 sec.

40-yard low hurdles—won by Jehl; Keller, second; Havey, third. Time, 5 4-5 sec.

Mile-run—won by McCaffery; Casey, second; Luther, third. Time, 5:39.

440-yard run—won by Lagan; Norris, second; Robinson, third. Time, 62 sec.

220-yard dash—won by Lagan; Havey, second; Jehl, third. Time, 26 sec.

3-mile run—won by Borowinski; Luther, second; McCaffery, third. Time, 18 min.

Pole-vault—won by Graner; Moore, second; Baldwin, Collins, and Peoper, tied for third. Height, 9 feet, 3 inches.

Shot-put—won by Collins; Flood, second; Jehl, third. Distance, 33 feet, 11 inches.

Broad-jump—won by Lagan; Jehl, second; Flood, third. Distance, 20 feet, 5 inches.

High-jump—won by Flood; Jehl, second; tie for third between Graner, Peiper, and Lisewski. Height, 5 feet, 1 inch.—E. J. M.

N. D. MEN IN MAJOR BASEBALL.

The *Oregonian*, of Portland, Oregon, had on March 5th the following column concerning noted baseball players who learned their game

at Notre Dame, done from data furnished by George C. Philbrook (B. S. Biol., 1912)—with the headings, "Notre Dame Mother of Diamond Stars—George Philbrook Chooses Team from ex-Students — Noted Sons Numerous — List Begins With Cap Anson, 'Grand Old Man of Game,' and Keeps Going:"

Although George C. Philbrook, former Notre Dame University all-round athlete, never played a great deal of baseball, he is still strong for Notre Dame and is a close follower of the national pastime. Philbrook's long suit was football and track and he was one of the greatest of all times in both branches of athletics. He starred in football at Notre Dame for three years and also in track. He placed in the 1912 Olympic games, representing the Clevelena Athletic Club, and of late years has been prominent in all Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club affairs and is a member of the board of trustees. He coached the Winged M football and track teams last year with great success.

Getting back to where Philbrook comes in for baseball and Notre Dame, he felt real talkative the other day while in an argument as to whether the Beavers would finish in seventh or eighth place, and switching the subject, he began telling what stars Notre Dame had contributed to the big leagues and if they were all banded together what a team they would make.

The team he picks, all of whom attended Notre Dame, are:

Catcher—Mike Powers, Athletics.

Pitchers—Reulbach, Cubs; Dubuc, Cincinnati; Scanlon, Brooklyn; Murray, Quakers.

First base—Anson, Chicago.

Shortstop—McCarthy, Pittsburg.

Second base—Cutshaw, Brooklyn.

Third base—Birmingham, Cleveland.

Left field—Bescher, Cincinnati; Daniels, Yankees.

Center field—Sockalexis, Cleveland; Williams, Cubs.

Right field—"Red" Murray, Giants.

Going into detail the following was related:

"Notre Dame University has sent more baseball stars to the major leagues than any other college in the United States. This statement, while remarkable in itself, is verily startling when one considers the fact that Notre Dame rarely has an enrollment of over 750 collegiate men, while most of her rivals have an annual enlistment of five or six thousand. From the day the immortal Adrian C. "Cap" Anson secured his baseball diploma at Notre Dame to last spring, when young Lefty Murray joined the Phillies, the Hoosier institution has contributed enough men to the big leagues to make three all-star teams, with plenty of substitutes besides.

"The first contribution of Notre Dame to the king of American pastimes was, of course, no less a personage than the great Anson. 'Cap', now 'the grand old man of baseball,' was a student at Notre Dame when both the institution and the game he learned so well were in their infancy.

"Following Anson at Notre Dame came the meteoric and sensational Sockalexis, who had one of the most brilliant as well as shortest careers in the history of the

game, and the revered "Mike" Powers, one of the greatest catchers who ever lived.

"Next in line came Norwood Gibson, who, with Phil O'Neil, formed a championship battery for the 'Irish.' Gibson joined Jimmy Collins' Boston Americans the year that team copped the pennant, while his battery partner signed with the Cincinnati Reds. Ed Reulbach, the famed 'wild man' of the National League, was next in line. Ed was one of the very best pitchers Notre Dame ever turned out, which is saying a great deal. He held the league record for successive victories a few years ago, as well as leading the league pitchers in the same year.

"Roger Bresnahan, ex-manager of the Cubs, and now owner of the Toledo Mudhens, was once a Notre Dame student, as was Joe Birmingham, former manager of the old Cleveland Naps. Bert Daniels, former Yankee outfielder, broke into the big show as first baseman. He was one of the best far-gardeners in the American League before his legs went back on him: later he rendered yeoman service as a member of the Louisville club.

"George Cutshaw, of the Superbas, is another sample of Notre Dame training. George did not graduate, but stayed at Notre Dame long enough to learn a lot of baseball. Then there is 'Red' Murray, the old ex-Giant warhorse and considerable slugger. 'Red' was a catcher when he was at Notre Dame, but was converted into an outfielder after he had broken into the majors as a member of the St. Louis Cardinals. Alex McCarthy, of Pittsburg, and Ulatowski, erstwhile 'Count' Clemons, ex-Cub and ex-Fed catcher, were teammates at Notre Dame.

"Harry Curtis, who used to be Roger Bresnahan's understudy when 'Rojah' was starring with McGraw's old-time Giants, was a star catcher at Notre Dame, and later became coach and athletic manager at his Alma Mater. And then there was 'Red' Kelly, who joined the White Sox at the time when 'Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?' broke into the song league.

"Coming down to the present generation one can look at any sporting sheet and find a goodly sprinkling of former Notre Dame stars at work in various training camps throughout the south. Perhaps the most noteworthy is 'Long Cy' Williams, ex-Cub and Quaker, one of the speediest men in the National League.

"Jean Dubuc, who was for years one of Jennings' mainstays at Detroit, is also a product of Notre Dame. With him were the Scanlon brothers, who formed the only fraternal battery in the history of the school. The three went to the majors, but Dubuc is the sole survivor. He went to Cincinnati after his graduation, but could not hit his stride. He was released to Montreal, where Jennings found him.

"All in all, Notre Dame has sent over 40 men to the major leagues. This is in itself a feather in the cap of the athletic authorities of that school. The secret of Notre Dame's success in baseball can be easily traced to the system of the school itself. A stranger at Notre Dame on a spring afternoon will find that everyone at Notre Dame, from the minors of St. Edward's Hall to the college seniors, is playing baseball. There are baseball diamonds everywhere. Even the members of the faculty surrender dignity long enough to play 'sides' with the red-blooded students.

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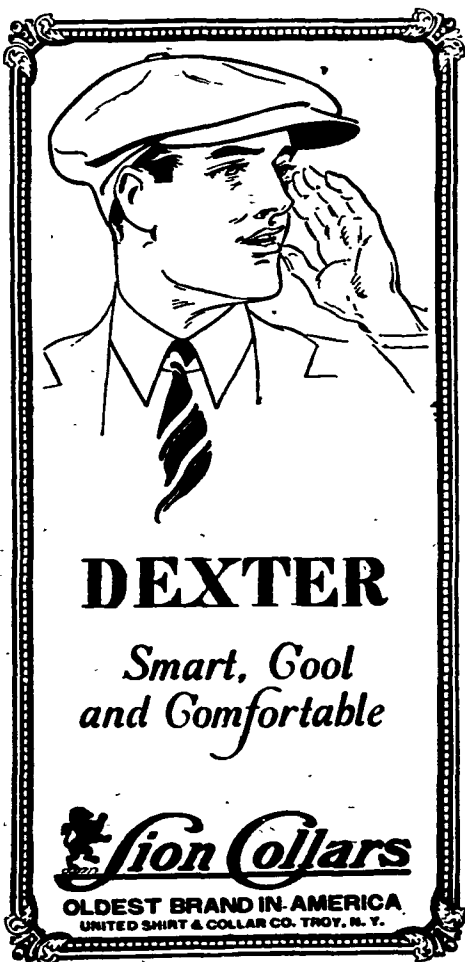
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