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The Notre Dame Alumnus

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ALFRED C. RYAN, '20, Editor

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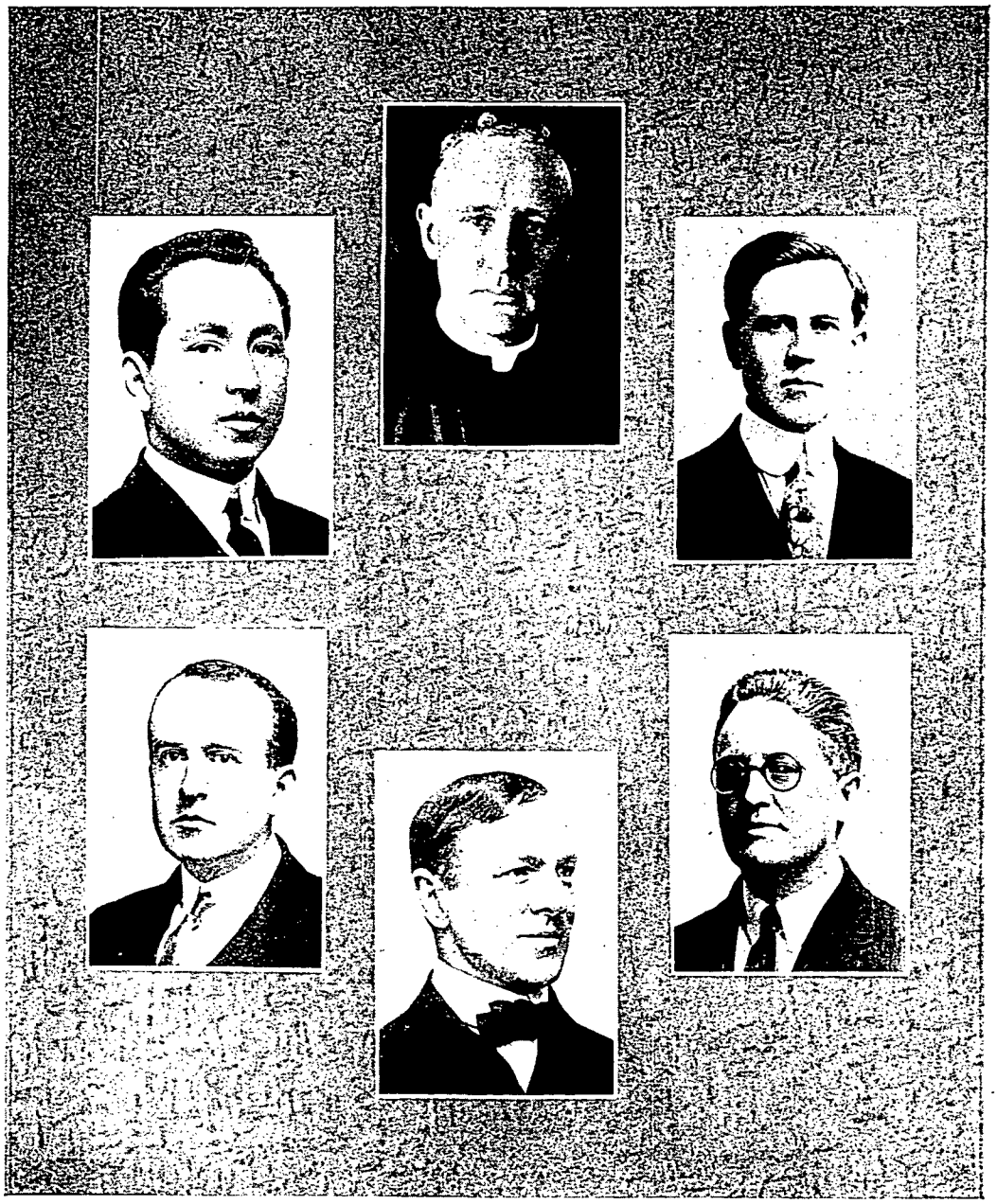

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The Notre Dame Alumnus

Vol. II FEBRUARY, 1924 No. 5

The College of Engineering

WHEN THE STUDENTS registered in Engineering at Notre Dame last September, they undoubtedly did not know that they were entering a College that was the first to be established to educate the Catholic youth of America in the science of Engineering.

The autumn of 1873 witnessed the inauguration of a new field of training in Catholic educational circles. Notre Dame was again the pioneer among the few Catholic institutions in educational advancement. It was characteristic of the progressive spirit of the builders to broaden the scope of study and disregarding the many handicaps with a remarkable faith, they sought to provide the engineering courses for the Catholic youth in thoroughly Catholic surroundings. Notre Dame has continued through the years to be a pioneer in Catholic education. The success of the Civil Engineering Department, the first engineering course to be offered, was rapidly followed by the establishment of the Departments of Mechanical Engineering in 1886, Electrical Engineering in 1897 and Architectural Engineering in 1898. Degrees in Chemical and Mining Engineering were offered for the first time in 1908. Today the College of Engineering is the largest of those conducted under Catholic auspices.

The development of the College of Engineering received no general impetus at any particular time. Never during the long period of steady and conservative growth was Notre Dame ever able to enlarge the College through the financial aid of interested benefactors. The story of the growth of Engineering is the same story that is told of every College on the campus. The growth has been directly traceable to the high scholastic requirements, to the thorough training of her students by a competent staff of teachers and to the success of the comparatively few men who were graduated from year to year and who, after a reasonable period of time, found that training to be productive of success and achievement in their respective fields of engineering endeavor.

Large classes have never been graduated from the College. The plan of study prescribed has been consistent and the training has been of a nature that has given every sincere student a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of his profession. It is the attest of every engineer who claims Notre Dame as his alma mater that he knew the fundamentals of his chosen profession when he left the campus after four years of study; if he was unable to learn them, he probably left the campus or transferred to some other college of the University.

The recent general increase in college registration found more young men seeking admission to the College. Notre Dame was eager to accept the applicants, but the physical limitations were too well known to allow the desired material increase in certain courses. The faculty and equipment of several of the departments has made possible an increased number of registrations. The College of Engineering is now the second largest school on the campus.

The growth of the College has been attributed to many existing factors. There are thousands who see in the present College of Engineering a monument to the unceasing labors and sacrifices that have been made by generations of men of the Holy Cross. Every one even slightly

conversant with the true Notre Dame knows that the only endowment it has been privileged to enjoy has been one of men elevated to the priesthood and dedicated to the instruction of Catholic young men. A greater monument could not be erected, nor could greater love have assisted in its erection. Through the devotion and interest of the Community of Holy Cross came a series of policies in the conduct of the school that has been productive of great benefit. Sacrifice in the plan of studies or in the scholastic requirements of the College has never been recognized. The quality standards of the school could not be made secondary to the possibility of quantity through the increased enrollment that would undoubtedly have been noticeable had the standards in any way been lowered. The results of such a policy strictly adhered to over a long period of years is obvious in the present healthy condition of the school. Notre Dame is recognized as the leader in engineering in Catholic educational circles and her position among the strictly technical group of engineering schools is recognized and respected. As this recognition became more general, the attention of our Catholic laity was directed toward an institution whose standards were high and whose position was undeniably enviable. Those who had sons to educate, knowing the value of a good engineering training under the influence of a genuinely Catholic atmosphere sought to enroll them at Notre Dame. It was recognized that religion and culture are essential to the engineer as a man. The need of the balanced life became increasingly evident and the result is now to be proudly viewed at the University.

To the laymen of the teaching staff who have been so intimately connected with the administration of the College for many years, is offered a tribute and recognition sincere in its every utterance. Martin J. McCue, the respected and beloved Dean of the College has followed the policies advocated for thirty years. Men of his character have contributed an immeasurable amount to the advancement of engineering study at Notre Dame. The faculty of the Engineering school, because of its particular requirements, has always had a large number of laymen on the staff, and a recount of those capable men who have instructed prospective engineers in the fundamentals of their science would include names known and respected by alumni of many years. They have served the University and the men well, and their associates and successors will ever be inspired by the nobility of purpose that marks their every policy.

These men realize that if Notre Dame is to continue to discharge her obligations to the constantly increasing numbers of prospective engineers, she must grow and she cannot grow unless the material aid of those in a position to help is offered in the near future. The needs of a new College of Engineering Building are not exaggerated; they are, if anything, understated. If Notre Dame is to be the notable, outstanding School of Engineering among Catholic institutions that she always has been, and if it is to continue its present favorable comparative rank with any Engineering school, the success of the Building Fund now being conducted must be assured through whole-hearted support.

The Department of Electrical Engineering

Dr. Joseph A. Caparo, Ph.D.

The Electrical Engineering Department had its beginning in Science Hall, and no doubt your memory will carry you back to the days before 1913 when the electrical laboratories were located in the basement of Science Hall. Many good things were accomplished then, and many good men now making their mark in the world of engineering left Science Hall equipped with the fundamental principles of their profession.

The class-room, as well as the laboratory floor space soon became inadequate to accommodate the increased number of students and the many new courses which the rapid development of the science and art of electrical engineering demanded. We looked then for new quarters where the expansion could be carried on to suit the needs of the day, and thus we migrated to the west wing of what is now the Engineering Building, where our ac-

tivities, steady growth and expansion have been carried on successfully since 1913. In our new quarters we endeavor to continue the work begun by such men as Professor O'Dea, who first organized the course, and Professor Jerome J. Green, whose genius has not ceased to be a source of inspiration to the present day. Many good men have gone forth to the world of engineering from these new quarters and not only has the quality of the work been kept up to standard but the number of students matriculating has been as well increased, as will be seen in the census published elsewhere in this number.

Engineering, by its marvelous properties of transmitting energy conveniently and economically, has supplanted and relieved the mechanical burdens of the artisan and in this way not only has the quality of the work been improved but the quantity as well has been multiplied enormously, and thus electricity has become, from a mere novelty, a necessity of the first order in shops, factories and the industries in general.

Electricity, by its properties of heating and lighting, has become an indispensable necessity in the home rather than a luxury, and finally by its properties of wave propagation electricity is now used as a means of transmitting intelligence by means of the ether without the use of wires. This multiplicity of applications of the science and art of electricity to the needs of man has created a demand for men with training and skill in engineering.

Men thus are needed for research laboratories whose duty is to discover new principles, contributing to the expansion of the science, or to find new applications for existing principles, contributing to the growth of the art. These men are classified as research engineers.

Men are needed who are trained in the methods of development of the machines and the transformation of the potential energy of the source into electrical energy, and the methods to accomplish this transformation. Thus we have the designing engineers.

Again, men are needed with a thorough understanding of the operations of dynamo-electric machines, whose duty is to keep the operation of the machines continuously, efficiently, and economically, while they are developing the so-called electric current which, like the vital fluid, keeps the life of the industry as it flows through the arteries in the net work of wires extended all over the civilized world. Thus, we have the operating engineer.

Men are also needed with a knowledge of business principles and principles of engineering, whose duty is to distribute to the industries, the farm and the home, the required machinery and conveniences and to give to their users advice and instruction as to their operations and uses. Thus we have the sales engineer.

Men are needed, too, with a technical and legal knowledge whose duty is to mediate between the public utility corporations and the public. These men are known as the public utility engineers.

In the field of telephony and radio the classification as given in the preceding lines can be repeated, thus leading to the telephone engineer, the radio engineer and their sub-classifications.

This brief and incomplete list serves the purpose of showing how extensive the field of engineering is, and that practically no limitations exist to its manifold applications and uses.

A good engineer must be proficient not only in the technical phase of his profession but he must also be an engineer of men, and know the human side of all problems insofar as the engineer while in discharge of his duties must keep in mind that his ultimate purpose is to utilize and direct the forces of nature for the good of humanity. Universities today are rapidly providing courses to train men along each one of the sub-divisions of the profession but this specialization is of very little value if carried during the early stages of the student's education. For this reason, specialization is left to the mature student, and preferably to those who, after taking a fundamental course, have found their natural inclination or vocation in the field of engineering, and thus convinced of their aptitude decide to specialize along a branch of the profession. For this reason, in American universities, and this must be said of Notre Dame in particular, the courses outlined in the pro-

gram of electrical engineering aim at giving a general rock-bottom foundation of the principles of engineering, without overlooking such vital courses as ethics, psychology, business principles and law.

The course of Electrical Engineering at Notre Dame is both theoretical and practical. Inasmuch as electrical engineering is a physical science, its fundamental elements and units are quantity, cause and effect. Hence, since quantity requires measurement and measurement numbers, and since the science of mathematics is the science of numbers, mathematics is a fundamental course. The same reasoning leads to such courses as physics and chemistry as fundamental courses of engineering. As a science, electrical engineering is taught from the theoretical standpoint with a view of developing the faculties of the student to enable him to see in his mind the correlation and that which intervenes between a given cause and its consequent effect.

The student, once equipped with the fundamental sciences of physics and mathematics during his freshman and sophomore years, is gradually led in his junior and senior years to the understanding of the most complex electro-magnetic relations having a technical bearing. This instruction is intensely practical, the truth of the premises, as well as that of the conclusions and deductions, are tested in the laboratories. A young man graduated from any technical school is not a finished product as far as a practical engineer is concerned for he lacks that which can be learned only in the school and laboratory of the world, and by his own personal experience. However, we aim to see that our students are well equipped with such fundamental principles and with such methods of the science and art of engineering, with the ability to think accurately and clearly.

In order to carry out the progress as imposed upon the science of engineering by its gigantic progress, and in order to see that the work is done properly in the classroom and in the laboratory, it is needless to say that we need more classroom space and more laboratory space, as well as equipment. Our staff at present consists of three men, devoted exclusively to the teaching of electrical subjects, besides the rest of the faculty under whose charge are the courses in physics and mathematics.

While those of us within the walls of the University are doing everything possible to keep up the old standards, our progress could be greatly accelerated if we had the hearty cooperation of you who have left these halls and who, better than anyone else, know of our immediate needs. With us it is a matter of necessity; with you it is a matter of pride.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CLASS

The Department of Civil Engineering

Martin J. McCue, C.E., M.S. *Rev. Thomas A. Steiner, C.S.C., C.E.*
(On leave of absence.)

Civil Engineering is the broadest and most general of the engineering courses now offered in colleges. From this branch of study are graduated the bridge engineer, the sanitary engineer, the hydraulic engineer and the highway engineer. It is the aim in this course to give students the theory and fundamentals in all the above mentioned branches. After graduation the young engineer usually makes a choice of a particular field of work and develops himself further in his selected profession.

Some universities are now offering courses in these special branches, such as highway engineering. Their aim is to allow the student to specialize during his college career. Something might be said both for and against this early specialization. In the last analysis the young man must get the practical part of engineering outside of the class room and the greater part of it after his school days are over. This practical experience consists largely in coordinating theory and practice. Many engineers and educators therefore favor giving the civil engineer a good, thorough theoretical course which will act as a foundation upon which he may build the super-structure of success by practical experience some particular line of engineering. This is the aim of the Civil Engineering Department at Notre Dame.

In the freshman year at Notre Dame there is a uniform curriculum for all the engineering courses. It includes the fundamental mathematical subjects which are but prerequisites for the advanced subjects. In the sophomore year, the various courses begin to diverge. All include calculus and physics, but the civil engineering students are required to study descriptive geometry and take five credit hours of Land and Railroad surveying. It is evident that surveying is a very necessary part of the civil engineer's equipment. He often needs the principles of descriptive geometry in design work, particularly in masonry design, so this class was added to the prescribed list of studies in addition to the instruction the student receives in this subject during his drawing course of three years.

In the junior year the civil engineer receives an entire year of instruction in both analytical mechanics and mechanics of materials, while the other engineering courses include only one-half year of applied mechanics and strength of materials. The civil engineer naturally receives a much broader and more thorough course in this important subject. Highway engineering and mathematical astronomy are added to the list of studies during the third year. In the fourth and last year, the student is given a thorough course in the calculation of stresses in roof and bridge trusses for all kinds of loading. This includes both the analytical and graphical methods of solution. He is also given an extended instruction and study in hydraulics and sanitary engineering. Finally he must prepare plans and specifications for some engineering work as a thesis. Before graduation, the student must pass an examination on the details of his thesis before a board consisting of the members of the engineering faculty and several consulting engineers from South Bend invited to sit with the group. This is a brief, general outline of the Civil Engineering course at Notre Dame.

As a Catholic institution, it insists that the Catholic students follow a course in Religion during the first three years, usually a semi-weekly or weekly class. Philosophy, including psychology and general ethics, is also a prescribed study. It is needless to point out the importance of those subjects. Every Catholic is aware of the necessity of a thorough understanding of Religion and Ethics in this present day of declining standards of loyalty, justice and honor.

There is one more subject that, after much discussion, was included in the junior engineering curriculum, and that is English, reciting two hours a week for one year. Many practical engineers noting either their own deficiencies or those of other technical graduates, have recommended that more English be taught in the engineering courses in our colleges. One engineer stated that a practical man can have no better ideal than that of a

high standard of literary effort in all his work.

Educators are aware of the danger of technical courses turning out specialists and not well-educated, cultured men. To obviate this, serious efforts are exerted from time to time to offer more academic and cultural subjects in the technical courses. Unfortunately the essential technical subjects so complete the curriculum that little time remains for academic subjects. Here at Notre Dame, the study of English, History, Philosophy and Religion in the engineering courses do much toward broadening the education of the engineer, without sacrificing time essential to the training of a technical graduate.

The Department of Chemical Engineering

Henry B. Froning, A.M.

The Department of Chemical Engineering at the University of Notre Dame was organized in 1908.* It is thus one of the youngest departments in the College of Engineering, just as chemical engineering itself is one of the last of the engineering field for which definite courses of instruction were outlined in our American colleges and universities.

The earliest curricula of studies here at Notre Dame did not differ appreciably from the present one in the relative amount of time devoted to chemistry, mathematics and engineering subjects. Shop work and drawing were included in the course then as now. The nature of the individual courses in chemistry, however, have changed considerably, keeping pace with the progress of chemical engineering research. The early course outlines did not permit any electives, whereas the present schedule allows a choice of ten credit hours from a total of 155. This gives the student an opportunity to select some work which may be of special interest to him. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering is now given in place of the degree of Chemical Engineer. Mr. Albert T. Mertes was the first graduate from the Department. The number of graduates did not materially increase until 1923, when a class of eight received their Ch.E. degree. There were then about fifty students enrolled in this course.

Two factors, besides the general growth of the University, influenced the enrollment in the Department. These were, first, the general increase of the application of chemical engineering knowledge to industrial processes and secondly, the erection of the new and spacious Chemistry Hall. This building was completed early in 1918. It is T-shaped, 139x52 feet, with an eastern extension of 77x66 feet and is three stories high. It is fireproof throughout.

Citing some further facts in reference to the Department may be of interest to the older graduates since it will indicate more concretely the extent of its growth. The General Chemistry and Qualitative laboratories have individual locker spaces for 660 students, the Quantitative laboratories are equipped for 64 students and facilities are provided for 63 in the General Organic work. It is interesting to note here, more or less parenthetically, that when the new Chemistry Hall was built in 1918 locker spaces were provided for 31 students for both the General and Advanced Organic courses. This was considered to be a liberal provision for future needs, but in 1922 the facilities had to be increased to the present number to take care of the General Organic work alone! The Physical, Electro, Industrial, Food, Physiological and the remainder of the 22 courses offered in the Department, have experienced a similar growth.

The number of different registrations in the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering are now definitely over the five hundred mark. To take care

* This article treats of the Department of Chemical Engineering as distinct from the Department of Chemistry which is one of the oldest of the science departments of the University. The latter department graduated a considerable number of men long before the former came into existence. It will be difficult, however, in this paper always to differentiate between the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering in discussing the facilities that are available. For the sake of efficiency and economy, the equipment and teaching staff are utilized for both departments. Further, the students in the Engineering Department benefit distinctly by the facilities provided for the older and numerically larger Department of Chemistry.

of this larger number of students the staff has increased to seven, not considering the graduate or undergraduate assistants. This makes it possible to have teachers with training in specialized fields. The advantages the students derive from such specialized training are apparent. Some of the teachers have had considerable experience in the industries, especially those connected with the major courses for the students of the Engineering Department.

The Departmental Library, provided especially for the active research work of the faculty and graduate students, helps in no small way toward the proper and broader training of our engineers.

While the Department has for use in its special engineering courses, in the testing and industrial laboratories, such equipment as calorimeters, a filter press, autoclave, centrifuge, ball mill, jaw-crusher, disc pulverizer, water softener, fire tub boiler, gas furnaces, cement testing machine, Hoskins electric furnace, thermo-couple pyrometer, a motor-generator set, Edison storage batteries, and such minor equipment as gas analysis apparatus (Orsat and Hempel types), gasoline and oil testing apparatus, a Hy-vac pump, complete outfits for electrolytic analyses and other special laboratory testing apparatus, we are still in need of such equipment as driers, nitrators, sulphonators, evaporators and a few added types of filter presses.

While we recognize the limitations of a very extensive assortment of semi-industrial equipment for use in university laboratories and further recognize the fact that, outside of the initial cost of installation, the floor space necessary to house such apparatus and the cost to the student of even occasionally providing materials for their operation are to be considered, we still have not reached the stage where some added equipment could not be used effectively and economically by our classes. It is not possible to keep such apparatus up-to-date and for that reason used equipment that is still in a good state of repair would serve the purpose of illustrating the principle involved for the types in question.

It is, however, impossible for any institution to gather a sufficient variety of types of any one kind of apparatus, not to speak of constantly securing the latest models of such types. The Department of Chemical Engineering, for this reason, maintains a very extensive collection of trade catalogues, and use these, as well as the Chemical Engineering catalogue, to aid in this phase of the work. The excellent illustrations of the newest types of machinery together with the accurate plant data gathered in their use, which such trade literature makes available, are constantly used to familiarize the student with details of construction and methods of operation of the newest equipment in the chemical industries.

The advantages of plant inspection trips are not lost sight of. Weekly visits are made to local plants which are followed by written reports after each visit. These trips are made during the junior year in conjunction with the laboratory course in experimental problems in industrial chemistry. In this course, the student is expected to carry the development of a process, after a study of the available literature, from the stage of a laboratory investigation to a report on the design of a plant for the manufacture of the product. Each student, before graduation, must take part in an extended and carefully planned trip through representing industries not included in their weekly inspection trips. The University is favorably located for such extended trips, being near the great industrial manufacturing districts of Gary and Chicago.

The senior year includes as a characteristic part of the student's curriculum a course in the principles of chemical engineering. This course was introduced here during the scholastic year of 1920-21. The subject matter covered is largely as outlined in the book of Walker, Lewis and McAdams, "Principles of Chemical Engineering" published in August, 1923. This book is now used as the class text. The material covered by the text is preceded by six weeks' work in industrial stoichiometry. The data used in this problem work are taken from actual plant tests made by industrial concerns. Such data are important, therefore, for future reference. Their use also develops a practical sense of proportions

as to significant values. This course further prepares the student to fill a position in chemical engineering development work as distinguished from the field of production. This field of chemical engineering development work promises a bright future for ever increasing numbers in the efficiency and engineering research departments of our highly developed chemical industries.

An attempt is made to restrict theses subjects to current problems of some chemical manufacturing process. Such problems do not lack the research character of purely scientific investigations and they have the added advantage of maintaining the student's interest.

While the curricula of our colleges and universities provide for a definite and carefully selected group of studies for the academic requirements for a degree, no such systematic effort is made to develop the equally essential quality of leadership, as is evidenced by the lack of any credit hour requirement along this line for graduation. Most schools, however, are making efforts to measure this quality, more or less accurately, in order to be able to place their graduates in positions most suitable to their specific attainments. They, therefore, try to develop some special means of training their men in leadership. The means used are those that are thought best adapted to the nature of the course in question. One of the more generally adopted methods places one student in charge of a group which is set to do a certain experiment. He is made responsible for the correctness and successful completion of the work.

Besides this method of instruction, we are taking advantage here of the close association, resulting from the fact that nearly all our students are living on the campus, by stressing the activities of our students Chemists' Club. The condition mentioned above makes possible an excellent attendance. Frequent meetings give every member of the Club periodic opportunities to read papers and to demonstrate some chemical experiment which is not a part of his regular class work. Such appearance before the other members of the Club tests the student's ability to plan and present the results of his own efforts and further tests his ability to make things clear and to elicit enthusiasm from his associates.

As one evidence of the enthusiasm developed in our Chemists' Club, we may cite the fact that it is now issuing a monthly magazine covering the news and activities of the club, the department, the alumni and other chemical interests in the South Bend district. *"The Catalyzer,"* as the paper has been called, is managed entirely by the undergraduate student body Even the finances necessary for its support are handled by them. It is sent to all the graduates of the Department. Summaries and extracts of student theses as well as of the research work carried on here are being published in this club paper. Such an activity cannot but help develop a sense of responsibility and cooperation, which men must possess who wish to direct the work of others.

In the chemical industries there is an ever increasing demand for men with a thorough chemical training, supplemented by the qualities of a strong character, integrity and leadership. It is the aim of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Notre Dame to meet this demand.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering

William L. Benitz, M.M.E.

The opportunities of the student who has prepared himself for the profession of Mechanical Engineer are indeed numerous. Perhaps no major installation in engineering, of any type, is projected in which the Mechanical Engineer does not have an active part.

It is the proper function of a collegiate course to ground the student well in the fundamental principles of his profession and the department must so select his course of studies that he will be able to meet, in a creditable manner, the various problems which will be encountered.

The freshman class, entering college from many diverse points, is a motley mass of hetrogeneous matter which must be rendered homogeneous by the events of the first year at Notre Dame. The preliminary work of these boys has been

accomplished under different standards; they have learned different systems of studying and application, or none at all, and for the purposes of the University they must be welded into a unit, the individual members of which will all respond to the same treatment in the classroom.

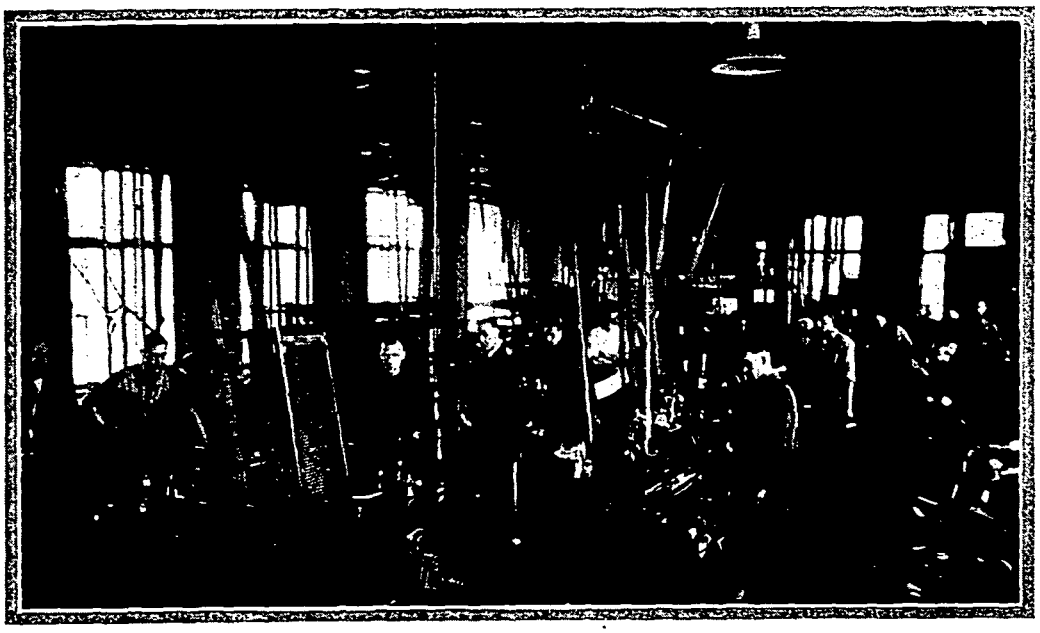
For this reason, the freshman year, which is the same for all the engineering courses, is a period of moulding the mind of the student into a state fitted for the reception of ideas; of establishing systematic methods in the pursuit of knowledge and of acquiring some technique in the scientific and analytical processes which they will develop to higher planes in the succeeding years in college.

At Notre Dame the classes for recitation are limited in number to around twenty so that each individual member may get a large share of personal attention from the teacher. Thus any shortcomings are readily noted and special effort is made by the instructor to remedy the defects wherever possible. Also, at frequent intervals during the college year, the progress of the students is investigated by a committee from the Faculty of Engineering and recommendations are made for those who are backward or slow in their studies. This may be due to any one or more of several causes, such as lack of application, too many interests aside from class work, want of proper preparatory training or inaptitude. After a reasonable period of probation, with additional help in some classes, the student is advised to change his course to one more suited to his abilities if he fails to improve in his work.

Plan of Instruction

In his first year, the prospective engineer will find his chemistry more involved than that he had in high school, his algebra and trigonometry are beyond the elementary stage previously pursued and are given for the purpose of broadening the view and are introductory to the deeper analytical principles which will engage his attention in the calculus and applied mathematics that follow. The course in English is probably the most important study of the first year, not only because it admits of more frequent application than any other but for the reason that no matter how high his degree of perfection in engineering, a man must be able to speak and write his ideas plainly, convincingly and forcibly to achieve his end.

The sophomore year introduces the student to his first purely technical work. In the wood shop and the machine shop,



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CLASS

which are both entered in the second year, he is taught by lecture and exercise work, the use of tools and familiarizes himself with the physical qualities of materials by observing the action of cutting tools upon them. In the wood shop, he learns the names, adaptability and value for special uses of the different kinds of lumber the market affords. He is taught the use of the saw, plane and chisel and later takes up pattern making. The work in the machine shop extends through two years and progresses through the lathe, shaper, planer, screw machine and milling machine. The final effort is the complete machining, assembling and operation of a three and one-half horse power, marine type, two-stroke cycle gas engine, the successful completion of which is required of every student graduating in Mechanical Engineering.

The intention in giving the courses in shop work is not so much to train the hand as to acquaint the man with the qualities of the materials he will use in engineering and make him familiar with shop processes, so that he may correctly supervise such work as will come under his direction in later life. Mechanical drawing, kinematics and machine design which are taken during the shop work period, should enable the engineer to express on paper, in a working drawing, ideas or plans he may originate and which are to be constructed in the pattern and machine shop and later tested in the laboratory. The accompanying studies in theoretical mechanics and mechanics of materials enable him to calculate the forces, in intensity and direction, which will act on his material and so proportion the latter that it will resist without undue deformation.

The elementary course in Steam Engineering, given in the junior year, acquaints the student with boiler operation, the principles of steam engine and steam turbine as well as the many auxiliaries of the power plant. The elementary theory of heat conversion and the practical use of the steam tables are given as a preliminary to the work which is to follow.

In the senior year, the time is given over to an extended study of prime movers with a detailed example of the complete working out of the features of a modern industrial plant for manufacturing purposes, including power, lighting, water supply, heating and ventilation. The subject of Financial Engineering, dealing with the economic features of industry, essential in the design and correct operation of a power plant accompanies this work. During the latter part of the senior year, each candidate for a degree has the opportunity of preparing himself for the field he contemplates entering in his selection of a subject for his thesis. Here he is made to rely as much as possible on his own resources in working out to a practical conclusion the particular theme he selects. This may involve the design of a power plant for a specific purpose, studies in machines for special functions, the design of a steam engine, steam turbine or gas engine or any other matter in which the student is especially interested.

The graduate in Mechanical Engineering who has creditably pursued his course of study at Notre Dame will have little difficulty upon leaving the institution in securing an opportunity to show his worth. Many large corporations are constantly seeking engineering graduates and are quite ready to advance them in position upon a showing of executive qualities. The department of Mechanical Engineering has had a healthy growth and is expanding at a rate that will necessitate an enlargement of the present equipment in the very near future.

The Department of Mining Engineering

Knowles B. Smith, Ph.D.

The Department of Mining Engineering was established in 1908 with the determined purpose of presenting a program of studies that would not only offer the student an adequate knowledge of the different phases of mining engineering but supplement that study with electives in the cultural subjects. The present dean of the department had at that time been actively engaged for several years as a consulting mining engineer in the metal districts of the western states, and from

an intimate contact with those associated in the industry sensed a lack of broad cultural training in the technically well-educated young engineer.

The educational policy of the department has been not to lay too much stress on practical work but to give a thorough grounding in the sciences and in the fundamentals of engineering and to supplement that strictly technical training with the study of cultural subjects of language, philosophy, economics, and other electives which obviously equip the student to more capably acquit himself in the capacity of an engineering executive when the opportunity was presented. There has been a distinct trend in mining engineering educational circles for a more balanced plan of study and the subject has been editorially discussed in the leading mining journals during the past few years. It has been recognized that it is impossible for engineering schools to turn out ready-made engineers, but it has been the aim of the department to graduate men who have been educated in such a way that they can, in a reasonable length of time, become good engineers.

While it may seem to some that mining engineering could not be taught at Notre Dame, an institution in a more or less remote location from the scene of mining operations, and would not offer the advantages of a school built in the mining centers, the handicap has never been found to be of an appreciable disadvantage. The students of the department are required to spend the summer months in actual field operation, inspecting the mines, the ore dressing plants and metallurgical works. The 1923 summer trip was taken into the various mining districts of Ontario, Canada, where the fields allow an inspection of the mining and smelting processes of gold, silver, copper, nickel and iron. Each student makes an intensive study and submits his reports to his Dean for credit. All summer trips are made under the personal direction and supervision of Mr. Knowles Smith.

The mining engineering students, organized the Mining Engineers' Club several years ago. The Club sponsors lectures given by the more prominent leaders in the profession, prepare technical articles to be read and discussed and in a general way, allow for the development of leadership in the individual student.

The proposed College of Engineering Building, it is hoped, will provide more ample facilities for experimental work in metallurgical processes and allow for the housing of needed additional equipment.

The Department of Architecture

F. W. Kervick, B.S.A.

Appeals are constantly being made by educators interested in the fine arts that there shall be a greater diffusion of art appreciation and that universities are neglecting an important phase by neglecting to provide courses in the history and practical application of art. When one examines the history of Notre Dame it is seen that this accusation does not apply here for the far-seeing vision of Father Sorin and his early faculty is revealed. When the University was hardly more than an experiment in the Indiana forests there was here an abiding interest and love of the beautiful which has given to Notre Dame some of its most lovable and abiding traditions. A search through the lecture rooms and chapels of richly endowed universities in the older states will reveal nothing in the way of adornment. A very small number possess galleries where a few objects are entombed but with which the students have no contact. Compare this condition with the prodigal use of frescoes seen at Notre Dame from the University chapel, the corridors of the business offices and even in class rooms. All bear witness to the desire of the founders to surround the student during plastic years with these refining influences.

In pursuance of this ideal courses in drawing and painting were begun by Gregori and have been continued by his successors to the present day. Until more recent years there were few calls for architectural instruction, and these were satisfied by courses in drawing given by an instructor one day a week. Fifteen years ago there were seven students and

Tables Concerning Courses Given and Students Registered in the College of Engineering and Registration in all Colleges

1923-1924

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO COLLEGES

College of	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	Post-grad.	Special	Total
Arts and Letters	129	94	82	63	1	6	376
Commerce	215	142	103	69		7	536
Engineering	**178**	**85**	**78**	**54**		**2**	**397**
Science	64	42	19	14		30	169
Law	122	104	86	56		5	373
Art	1	1					2
Unclassified special						2	2
TOTALS	709	468	368	256	1	52	1855

DEPARTMENTAL CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS

College of Engineering

College of	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	Post-grad.	Special	Total
C. E.	30	22	23	7			82
M. E.	44	19	23	9		1	96
E. E.	66	17	15	21			119
E. M.	4	3	3	7			17
Ch. E.	18	14	5	4			41
Arch. Design.	5	1	4			1	11
Arch. Eng.	11	9	5	6			31
TOTALS	178	85	78	54		2	397

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS, 1923-24

North Atlantic States	
Connecticut	7
New Jersey	8
Massachusetts	8
New York	34
Pennsylvania	24
Rhode Island	1
Vermont	4
Total	86
South Atlantic States	
Georgia	1
West Virginia	5
Total	6
South Central States	
Alabama	4
Kentucky	17
Louisiana	8
Oklahoma	3
Tennessee	5
Texas	10
Total	47
North Central States	
Illinois	57
Indiana	67
Iowa	6
Kansas	2
Michigan	27
Minnesota	7
Missouri	5
North Dakota	1
Ohio	38
Wisconsin	8
Total	218
Western States	
California	2
Colorado	2
Montana	2
Nebraska	4
New Mexico	4
Utah	1
Wyoming	1
Total	16
Total for United States	373
Foreign Countries	
Alaska	1
Brazil	1
Canada	3
Chile	1
China	2
Colombia	1
Italy	1
Mexico	9
Peru	1
Philippines	2
Spain	2
Total	24
Grand total	397

one instructor. Although it was felt wise not to increase the department too rapidly this has slowly grown so that during the past years the attendance has been between forty and fifty with four instructors.

For many years Catholic architecture in America has been the subject and the inspiration of much unpleasant comment wherever architects are gathered. Forgetting the Catholic origin of the best work by which these architects were profiting in their own designs Catholics were thought to have some inherent defect that prevented the creation of beautiful architecture. Instead the difficulty has been proved due to lack of training, for the past ten years has demonstrated the result of training Catholic youth in art.

The day has passed when a non-Catholic architect is able to say "Search a town for the ugliest brick building and you will find a Catholic church." We have only to recall such glorious examples as St. Agnes, Cleveland, or St. Catherine's, in Somerville, to see what has been accomplished by the present generation of Catholic architecture.

An ambition to further this movement in Catholic art has been the inspiration of the architectural department. As succeeding generations of students leave the University it is interesting to note that the long apprenticeship commonly expected of architects has been reduced and among the students of the past ten years nearly half have been doing important work.

The methods taken to produce these results are naturally based upon the centuries old system pursued in the Ecole des Beaux Arts adapted to meet American conditions.

Since an architect requires a general college education as well as technical training the architectural department requires the student, during his first and second years, to study a considerable amount of language and mathematics. During the third and fourth years the time is almost entirely given to professional study. Throughout the four years there is constant training in freehand drawing, modeling and water color. For the latter the collections of antiques, textiles and vestments in the University museum furnish an abundance of interesting material that prevents the subject from losing interest. In design study is begun with the simpler elements of architecture such as the orders, walls and openings, thence proceeding to a study of the design of portions of the buildings. During the junior and senior years the work is devoted to the intensive study of the plans of large projects and groups of buildings, landscape design and interiors. This work is outlined by programs issued, giving the conditions such as might be imposed by a client and the studies are made under the constant supervision and criticism of practicing architects. All the students work in design and drawing is made in the large draughting room where each has an opportunity of seeing and profiting by the success or failure of each other.

While design is emphasized, since the course is based upon the principle that architecture is a fine art, it is also realized that there must be supporting courses. For these the student is given an extended study of the history of architecture with a general treatment of painting, sculpture and ornament. Courses in the theory and practice of building construction, the nature and use of building material and building sanitation are included.

From the small room familiar to the men of earlier times the department has had added to its resources the entire fourth floor of the main building with the exception of the mechanical draughting rooms.

In such a summary of the work of a department it is natural to offer hopes for the future for the department must grow in common with the rest of the University. At the reorganization of the University the College of Architecture as it was then known was joined with the College of Engineering. While no incompatibility has developed from this union it is the hope of the department that in time a new college, that of the Fine Arts, may be established. This will include the departments of music, painting and architecture, housed in a building designed especially for the work of each department with adjacent galleries, the entire group in its architecture an inspiration for finer and nobler work.

AMONG OUR ALUMNI

ROBERT MARSHALL ANDERSON, B.S., 1883

of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., who was appointed Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineers at the Stevens Institute of Technology where he has taught for many years; who has developed manufacturing processes and devoted years to research and tests in marine construction and propulsion, internal combustion engine development, refrigeration, steam and hydraulic turbines and power plans; who was Vice President of Bacon Air Lift Company, engineers and contractors, and Chief Engineer and Treasurer of the Hudson Engineering and Contracting Company, specializing in hydraulic engineering and construction; who assisted in the organization of the U. S. Steam Engineering School at Stevens Institute and was Consulting Engineer for the Standard Aircraft Corporation during the World War; who is the Class Secretary for the Classes of 1880 to 1885, and who has manifested the most loyal and devoted interest in the University since his graduation forty-one years ago.

EUSTACE CULLINAN, A.B., 1895

of San Francisco, who after a short period of service as editorial writer on the San Francisco Bulletin, formed a partnership in law under the name of Cullinan and Hickey in 1899; who has been attorney for the Public Administration of San Francisco since 1902; who has been a member of the Board of Library Trustees of that city during the past thirteen years—a life position without salary; whose family has been blessed with four sons, the eldest of whom, Eustace Jr., is now a Junior at the University; who is a member of the Bohemian and Commonwealth Clubs of San Francisco and who has so commendably discharged his duties as an ideal citizen of his community that he has merited the recognition accorded him by his associates and the University.

The Editor's Page

ALUMNI GIVING

There is a strain of real pride in every man who spent his college years on the campus whenever Notre Dame achieves honors or merits recognition rightly deserved. It is a characteristic of Notre Dame men everywhere. This pride of school is born of the training Notre Dame has given them, and Notre Dame has given much.

The question can be asked: How much has been given Notre Dame?

The men who have labored and sacrificed to build an institution as notable as our University is today have been humble men consecrated to their priestly labors. They have neither sought nor received the recognition that they, above all others, deserve. They are remembered in other ways. They have served nobly and their personal reward has not been of this earth.

Their pride has always been immeasurable. The growth of Notre Dame is a tribute to their pride. Seventy-seven years of unceasing labor and toil have been responsible for the Notre Dame that stands pre-eminently successful as an institution of solid learning, sound principles and successful teaching.

These men have endured innumerable handicaps which have now become too great for even them to bear. The task must be lightened and that duty devolves upon every Notre Dame alumnus.

The portion of the burden the alumni must assume can only be determined by themselves. They know their own problems; they know to what extent they can honestly and conscientiously assist the University in its present situation.

Every alumnus should know that Notre Dame is the only educational institution of its size in the country that has been able to progress and increase its field of service from the income of *tuition fees alone*. Notre Dame is the only university of its rank that has existed up to the present without a money endowment. Its endowment, as has been so aptly stated, has been one of flesh and blood.

This remarkable situation can be more fully understood when it is known that, according to figures from various treasurer's reports, only 26.6 per cent of the total income of Yale University was derived from student tuition and fees and other endowed private schools report approximately the same percentage. State schools, naturally, report a much lower percentage of total income from tuition and fees. Ohio State University's report shows that the percentage is but 11.6 per cent and Minnesota reports a slightly higher percentage of 13.1.

Notre Dame has existed and prospered without an additional income!

Notre Dame is making its first public appeal for assistance; that appeal is directed particularly to the alumni of the university. It is the first appeal that Notre Dame has ever made, even to her own men. The Notre Dame alumni have never established a Loyalty Fund or an Alumni Fund. The University has understood that many of her men had serious problems of their own to meet and it is with a certain reluctance that the call is being made at this time.

Compare the alumni situation at Notre Dame with that of other schools. Something over 50 per cent of all Dartmouth alumni contribute annually to the Dartmouth Alumni Fund. Yale men each year give nearly half a million to that institution. Princeton annually reports an equally sizable sum. Other institutions with a perfected system of class secretaries and class organization successfully raise hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Alumni in eastern colleges and universities have been educated for years in giving money to alma mater.

Endowments in other institutions ranking with Notre Dame number into many millions. Harvard recently subscribed

more than $13,000,000 of endowment without much effort. Amherst recently oversubscribed a $3,000,000 endowment campaign. Lehigh alumni have pledged themselves to raise $2,500,000 of a $4,000,000 endowment and raised $2,100,000 of that amount in less than three months. Oberlin is conducting a campaign for $4,500,000. Northwestern, during the last eighteen months has received in gifts about 75 per cent as much again as in its previous 73 years of existence. The treasurer's report of the University of Pennsylvania shows the "University's productive endowment to be but *little more than* six million dollars—the principal reason that an endowment campaign is necessary."

It was recently announced that the endowment of Columbia University has reached $92,240,000—which has no parallel; Harvard's productive endowment is but $53,000,000; Yale's but $32,660,000.

These citations are not exceptions, but are typical of the apparent willingness of the eastern endowed college alumni to give alma mater.

Notre Dame needs the assistance of her alumni now. The call will be made within the near future. The ability to contribute will never be questioned; the alumnus alone can gauge that. Notre Dame feels that once her men are acquainted with the existing circumstances and the imperative needs of the University, that their response will be as loyal as their interest in Notre Dame. That response will insure the success of the movement.

The University Library has recently made acknowledgement of the donation of several valuable additions to its gradually increasing collection of rare volumes. Hon. F. H. Wurzer, '98, of Detroit has presented "Tractatus de Regalibus ex Xacri Romani Imperi Constitutionibus etcetra," a rare volume of the year 1606 and an heirloom in the Wurzer family. It was, at one time, in the possession of Mr. Wurzer's great-grandfather, Dr. Ferdinand Wurzer, distinguished author of many important editions on Chemistry and General Medicine and prominently associated with the University of Marburg, Germany.

The Very Rev. James French, C.S.C., Assistant Superior of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, has placed in the library "Modern Geography" with the imprint of the year 1813, published by Johnson and Warner. The volume was found in the house of President Polk by a land agent and was presented to Rev. James E. Harlin of Edgerton, Wisconsin, who in turn presented it to Father French.

A critical study of the "Life, Letters and Travels of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet, S.J.," in four volumes by Chittenden and Richardson, is also a recent acquisition. The books were a Christmas gift to Rev. John B. C. York, pastor of St. Brigid's Church, Brooklyn, from Theodore Roosevelt.

The death of Hon. Maurice Francis Egan, A.M. 1888, on the 14th of January at the home of his daughter in Brooklyn, N. Y., after an illness of many months, marked the passing of an alumnus of the University whom everyone respected and thousands loved.

Dr. Egan was a figure known and admired by generations of Notre Dame men. He was a prominent member of the faculty of the University for seven years, from 1888 to 1895, as Professor of English Literature, and his style of teaching attracted many students to his classes. His residence on Notre Dame Avenue, now known as The Lilacs, is a cherished bit of Notre Dame tradition. He left Notre Dame to become a member of the faculty of the Catholic University of America. Friendship with President Roosevelt while he was with the Catholic University won him the appointment as Minister to Denmark, a post he held continuously from 1907 to 1918, despite political changes at the capital. His diplomatic career did not interfere with his work as an author. As an essayist and poet, Dr. Egan merited national recognition and in *Who's Who* there are twenty-eight books and many which he translated to his credit. He was a recipient of the Laetare Medal award from the University.

As a distinguished author, noted diplomat, erudite scholar and exemplary Catholic, Dr. Egan will long be remembered.

Class Secretaries Appointed

WHEN THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS of the University were multiplied by the ever-increasing demands of an enlarged student enrollment and definite movements were made to broaden and increase the influence of Notre Dame in Catholic educational circles, the value of an active and unified alumni body was clearly understood. The University administration realized that the interest and support of the alumni was essential to the fulfillment of their plans for expansion and the past few years have found a gradual and steady development of alumni activity. The renewed interest has been manifested along many lines and the success of the Endowment Campaign is attributable in no small degree to the support of those alumni who have always retained an active interest in Notre Dame.

Many problems were to be considered in the conservative reorganization of the Association, and it was apparent that the element of time was an essential factor in the plans. Graduating classes from the University have never been large; until the last six or eight years, classes of from thirty to fifty members were average groups. That situation did not necessitate the inauguration of policies that are now so all important in the success of the alumni group. But when the graduating classes began to number two and three hundred men, and the alumni membership increased so rapidly, a definite medium was needed to maintain a contact, as intimate as possible, between the men of the different classes and between them and the institution. The successful method was the appointment of Class Secretaries.

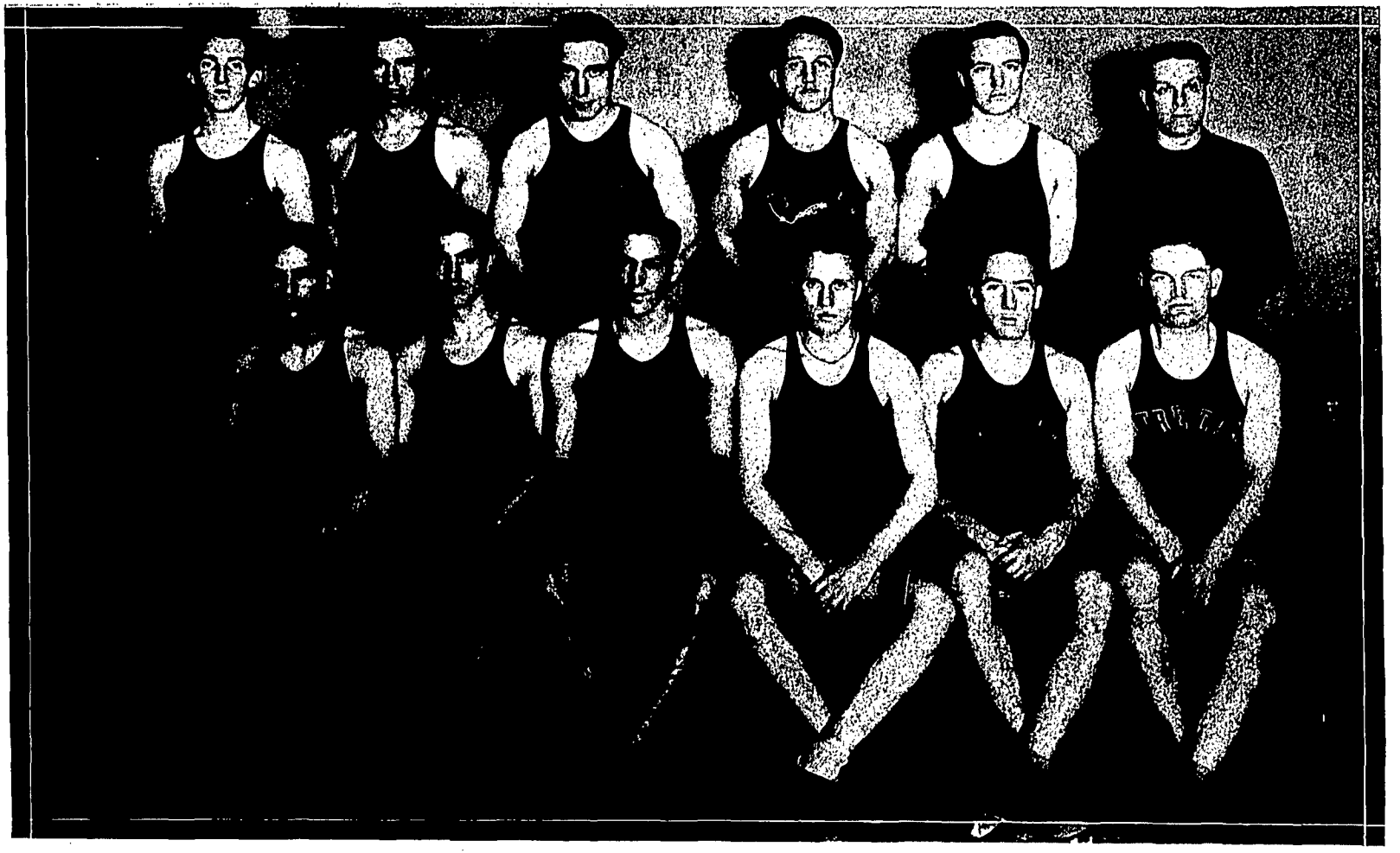
A committee was named at the last annual meeting of the Association to introduce the system in the association. The committee, after consultation with the officers of the Association and the University, made their recommendations and the appointments were made. Acceptance of the appointment as Class Secretary has been received from the following men:

1880–85 Robert M. Anderson, '83, Hoboken, N. J.
1885–87 Hon. Warren A. Cartier, '87, Ludington, Mich.
1893 Edward J. Maurus, Notre Dame, Ind.
1894 Hugh A. O'Donnell, New York City.
1897 Thomas T. Cavanagh, Chicago, Ill.
1898 F. Henry Wurzer, Detroit, Mich.
1899 Dr. Joseph Duane, Peoria, Ill.
1900 Francis O'Shaughnessy, Chicago, Ill.
1902 Peter P. McElligott, New York City.
1904 Robert E. Proctor, Elkhart, Ind.
1905 Daniel J. O'Connor, Chicago, Ill.
1908 Frank X. Cull, Cleveland, Ohio.
1909 John B. Kanaley, Chicago, Ill.
1910 Rev. Michael Moriarity, Wooster, Ohio.
1911 Fred L. Steers, Chicago, Ill.
1912 John P. Murphy, Cleveland, O.
1914 Frank H. Hayes, Chicago, Ill.
1916 T. P. Galvin, Hammond, Ind.
1917 J. U. Riley, South Bend, Ind.
1918 John A. Lemmer, Escanaba, Mich.
1919 Clarence W. Bader, Gary, Ind.
1920 Vincent F. Fagan, Notre Dame, Ind.
1921 Alden J. Cusick, Milwaukee, Wis.
1922 Frank Blasius, Jr., Logan, O.
1923 Henry F. Barnhart, Notre Dame, Ind.

The secretaries for the classes not included in the above list will be published in the next issue of the magazine.

The value of the class secretary has been generally recognized and Notre Dame is adopting the successful methods of other representative universities who have found the system to be one of the most important and influential factors in alumni activity. The movement is acknowledged to be one of the most important that has concerned the association since its organization and the spirit in which the men have accepted their positions gives every promise of its success. Class letters have been sent out to many of the classes and the interest displayed by the men now acquainted with the movement is added assurance that it was not an unwelcome one.

The class secretary system is now established at Notre Dame, and the support of every alumnus will insure the permanent success that it undeniably deserves.



THE 1924 BASKETBALL SQUAD

Left to right (top): Ward, Kizer, Dienhart, Crowe, Ley and Coach Keogan. Bottom: Enright, Reardon, Captain Mayl, Mahoney, Don Miller and Walski.

ATHLETICS

BASKETBALL

Games Played to Date

Minnesota	22	Notre Dame	21
Minnesota	14	Notre Dame	16
Armour Institute	17	Notre Dame	29
Northwestern	16	Notre Dame	25
Illinois	29	Notre Dame	21
Michigan	25	Notre Dame	29
Western State Normal	21	Notre Dame	22
Loyola University	23	Notre Dame	24
Loyola University	16	Notre Dame	21
Franklin	19	Notre Dame	12
Michigan Aggies	18	Notre Dame	35
Wabash	27	Notre Dame	22

Games won, 8; lost, 4.

Games for February and March

Feb.	9	Concordia College at Fort Wayne.
	12	Indiana at Bloomington.
	13	Wabash at Crawfordsville.
	19	Adrian at South Bend.
	22	Creighton at Omaha.
	23	Creighton at Omaha.
	29	Michigan Aggies at Lansing.
March	1	Western State Normal at Kalamazoo
	6	Wittenburg College at Springfield, O.
	7	Franklin College at Franklin.

THE 1924 BASKETBALL SEASON is being followed with greater interest by the alumni and friends of the University since it became apparent that the team was displaying the qualities of a representative group and, despite the obvious handicaps incidental to the building of a winning combination during the first year under new and competent direction, was proving to be a team that demanded and deserved consideration and respect of its opponents.

The squad has won a majority of its games against ranking teams in this section and in all of its contests has shown a greatly improved style of play over previous seasons. They have been trained in effective defensive and offensive formations and when the men are able to score their points once the ball is advanced within reasonable scoring distance, they will be an unbeatable combination. In every game played to date, the team has had the opportunity to score enough baskets to win any game, but the fact is quite evident that Coach Keogan is handicapped in not having a consistent point-getter on his squad. It is a situation that can only be remedied as the season progresses.

You can call it just the breaks of the game or just luck, if you care to, but when you sit through game after game, watch the team show excellent team work and find the ball being advanced down the floor time after time with a short-pass system only to see it miss the basket repeatedly, you can understand that Keogan has a problem in developing his men in accurate shooting.

Defensively, the team is unusually strong. High scores have not been registered against it this season. The very few games that Notre Dame has lost was not due to the superior playing ability of its opponents, but by its own inability to make their baskets count. The percentage of baskets successfully made is surprisingly small in comparison with the number of shots taken. A decided improvement in that phase of the game can be expected and Notre Dame will have its most representative team in recent years.

When the schedule was arranged for the season, little attention was paid to the fact that the basketball material was not promising. Games were to be played with teams admittedly the best in the middle west, and no one well informed of the situation expected or predicted an undefeated season. It was known that the schedule would be stiff and it was not arranged with the consideration of easy victory foremost. Every game would be a contest and if Notre Dame finished its

schedule with a reasonable percentage of victories, the season would be called a success. From every present indication it will be, and the results of the games still to be played with be awaited with genuine interest.

NOTRE DAME, 22; WESTERN STATE NORMAL, 21

The basketball record of Notre Dame is replete with games won or lost in final minutes of play by the narrow margin of one or two points. That type of basketball provides the spectators with periods of excitement and suspense and when the final score is determined, there is a definite feeling of relief and satisfaction in the outcome. Games won or lost in that manner are interesting contests from the spectator's point of view; they are ideal games for the bleachers.

In the game with Western State Normal, the varsity encountered a team playin a good five man defense well developed. Their style of play on the offense, centering around Miller, a capable forward, and Johnson, a center with a keen eye for the basket, was always effective. The visitors were unable to check the fast floor work of the varsity and the ball was repeatedly carried down the floor only to miss the basket time after time. The basket shooting of the men was disappointing; the ball would be cleverly handled and passed through a bothersome defense only to be tossed at the basket and missed. Crowe, Mahoney and Reardon were responsible for the scoring in the first half, but the efforts of Johnson in scoring five field goals for Kalamazoo kept the aggregate score well apportioned and the first half ended with the score 13 to 11 favoring the Normal team.

The varsity worked through the Kalamazoo defense in a satisfying fashion early in the second period and when Reardon, Crowe and Enright had run the score to 20 to 15, Coach Keogan made several substitutions. The reserves did not check the opponents attack before the score was again against Notre Dame, and it was the brilliant field goal of Kizer's from the center of the floor the last two minutes of play that made the visitors lead short-lived and brought another victory to Notre Dame.

The score:

Notre Dame	FG	FT	PF	TF
Crowe, f.	4	1	1	0
Ward, f.	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, f.	1	0	0	0
Enright, f.	1	0	1	0
Reardon, c.	1	0	2	0
Miller, c.	0	0	0	0
Mayl, g.	0	0	1	0
Kizer, g.	2	1	1	0
Totals	9	2	6	0

Western State	FG	FT	PF	TF
Miller, f.	3	0	0	0
VanWingen, f.	1	0	0	0
Beebe, f.	1	0	0	0
O. Johnson, c.	5	1	0	1
W. Johnson, g.	0	0	0	0
N. Johnson, g.	0	0	1	0
Morley, g.	0	0	1	0
Totals	10	1	2	1

Free throws missed—Crowe; Miller, 2; O. Johnson, 4; Morley. Referee—Kearns, DePaul. Umpire—Cooper, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

NOTRE DAME, 24; LOYOLA, 23

Loyola played a hard and strenuous game in their attempt to stop the effective formations employed by the varsity to bring victories to Notre Dame, but they were less successful than the score might indicate. Notre Dame displayed a style of play both on defense and offense that could hardly be bettered. Their footwork was clever, their passing on the floor showed excellent team work, and their continual advancement of the ball toward the goal should have brought them an easy victory. The men, however, made a poor showing when it came to tossing the ball into the basket for the necessary points. They took sixty-three shots at the basket and made only ten of them count. Loyola was more fortunate in their shots, and the game was consequently a nip and tuck affair throughout. It was another game that kept the spectators uncertain as to the outcome until the final whistle blew.

The first half of the erratic contest ended with the score 10-10. When the second period opened, Ward and Enright were substituted at the forward positions for Crowe and Mahoney who were held on the side lines. They were injected into the game in the final minutes of play and a three point lead was established. Schacks of Loyola pocketed the ball with a spectacular shot from the center of the floor, cutting down the margin to one

point where it remained to the end of the game.

Crowe played his usual speedy game and was the man Loyola had prepared its defense against. Mayl and Kizer both played stellar basketball for the varsity.

The game was the third of a series of games played by the varsity that have been hard fought, hard earned victories.

The lineup and summary.

Notre Dame	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Crowe, f.	3	0	0	2	6
Enright, f.	0	0	2	0	0
Mahoney, f.	2	1	0	1	5
Ward, f.	0	1	0	1	1
Reardon, c.	4	1	8	1	9
Kizer, g.	1	1	0	0	3
Mayl, Capt., g.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	10	4	10	6	24
Loyola	**FG**	**FT**	**FTM**	**PF**	**TP**
McGraw, f.	2	1	1	2	5
Hochman, f.	0	0	0	0	0
Simunich, f.	3	2	0	2	8
McCarthy, f.	0	0	0	0	0
Kramps, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Dooley, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Devlin, g.	0	0	0	1	0
Schlacks, g.	3	2	3	1	8
Totals	9	5	4	8	23

Referee—Berger, Wisconsin. Umpire—Cooper, Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. College. Time out—Notre Dame, 2; Loyola, 2.

NOTRE DAME, 21; LOYOLA, 16

The second meeting of the two teams within the week was featured by fast, spirited play of both teams, and the outstanding performance of the speedy forward, Crowe. The game was played before a capacity crowd of five thousand, who were witness to a stubborn struggle as the defensive and offensive tactics of both teams were exerted in no half-hearted fashion to bring an early lead and a well-earned victory. As the score of 7 to 4 for the first half would indicate, the floor game was featured by close guarding and strong defense on Loyola's part. Notre Dame displayed the usual splendid formations on offense and at times completely bewildered their opponents with the short pass system, so successfully was it used.

Clem Crowe was the outstanding star of the game. Removed from the game late in the first half by personal fouls, he was reinstated again later in the contest when it was found that an error in scoring had been made. He featured the balance of the game making five field goals in the final minutes of play and enabling the team to win by a decisive margin. Frequent substitutions were made by Coach Keogan, who has followed this policy in practically every game. The injection of freshened men during the last minutes of play has been found to stimulate an activity in the team that has seldom failed to bring the desired results.

The lineup and summary:

Notre Dame	FG	FT	PF	TF
Crowe, rf.	6	2	3	1
Mahoney, lf.	1	2	2	0
Reardon, c.	1	0	3	1
Kizer, rg.	0	0	0	0
Mayl, lg.	0	0	1	0
Enright, lg.	0	1	2	0
Totals	8	5	11	2
Loyola	**FG**	**FT**	**PF**	**TF**
McGraw, rf.	2	0	2	2
Siminich, lf.	1	1	0	0
Dooley, c.	0	2	3	0
Schlacks, rg.	3	0	0	0
Devlin, lg.	0	1	1	0
Totals	6	4	6	2

Referee—Kearney, DePauw. Umpire—Feney, A. O. A.

NOTRE DAME, 12; FRANKLIN, 19

Franklin College was reputed to have had one of the best basketball teams in the middle west. They had passed through three seasons undefeated, and had decisively defeated the most representative teams in the middle west during the early part of this season. Their record was an enviable one, and their appearance against Notre Dame gave promise of a real basketball treat. The varsity's success so far this season gave us good reason to believe that we would give Franklin a disturbing battle and possibly an unexpected defeat.

Notre Dame deserved to win, but didn't. Its defense against Franklin was well planned and well executed. Notre Dame's offense was functioning at its best. No particular trouble was experienced in carrying the ball past the Franklin defense and tosses to the basket were frequent. In fact, 78 attempts were made for a basket, only five of which were successful. The failure of the men to sink the ball once it was brought within easy scoring distance brought defeat for the varsity.

Notre Dame outplayed Franklin on both the offense and defense and lost the game because of their inaccurate shooting. Crowe and Kizer, both heavy scorers, were far below their standard in basket shooting. Their floor work, as well as the

work of the other men, was consistently good and Franklin was held to the lowest score of the year.

The lineup and summary:

Notre Dame	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Crowe, f.	1	1	1	0	3
Gallagher, f.	0	0	1	1	0
Mahoney, f.	2	1	2	2	5
Reardon, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Kizer, g.	1	0	1	0	2
Mayl, Capt., g.	1	0	1	0	2
Totals	5	2	6	4	12
Franklin	**FG**	**FT**	**FTM**	**PF**	**TP**
Gant, f.	0	0	1	2	0
Vandivier, f.	3	2	3	0	8
C. Triddle, c.	2	1	0	2	5
B. Triddle, g.	2	0	0	0	4
Wood, Capt., g.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals	8	3	4	5	19

Referee—Kearns, DePaul; Umpire—Reynolds, Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College.

NOTRE DAME, 35; MICHIGAN AGGIES, 18

Notre Dame emerged from the one-point winning group in its contest with Michigan Aggies through its recovered ability to find the basket. The bothersome detail of tossing the ball into the basket instead of near it worked to the team's disadvantage in previous games and the marked recovery in that feature of Notre Dame's greatly improved play of the season was not unwelcome. Rex Enright, substituting for Reardon at center, was the outstanding star of the game. Enright scored seven field goals, three free throws and figured prominently in the defensive play. Mahoney played his position in admirable form, scoring three field goals, one free throw and contributing at all times to the success of the defense against the visitors.

The short pass system employed by Coach Keogan is being executed with a finesse that improves with every contest, and the five man defense that worked so effectively against teams of the calibre of Michigan, Franklin and Minnesota is still successful in its every phase. It was the defense that bewildered the Michigan Aggies and made them resort to long passes, very few of them being successfully completed.

The outcome of the game was never in doubt and after the score had allowed for a reasonable margin of safety, substitutions were made with no advantage in scoring to the visitors.

The lineup and summary:

Notre Dame	FG	FT	PF	TF
Crowe, f.	1	0	2	0
Ward, f.	0	2	0	0
Mahoney, f.	3	1	1	0
Gallagher, f.	0	0	0	0
Enright, c.	7	3	3	0
Miller, c.	0	0	2	0
Mayl, g.	1	0	2	0
Waiski, g.	0	0	0	0
Kizer, g.	2	1	3	0
Bach, g.	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	7	13	0
M. A. C.	**FG**	**FT**	**PF**	**TF**
Richards, f.	1	1	2	0
Bilkey, f.	0	1	1	0
Nuttila, f.	1	2	1	0
Kidman, f.	0	0	0	0
Kitto, c.	1	1	2	0
Hultman, c.	0	0	0	0
Eva, g.	0	0	2	0
Marx, c.	0	2	0	0
Ralston, g.	1	3	1	0
Smith, g.	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	10	9	0

Free throws missed—Ward; Mahoney, 4; Miller; Nuttila, 3; Kitto; Hultman, 3; Eva; Marx, 2; Ralston, 2. Referee—Young, Illinois Wesleyan. Umpire—Ray, Illinois.

NOTRE DAME, 22; WABASH, 27

The seeming jinx that Wabash has on Notre Dame basketballers was not broken this year, and the story can be told again that when Wabash plays Notre Dame, Wabash usually wins. It was not, however, the exceptional playing ability that won for Wabash on the fifth of February; it was the lack of team work at critical moments on the part of the varsity. Notre Dame has played much better basketball against much better teams than Wabash this year and won their games. Notre Dame can play better ball than they played that night. They had the same difficulty in locating the basket that was evident in one or two earlier games. Their floor-work was good, their guarding could not be criticized, but their basket-shooting was anything but satisfying.

Kizer was the outstanding performer for the varsity, scoring six field goals and a free throw and displaying steady guarding tactics throughout the game.

Wabash was able to establish themselves rather firmly during the first half and the advantage of a 17 to 9 score in their favor was not to be easily overcome. Notre Dame outplayed them in every department of the game during the second period but the handicap was too great. The two teams meet again next week at Crawfordsville and if the varsity plays the brand of basketball they have displayed against other teams in earlier

games, the result should favor Notre Dame.

The line-up and summary:

Wabash	FG	FT	PF	TF
Burdette, f.	3	3	0	0
Thompson, f.	1	0	1	0
Englehart, f.	5	1	0	0
Peare, c.	0	0	1	0
Chadwich, c.	2	0	1	0
Shelley, g.	0	0	1	0
Cripe, g.	0	0	2	0
Thorn, g.	0	1	2	0
Totals	11	5	8	0

Notre Dame	FG	FT	PF	TF
Crowe, f.	2	0	1	0
Ward, f.	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, f.	0	0	3	0
Dienhart, f.	0	0	0	0
Enright, c.	1	2	1	0
Reardon, c.	0	0	0	0
Mayl, g.	0	0	2	0
Walski, g.	0	0	0	0
Kizer, g.	6	1	1	0
Miller, g.	0	1	0	0
Totals	9	4	8	0

Free throws missed—Burdette, 3; Englehart, 2; Crowe, 2; Mahoney, 3; Enright; Miller. Score at half—Wabash, 17; Notre Dame, 9. Referee—Millard, Illinois Wesleyan. Umpire—Ray, Illinois.

TRACK

When the call was issued for track men shortly before the holidays, Coach Rockne was confronted with the problem that has remained unsolved since the departure of men of the ability of Hayes, Meehan, Murphy, Lieb, Shaw and Desch. The task of developing or discovering point winning athletes in track has been a sizable one, and after the remarkable teams of 1919-1922, the average, well-balanced track squad appears quite ordinary in comparison. Notre Dame's representation at the principal meets last year was not brilliant. Steady, consistent performers with but few outstanding stars composed the squad and graduation took most of the monogram men of 1923 away from the University.

Mr. Rockne has started to rebuild his team around Captain Kennedy, a miler, Cox, a 440 and 880 yard performer, Walsh in the hurdles and weights and Layden in the dashes. The men reporting from the first year group are unknown as to their ability and the season will be watched with interest by those who have become accustomed to reading of Notre Dame's supremacy in this sport.

Notre Dame will be represented at the Invitation track meet of the Kansas City Athletic Club, February ninth by Elmer Layden in the dashes and Adam Walsh in the hurdles. Eaton, Barr, Hamling and McTiernan will compose the team in the mile relay and the two mile relay team includes O'Hara, Cox, Kennedy and Barber.

The schedule for 1924 as recently announced is:

Feb.	16	Wisconsin at Notre Dame
	23	Illinois at Champaign
Mar.	1	Illinois relays at Urbana
April	19	Kansas relays
	25–26	Drake relays
May	3	DePauw at Greencastle
	16	Michigan Aggies at Lansing
	31	Indiana state meet at Lafayette

NOTRE DAME, 52¾; NORTHWESTERN, 33¼

The first indoor meet of the season was held in the University Gymnasium on the 29th of January with Northwestern University. The varsity won the meet handily with a total score of 52¾ to 33¼.

The feature of the meet was the tying of the gymnasium record of 4 2-5 seconds in the 40 yard dash by Elmer Layden. The gymnasium record was established by Wasson in 1910 and has remained untouched during 14 years even by such men as Hayes, Desch and other sprinters who have competed on the indoor track at the University. Captain Kennedy was defeated by a yard in the mile run by Martin of Northwestern in the fast time of 4:27 2-5, a second slower than the gymnasium record. Cox won the half mile run in easy fashion, finishing with a five yard lead. The time was 2:05 3-5.

Adam Walsh was high point man of the meet with a total of eight points, scoring first in the high hurdles and second in the shot put. Johnson, a promising Sophomore, was second with six points scoring in the high jump and high hurdles.

Unexpected strength was shown in many of the events and expectations for the indoor and outdoor season are brighter. Coach Rockne appeared satisfied with the performances of his men in their first dual meet of the season.

The summary of the meet is as follows:

40 yard dash—Layden, N. D., first; Barr, N. D., second; McTiernan, N. D., third. Time, :04 2-5. (Ties track record established by Wasson, N. D., in 1910.)

40 yard high hurdles—Walsh, N. D., first; Johnson, N. D., second; Kelley, N. U., third. Time, :05 3-5.

One mile run—Martin, N. U., first; Kennedy, N. D., second; J. Davis, N. U., third. Time, 4:27 2-5.

440 yard run—McTiernan, N. D., first; Hamling, N. D., second; Martin, N. U., third. Time, :53 1-5.

Two mile run—Davis, N. U., first; Went-

land, N. D., second; Cooper, N. D., third. Time, 10:14 2-5.

880 yard run—Cox, N. D., first; Kahn, N. U., second; Loveland, N. U., third. Time, 2:03 3-5.

One mile relay—Won by Northwestern (Cole, Martin, Kahn, Loveland). Time, 3:36.

Shot put—Milbauer, N. D., first; Walsh, N. D., second; G. Davis, N. U., third. Distance, 39 feet, 10 inches.

High jump—Beard, N. U., first; Johnson, N. D., second; Brady, Brown and Kennedy, N. D., and Campbell, N. U., tied for third. Height, 5 feet, 10 inches.

Pole vault—Bouscher, N. U., first; Carey, N. D., and Harrington, N. D., tied for second. Height, 11 feet, six inches.

HOCKEY

Hockey has become a favored winter sport on the campus and only the varying weather conditions make impossible a more complete participation in the game. For the past three years, a rink was erected between Badin and Walsh halls and it served its purpose well. This year the rink was constructed on St. Mary's lake near the Seminary, and while it has allowed for more practice periods, contests between the varsity and other representative teams have been few.

When Wilcox, Gorman, Flinn and Castner were graduated last June, the entire hockey team was gone and made necessary the building up of a new squad from unproven material. McSorley, captain of this year's club, was the only regular reporting for practice and most of the men comprising the team have not acquired the ner points of the game and do not play with the brilliance that marked the team of the past three years. Every game has shown an improvement in the style of play and despite the losses suffered this year, the foundations are being properly laid for a strong and winning combniation.

NOTRE DAME, 1; MICHIGAN, 3

The team played its first game with Michigan on January 12 at Ann Arbor and were defeated 3 to 1. The game was hard fought from start to finish although the play was ragged, both teams showing sloppy teamwork. The ice was in poor condition. The first period was scoreless, Egan as goal tender making some brilliant stops. The faster and rougher second period found Michigan scoring. Steinmens, a newcomer, was the outstanding performer on the ice throughout the game and made a brilliant shot from left wing when the third period opened, and tied the score. Michigan's strong team play enabled them to score two more goals during the balance of the game.

Michigan		Notre Dame
Anderson		McSorley
	Right Wing	
Beresford		Steinmens
	Left Wing	
Reynolds		Stack
	Center	
Kahn		Mauch
	Right Defense	
Peterman		Feltes
	Left Defense	
Weitzel		Egan

The score:

Michigan	0	1	2—3
Notre Dame	0	0	1—1

NOTRE DAME, 1; PITTSBURGH, 4
NOTRE DAME, 1; PITTSBURGH, 6

The hockey team of the Pittsburgh A. C. easily outplayed the comparatively inexperienced members of the Notre Dame club in a two game series on the 18th and 19th of January. Composed of former college hockey stars, Pittsburgh enjoyed a decided advantage throughout the games. In the first game Notre Dame was able to hold the Pittsburgh team until several powerful substitutions had been sent in and the advantage increased in favor of the easterners. The following night, the Notre Dame players displayed a better general defense and improved stick work, but the handicaps were too great. Hickok and McSorley were the outstanding performers for the varsity. The series was well attended and Notre Dame earned favorable comment for their determined and plucky efforts.

Pittsburgh A. C.		Notre Dame
Inglas		Gillespie
	Goal	
Humphreys		Mouch
	Defense	
Schoen		Feltes
	Defense	
Carson		Martin
	Center	
Burke		Hicok
	Wing	
Loeffer		McSorley
	Wing	

Notre Dame substitutions: Magie, Timmins, Stack, Bullard.

NOTRE DAME, 1; ILLINOIS A. C., 5

The Illinois A. C. sextet proved too strong in all phases of the game for the varsity and won the first game to be played on St. Mary's lake, 5 to 1. Skinner of the visitors was the outstanding star of the game and accounted for three

of the five goals to the club. Hickok scored the single goal for Notre Dame.

Notre Dame		I. A. C.
McSorley, Capt.	Wing	Skinner
Hickok	Wing	Tryon
Magie	Center	Malley
Feltes	Defense	McDongel
Mouch	Defense	Giulbault
Gillespie	Goal	Reed

Substitutions: Egan for Gillespie, Walsh for McDongel, Knot for Reed. Goals: Hickok, one; Skinner, three; Malley, two. Referee: DuBois, Dartmouth.

BASEBALL

The baseball schedule for 1924 was announced with the basketball and track schedules following the annual meeting of the Big Ten conference, and the arrangement of games throughout the spring with five conference teams together with other schools in the middle west and south, exclusive of the annual spring training trip for sixteen games gives promise of a full and interesting athletic season for the balance of the year.

The spring training trip is announced as beginning April 11 and 12 at Atlanta, where a series of two games will be played with Georgia Tech. Contracts have also been signed with the University of Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington and arrangements will undoubtedly be completed within the next month or so to play games with Vanderbilt, St. Xavier's and the other schools usually included in the training trip schedule.

The official schedule for 1924 baseball is:

April	7	Northwestern at Evanston
	23	Western State Normal at Kalamazoo
	30	Michigan at Notre Dame
May	6	Indiana at Notre Dame
	9	Indiana at Bloomington
	10	Michigan Aggies at Notre Dame
	13	Mississippi at Notre Dame
	16	Illinois at Illinois
	17	St. Viator's at St. Viator's
	20	Iowa at Notre Dame
	22	Minnesota at Notre Dame
	24	Iowa at Iowa
	26	Wisconsin at Notre Dame
	30	Michigan at Ann Arbor
June	3	Wisconsin at Notre Dame
	6	Michigan Aggies at Lansing

This schedule does not include the annual Commencement baseball game which will be played on Cartier field on the 14th of June. Arrangements have not been completed at this writing for that important game but assurance is given that it will be with one of the most representative teams in the conference.

188,000

The interest that has been manifested in the activities of the football team that represented Notre Dame during the 1923 season was more fully understood when the figures recently announced by Knute K. Rockne, Director of Athletics, were given publicity. Approximately 188,000 persons saw the varsity squad perform on the gridiron during the autumn months. Of this number only 53,000 witnessed the games on Cartier Field while 135,000 watched the team in action on foreign fields.

The largest attraction of the year was the contest with the Army at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, when 35,000 crowded into the stands. Had the game been played in the Yankee Stadium as was the original intention, the attendance would undoubtedly have been doubled. The game with Princeton, the week following the Army victory, attracted 33,000 spectators and the Carnegie Tech game in Pittsburg drew 29,000 to Forbes Field. The interest of the West in the performance of the team resulted in 27,000 witnessing the single defeat of the season at Lincoln, Nebraska. It was the first game played in the new Nebraska stadium.

The largest crowd on Cartier Field attended the Georgia Tech game, the wooden stands being packed with approximately 20,000 enthusiasts. It was one of the largest crowds ever entertained on the campus and it filled every available space on Cartier Field. The Homecoming attraction had a slightly smaller attendance of 17,000. It was Notre Dame's only game of the year against a Western conference team. Had not a heavy rain interfered, the number of followers of Notre Dame in and around St. Louis attending the Thanksgiving Day game would have been considerably augmented. As it was, 11,000 withstood the disagreeable weather through the muddy battle.

The early season games on Cartier Field drew 16,000 people; Lombard played before 8,000, Butler 5,000 and Kalamazoo 3,000.

Campus News and Views

"TRANSFER" IS ONE OF THE passwords on the campus at this writing. The results of the mid-years have been made known to the unsettled youth of the different colleges, and in their determined effort to continue to enjoy the oft-mentioned paternal discipline are seeking transfer to a course other than that which failed to offer them the opportunities as they had pictured them early last September. The talk one hears around the rec room brings to mind Rockne's story about the frogs—there are comparatively few making the noise.

New Year resolutions are equalled only by mid-year resolves. The freshman has changed his views, the sophomore figures not so bad, the junior is concerned with extra hours and the senior is not without thoughts of summer school.

Scholastic standards of today would startle the average student of not so many years ago.

Here's food for thought! The student with a failing for figures cornered the University baker and after much questioning persuaded him to admit that since 1902, 43,000,000 buns have been served to those light sleepers reporting for seven o'clock breakfast. In addition to the buns, 2,160,000 loaves of bread have been sliced by "Keystone" during the past twenty years. Our informant goes on to state that these loaves, eighteen inches in length, if placed end to end, would reach from South Bend to Pittsburgh, a distance of approximately six hundred miles. "Moreover," he states, "this bread line would be six inches in thickness and seven inches in width."

Sample buns will be mailed to old students wishing to contribute computations on tons of bun centers wasted since 1902, how the pile would compare with the height of the Tribune Tower, how far the line would extend if each bun were thrown the average distance of buns thrown at or by refectory frequenters, etc., etc., etc. Data furnished must be accompanied by charts for final presentation.

The Notre Dame Club of Toledo and the Toledo Club of Notre Dame have donated a mascot to the athletic association. Endless discussion was aroused on the campus as to the need or advisability of a mascot and Toledo decided to settle the matter. Ed Lynch is responsible for the presence of the Irish Terrier on the campus. He claims a royal parentage for the new acquisition and Rockne has secreted the certificate of pedigree among other valuables in the athletic office.

The dog is being trained to answer to the name of "Tipperary Terence," or "Terry" for short, as a result of a name contest conducted by the *Daily*. Coach Rockne has delegated Hauser as guardian and until the athletes are able to nurse the pup along to a more sturdy age, the mascot will live a secluded life in the gym.

The "Irish Terriers" will be heralded in headlines next fall. The good or evil of the movement is left entirely to your individual judgment.

The money spent during Prom, Ball and Cotillion time at Notre Dame is not money wasted but the total expenditures for all the incidentals would help pay a mortgage. Some of the seniors realized this obvious fact this year and a reduction in the cost of the Ball was announced last week. Not an unkind move at all, and this action will probably be followed by the other classes with little protest from those planning participation.

Council No. 1477, the largest intercollegiate council of the Knights of Columbus in the world, located on the campus, recently initiated its six hundredth member into the Order. The growth of this fraternal organization at Notre Dame is noteworthy and its influence in moulding the Catholic youth for leadership is a commendable supplement to the training of the University.

THE ALUMNI

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths, alumni association meetings, dinners, and other alumni activities, and personal notes, are desired for publication. Timely arrival of such information will help to make this department of real interest to its readers. The editors believe that The Notre Dame Alumnus completely fulfills its function only when it is of service to the alumni. We shall be glad to give any information or be of aid in any way that is within our power.

1883

Robert M. Anderson, Class Secretary
Stevens Institute of Technology,
Hoboken, N. J.

Notre Dame men of '80 to '85! The class secretary for your classes has acknowledged his appointment and has assured the Class Committee that no more will the men of his time on the campus wonder what the activities of their classmates are. He would have written all of you before this but he has been recovering from his strenuous efforts of the Christmas holidays. Mr. Anderson, as you know, is a prominent member of the faculty of Stevens Institute and has been mighty active in Stevens' effort to raise an endowment fund. It seems that the Museum at Stevens housed five of the most ancient motor cars in America, and Professor endeavored to put them back into running shape for a reliability road run up Fifth avenue to the National Motor Show in the Bronx, a final publicity stunt in their drive for a million. He was, of course, successful and the credit for the unusual publicity is due him. A preliminary tryout at Stevens resulted in a race heralded as The Anderson Sweepstakes. Record-breaking time was made.

In a letter to us of recent date, Mr. Anderson mentioned that he had received a letter from Dr. W. H. Arnold, from Weisbaden.

Leon G. Gibert, '83-'85, is in the general brokerage and commission business, with offices at 608 Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans, La.

1888

Mail addressed to the following men of '88 has been returned to the alumni office unclaimed. Can you help us locate them?

Edw. D. Britt
Edward S. Ewing
Andrew P. Gibbs
Michael T. O'Dea

Hundreds of men who have viewed the photographs of the different athletic teams in the Trophy Hall of the Gymnasium remember the first football team that represented the University on a gridiron. Joseph L. Hepburn, one of the first monogram men, is now auditor of the National Casualty Company, of Detroit, with offices at 401-22 Majestic Building. His residence address is 1153 Warren avenue, West. Edward H. Sawkins, one of his teammates, also resides in Detroit at 606 Kenilworth avenue. Ed is probation officer in the juvenile court, a branch of the probate court in that city. Dr. Henry B. Luhn, who captained the pioneer squad, has offices in the Spokane & Eastern Building, Spokane, Wash. We were informed that he had a most pleasant visit with Father Burns in December, when they went back thirty-six years and lived that time all over again. The next Homecoming will undoubtedly find the Doctor returning to Notre Dame for a reunion of the first varsity squad.

Dennis J. Donahue, another of the old crowd, happened to be the inheritance tax investigator for the state of Illinois when Bob Proctor was representing his client in South Chicago. Notre Dame was mentioned in some way, and then introductions were in order in an altogether different spirit. Bob reports that hours passed before inheritance taxes were again discussed.

1889

Colonel Joseph E. Cusack, B.S., who has been stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for the past few years, was recently transferred to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. Col. Cusack's position in Notre Dame tradition is assured for he was the commanding officer in the military organization of the campus, The Hoynes Light Guards, as well as being a member of the oft-mentioned first football team.

The many friends of Col. and Mrs. Cusack will learn with sincere regret the loss of the Cusacks' second son, a cadet at West Point, who was accidentally killed

in New York City on Christmas Eve. The sympathy of all Notre Dame men is extended to Col. and Mrs. Cusack.

1890

JOBSON E. PARADIS, A.B., A.M., '95, who was professor of Art at the University from 1895 to 1900, is presenting an extensive exhibition of his work in the different cities of Canada. Since his departure from Notre Dame, Mr. Paradis has traveled extensively on the Continent and his collection naturally includes many varied subjects. He is acknowledged to be "a French-Canadian artist of sound reputation and long experience."

Can any '90 man furnish us with the correct address of FRANKLIN E. LANE, LL.B.?

1894

Hugh A. O'Donnell, Class Secretary
The New York Times,
New York.

When the Class Secretary Committee informed MR. O'DONNELL of his appointment to the position, his characteristic reply of "inform me of your policy and I will be pleased to cooperate in every way possible" assured them that the matter was definitely settled. Very few days had elapsed after his acceptance before the first class letter to the men of '94 had been received, and an interest already aroused in their Class Reunion in June. Mr. O'Donnell is the assistant business manager of the New York Times, and one of the influential factors in Notre Dame activity in the Metropolitan district.

FRANK L. CARNEY, Litt.B., is in New York City and has established his residence at the Allerton House, 45 East 55th street. We had lost track of Frank for quite a while, but will offer a full account of his interests and activities in the very near future.

The list of unknown addresses of alumni include the names of

James T. Kelly, LL.B.
Charles Kunert, B.S.
Frost Thorne, Litt.B.

Where are they?

1898

F. Henry Wurzer, Class Secretary
910 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

When the class of '98 planned a reunion last June on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, it was MR. WURZER, then president of the Association, who devoted his time to establishing a contact with the men and interesting them in the gathering. His success in awakening the old interest in the class and the University has resulted in his appointment as permanent secretary. The interest of his classmates in the Association and the University is now assured.

WILLIAM C. KEGLER, B.S., C.E., '99, who has been with the Big Four Railroad in Galion, Ohio, has been transferred from the Galion section to Cincinnati, where he has charge of all track and roadways of the Big Four and Cincinnati & Northern Railways. Bill's return to Cincinnati insures the Cincinnati Club of another actively loyal member.

FRANK E. HERING, Litt.B., after an active and strenuous season, has hied away to Los Angeles and other southern California sections for the winter months.

1899

Dr. Joseph Duane, Class Secretary
418 Jefferson Bldg.,
Peoria, Ill.

There is always a great satisfaction to be assured of active cooperation as Dr. Duane expresses it. He has informed the Committee that "I will be very glad to do anything I can in the capacity of Secretary in anything you wish me to do. If you will send me a list of the men and their addresses and then what you want done, I will see that it *is* done." What more could anyone ask? The class of '99 is making plans for the 25th reunion in June, and all the details will be offered in plenty of time to insure a perfect attendance.

The correct addresses of the following '99 men will be appreciated by the Alumni office:

Chester H. Atherton, C.E.
Charles E. Blackman, LL.M.
Stephan J. Brucker, LL.B.
Edward J. Walsh, LL.B.

GEORGE H. UCKOTTER, old student, is now living at 2870 Erie avenue, Cincinnati, O., and is interested in the Insurance Foundry Company, of Covington, Ky. We were informed of two things about George—one was that he can always be depended upon to turn up at the alumni meetings, the other that his present weight always insures him of a real penny's worth in any weight registering machine.

The business card of L. M. HOFFMAN, '99-'00, informs us that he is interested in

hardware at 16802 Hamilton avenue, *Highland Park, Mich.*

1900

Frank O'Shaughnessy, Class Secretary
1252 Otis Building,
Chicago, Ill.

It is one of the almost impossible situations for any Notre Dame man to be acquainted with the activities of the Association since its organization and not know Frank. We don't know how many officers Frank has rolled into office, but he has always managed to be present at their inauguration. His presence has insured constructive action at every meeting, and we revel in the knowledge that from now on we will both hear from and of the class of '00. Frank is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, but always has time to acknowledge the letters addressed to him as Class Secretary.

JOHN W. EGGEMAN, LL.B., and his associates announce that they have moved their offices and are now engaged in the general practice of the law under the firm name of Eggeman, Reed & Cleland with offices in Suite 120, First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. L. SPALDING SLEVIN, '96-'00, is heavily interested in the activities of the Slevin Sales Co., Manufacturers' Agents, 805 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.

If you know of the present whereabouts of

Frank B. Cornell, Litt.B.
Edward T. Long, A.B.
William P. Monahan, LL.B.
Norbert J. Savey, LL.B.

the Class Secretary or the Alumni office would appreciate the information.

1901

JOHN I. MULLEN, C.E., receives mail at Naturita, Colo., where he is chief engineer of the Standard Chemical Co., which, we understand, is a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America.

1902

Peter P. McElligott, Class Secretary
338 West 23rd Street,
New York City

PETER MCELLIGOTT, attorney and counsellor-at-law at the above address, has accepted the duties of secretary with a willingness, best expressed in his own words, when he said: "I appreciate the honor of the office, accept the same, and I shall be glad to undertake whatever duties happen to be connected with it." '02 men may expect correspondence from New York at regular or irregular intervals from now on, and a response as loyal as McElligott's acceptance is expected to be announced in this column from time to time.

DR. WILLIAM A. SHEA, Litt.B., has offices in the Bush & Lane Building, Portland, Ore. His residence address is 581 East 22nd street, N., Portland.

Among the missing of '02 are

Edw. D. Gilbert, Ph.B.
M. C. Gorski, A.B.
Ralph M. Wilson, C.E.

Anyone knowing the present address, etc., etc.

1903

HARRY V. CRUMLEY, C.E., is one of the Crumleys in the firm of Crumley, Jones & Crumley, Construction Engineers, Cincinnati. The company has just completed a 600,000 water pipe contract for the Model City movement. Harry's residence address is 3021 Montana avenue, Westwood, Cincinnati.

1904

Hon. Robert E. Proctor, Class Secretary
Monger Building,
Elkhart, Ind.

Nineteen hundred four is due for a reunion on the 14th and 15th of June, to celebrate, among other things, the well known fact that twenty years have slipped by since the gang marched out of Washington Hall, glad and yet not so glad. If anyone doubts whether that reunion is going to go over as only the '04 men want to see it do so, a glance at the class roll that includes JUDGE FARABAUGH, FATHER DAVIS, HARRY HOGAN, FATHER IRVING, BYRON KANALEY, FATHER MIKE SHEA, GRATTAN STANFORD, and many other notables will dispel any doubt. The point to be remembered now is that BOB PROCTOR, living in one of the suburbs of Notre Dame, has assured us that "he is glad to serve" and any suggestions or comments to be made about or for the reunion can be served Bob at any time. If he don't hear from you, you'll hear from him.

Bob hasn't the addresses of LOUIS CAREY, DR. LEO DWAN, GEORGE NYERE or JOHN QUINN—if you can help him out, it'll help swell the numbers at the reunion.

1905

Daniel J. O'Connor, Class Secretary
1541 East 60th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

The Committee tells us that when Dan acknowledged their letter, he voiced the

opinion that it would "be a treat to me to renew contact with '05 men, many of whom I have not seen or even heard from since our parting. Next year will be the twentieth year of our absence from Notre Dame and I shall do my best to stage a reunion of our class in 1925 to celebrate the anniversary." '05 men will hear from Dan long before 1925, and we know how welcome the comeback will be!

H. P. DOWLING, old student, one-time roomate of JOHN FANGER, is said to be in and around Bourbon, Ky.

THOMAS J. WELCH, LL.B., has offices in the Savings Bank Building, Kewanee, Ill. We have been informed that on November 7th another boy put in an appearance at the Welch home. As Tom was heard to remark "This makes four boys—which completes the backfield for our football team. The baby was christened Philip, but the rest of the boys call him Rockney." The Welch's around 1940 will rival the Millers of today!

The records of the class of '05 do not contain the correct addresses of HENRY J. MCGLEW, JOHN C. O'NEIL, and WALTER STEVENS—and the cry of Help! Help! is not altogether out of place!

1907

EDWARD F. O'FLYNN, Ph.B., and trustee of the Association in 1914, has forsaken Butte, Mont., for the attractive city of Portland, Ore. His address is 909 Wilcox avenue.

1908

Frank X. Cull, Class Secretary
Cuyahoga Building,
Cleveland, O.

The prosperous Notre Dame Club of Cleveland shares honors with the class of '08, for FRANK CULL, known and praised by the Ohio men for his successful building up of the Cleveland Club has accepted the class secretaryship. Mr. Cull's interest in the furtherance of everything Notre Dame is already known to many alumni, and it can be expected that the entire class, under his guidance and stimulation, will cooperate in every alumni movement in the future.

ROBERT E. ANDERSON, M.E., formerly of Cincinnati, is now out in the great open spaces where men are men, etc. Bob is chief superintendent of the El Tivo Leasing Company, Silver Bell, Pima County, Ariz. We don't know how many water-tanks west of Tucson, Silver Bell really is, but any native can inform you if you happen, for some reason or other, to be in that territory. Need we say that Bob would be glad to see you?

1909

John B. Kanaley, Class Secretary
29 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Distance didn't mean a thing to the '09 men when they scattered after leaving Washington Hall about fifteen years ago, and the class register shows addresses anywhere from Painted Post to Portland, Cuba to Belgium, Toronto to Manila. That fact, however, hasn't bothered JOHN B. KANALEY, who is arranging travel schedules for the members of the class. 1909 is re-uning at Notre Dame in June, and John has made an early call for attention and attendance. His interests, other than those of the reunion, are centered around the John B. Kanaley & Co., Chicago First Mortgage Investments, National Life Building, Chicago.

1910

Rev. Michael Moriarity, Class Secretary
527 Beall Avenue,
Wooster, O.

When Father Moriarity was transferred from Cleveland to Wooster, there was considerable agitation, we understand, among the members of the Cleveland Club to move the Club headquarters for every week end to Beall avenue, Wooster. Then we heard nothing more of the plan. While awaiting the latest developments, the news that Father Moriarity has eagerly accepted the position as Class Secretary for '10 is gladly offered. Those knowing the good father, know what that means, and if the '10 men are not heard from in the future, it won't be his fault. He will be at Notre Dame on the 14th and 15th of June to welcome classmates, friends and Arctic explorers.

There was a news item in one of the earlier issues of the current year that mentioned that among the Detroiters attending the Homecoming celebration last fall were Mr. and Mrs. WALES FINNEGAN. That was *news* to many of Wales' friends, and strange to say, news to Wales himself. The use of the Mr. and Mrs. is safe from now on, though, as Wales happened to be in Oshkosh, Wis., on the 15th of January, where he was one of the principals in a ceremony of no small importance. Mr.

and Mrs. Finnegan will be at home at 5489 University avenue, Chicago, Ill., before you read this item. Mrs. Finnegan was formerly addressed as Miss Katherine Gertrude Forward.

LAURENCE J. JANSZEN, old student, who has been receiving his mail on the corner where Walnut crosses Second street in Cincinnati, is said to be teaching a new arrival at his home how to say Pa! Pa!, Notre Dame and Rockne.

1911

Fred L. Steels, Class Secretary
1334 First National Bank Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FRED STEERS' interest in things Notre Dame is known to practically every man who ever returned for Alumni Reunions or other gatherings, and when we announce that Fred has consented to act as Class Secretary for the '11 group, we will neither expect nor demand approval of the choice. The Committee did exactly what every member of the Class would have done, and the matter was easily settled. Fred has been active in intercollegiate and A. A. U. activities for many years, and his most recent appearance was at the seventh annual indoor handicap track and field games of the Illinois A. C. in Chicago recently. He was selected to act as referee.

JUSTIN J. MALONEY, LL.B., who is practicing law in Crawfordsville, Ind., has not allowed his legal practice to interfere with his athletic interests. Dud, instead of playing, is now one of the Big Ten officials and is making the circuit with basketball teams. Dud refereed the Illinois-Notre Dame game during the holidays, and was so agreeably surprised at the improved teamwork of the 1924 team, that he almost admitted that they were as good as that 1911 combination that took so many other teams down the line.

EDMOND J. QUINN, B.S. in Chem., who has been teaching at the Montana State College in Bozeman, has left the land of the supposed rough and ready and is now in Edgewater, N. J. Mail addressed to 1142 River Road will reach him.

1912

John P. Murphy, Class Secretary
Marshall Building,
Cleveland, O.

The men of '12 have hardly had time to acknowledge the first class letter that JOHN MURPHY mailed to them shortly after his acceptance of the position as Secretary. We were fortunate enough to receive one of the typical Notre Dame missives, and if the comeback from them isn't strong we're going to check all our hunches. John has been an important factor in the success of the Cleveland Club and his apartment has often been the gathering place of Notre Dame men. News of the '12 men will be displayed in this column in every issue. Our reason for saying this, is that John has promised. And when John promises . . . .

WILLIAM A. KENNEDY, old student, is exercising his say-so powers at the offices of the Thomas E. Kennedy & Co., Printing presses and printers' supplies, 337 Main street, Cincinnati.

1913

EDWIN C. MCHUGH, '08-'13, consulting engineer, with offices at 538 Terrace avenue, Cincinnati, is gravely concerned with the activities of the Cincinnati Notre Dame Club and together with CHARLES PAQUETTE, is heavily responsible for the renewed interest in the group.

1914

Frank H. Hayes, Class Secretary
Union Bank of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

"GROVER" HAYES, who is the assistant trust officer with the Union Bank of Chicago, 25 North Dearborn street, has been acquainted with the pleasures and privileges of being Class Secretary for the '14 group and is already making plans for a whopper reunion in June. He mentioned to one of the Committee that "On the night of June 15th, 1914, all the lawyers in our class pledged themselves to return in ten years, so that we will have their word and can call on every man of them to carry out his pledge to his classmates. The Curry boys passed through the city recently and they were in favor of starting a movement early this spring to carry out our pledge, and you can be assured that the eastern district will be well taken care of." '14ers, get in touch with Frank, and get the information on what's what.

All of the '14 men know something about Rockne, some claim they know everything about him—those that do, already know that K. K. enjoyed true southern hospitality in Atlanta shortly before the holidays when he addressed the Football Coaches' Association of America on

"The Forward Pass." He was also selected as one of the trustees for the coming year. Rockne promises advance information of importance to the '14ers reuning with him in June.

MARK KELLY, old student, who devoted considerable time and space in the Los Angeles Examiner last fall smoking up a post-season game for the varsity, gave the natives more cause for real gossip when he announced K. K. Rockne as the peer of all coaches in an article which contained a list of the ten greatest coaches in America. Mark is Sporting Editor of the paper and the old school is seldom shoved back into small type when it comes to publicity.

SIMEON T. FLANAGAN, LL.B., counsellor at law, 51 Chambers street, New York City, has already informed those associated with him that he will be away from the city on the second week end in June. Mail that should reach him on the 14th and 15th of June may be addressed to Notre Dame.

1915

Conference rules are shelved by EDWARD D. DUGGAN, LL.B., when football practice is concerned. Ed is busy with signal practice right at the present time, as he has a future Notre Dame football star by the name of Andrew M. Duggan that arrived on the 28th of December. The reported lung power of the youngster qualifies him as a great quarterback.

MARK L. DUNCAN, Ph.B., whose letterheads carry the address of the Chicago Talking Machine Company, 12 North Michigan boulevard, Chicago, visits Notre Dame quite regularly. Mark meets so many classmates during his travels that he is seriously being considered as Field Secretary for the class.

LEO L. TSCHUDI, LL.B., who is upholding N. D. traditions in Dubuque, has taken up a new residence at 2154 Kline avenue.

Those who remember EDWARD J. PIEL, old student, when he started out to be a promising young pharmacist might be interested in knowing that he has tossed aside the scales and bottles and now finds that the cinema claims all of his time. Ed's latest role is that of a hard-hearted railroad man in the production "The Song of Life." Because of his skill in the art of make-up, he was frequently chosen to play Chinese roles, but it happened that he found himself able to read his laundry checks and this hopeless situation made him draw the line on Oriental characters.

We had a short letter from JOE PLISKA, M.E., since he has been at Waukesha, Wis., and were glad to learn that the medical treatment at the Veterans' Bureau has been productive of good results. He tells us that his old pep and fighting spirit have returned and that he is slowly, but surely, recovering. Joe was a victim to sleeping sickness, contracted during his period of service and it left him with a paralysis of the left arm.

1916

T. P. Galvin, Class Secretary
208 Hammond Building,
Hammond, Ind.

The most pleasant news we can offer the men of '16 is that beginning next issue this column is to be conducted by your recently appointed Class Secretary. Tim recently checked out of Valparaiso and is making Hammond another Notre Dame center. He mentioned that he ran across, or over, we forget which, "IKE" LOWER, '14-'16, while in Gary recently. Ike is a great advocate for the city beautiful movement. He is equipping his men with the necessary paint, paint-brush and bucket and charges union prices for changing colors on anything.

Someone told us (this is the best way out of it!) that CHIEF MEYERS, who is coaching at St. Xavier's in Cincinnati, made a wild throw recently. He had a hard time explaining to the judge how and why he hit the gate man at the Union Depot in the head with a suit case. Chief was on the trail of newly-weds.

R. C. MUCKERMANN, '16-'17, is associated with the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co., Polar Wave Building, St. Louis, Mo. If it isn't ice it's coal, if it isn't coal it's ice, is his way of explaining sales.

1917

John U. Riley, Class Secretary
South Bend Lumber Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

DUKE I is interested in Own Your Own Home movement in South Bend. RUSS DOWNEY and he are vice-president and treasurer respectively of the South Bend Lumber Co., and furnish everything for anything from a cubby-hole to a castle. Duke is also interested in a trio who dem-

onstrate at irregular intervals bits of dramatic art. The youngest of the three is now giving nightly recitals at the Riley's new country home.

The '17ers are known as the last of the Old Guard, and when the class romps into line through the activities of the Class Secretary, evidence will be offered monthly. In fact, with so many of the journalists of the group still heading the daily columns and otherwise interested in the newspaper game, the news about the gang should be voluminous.

JEROME J. MILLER, Ph.B.J., of Notre Dame and Fort Wayne fame, has been confining his efforts to the latter city for some months past, where he is president of the Superior Typesetting Company.

1918

John A. Lemmer, Class Secretary
309 Seventh Street,
Escanaba, Mich.

John, whose serious endeavors and successes in literary and scholastic fields while on the campus are remembered by all of the campus group at that time, has been in Escanaba, Mich., for the past few years. His cooperation is assured from the moment of his acceptance, and the '18 men who have wondered where and why their classmates are will be properly informed in the not-too-distant future.

Before John starts to edit this column, we are pleasantly forced to acknowledge receipt of the good news that JIM LOGAN has pledged himself to a domestic alliance with Miss Agatha Clarke, of South Bend, Ind. Announcement of the engagement was made recently in the neighboring city but no date was announced for the marriage ceremony. Jim is concerning himself with investment securities and other money matters at the offices of L. F. Rothschild Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

1919

C. W. Bader, Class Secretary
650 Pierce Street,
Gary, Ind.

CHICK BADER, whose interests in Gary include lumber, real estate, banking and other worthy and gentlemanly activities, assures us, or anyone else for that matter, that he's going to pry the gang loose of some news with methods tried and proven. He's going to be everything but MUGGS RYAN'S publicity man, which reminds us that the last report of Muggs' interests, financial and otherwise, failed to include mention of the fact that he is one of those coal operators in Pennsylvania. We have a scholarly dissertation on Heat Units in Coal that will be delivered at the next 1919 reunion by none other than the boy from Johnstown. The site for the platform has not been chosen.

BERNARD C. MCGARRY, B.Arch., was last seen arguing with some bloated real estate client in Cleveland. The argument seemed to be that Bernie couldn't design that building the gentleman wanted to erect as he was swamped with work that was very rapidly decreasing his hours of play. His designs for the new homes of several Notre Dame men in Cleveland have elicited distinct praise, and a presentation of the plans of one of the homes is included in a recent number of an architectural magazine. His address is 8015 Euclid avenue, Cleveland—the unofficial Notre Dame headquarters in that city.

1920

Vincent F. Fagan, Class Secretary
Department of Architecture,
Notre Dame, Ind.

JOE O'HARA, with law offices at Glencoe, Minn., has a pretty fine clinch on life and the worth while things that make it most satisfactory. Besides two very active sons, Joe lays claim to a railroad pass and a craving to meet men of Notre Dame. With a railroad pass, Joe has little excuse for not doing so when June rolls around.

TOM TOBIN would like you to copy down his address as follows: Collegio Americano del Nord, Via dell Unilta 30, Rome, Italy. No word has come of whether Tom has made that "coveted" varsity C. A. del N. in the original Forum, but if not, it must be the weather.

JOE BRANDY'S old side kick, HARRY MCCULLOUGH, has responded in that coy vein you'll instantly recognize. Harry, it seems, busted right up to PETE BAHAN and RED MORGAN in front of the Chicago A. C. and wondered why they suddenly "looked serious." Mac, as we once nicknamed him, is selling a lot of bonds for Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., 209 South La-Salle street, Rookery Building, Chicago, representing the company in the state of Iowa. He has fought a successful fight

against matrimony to date but laments that Len Lally (Oh Len!) is father of a daughter.

As a matter of fact, Harry's letter was a pretty bountiful piece of gossip. Among other things he reports that DICK SWIFT *is o. k. and* ED CLANCY, *it seems, is* shamelessly jealous of Harry because he (Ed) hasn't the vocation for bonds and life without that calling gives Ed a terrible ache. Harry, ever ready to fight at the drop of the hat, is rarin' to champion his alma mater in the college section of the Chicago Tribune against Lombard. He's a man! Who's a man?

WOLFGANG HEINRICH, from 439 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y., informs that Miss Ethel Helen Williamson, of Rochester, should be added to the lists of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Class of 1920 under the name of Mrs. W. A. Heinrich. The marriage was celebrated on January 19 at Rochester and class congratulations are in order. Heinrich is busy in the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Bausch Lomb Optical Company.

The first to return his complimentary postcard was DEL SMITH, 6936 Clarendon avenue, Chicago. Del sends a comprehensive New Year greeting to all.

PAUL SCOFIELD, at 730 Vernon Road, Stenton, Philadelphia, has won another leg on his M.D. at Jefferson Medical College. As a good spy, Paul says that KELVIN KASPER, also at Jefferson, officiated as best man for ED BAILEY during the recent holidays. E. CLARKE REILLY, Paul announces, is also in that city.

Besides a specification for first row seats at Princeton in the fall, he parenthetically interposes the bit that he and T. A. Daly golfed together during the late lamented summer. If both availed themselves of the ancient poetic license, their golfing vocabulary must be richer than a refectory pie.

Music and insurance form the dual occupation of DILLON PATTERSON, living at 232 East Bartlett street, South Bend. The significance of this is a bit startling. Is the national pulse for art so low that indulging one's soul in the former demands the protection of a good policy with disability clauses? Dill's silhouette can be recognized any evening in that old haunt of departed Thursday matinees—the Orpheum. Now it is all movies there—movies and Dill.

PAUL CONAGHAN, 48 Walter Hastings Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., *and* TOM BEACON, *4506 Beacon* avenue, Chicago, Ill., lately passed the Illinois Bar exams and from now on all this kidding stuff has to be cut out. Both contestants are members of this club and we want to state that the indefinable something known as the Harvard personality didn't take in either case due to four years of previous vaccination where two lakes and a golden Dome mark a locality.

It isn't often that a stroke of good luck comes along through a channel not so pleasant. But during the past week, old CHARLIE GRIMES was with us here at Notre Dame on his way to Rochester, Minn. Same old Charlie with a big grin and the spurs ever ready for a ride. They were great old fashioned sessions, too. Charlie was forced, temporarily, out of very successful journalistic work in New England because of a kind of paralysis which deprived him of most all of the use of his left side. It has persisted so long without improvement that he is on his way for the best medical treatment obtainable. Don't forget a prayer or two that his recovery be prompt and complete.

Morris Starrett does things in a way that fairly reeks of the Olympic Mountains of the state of Washington. Besides a letter (which was pretty well spelled for Morris) he sent a kind of Chamber of Commerce talk from Port Townsend. Whether he has a housing development to sell or whether he wants to colonize his section with 1920 men is debatable. We take oath to the effect that the quotations below were on a printed pamphlet enclosed with his letter, and if that isn't a "hundred percenters" paradise then you must come from Boston.

The very fitting name for the pamphlet is "The Twenty" and it contains that many reasons why Port Townsend is "the berries."

"Fuchsias grow out of doors all winter; camelias, hydrangeas and other tender shrubs live unprotected.

"A fruit orchard is a mint, and the whole country a future Eldorado, where all can win.

"Good homes at reasonable rent or for purchase.

"Many nonagenarians bear witness to the invigorating atmosphere.

"Our shores abound with clams; when the tide is out the table is set.

"No mud on account of drainage; rubbers are not necessary."

You can address Starrett c-o Port Townsend Leader, Port Townsend, Washington, and mark an (x) against whether nature intended you to raise fuchsias, fruit or clams.

1921

Alden J. Cusick, Class Secretary
332-4 Fourth Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Despite the fact that the promotion of Al to the position of the Milwaukee office of the Thos. Cusack Company is making unusually heavy demands upon his time, the position of Class Secretary was accepted very gratefully by him and what little contact has been lost between the men of '21 since their comparatively recent graduation is due to be recovered. The capable manner which marked everything CUSICK handled at Notre Dame will be employed in the graduate efforts of the class, and news about the activities of the class will be sufficient to fill the alloted space in this section from month to month.

Headlines in the South Bend newspapers inform us that FRANK COUGHLIN racked in the tidy sum of $75,000 in fines during 1923. Big Frank is prosecuting attorney in the neighboring metropolis and when he's not giving the bootleggers a pushing around, he can be found at either the Elks or Cartier Field.

CHARLIE DAVIS is finding the real estate business much to his liking in Indianapolis, and as a diversion is still providing symphonic syncopation to the natives. Reports have it that Chuck's orchestra is even better than when you listened to it—we can't give much higher praise. Mail addressed to him at 37 N. Sherman St., has never been returned unclaimed.

HARRY J. MCCLELLAN, M. E., who knocked around with RAY SCHUBMEHL and WALTER SHILTS and busied himself as an assistant to Prof. Benitz, has moved to Gary, Indiana, where he is learning the steel business from the ground up, as they put it. He is with the U. S. Steel Corporation in that city and lives at 416 Jefferson Street. Harry's big interest in life right now is centered around a charming young lady by the name of Patricia who arrived at the McClellan home on the 8th of January.

1922

Frank C. Blasius, Jr., Class Secretary
24 West Main Street,
Logan, Ohio.

Frank was acquainted with the startling news of his selection as Class Secretary as he was recuperating from a slight cold induced by his disregard of the varying temperatures, and we are glad to note that he is now sufficiently recovered to assure us that from now on, he *might* be responsible for the information contained in this column.

Announcement was made of LEO J. LOVETT'S marriage some few months ago and to care for the increased household expenses, Leo is devoting his time and energy in the interest of the Singer Manufacturing Company of South Bend. He is employed as a developing engineer and the reports we have gathered about his progress are quite what we expected.

JOHN MOHARDT, B. S., explains that the study of medicine at the Rush Medical College in Chicago is occupying a greater part of his time, and that pro baseball has been checked out for good.

WALTER J. STUHLDREHER, Ph. B. Comm., has recently organized the Properties Service Company in Akron, Ohio, and is specializing in rentals. Stully can be found at the University Club in that city in the early evening hours, and mail addressed to him at the club will receive his prompt attention. He played host to several N. D. men during the eventful holidays and initiated Bill Conley into the circles he is wont to frequent.

DANIEL COUGHLIN, Ph. B. J., has forsaken the coaching profession at the Catholic Central High in Duluth and is now helping edit the Waseca Herald in the hometown.

1923

Henry F. Barnhart, Class Secretary
Sorin Hall,
Notre Dame, Ind.

The address of the unofficial Notre Dame headquarters for '23 men in Chicago is still unknown, but a few lines about

those that frequent the expensive apartment might prepare those contemplating a visit. Martin Brennan, Tony Gorman, Dan Regan and Pat Rogers are the bosses —Gorman conducting the final court of appeals. The dominating personality of the genial Gorman has won him the seat of honor, and we understand that the only time he dethrones himself is when John Henaughan, who is also one of the inmates, attempts a rehearsal of his travelog, "My Trip West."

Pat Rogers is rendering invaluable assistance to the firm of Mandel Bros., Gorman is motoring around Chicago, investigating rental conditions, and profiting from the rent tariffs, and casually mentions that he's interested in real estate offerings. Brennan earns his princely salary from the Penn railroad. The daytime interests of Regan and Henaughan were not divulged. It might be advisable to check up on that crew, dispatching GEORGE DEVER, who has recently acquired an acute nose for news. George is reporting for the conservative Chicago American, and finds the most pleasant part of that diversion to be the fact that he starts in quest of news somewhere around sixty-thirty a. m. George might gather the events of the day on his way home from an indefinite somewhere were it not for the fact that his hours extend from that early morning period until the fashionable hour of four-thirty p. m. He is surviving the experience, radiating good humor, and discussing the relative merits and demerits of a Chicago subway system. VINCE ENGELS is contributing his metropolitan style to a progressive journal known as the Press-Gazette in Green Bay, Wisc. Vince's address is 324 South Van Buren St., where he will receive bills, ballads and bundles. FRANK WALLACE, who was responsible for most of the publicity about Notre Dame's notable eleven last fall, is profiting by his campus experience and is handling sports for the Associated Press in New York City. Wallace solemnly vowed to write us every so often and render an account of everything interesting. He has failed us, and a feature story covering the many incidents may be anticipated when the weather breaks. . . . There's nothing like newspaper work if we're to believe TOM LAHEY, who was recently promoted to a department editorship on the Akron Evening Times. Tom is living at 71 Morningside Drive, Akron. . . . LOUIS BRUGGNER, accused of penning many a brilliant line for the campus publications, can be found dodging around the South Bend News-Times office any afternoon. Louie is said to be successful in giving tone to that sheet. He attained much notoriety by the recent formal announcement of the engagement to Miss Mary Virginia Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hull. The wedding will take place some time in April. . . . . We didn't know that anybody believed in the old bromides about starting the New Year right, etc., and we hardly like to accuse ED BAILEY of obeying an impulse of that nature, but Ed persuaded KELVIN KASPER to journey with him to Creeson, Pa., on the second of January where he (Ed) was married to Miss Margaret Mulvihill . . . . LOUIS F. MOORE has an eye on one of the private offices of the Illinois Steel Company near Chicago. Drip is with the rest of us who are starting at the bottom, etc. . . . . His residence address is 7219 Yates Ave., Chicago, and Information will give you his telephone number for the asking. . . . One of the reports that LEO MCGARTY was last known to be one of the high-pressure salesmen for the R. E. Johnson Printing Company of South Bend. . . . . PIERRE CHAMPION has witnessed the completion of his impressive new home in Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio. The address is 2899 Courtland Blvd. . . . . Pete is enjoying the privileges of an executive with the Champion Rivet Company. . . . . JOHN T. RILEY is willing to engage in the practice of law since his period of training under Judge Gusweiler in Cincinnati. . . . . John has been in the southern Ohio city since graduation, and recently returned to Franklin, Ohio, where he is ready to take advantage of all the breaks. . . . . JERRY BLIEVERNICHT has signed to catch for the Decatur Commies for next season. . . . . Rome will find congenial company with LARRY COOK and the rest of the crowd in that city.

Likewise the Daughter

By Strickland Gillilan

DID you ever sit and weep and thrill through Dave Belasco's presentation of Lenore Ulrich in "The Son Daughter"?

That play is based on an old Chinese mistaken obsession that girl-children were always a liability and boy-children always an asset. The girl Lenore personated in that thrilling play believed this, and wanted to be so much like a son that she might amount to something. And she did amount to something—by being like a son? No! By being the best possible daughter.

We are not chinese; yet it hasn't been long since we acted very much along the lines of that hidebound superstition. Usually we decided, when Henry was born and had to be named Henrietta, that we'd keep her anyway. But we just as usually, mother and all, hid a little disappointment that it hadn't been Henry himself instead of his little sister that came to board with us.

In the language of the comic strip, "them days is gone forever." We hail the girl-child as another human being come to bless the world, bringing her meal-ticket with her just as certainly as if she had been of the other sex. For her to work for a living is no stigma. For her to know practical, self-supporting, self-protecting things is no disgrace.

Therefore when we are considering insuring any youthful member of the family, why pass up the *daughter* of fifteen and a-half? She must be educated, she must undergo a period when she is an expense, she must be tided over till she becomes self-supporting, in her own home or in some other livelihood than home-making—for we have come to admit she has the right to choose or reject the maternal and home-building role.

Then: Every argument holds for her, that obtains for the insuring of the boy—to compensate the parents for the expense of the schooling, if she should die; to start the insured's insurance career on a low-priced basis easy for her to keep up when she goes "on her own"—every solitary argument FOR insurance (and there is no argument against it) goes double, for daughter as well as son.

So if you have a daughter coming sixteen, be good to her, be wise for yourself, and take out a long-term endowment policy—some day she will accept a few thousands of welcome (may be needed) dollars from an insurance company, and through gratitude-blurred eyes thank the one whose effective thoughtfulness granted her that boon.

An Appeal

to the

NOTRE DAME MEN

of

MISSOURI	**IOWA**	**MICHIGAN**
KANSAS	**MINNESOTA**	**ILLINOIS**
NEBRASKA	**WISCONSIN**	**KENTUCKY**

Sometime within the next month or two, you will receive literature on the Greater Notre Dame movement. This printed information will be sent out from the Notre Dame Endowment Headquarters, temporarily located in your vicinity, and will be followed by a visit from one of these Notre Dame men: Rev. James A. Burns, Rev. J. C. McGinn, Mr. Earl S. Dickens or Mr. Joseph C. McGinnis.

If the response from the Notre Dame men of the above mentioned states is as generous as that from the men of the east and west, Notre Dame's Endowment and Building Campaign will be a complete success.

Only a few months remain to complete this important work. Make it easier for the Notre Dame men who call on you by seeing them as soon as possible, during their limited stay in your locality.

Cooperate with the University's Endowment Headquarters. It is your organization. If you have ever had the desire to help your Alma Mater, here is your opportunity.

DO IT NOW—NOT EVENTUALLY

Be a Builder of the Greater Notre Dame