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The Notre Dame Alumnus

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Contents for February, 1925

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ALFRED C. RYAN, '20, Editor

The Alumni Association — of the — University of Notre Dame

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THE RELATION OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING TO EDUCATION

An address by the Very Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D., at the
Indiana Conference of Educators, Indianapolis, January 14, 1925.

I AM GLAD to participate in this deliberation and not only hope but expect much good to come of it. Even if it never goes any farther, good has already come of it. The mere fact that in Indiana as in certain other states earnest men of different groups so much as desire to consider this question fairly, marks a distinct step forward. I am not sure that I know with certainty the right way to attempt to settle this question, but I do know some wrong ways: On the one side, passionate denunciation of the public schools as irreligious or godless; and on the other side, grotesque accusations of a desire to suppress popular education or to control it or to make it sectarian. We have already had entirely too much of that kind of "deliberation". What we all want is entire fairness and honesty in our thinking and complete frankness and courtesy in our speaking.

It will help us to get somewhere if all of us study brevity, agree not to linger too long in emphasizing the obvious, avoid merely impassioned, colorful, dramatic, sensational statements and deal so far as possible in practical and constructive suggestions.

I assume, therefore, that all of us here are agreed that some method of week-day religious instruction and training is a desideratum in connection with the schools. The difficulty lies in the method of supplying this desideratum in a way satisfactory to the people of the state and in accordance with two well established American principles: First, there shall be sympathy, but no organic union, between Church and State; and Second, there shall be no invasion of the rights of conscience as regards either the majority or any minority of our citizens.

I—THE SCHOOL ALONE NOT A PANACEA

It might be just as well to caution ourselves, at the outset, not to expect from the schools alone such results as they cannot possibly give, nor to seek to impose upon them burdens which they cannot fairly

be required to carry. We are all concerned, for example, about the decadence of religious belief and moral living. It would be a mistake to put all the blame for these evils on the schools. General religious faith is largely weakened and even destroyed by pulpit scandals or public controversies such as those carried on between what are for the moment called modernists and fundamentalists. There was a time when controversies among clergymen were carried on chiefly among the clergy and behind closed doors. Today the newspaper constitutes every man a theologian and drags the discussion out of the clerical conclave into the market place. As a result—and I ask you to note this specially—the average man who does not or can not follow theological questions closely gets a vague impression that nobody knows anything about religion, and that the old-fashioned doctrine was not theology but mythology. Old standards of virtuous living being irksome are likely to disappear with old doctrines of religion. We must not expect the school at its best under these conditions to create or nurture religious faith. The pulpit must help.

Church-going is declining, Sunday schools are not as efficient as formerly, church periodicals not so much read, night and morning prayers not so much inculcated or practiced, as in an earlier generation. The school alone cannot correct this; the home must help. Radical scientists—not the path-finders and the men of genius, but the popularizers, men as intolerant and unreasonable as the hottest theological zealots of any period of history—often teach that everything in men (what we old-fashioned people call the soul as well as the body), is derived by evolution from the animal kingdom and that there is no evidence for the spiritual and immortal principle in man. Materialistic psychologists teach the philosophy of Determinism in one form or another, thereby denying freedom of will and moral responsibility. Through popular avenues of distribution—newspapers, maga-

zines, novels, lectures by demagogic men like Robert Ingersoll yesterday and Clarence Darrow today—this denial of the soul and consequently of free will, reaches the common man and even the common boy. The result is an epidemic of unbelief, and the school, unaided cannot correct this situation. Conservative scholarship and enlightened public opinion must help. There are so many spiritual anaemias among the old families of America and so many sterilized, or at best devitalized, church members among the wholesome middle classes (from whom all popular salvation comes) so much scientific unbelief among the intellectual Brahmins in schools and out of them, so much radical tendency and material preoccupation and religious indifference among certain elements of the new immigration as to make the background of American life more largely irreligious than it has ever been before. The school alone cannot medicine this disease. Likewise, in the matter of morals, so long as parents are careless about the companions, the hours, the details of what is called amusement, so long as young people see plays and read novels in which the first alluring sin of lust is glorified as a "soul-awakening" and all that follows is treated merely as "experience", the school will struggle in vain to stem the flood of immorality. Let us not, therefore, expect a miracle here; let the Church, the home, the press, and an enlightened public opinion share with the school in the responsibility, the remorse, and the resolution of amendment. However, it is particularly to the work of the school we address ourselves today.

II—RELIGION, THE UNIVERSAL URGE AND CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE.

Those who are interested in relating religious training to education are influenced consciously or unconsciously by the principle that as a matter of history and experience neither law, civilization nor life can grow or endure without some form of religion. Napoleon was the evil genius of his period, but he was a genius and he knew men; and Napoleon said "If there were no religion it would be necessary for statesmen to create one." The two elemental needs of men are said to be nutrition and procreation. Men must have food; men

must have family. The protection of these involves justice and sex control; in practice these things are impossible without supernatural sanction and this seems to be the explanation of the universality of primitive religion on its pragmatic side. Then as time passes history shows religion as the great Civilizer which in the beginning took hold of savage men, strong in the strength of the earth, and bowed him in adoration before the only stronger force, God. History shows religion, in spite of some bigotry and backwardness here, some narrowness and nonsense there among its friends, as the great Educator, the founder of universities, the builder of cathedrals, the sculptor of great statues, the painter of immortal pictures—and this to explain and bring nearer the remote mysterious deity. History shows religion as the great Empire-BUILDER, unifying primitive groups, suggesting finer aspirations, consecrating convictions and good deeds, inspiring men to endure persecution and exile and danger and death for principle, doing all over the world what it did for America when it sent the pioneers and the nation-builders from the mellow civilizations of Europe into the wilderness, in search of freedom of worship. Unbelief never created a civilization, it never founded a university, never begot or nurtured a nation.

III—ORIGIN OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Now our national school system was parochial in its origin. In Massachusetts where the public school of today largely developed, the people originally made voluntary contribution of funds for the support of a school just as is the case of our parish schools today. As the population was practically of one religious denomination and as the funds were contributed voluntarily by patrons, it was altogether natural and reasonable that religious exercises—the reading of the Bible, the use of specific prayers like the Our Father and the usual denominational hymns—should have a place in the school day. Then, in due course, about the middle of the nineteenth century, Horace Mann organized the schools of Massachusetts into a system and called upon the state to contribute the necessary funds through taxation. Then Catholic citizens among others said, "It is not fair to use our taxes to

support your religious schools unless you give us our fair share of the school tax for Catholic schools." The State answered, "It can't be done." The Catholics replied "Then, don't use state money for one kind of sectarian teaching if not for all." By a lagging, lingering process the religious exercises, sectarian prayers, hymns and Bible texts—faded away in many places, though, as you know, they still persist in others. At the same time, Catholics began to build their parochial schools wherever possible.

IV—POPULAR MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Now, why did they do so? They were few and poor, fewer than a million in 1850, and not one in a hundred among their wage-earners receiving three dollars a day. They had the orphans and the aged to care for and churches and hospitals to build. Why did they undertake such a crushing expenditure for schools? It will be worth clearing up very briefly some misapprehensions, for in my judgment the performance is morally sublime though so little understood. (A) "The Church wanted to keep people in ignorance." The foxy old Church knows it can not be done. The Church knows the chief difficulty is that people don't read and study half enough. The Church knows that nobody can keep people, even if it were desired, from newspapers, magazines, novels and works of history, science or philosophy. If knowledge could harm the church, why did it not work havoc in the Middle Ages when all the knowledge in the world was in our keeping? Besides there is nothing in modern knowledge, science, invention, discovery, that concerns the old Church more than other churches. (B) "But the clergy desire through their schools to maintain their ascendancy over the people." We are not in the least different from any other section of Americans. The clergy, even were they so inclined, might preach up parish schools till they were "black in the face" and if there were nothing else to the matter it would all be in vain. It is the people who want the religious schools. You see that from the popular clamor in such magazines as *Colliers* and *Ladies' Home Journal*—all good Protestant clamor—today. Even if their clergy were cold about them they

would insist. (C) "You want to keep your people from mingling with their neighbors." But our people mingle with their neighbors, in art galleries and in soft drink parlors, in places of business, trains, entertainment, social affairs and politics. (D) "You think your people better than ours." When our people are good they are very like other good people and when they are not so good they are also very like other people. (E) "Your schools are not American." Go and see for yourself. You will be welcomed everywhere. We have more reason than any other section of the people to love this country where we enjoy most freedom. Observe the fine reverence for the flag. Note the patriotic observance of national feasts. If anything, we overdo it, but with absolute good faith and sincerity. (F) "Catholics are opposed to the public schools." Remember that they are our schools as well as yours. Our taxes help to build and equip them and pay the salaries of officials and teachers. I never like to hear the expression "Public and Catholic Schools." I prefer the division into the Public and Parochial schools, or better still, Public and Private schools. Moreover, Catholics are absolutely not opposed to public schools. I estimate there are considerably over four millions of Catholic young people between the ages of five and fifteen in this country. Fewer than two millions of them attend Catholic schools. More than fifty per cent. of our children in this country attend the public schools and it would be strange indeed if we were antagonistic to them. Moreover, in order to make this point clear, if all other defenders of the public schools apostatized and fell away, if by some tragic impossibility there was a question of abolishing public schools, I feel certain that every Catholic in the United States would not only rush to their defense, but would contribute the necessary funds for their support, alone and unaided, and continue them in their present character unless our citizens of their own free will and by their own proposal desired another type of school. We would do this because we know that American institutions cannot survive without a due measure of mental, social and political training in the schools of the nation.

"Well, if you are such passionate devotees of the public schools, why don't you use them?" I do not know how many millions of dollars are invested in our parish schools in this country. But apart from the capital invested in plants and equipment, I know there are two millions of boys and girls in our schools and on the modest estimate of twenty-five dollars per capita for their education, we are spending fifty millions of dollars a year on parish schools. This means that if we were to divert this expenditure from our elementary schools into another channel, we could build every year a Catholic university with an endowment of fifty millions and in a half a century we should have such a university in every state of the union. Why don't we do it? We make that tremendous sacrifice as the ultimate heroic proof of our sincerity in this matter of religious training. If ever there was a situation which deserved to be honestly studied and fairly judged, it seems to me this enormous system of parochial schools willingly built by the common people out of their poverty and their faith, is such a situation. Why do we build them?

V—WHY RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS?

I call your attention to the fact that we do not build Catholic theaters or hotels or stores, nor establish separate daily newspapers nor political parties nor libraries, nor even football teams. We do like to have our parochial schools wherever possible precisely because we believe in the intimate connection between religious training and education. The Church, the school and the home are the three institutions which immediately form and color the thinking fibre even of the grown man. How much more truly may we say that the Church, the school and the home are the three absolutely vital and essential forces in the formation of the youth's mind and character? Now, everybody expects the Church to be intensely spiritual and religious. The ideal home also is expected to be spiritual and religious. How can the other influence, the school, be effective in spiritualizing, refining and illuminating the minds of youth unless it have a strong, religious character? We don't attempt to make people of various creeds attend the same Church, nor to flavor their homes with the same spiritual

aroma; yet we do turn them over to the every day influence of one particular type of school.

I hope I will not be accused of shouting with the vulgar if I do very earnestly call your attention to another fact; namely, that not to teach religion at school in some definite time, manner and degree is virtually to teach irreligion. The pupil's reaction naturally is "Well, if religion is as important as they say it is, why don't we ever hear about it in school? We hear about hygiene and commerce and politics and similar things which we know to be of primal importance. Religion must be out of date."

All pedagogues know that the best teaching is that which correlates all power and knowledge newly acquired by the pupil to all his former power and knowledge and then correlates the sum total with life. Thus, by way of simple illustration, the best teachers now associate geography with history, history with economics, economics with sociology, sociology with philosophy, and so on. Yet the loss suffered when this correlation is missed in mere secular subjects is as nothing compared with the lamentable consequences of failing to correlate all knowledge with conduct and life through the processes of spiritual training.

Moreover, the school occupies a large part of the time and activities of boys and girls during the impressionable periods of childhood, preadolescence and adolescence, and it is in these periods rather than in mature manhood and womanhood that ideals are fixed, spiritual character formed, religious beliefs and feelings engendered and nurtured and the whole attitude of an individual towards life and destiny is established. Surely it cannot be wise to deliver over youth so completely to purely secular influences during these impressionable years.

Besides, religion is at once a doctrine and a life. I know there are those who say, "I don't care what a man's religious belief is provided his life is right." It is about as wise to say, "I don't care what the weather is—whether we have incessant rain or prolonged drought, whether we have a constant blazing sun or persistent cool weather—provided we get crops from the farm and the garden." Right conditions make good crops; right

moral teaching and religious feeling make good principles and wholesome lives. Now it is absurd to expect children in the grade schools or young people in the high schools to provide themselves with anything like systematic religious and moral education without the combined influences of the Church, the school and the home. As a matter of experience, the school wherever it is possible does this best by graded and intelligent teaching. In general life the vast multitudes of almost illiterate people if they are ever to understand any kind of religion must know about it through creeds or churches or some other form of group teaching. Professional and business men have not the leisure for regular systematic study of religion and most of them would not have the will and the rest would probably not have the scholarship and preparation. Moreover, men cannot wait for their religion until they are old and gray. They need it most of all in youth and very specially they need it during those crucial years in which the Almighty is making over their bodies and their minds and laying up in their bosoms the powers and energies that will make them home builders in the future. Don't ask the laboring man, don't ask the overworked business or professional man, or the immature youth, to work out his own system of religious belief any more than you would ask him to work out his own system of mathematics or physics or chemistry.

Now, while the Church and the Sunday School may attempt this systematic religious training, experience shows it can be most effectively managed in the home and in the school. But as we have said, religion is not merely a doctrine but a life also; and religious training involves not merely a theory of spiritual truth but the practical living of it day by day. Religion is not merely an abstract science but an art, and no spiritual principle is ever effective unless it is immediately and perseveringly put into practice. The Church can be vastly effective here through its worship, its discipline, its societies and its general parish organization; but where the influence of the home and the school can be added even in a small degree the results are enormously greater.

VI—THE IDEAL SCHOOL.

Now to sum up these variegated and somewhat vagabond suggestions, let me briefly portray for you what I should consider the ideal blend of religious training with education. Observe very positively that I am not in the least interested in making a favorable impression for the parish school. I understand perfectly that this ideal is in our time at least out of the question as a national system, but perhaps the consideration of it may help us to plan some improvements in the public schools. Fancy then any parish school of average equipment and facilities and a good teaching staff. It is here the Church and the mysterious influence called atmosphere begins to operate as soon as the children approach it. They begin the day usually by assisting at devotions and they join collectively in the chief popular prayers of the Church. Entering the class rooms they find themselves in the presence of a crucifix and some attractive religious pictures. I need not stress the value of all this. The very costume of the teacher expresses to their young minds the quintessence of religious devotion, heroism, purity and general goodness. The atmosphere is pleasantly charged with faith because all belong to the same religious family. There is no irreligious home influence to contend with. There may be found among the parents of these children lukewarmness or indifference, but never unbelief, never theological wrangling in Church or home. Though all pupils are of one faith, anything like conscious bigotry is almost always despised as unworthy both of religion and country. A short period of each day is devoted to systematic religious instruction either in the form of catechism or apologetics. Occasionally a religious hymn occupies a few minutes just as a patriotic song does, both of them making a fine suggestion and at the same time offering pleasant relaxation. As regards the value of both patriotic and religious hymns it should never be forgotten that truth planted in emotion outlasts all purely intellectual convictions. Text books may serve indirectly in the work of religious training without losing any of their educational value; and as the children assist at mass frequently and perhaps even

daily, so they go to confession and receive the Holy Eucharist often, thus putting into practical effect their religious instruction. Moreover, in a parish school, for example, we can explain why mixed marriages, though permitted, are hardly ideal marriages because a difference between father and mother on such an important matter as religion must clearly be a disadvantage. We can give the doctrine of the Church on such peculiarly Catholic subjects as divorce and infallibility definite and specific treatment. The pastor who acts as superintendent of the school makes his rounds through the class rooms once a day. In a word, the whole amazing influence known as atmosphere, a blend of a dozen or a score of distinct essences and flavors and colors, operates for the spiritual refinement and strength of the pupils. It would be strange indeed if honesty, patriotism, reverence and purity did not flourish in such an atmosphere.

VII—A QUESTION AND THE ANSWER.

Now, you are asking yourselves, perhaps a little impatiently, "What is the use of giving us a picture like this since there is not the slightest possibility of fitting it into the frame of a public school? Well, of course, I feel as sure as you do that such modification of our school system as would permit all religious denominations to have their separate schools supported by taxation is for the present at least, out of the question. I am also convinced no such proposal will ever be made unless it is made by the Protestant denominations. But in pursuing my policy of frank speech should people be seized with cold shivers at the very thought of it? That is not a scientific attitude. My first suggestion here is, Study this system as it is practiced, for example, in England and Canada. My second is, Let the wealthy and numerically strong denominations whenever possible erect their own parish schools similar to ours. Why not? I confess I am puzzled by those who demand religious training in the schools and then view with haggard, unrelenting eye the proposal to build their own religious schools whenever possible.

But let us return to the question. Why talk about the parish schools since they are out of the question? Well, if all of us here

today believe that in this matter of religious training advantages are to be found in parish schools, why not have in our public schools at least as many of them as can be employed without offense? Why not try to have as many of these influences as possible for at least a part of the school time each week? I do not believe in the reading of the Bible in regular school sessions because reasonable objection is sure to arise and besides I believe something very much better can be substituted. All churches who have good will can provide thoroughgoing Bible courses outside the schools as a part of the school program and for which proper credits or other suitable recognitions can be made. I do not favor the recitation of any prayer in the opening session of the school as I believe the Church can furnish its children something much better in the regular church exercises and instruction under the patronage of the Church and associated with, though distinct from, the school work. I strongly favor the organization of Boy Scouts wherever possible into denominational units in which wholesome rivalry and genial tolerance would flourish together, and in which the admirable Scout doctrine and discipline could operate for virtue and reverence. I do not look with favor on any drafting of a fragmentary religious doctrine or moral text based, so to speak, on the lowest common denominator, because I believe that is bad pedagogy and besides something better can be done. I am willing to approve religious and moral maxims, proverbs and aphorisms for walls and placards and tablets and decorations in the hope of getting something like a religious and ethical atmosphere. I should like to see cleanliness and goodness, and reverence, permeate all the school activities every hour of every day, and certain periods allotted to regular religious instruction in suitable places outside of the schools, and under the guidance and with the approval of the clergy of the various denominational groups. I should like to see text books of science, history and philosophy which would give temperately and acceptably all views of all disputed questions involving religion, favoring none, but allowing each to offer its own viewpoint with perfect

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Universal Notre Dame Night

APRIL 22, 1925

The most effective institution proposed by any President of the Alumni Association of Notre Dame was established by John Neeson last year when he inaugurated the first "Universal Notre Dame Night". Aside from the triumphs of our incomparable football team of this scholastic year, no one fact so well advertised the merit of our Alma Mater or so bound with hoops of steel the Alumni to the university together with the faculty and student body.

The very derivation of "alumnus" means "nourishing". And there is no better way an alumnus can demonstrate his loyalty than by paying tribute with hearty cooperation on that night of nights, annually, in honor of the "Gold and Blue". The occasion is one of rejoicing, rejuvenation, reminiscence, of boyhood over again, with some of the charm of "college nights". It strengthens esprit de corps and emphasizes kinship. It enshrines the dear old school in our hearts. It brings her to our little group in our own community, reviving and augmenting interest in the Alumni; and of the Alumni in the affairs of the University—essential to the development of Notre Dame.

Wednesday, April 22nd, is the date decided upon for the Universal Notre Dame Night of 1925. No appeal is needed to make it a success. Mr. Neeson saw to it so well last year that we are aroused to the possibilities of the occasion. This is merely a notification of the night.

Let the Presidents of all Notre Dame Clubs, scattered throughout the United States, sound the clarion call for meetings with a view toward appropriate preparations. Notre Dame men, from coast to coast, through the work of committees, should endeavor not only to measure up on that night to the success reached last year but surpass it in true Notre Dame fashion. You will soon receive an explanatory pamphlet. Study it—and act. Work like yeomen. Inform THE ALUMNUS of the arrangements your group is making. Call on the officers of the Alumni Association for any possible assistance. But start preparations at once for a dinner-dance, a smoker or a club meeting of some sort. Make it worthy of Notre Dame and her representatives. Be ready to give and receive wireless greetings to your pals here and there. Jot the date in your note book. The engagement for that night is fixed.

If you happen to be where a Notre Dame Club is not yet organized, it is not too late to do so. If there are not enough old students in your vicinity, gather even the two or three into your home. But do your share toward getting every Notre Dame man in America to play together that night. There are a thousand ways in which you can turn the affair into a function, a real "event". The combination of clubs concentrated on a celebration will develop the whole into a historic Universal Notre Dame Night.

FEBRUARY 15, 1925

HUGH A. O'DONNELL, *President.*

THE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY

By Denis J. O'Neill, '26.

THE charm of a picture lies in the story it tells"—with this as a foreword to its directory, the University art gallery has catalogued more than two hundred valuable pictures, each with its individual portrayal of some phase of life, love or religion.

Of the pictures included in the collection, none are limpid conceits of some dauber's fancy, but all are definite and recognized additions to the world of art. The spirit of buried ages speaks through the pictures of immortal masters and all tell stories in the universal language of light and shade, color and form.

Among the universally recognized masters whose works are included in the University collection are Van Dyck, Murillo, Reni, LeBrun, Vernet, Rosa, Poussin and others of the older school of painting. Such moderns as Healy, Guerin, Wallser and Nourse adequately suggest more recent tendencies in art.

An average of one thousand visitors a month visit the galleries which are located on the third floor of Lemonier library. During the week end of Homecoming one thousand names were added to the visitors' register, and during the week end of the Nebraska game, fifteen hundred more. Of the week day visitors fifty per cent are students of the University.

Father Gregory Gerrer, of the Order of St. Benedict, has materially assisted in the upbuilding of the art collection by his untiring efforts in behalf of restoration and identification. All the exhibits are numbered, entitled, divided into schools and, wherever possible, the name of the artist is given.

Speaking of some cases wherein the authenticity of a picture is in doubt, the directory says: "The answer to the general query as to whether the pictures are originals, must be left to the art critics. We can only express the hope that they are originals."

In this regard, however, it should be remembered that where documentary evidence to prove the genuineness of a picture is lacking there is the proof, almost as positive, of perfect rendition and a master's touch.

Many interesting works, as well as valuable, are included in the collection. The original of Van Dyck's "Crucifixion", the authenticity of which is attested by a number of documents in the possession of the University, possesses an interest aside from its great artistic value. The anachronisms of Van Dyck are almost as well known as those of Shakespeare and in the "Crucifixion" occurs one most noticeable. In the picture, two angels hold chalices to catch the Precious Blood as it falls from the wounds in the Saviour's Hands. The sun is eclipsed and the gloom of the approaching third hour pervades the entire scene. There are but two prominent figures in the painting—Christ crucified, perfect in its portrayal of the limpness of the dead, the utter relaxation of the body muscles, and Mary Magdalene kneeling at the foot of the cross wiping the scarlet blood from the Saviour's Feet. In the figure of Magdalene occurs the artist's propensity for anachronism. She is dressed in the garb of the 16th century, identical with that worn by the ladies of the court of King Charles at the time the Pilgrims were settling Plymouth. The fact has been established that Van Dyck painted the picture for the lady who is represented as Mary Magdalene. Certainly this mistake in period is as interesting as the objection voiced against Shakespeare for placing "Englishmen in Rome" to play Julius Caesar.

A masterly example of the work of the Venetian school is "The Pool of Healing", by Jacob Robusti (Tintoretto). The artist, a pupil of Titian, uses color much in the same manner as his master. Tintoretto is a master of light and shade; a fact that "The Pool of Healing" well illustrates. On the winding roads leading from an interesting mountain background are crowded



figures on foot and in carriages, all rushing to the pool to be healed themselves or to assist the sick.

It is said that Tintoretto achieved his remarkable ability to portray shadows by

dissecting bodies by torchlight and noticing the effect of each slight graduation of the flickering light.

One of the great treasures of the Notre Dame art gallery is the expansive canvas,

"The Adoration of the Shepherds", by Murillo. This Spanish artist has treated the subject many times but in this picture he is at his best; realistic but at the same time imaginative and religious. In the dark of night the peasants are pictured gathered around the crib of the new born Saviour. Their faces are illuminated by the light emanating from the Body of the Infant, the Light of the world, and in its soft glow the charming expression of the virgin stands out, her impulses of love rising to ecstasy as she kneels to adore her Son and God. The amiable and tender sentiments expressed by the features of St. Joseph and the shepherds are very successfully portrayed. This picture, as well as many others of Murillo, shows the influence of Van Dyck.

An interesting piece in the collection is a French seaport scene executed by Vernet. This French master was commissioned by Louis XIV to paint thirty-one French harbor scenes for the court. Of this number but nineteen were completed before the artist's death, and of these, one is in the possession of the University galleries.

LeBrun, probably the best known French master in America, was the first director of the famous Gobelin tapestry works in French. His paintings, all superb examples of action were the models which the skilled tapestry workers weaved into cloth. His *Passage of the Granicus*, *Alexander and Phorus*, *Phorus in Battle*, *The Battle of Arabela*, and other excellent examples of his tapestry design are exhibited in the original.

A modern canvas of much local interest is the delicately executed and superbly colored, "*Assyrians Saluting the Rising Sun*", by T. Dart Walker who taught at Notre Dame for some years. The picture depicts a group on a massive Egyptian pedestal. One draped figure plays a lyre, two virile young men stand in graceful poses

trumpeting, and a girl is seated at their feet. All face the rising sun, but the quizzical, thoughtful expression on the face of the girl distinguishes her from her companions. Immense sea birds flying eastward in the lavender sky, balance in composition the group on the pedestal. Incense burns at the base of the stone promontory, and far below the sky line of a city rises. The color effects achieved in the picture are exquisite and the imaginative appeal, induced chiefly by the expression on the countenance of the girl, is tremendous. The enigma of the girl's thoughtful expression is almost as elusive and baffling as the classic example of *Mona Lisa*.

This is the original of the picture which received the Grand Prix at the Salon in Paris in 1891. The figure of the girl was posed by the daughter of the French Premier. The artist later went around the world with the Fleet under contract for *Leslie's* magazine and died in 1914 in poverty in the streets of New York.

A portrait study of the late Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, executed from life by Father Gregory Gerrer, O. S. B., attracts much attention from visitors to the galleries, particularly from those who knew the eminent surgeon. It has been judged by competent critics, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Notre Dame students have a particular favorite, however, which has not been noted here. "*The Death of A Polish Exile*", by Malczewski, is the almost universal favorite among them. This striking canvas depicts in a harsh realistic manner, which accentuates the pathos of the scene, the tragic end of an exile amid the bleak surroundings of Siberia.

Stevenson's admonition to writers to be "infinitely various" has been well taken by those who have brought together this great collection of art, and rich indeed is the University that possesses them.

ALUMNI REUNION IN JUNE

JUNE 12-14, 1925

The classes of '75, '80, '85, '90, '95, '00, '05, '10, '15 and '20 are scheduled to hold their class reunion in June. The reunion chairmen are planning on record attendance. Make your plans accordingly.

EDITORIAL

APRIL The sons of Notre Dame in more than forty cities in twenty states observed the first annual Universal 22ND Notre Dame Night in 1924. It was the most successful event in the history of the Association. For the first time, Notre Dame men scattered throughout the world assembled and paid tribute to their school. There was not an important center in the United States that failed to creditably show the interest that is typical of Notre Dame. The beneficial results of the observance can never be correctly measured. Men who had not met since campus years renewed old friendships. New friendships were made. Contacts were established that have since been a source of satisfaction and pleasure. The Notre Dame of Today was presented to men who had long ago lost contact with the school and who were uninformed of the steady progress of the institution. Local alumni clubs were formed that have been of real service to Notre Dame. The general public, and particularly other college men, learned that Notre Dame had interested alumni and active alumni organizations. And the important fact is that many became interested in Notre Dame *as an educational institution*.

It was a step in the right direction and everyone sincerely concerned with the advancement of the interests of Notre Dame and its men declared that the occasion should be an annual event.

It was the wish of our past alumni president, John Neeson, that the observance of Universal Notre Dame Night be continued from year to year. He knew Notre Dame. He knew the men. He understood the value of the occasion. Hugh O'Donnell, our present president, has approved the policies inaugurated by John Neeson and has at all times strenuously urged the further advancement of our plans to achieve greater results. His approval of The Night and his message in this issue should arouse the alumni clubs and other still unorganized groups to immediate action.

Notre Dame is more nationally known today than ever. The past year has been an eventful one for the University. Through the success of its student representatives, the name of the school has been broadcasted to even the most remote of communities. Notre Dame is known and respected. There is a natural pride in being acknowledged an alumnus of the institution. You, perhaps, have personally experienced that. While the name of Notre Dame has been before the general public, much has transpired on the campus. The school has continued to expand. The building program is progressing. The constant demands upon the University for entrance are being met in the most satisfactory manner. Two thousand splendid young chaps are being trained under the wholesome influence of the University. The faculty has been augmented. New courses of study have been instituted. The scholastic standing of the different colleges has been materially strengthened. There is no phase of university life that has not been affected by the remarkable growth of Notre Dame. It has all been for the greater good of all concerned.

The Greater Notre Dame has become a reality.

The tribute that the men of former years can pay to Notre Dame can be made on University Notre Dame Night. The goal this year is sixty simultaneous meetings in every state of the union. It is not impossible. The appeal is made to the officers of the alumni clubs to make immediate plans for the observance. Acquaint every Notre Dame man in the community with the plans. The more detailed plans of the movement will be given in the next issue.

Remember the date: Wednesday night—April 22nd, 1925.

The committee settling the affairs of *The Daily* asks the co-operation of the very few alumni unintentionally delinquent in the payment of last year's subscription. Thanks!

ATHLETICS

THE 1924-25 SEASON

Armour	13	Notre Dame	34	Creighton	27	Notre Dame	17
St. Thomas	26	Notre Dame	27	Loyola	21	Notre Dame	40
Minnesota	25	Notre Dame	12	Wabash	40	Notre Dame	30
Northwestern	13	Notre Dame	22	Illinois	18	Notre Dame	29
Northwestern	15	Notre Dame	36	Butler	32	Notre Dame	23
Mercer	17	Notre Dame	44	Wabash	37	Notre Dame	28
Butler	31	Notre Dame	16	Feb. 21—Penn State at State College.			
Franklin	26	Notre Dame	22	Feb. 23—Carnegie Tech. at Pittsburgh.			
Michigan Aggies	14	Notre Dame	37	Feb. 28—Franklin at Notre Dame.			
Creighton	34	Notre Dame	21	Mar. 3—Michigan Aggies at Lansing.			

Won, 8; Lost 8.

Basket ball prospects for this year were good and when the schedule was announced, everyone agreed that the team would have to be one of the ranking teams in the country to come through such an auspicious season successfully. The State of Indiana is noted for the basket ball that is played by its teams. It is *the* sport in the high schools and smaller colleges of the state. The men that play the game, play it exceptionally well.

When Keogan picked two game series with Butler, Franklin and Wabash, he showed no partiality and great courage. Notre Dame was staging a comeback in basket ball and the seasoning it would get from playing the three best teams in the state would help build up the sport on the campus whether we won or lost in the encounters.

The story of the past month has been one of losses instead of victories. The record does not reflect discredit on the team. Every game was a hard fought contest. The team showed exceptional ability. Their floorwork was clever, their guarding tactics were strong and the scoring ability a satisfying improvement over recent years. The team is a credit to the school and the season so far has been more successful than early predictions seemed to justify.

Capt. Kizer has had a powerful combination in Nyikos, Conroy, Crowe and McNally. Crowe and Kizer, the scoring pair of last year, are playing an improved game this year and the three Sophomores, Conroy, Nyikos and McNally have shown ability on the floor that assures us that basket ball has really come back. The substitutes have

played as consistently as the regulars. The schedule is as tough as any coach could compile and the team deserves much credit for the way they have played against the leaders in the game.

NOTRE DAME 21, CREIGHTON 34

Creighton is said to occupy a position in basket ball that is to be compared to Notre Dame in football. They have turned out teams that present enviable records at the end of each season and if they continue their present pace, 1925 will be another banner year. In the first of the two game series, Creighton gathered all honors, winning the contest 34 to 21. Keogan's men were unable to penetrate a brilliant defense and Creighton passed and shot its way to a commanding lead of 22 to 9 at half time.

The varsity had partially solved the fast offense of Creighton in the second half and played a much closer game. It was young McNally, who is developing into a smart and fast floorman, who brought up the varsity score. He scored five field goals in the second period from various parts of the floor and was a big factor on defense. Crowe and Kizer acquitted themselves in their usual way, but the team work showed the absence of Nyikos, who was taken ill shortly after the game started.

NOTRE DAME 17, CREIGHTON 27

Accustomed to the unusually large playing floor, and strengthened with a knowledge of Creighton's offense play, Notre Dame gave Creighton a hard battle in the second game of the series. Troutman, who had scored eight field goals for Creighton the previous night and Mahoney, who proved to be equally skilled in basket shoot-

ing for the Omaha school, were both held scoreless from the field.

The team played a stronger defensive and guarding game and with the basket work of McNally, Crowe and Dahman, held Creighton to a score of 7-7 the first half.

Creighton came back in the second half, determined to run up their usual heavy score, but Notre Dame held them to their lowest total number of points made in any of their games this season. It was not until the final minutes of play that Creighton played three lucky shots and won.

McNally played another brilliant game—even sensational in spots and it was due to his shooting that Notre Dame was able to threaten.

We had to lose both games to Creighton, but they presented a combination so capably coached and unusually fast and elusive, that they deserved the victories.

NOTRE DAME 40, LOYOLA 21

The score of 40 to 21 does not begin to tell the superiority in every phase of the game that the team showed over Loyola. Keogan used all of his substitutes and experimented with combinations that gave the team a good work out and the gallery plenty of action. Nyikos recovered from his illness contracted at Creighton, displayed his ability by scoring ten points in twelve minutes of play. Crowe added thirteen more points to the total before Dienhart replaced him. McNally continued to play high grade ball, scoring eleven points and proving himself to be a dependable man any place on the court. Conroy showed marked improvement at right guard and he is expected to develop into one of the best defensive players on the squad.

Loyola found all of their shots hurried and other offense too simple to be effective. McGray, playing at forward, was practically the entire team for them, scoring twelve of the twenty-one points.

NOTRE DAME 30, WABASH 40

Wabash has not been stopped this year and Notre Dame was unable to do what others have failed to do. It appears that Pete Vaughan's men will be state champions unless unexpected developments handicap them.

The game was said to be the best played at Crawfordsville this year and Kizer and

his men showed that they have a combination that can guard and play to a standstill the best of them on defense and when advancing the ball, compare favorably against any team on any court.

The short pass attack of the team netted them sixteen points in the first half and it was hard to predict a victory for Wabash when the first period ended 19 to 16 in their favor.

Crowe and Kizer went into action as soon as the tip off was made in the second half and Crowe had made several field goals before Wabash could get control of the ball.

Chadwick, the six foot seven center for Wabash, found his height and weight to be of real advantage and Crowe guarding him looked small and helpless when he attempted to break Chadwick's repeated rushes to the basket. Chadwick and his teammate Robinson, registered 38 of the 40 points scored by Wabash. They were a combination too fast and too spectacular to stop.

We haven't won from Wabash in years and we didn't break our record on the 3rd of February.

NOTRE DAME 29, ILLINOIS 18

Illinois and Notre Dame play each other annually in every intercollegiate sport but football and the records show that Illinois usually wins. We have won once or twice in baseball and never brought home a victory in basket ball until this year.

This was our year—and it was fortunate for Illinois is leading the Conference in basket ball and is credited with being the best team in the group this year. Illinois expected to win—so did the team—and the team had its way.

The victory was decisive in every way. For twenty-six minutes, Illinois was unable to score a field goal, which is proof enough that the team displayed exceptional guarding and fast handling of the ball. Kizer, Crowe, Conroy, McNally and Nyikos were on the ball every minute, breaking up the dashing offense of Illinois and clearly outplayed Coach Ruby's men at every attempt.

Illinois passed and dribbled around three quarters of the floor, but the territory beneath the basket was seldom invaded and the repulses offered by Kizer and Conroy were satisfying to witness.

It was not an off-night for either team. Seldom has a faster game been watched in South Bend. The pace was fast at the outset, and it never slackened at any time during the game. The continual guarding, breaking up of clever and intricate plays and the coordination and capitalization of every effort made the contest ideal. The end of the game found both teams in a state of near exhaustion.

To single out the play of any man on the team would be unfair. Every man but Conroy figured in the scoring with Nyikos leading with seven total points.

Nyikos, McNally and Crowe were relentless in following the Illinois passes and they fought for the ball at every step. Dienhart and Mahoney, who substituted in both halves, continued the perfect floor play of the regulars.

Conroy and Kizer defended the floor around the basket and repeatedly thwarted the efforts of Illinois. Both men played exceptional ball.

The game was played, refereed and watched without a complaint. The spirit manifested by both teams was excellent. There was no unnecessary roughness nor indications of ill feeling. Illinois played and lost in a manner that makes us always anticipate athletic relations with that institution.

Notre Dame (29)

Lineups:

	G.	FT	FG.	PF	TP
McNally, lf, c	2	0	0	2	4
Crowe, rf	2	2	1	0	5
Nyikos, c	2	6	1	1	7
Kize., lf (Capt.)	2	0	0	2	4
Conroy, rg.	0	0	0	3	0
Dienhart, rf	2	0	0	1	4
Mahoney, lf	2	2	1	0	5
Totals	13	10	3	9	29

Illinois (18)

	G.	FT	FG.	PF	TP
Daugherty, lf	1	3	3	1	5
Maner, rf (Capt.)	1	0	0	2	2
Martin, c	0	0	0	1	0
Haines, lf	2	3	3	0	7
Reynolds, rg	0	1	1	1	1
Karnes, rf	0	5	2	1	2
Lipe, c	0	1	1	0	1
Kassel, rg	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	13	10	6	18

Officials: Referee—Nohr, La Crosse Normal. Umpire—Millard, Illinois Wesleyan.

NOTRE DAME 23, BUTLER 32

What the team did to Illinois was unexpected and what Butler did to the team two days later was a disappointment to the coach, the team and the spectators. Butler, national champions of last year, lived up to

their reputation and by their tactics on the floor wore out the team that had played so smoothly and effectively against Illinois. Notre Dame did not have the power to stay with Butler after the exhausting contest of a few nights earlier.

The first half was a typical contest. The teams played hard, but the offensive worked to our liking. While Notre Dame made six field goals, Butler was content with two. Personal fouls called on the team helped Butler. Nine fouls were called and Butler took advantage of them. The half ended 18 to 13 in our favor.

The second half was a different story. The team lacked the stamina to keep up the pace it had set in the first half and Christopher and Nipper of Butler broke through a faltering defense and cleverly registered goals enough to win. They overcame the five point lead and added a reverse margin of eleven points.

Crowe, Conroy, Nyikos and McNally gave the best they had while on the floor, but it was not enough. The defense was better than the average, but the ball seemed to be too big for the basket. Shots by Nyikos, McNally, Kizer and Crowe repeatedly hit the basket rim only to balance a moment and fall out. The number of close shots missed in the second half was discouraging to the spectators.

Butler won both games played against us this year. They were games hotly and bitterly contested and Notre Dame was never decisively outplayed or outclassed in either battle.

NOTRE DAME 28, WABASH 37

It's the old story—Wabash usually wins. Wabash has a record of basket ball victories over Notre Dame that is long and noteworthy. When Notre Dame has exceptional teams, Wabash seems to have even better outfits. Notre Dame has one of the best teams that has ever represented the University, but Wabash is good enough to be practically conceded the state championship.

Pete Vaughan has three men in Robinson, Chadwick and Devoe that win most of his games. Trailed, rushed and covered as closely as possible, they were able to elude our men and make baskets from every spot in the scoring area. Robinson, particularly,

was good. His floor work was the best ever seen on a local court.

Wabash penetrated the defense Keogan's men offered early in the game and when the first half ended, Wabash was leading by a safe margin of 17-9. The second half was better. Kizer and his men played a faster game, fought for the ball with greater force, stopped the tricky and fast offense Wabash offered and always threatened to even the score. But Robinson was too good. He won the game for Wabash with his basket throwing and he earned every point he made.

Credit must be given to the Varsity. They played the best team in Indiana and that is playing about the best in the country. They were not playing as smooth a game as they had played in previous games, but every man from Kizer to Dahman, a substitute forward, played, guarded and fought in satisfying fashion. It was just a case of the better team winning and Pete Vaughan has our wishes for state championship honors.

TRACK

Knute Rockne has always had a big problem to meet in the development of sufficient track stars to place Notre Dame as prominently in that sport as he has in football. Track material is scarce and outstanding performers are few. The team that Rockne presents has been able to win the state championship year after year, but it is not due to exceptional ability of individuals, but to a well developed group of only fair performers.

The prospects for this year are good. Layden and Captain Barr in the sprints, Adam Walsh in the hurdles, Cox in the half mile, Judge in the mile, Wendland in the two mile, McTiernan, Stack and Barr—the 440. Harrington in the pole vault and Milbauer in the shot put are the men that will compose the team and provide sufficient points to make as creditable a showing as could be expected. The other reserve material on the squad is as yet unproven and if Rockne can develop men who can place second or third in meets, the season will be one of the best in recent years.

NOTRE DAME 41. ILLINOIS 54 POINTS

EVENT	N.D.	I.
Shot Put	5	4
40-Yard Dash	5	4
40-Yard Hurdles	5	4
Mile Run	5	4
440-Yard Run	5	4
Two-Mile Run	5	4
880-Yard Run	1	8
Pole Vault	5	4
High Jump	0	9
Broad Jump	0	9
One Mile Relay	5	0
Totals	41	54

The first indoor dual track meet against Illinois on the 14th of February showed that Notre Dame is due for a good track season. Remembering the dual meet of last year, the showing in this meet is one of the encouraging signs of spring. Notre Dame took seven firsts out of eleven events, but won only a single third place. Illinois took all the second place and nine third places, which, together with getting all points in the high and broad jumps was sufficient to win the meet.

It was a narrow victory for Illinois. Notre Dame through two distinct breaks lost the necessary points to win. First, Adam Walsh in the 40 yd. high hurdles after tying the gym record in the second heat, was disqualified in the finals when he knocked over the first hurdle. Then in the 440 yard run, McTiernan took a nasty spill on the first turn and lost too much ground by the time he regained his feet to win. McTiernan holds the indoor record here for the event and, undoubtedly, would have won or placed second behind Stack who ran a brilliant race.

Every race was hotly contested and the evening provided interesting moments. Notre Dame will be a factor in any track meet this year and perhaps will again be state champions.

The summary of the meet:

Shot put—Milbauer, Notre Dame, first; Kimmell, Illinois, second; Ursey, Notre Dame, third. Distance 42 feet 11¼ inches.

Mile run—Judge, Notre Dame, first; Makeever, Illinois, second; Rue, Illinois, third. Time 4:31.

40-yard dash—Finals, Layden, Notre Dame, first; Yarnell, Illinois, second; Kyle, Illinois, third. Time :4 3-5.

First heat—Kyle, Illinois, first; Barr, Notre Dame, second; Goulet, Notre Dame, third. Time :04 7-10.

Second heat—Layden, Notre Dame, first; Yarnell, Illinois, second. Time, :04 7-10.

40-yard high hurdles—Finals, Casey, Notre Dame, first; Rihm, Illinois, second; Werner, Illinois, third. Time, :05 3-5.

First heat—Rihm, Illinois, first; Casey, Notre Dame, second. Time, :05 2-5.

Second heat—Walsh, Notre Dame, first; Werner, Illinois, second. Time, :05 1-5.

High jump—Bertchold, Illinois, first; Flint, Illinois, second; Wright, Illinois, third. Distance, five feet, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

440-yard dash—Stack, Notre Dame, first; Sittig, Illinois, second; Mehoek, Illinois, third. Time, :52.

Two mile run—Wendland, Notre Dame, first; Miller, Illinois, second; Marzulo, Illinois, third. Time, 9:46 8-10.

880-yard run—Ponzer, Illinois, first; Warner, Illinois, second; Masterson, Notre Dame, third. Time 1:57 9-10.

Broad jump—Wallace, Illinois, first; Sweeney, Illinois, second; Mieslohn, Illinois, third. Distance, 22 feet, four inches.

Pole vault—Harrington, Notre Dame, first; Barnes, Seed and Himsley, all of Illinois, tied for second. Distance, 12 feet three inches.

Relay race—Won by Notre Dame with Coughlin, Stack, Barr and McDonald. Time, 3:31 7-10.

HOCKEY

Hockey is an uncertain sport on the campus. The uncertainty of the weather makes practice irregular and it is doubtful if the team can ever be assured of sufficient practice to develop into a representative group. Hockey is recognized as a minor sport at Notre Dame, but no home games have been played because of the mild weather that prevailed whenever a contest was scheduled.

On a trip to Minneapolis, the team lost two games to the crack team at the University of Minnesota and tied St. Thomas after two extra periods of play.

The three games were said to be the fastest college hockey contests seen in that section in many years, and the team acquitted itself in commendable fashion.

Minnesota has won three Big Ten championships and the games of 2-0, and 2-1 are proof that the ability of the Notre Dame team is unusual. The St. Thomas game ended in a 2-2 tie.

McSorley is captain of the team coached by Tom Lieb.

SWIMMING

NOTRE DAME 55, FT. WAYNE Y. M. C. A. 13.

The swimming team started its schedule in true Notre Dame fashion by easily defeating the Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A. team in a nine event meet on the 7th of February. Notre Dame took first in all events except the 100 yard back stroke. McCaffery and Royce tied for high honor, each winning ten points. The time made in all events was good and the team should give the remaining teams on the schedule strong opposition. Indianapolis A. C., Indiana University, Michigan Aggies and Michigan will be met within the next month.

Crowe, 1925 Football Captain

Clem Crowe of Lafayette, Indiana, a Junior in the School of Agriculture, monogram man in football and basket ball, and left end of the 1923 and 1924 team, was elected captain of the 1925 team to succeed Adam Walsh. The election was held at the annual banquet of the Athletic Association in honor of the varsity and freshman football squads.

Crowe's election has met with popular approval among his teammates and the student body and his leadership of the untried eleven of next year will be watched with interest. He has been one of the fastest ends Rockne used the last two seasons and will be remembered, particularly, for his remarkable speed and accurate tackling in the eastern games in 1923. Crowe is one of the few monogram men remaining on Rockne's squad next year. The loss of men by graduation will be a severe handicap in building up a team next fall and most followers are resigned to the fact that the men under Rockne and Crowe in October will have big problems to meet in starting the heavy schedule and an undefeated season is hardly a possibility.

The 1925 Schedule

The loss of twenty-two varsity football men, including the entire first team, did not deter Coach Rockne from scheduling ten games for next season that will prove to be as formidable as the teams met this season.

Princeton, Wisconsin and Wabash are not scheduled for next year. Beloit, Minnesota and Penn State have replaced them for the coming season. One of the reasons for the changes in schedule is that Rockne was able to sign with both Penn State and Minnesota on a home and home basis.

Baylor University, one of the strongest teams in the Southwest, will open the season at South Bend on September 27th—an earlier date than usual. Lombard will return for another preliminary battle with the new eleven Rockne will present to the spectators. Beloit College, always a contender in smaller conference circles in the West, has replaced Wabash.

The three games will season the squad for the annual battle with the Army at the

Yankee Stadium in New York City. The game has been transferred from the Polo Grounds to the Stadium because of the tremendous demand for increased seating capacity.

The week following the team will journey to meet a new Conference opponent in the University of Minnesota. There has been innumerable demands for the appearance of the team in the Northwest and the alumni and friends of the University will welcome the team in Minneapolis. Minnesota has always had strong, fighting teams and the acceptance of Minnesota was a commendable move. A three year contract was signed, two games at Minneapolis in 1925 and 1927 and a game at Cartier Field in 1926.

The fourth annual game with Georgia Tech will be played at Atlanta on the 31st of October. Georgia has played on Cartier Field for the past two seasons and a continuance of relations with that institution has met with the approval of the alumni.

Notre Dame will be the Homecoming attraction at Penn State on the 7th of November. Penn State is a notable addition to the schedule and will be one of the home attractions in 1926.

Carnegie Tech and Northwestern University will be the mid-season attractions at Notre Dame on the 14th and 21st of November. It will be the first appearance of the team on Cartier Field and with seasoned teams representing both institutions, the contests will bring capacity crowds on successive week ends. One of the games will be the Homecoming Game, but Rockne has not officially announced the date.

Nebraska closes the season on Thanksgiving Day at Lincoln. Nebraska's team remains practically intact and speculation is already being offered as to what the outcome of the contest will be. The game is a fitting climax to a season that seems to be a big order for the entirely new and unseasoned team that Rockne will develop next fall. The completed 1925 schedule is as follows:

Sept. 27—Baylor University at Notre Dame.
Oct. 3—Lombard College at Notre Dame.
Oct. 10—Beloit College at Notre Dame.
Oct. 17—West Point at Yankee Stadium, New York.
Oct. 24—Minnesota University at Minneapolis
Oct. 31—Georgia Tech at Atlanta.
Nov. 7—Penn State at State College, Pa.
Nov. 14—Carnegie Tech at Notre Dame.
Nov. 21—Northwestern University at Notre Dame.
Nov. 26—Nebraska University at Lincoln.

CAMPUS NEWS AND VIEWS

By James E. Armstrong, '25.

"The texts that were taken
From dust-covered shelves,
Are once more forsaken
And back by themselves."

Two weeks of the new semester have already gone. The trials of the last effort already begin to pale beside the present perils. The famous 'third quarter', in which the laxity of the second and fourth does penance, is upon us. Professors are broadcasting important programs and all efforts are bent upon the elimination of 'static'. Lent will happen along shortly to bolster up the wavering will, but in the meantime there is a rather pleasant interference every now and then. For instance:

Athletics are booming along at a pace that is pressing the record of the football team. Many victims have been laid low who emerged with a misplaced confidence in

having escaped flattening by Rockne's Rollers. Outstanding among these is Illinois. The Conference leaders in basketball invaded the Irish court with only one black mark against them. They left with two, after the best exhibition of basketball seen here this season. Coach Keogan's outfit gave a demonstration that was a revelation to the Fortunate Fifty per cent of the students who were present. Because of the cramped quarters in the "Y" gymnasium, the students were divided into two sections for the four major games of the season. Those whose athletic tickets were below 1000 could attend the Illinois and Wabash games; those above, the Butler and Franklin games. As none of these games are ever dull, the agitation for a new basketball floor at Notre Dame has not died down.

Butler, Wabash, and Franklin seem to

have the Indiana-sign on Notre Dame and the Keoganites have dropped three games to them so far this season. Which is bad 'among ourselves' but signifies nothing to outside teams. For Indiana may be a doubtful state politically, but in the matter of basketball, there are a half dozen strong and convincing arguments for the supremacy of the Hoosier brand. Notre Dame's athletic program for February 14th, sounded like the Little Olympics—in basketball, Wabash here; in track, Illinois, here; in hockey, M. A. C. there; in swimming, an interteam meet here; and in boxing, the Navy at Annapolis. And some people want to know what Notre Dame men do when the football season is over!

A week's tour of Michigan and Wisconsin by the Glee Club immediately following the exams was a pleasant innovation. The usual trip is during the Easter Holidays. This year the Winter trip proved a decided success and glowing press accounts followed the Club throughout the tour. The plans for Easter week call for a trip Eastward, possibly as far as New York. Joseph Casasanta directed the Club on the tour and his composition, the "Hike Song", was one of the hits of the concert. Numbers by the Glee Club quartet met with the usual hearty reception. Several compositions by Dr. J. Lewis Browne, director of the Club, were also featured. Grand Rapids, Escanaba, Traverse City, Saginaw, and Neenah, Wisconsin, were among the cities visited. Several afternoon concerts were given on the trip.

Dick Lightfoot is back of the footlights again with another vaudeville show, sponsored by the Day-Dogs. Harry Denny's orchestra is announced as the star act, with seven other high class acts, in a balanced program of music, dancing, singing and humor. The production will be staged in Washington Hall February 26 and 27. Those who have seen previous work produced by Mr. Lightfoot's energy, originality, and ability, are reserving seats.

Speaking of Washington Hall, it will be difficult for some of the victims of the famous Washington Hall programs of years back to credit the mention of some of the productions there this year. Douglas MacLean in "The Hottentot", Milton Sills in

"The Sea-Hawk", Colleen Moore in "So Big", and "Abraham Lincoln" are among the pictures shown. A comedy, Aesop's Fables and Pathe News are usually shown in addition to the feature. The audience one night was surprised with an orchestra, and piano music has been regularly established. The result is a crowd every Saturday night no matter what is happening down town. Father Carey steps into the producers' limelight with Zeigfield, the Shuberts, etc.

Anyone looking for an argument around Notre Dame this year doesn't have to look far. Sixty contestants turned out for debate and from this number Father Bolger John Daly. These men will debate the ten men who will compose the University teams. Those who survived are: Ray Cunningham, William Coyne, Oscar Lavery, Joseph Hogan, Victor Lemmer, and David Stanton. The alternates are: Seymour Weisberger, John Droege, John Griffin, and John Daly. These men will debate the pros and against of the question "Resolved: that Indiana should adopt in principle the Wisconsin plan of unemployment insurance, constitutionality waived". There has been no unemployment on the team, as any of Father Bolger's former proteges will testify.

The Santa Maria, official organ of the Notre Dame Knights of Columbus, made an impressive appearance upon the campus recently. The book was edited by Ray Cunningham, '25, and contained articles by Harry Houdini, Grantland Rice, K. K. Rockne (coach of the Notre Dame football team, by the way) and Harry Stuhldreher. It is getting so that a poor aspiring Journalist really has little chance even in the campus publications. Soon it will be necessary, if experience is desired, to become the college correspondent for the good old High School paper.

Washington's Birthday is being held this month to celebrate the first appearance of the Class of 1925 in caps and gowns. Needless to remark, there is much self-conscious seniority on the campus. One of the measuring staff of the cap-and-gown committee reports a chest measurement of 52 inches. It wasn't pride, however, it was Frank Milbauer, football man and shot-

putter. The flag has been ordered, George's birthday has been shoved ahead a day because the 22nd falls on Sunday, and everything seems set. This class, numbering well over three hundred, happens to be the largest in the history of the school and whenever a program is planned its planners plan it accordingly. An added attraction for attendance at the exercises is the annual edict prohibiting graduation to those who are A. W. O. L. And strange to say, it takes a strong excuse to get L.

Campus publications are commencing to pulse with the new life of Spring. The *Juggler* is approaching in the very immediate future with a "He-Man" number that will give the Notre Dame man an idea of what he really is, according to the best authorities outside. This issue should be useful in reforming certain present tendencies to act naturally. The *Scholastic* furnishes a field for all types of outbursts—and the outbursters so far have contributed wisely and well. A recent issue was produced by the Department of Boy Guidance, instituted this year. Among the Notre Dame men in this course are Jim Egan and Danny Culhane. The number was very successful and was sent by those in charge to the various councils of the Knights of Columbus. The *Dome* is entering the final stages well ahead of schedule and its early publication is practically as-

sured. Each issue of this book produces new and unique features, and the Class of '26 promises no departure from traditions. The photography and art work can be counted upon from experience, while the records of the year have certainly furnished the editors with an Opportunity that knocks, and knocks, and knocks again.

The new building at Saint Mary's is to have a tower that will overlook the country for miles around. If permission to use the Dome can be obtained, some of the underclassmen plan to agitate a class in the art of the semaphore. And whoever has the privilege of occupying the Old Students' Hall is going to have something to be proud of. The "Greater Notre Dame" seems well on its way to realization.

During the early thaws the campus assumed its usual Venetian aspect. A panic was almost caused by the appearance of the news item describing the disappearance of some little island under water, with the annihilation of its inhabitants. Various solutions of the "school's water problem" were suggested. Distinctive types of boats for the various halls proved popular. But a warm sun and a cold wind have solved the problem for a while. This is one of the few unchanging things—the water is just as wet as it was in '89.

And when you commence talking about the weather it is time to stop.

THE ALUMNI

1880

The first signs of Spring are always accompanied by an increased amount of interest in alumni affairs by Robert Anderson, class secretary for the men of 1880-1885! The 1880 men are going to celebrate the 45th anniversary of their graduation during Commencement Week, June 12-14, 1925, and Professor Anderson has assured us that the six members of that class are going to do everything possible to return for their Reunion. If you haven't heard from the class secretary, write him and tell him of your plans! His address is Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

1884

The name of EUGENE AMORETTI, '83-'84, has been in the unclaimed file for several years and it took an event like the Stanford game to bring him out of hiding. Unable to make the game, he dispatched a congratulatory message to Knute Rockne and told him that the only reason he didn't see the team in action was because he is one hundred miles from a railroad and eight miles from the nearest post-office. Amoretti is head of the Amoretti Lodge Company, Amoretti's Ranch, Dubois, Wyoming.

1885

WARREN CARTIER has an attendance record at alumni reunions that should provoke proud boasts on his part, but he quietly returns year after year and looks for the other men of his time. This year promises to offer him better chances to meet his old classmates. Warren is in charge of the 40th reunion of the '85 crowd and if you don't hear from him while he is enjoying the fishing at Fort Myers, Florida until May 1st., write him and tell him to meet you on the campus, June 12-14.

It is with great regret that we chronicle the death of CHARLES M. MURDOCK, old student in '85. Mr. Murdock had been in poor health for several years and suffered from heart trouble which caused his death on the 8th of February. He was a pioneer in the natural gas business of Indiana and had extensive holdings in light, gas and heating utilities throughout Indiana and Ohio. He is survived by Mrs. Murdock and two children, Mrs. O'Heran of Boston and CHARLES L. MURDOCK, '11, of Lafayette, Ind.

1886

THOMAS J. SHERIDAN, who was the Quan Medalist of the Class of '86, is Assistant United States Attorney for San Francisco and district. Through the ALUMNUS, he has been able to learn of the whereabouts of a number of the men of his time and is enthusiastic about everything that concerns Notre Dame. His address is 2314 Mitchell St., Oakland, California.

One of the most enthusiastic Notre Dame men at the Pasadena Game was JOSEPH A. CLARK, '83-'86, who is engaged in business in San Francisco. Joe was very proud of the team and of the impression the boys made in the city by the Golden Gate. His address is 1273 28th Avenue, San Francisco.

1887

Notre Dame's visit to the coast had the effect of bringing back into alumni circles many alumni who had unintentionally lost contact with Notre Dame since their departure from the campus. One of the most loyal and enthusiastic of that group is DR. JOSEPH M. TONER, one of Father Burns' classmates, who is now living at 3197 16th St., San Francisco.

PHILIP P. PASCHEL, '85-'87, who came to

Notre Dame from Council Bluffs, Iowa is now president of the real estate firm of Baldwin and Howell, San Francisco. Phil will be remembered by many of the men of his time as the varsity baseball player and captain of one of the crews. His office address is 318 Kearney St., San Francisco.

1890

When LOUIS P. CHUTE issues his first call for the Reunion of the '90 men in June, he will enlist the interest of one of the most successful groups that ever left the University. Included in this group is the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., Father James French, C. S. C., Dr. Albert Zahm, Will McPhee, Charlie Paquette, John Hummer, Ferd Long, Tom McKeon, Harry Jewett and others. Their reunion in June is scheduled to be one of the outstanding events of that long-anticipated week-end. It will be the first reunion of the Class in 35 years.

1895

When 56 men received their degrees in '95, the graduating class was the largest in the history of the University. It was a banner year at Notre Dame and marked the beginning of what was probably called a new era. The Reunion of the '95 class in June, after a period of 30 years, gives promise of rivaling the '90 group in both numbers and enthusiasm. More details will be given the members in time to make plans to be on the campus over the week-end of June 12 to the 14th.

One of the men of '95 who occasionally is heard from and who still retains a real interest in the activities of the men is FRANK W. DAVIS, now associated with the American Paper Box Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. Frank receives his mail at Box 364, Constantine, Mich.

1898

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

PETER E. KEARNEY, one of the older members of the Notre Dame Club of Chicago and active in the interests of the club, is head of the Peter E. Kearney & Co., insurance, 1520 Conway Bldg., Chicago.

1904

If the '04 column has been a bit devoid of news in the past, blame not the class secretary! BOB PROCTOR reopened his law practice after the Nebraska game and has been playing a tougher schedule since last fall than a football team. His activities have

ranged from the Federal Court at Indianapolis to Altoona, Pa., and until recently had become known in legal circles as the "king of continuances". It has been Bob's ambition for a number of years to have an Elkhart prep school boy on the first team of the varsity squad and Bob tells us that 1926 looks like the big year. He has unearthed one of those unusual combinations of an all-around athlete and student and has him reading literature about the school and its men with a purpose.

With Bob doing overtime, the office attempted to supply '04 news with a vengeance and as our correspondent told us "one of the items was Scriptural in the sense that it was fearfully and wonderfully made". When we accused TOM LYONS of moving his offices from the oil metropolis, Tulsa, to the State Capitol Building in Oklahoma City, we unintentionally erred. True it is that Tom is in the State Capitol Building, not as a practicing attorney but as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, the members of that group having the qualifications and some of the duties of Judges of the Supreme Court. If we had pursued the legal profession, we would have known that such members are specifically prohibited from practicing during their term of office. We're glad to make the correction, offer our apologies to Tom, and assure his classmates that Tulsa still has first claim.

1907

T. Paul McGannon, Class Secretary.
36 W. 44th St., New York City.

One of the most interesting welcomes extended to the varsity on its way to and from Pasadena was the official welcome to the State of Nevada given by MICHAEL A. DISKIN, who is now Attorney-General for the State of Nevada. Mike's address is Carson City.

1910

Rev. M. L. Moriarty, Class Secretary.
527 Beall Avenue, Wooster, Ohio.

The 5th Reunion of the '10 Class is entirely in the hands of Father Mike and you can expect to receive full information, even train schedules, from him far enough in advance so that no excuse will be accepted if you're not on the campus in the second week-end in June. Father Moriarty, by the way, was the recipient of a new coupe from his parishioners and it will be available for cab service in June.

LEO C. MCELROY, the New England member of the class, is associated with Lyddon & Hanford Co., advertising, 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Leo knows Notre Dame men and New York City and if you are in his vicinity at any time, look him up.

1912

John P. Murphy, Class Secretary.
Marshall Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FABIAN JOHNSTON, for some time a resident of Houston, Texas, has moved to New Orleans, where he is a special sales engineer with the Woodward, Wight & Co., of that city. Fab had much to do with the entertainment of the team while in that city and enjoyed the moments spent with his old campus friend, Knute. He tells us that "it is too soon to give a glowing account of business conditions, but I'll match my family against any alumnus. I boast six splendid youngsters and there are three of them that will be candidates for the N. D. teams". Comparative statements may be sent to Johnston at 2420 Peniston St., New Orleans, La.

1913

James R. Devitt, Class Secretary.
2249 Harcourt Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

BASIL SOISSON is married and a prop of the church in dear old Connelville. His law office, however, is in Uniontown and his travels take him far from his native haunts. You may bump into him in California or Florida about this time of the year and in the autumn he generally week-ends not far from Rockne.

TOM O'NEILL has been in the tire business since leaving Notre Dame and is now secretary of The General Tire & Rubber Company and living at West Market and Rose Streets, Akron. He's married and there are three girls, Dorothy, Vivian and Annetta Jane. Since none of the foregoing information came from Tom, we feel at liberty to point out that General Tire has enjoyed a success nothing short of marvelous and is now generally conceded to be the soundest company in the tire industry.

Metropolitan newspapers, athletic journals and the alumni magazines of Harvard and Columbia have been giving one of our classmates so much deserved space in recent editions, that we're going to again point out that CHARLES F. CROWLEY, graduate and varsity end in '13, has been honored with the position of head coach at Columbia University in New York City.

Chuck succeeds Percy Haughton. He was first assistant to the late Percy Haughton at Columbia and was with him and his successor at Harvard, previous to going to Columbia. He coached the ends, did all the scouting and with Haughton figured out offenses and defenses for the various games. He was a very close friend of the Haughtons and enjoyed the fullest confidence of that great coach. Haughton considered Crowley the greatest end he ever saw—this on the word of Billie Murray, Harvard captain and quarterback about '19 or '20.

The *Columbia Alumni News* in a recent issue, commenting on the appointment, said:

"We wished to carry on from the point which Percy Haughton had reached when he was taken from us. The problem to be decided was whether there was anyone able to accomplish this. We believe that Charlie Crowley is the man who can do it..... We know that for two seasons with us, he has performed his task with the highest degree of efficiency. And we know him, like him thoroughly, admire and respect him. We are also very certain that he is the type of man, who will exert a wholesome beneficial influence through his personality and character. We know him too well to have any slightest doubt of this." Charlie coached the University of Dallas, Texas, from 1913 to 1917, his team losing only five games in four years. As an end in his college days he had a noteworthy football career, playing a wing position at Harvard in 1907 and 1908 and making Walter Camp's All-American in the latter year, and holding down an end berth in 1909 and 1910 at Notre Dame on the same team with Knute Rockne. He was a member of the coaching staff in Harvard in 1921 and 1922, and then, in 1923, went to Columbia with Percy Haughton.

1914

Frank H. Hayes, Class Secretary.
25 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Complete control of all athletics, including the coaching of the various teams, policy of conducting all sports and the framing of all schedules will be given CHARLES E. "GUS" DORAIS, recently appointed new athletic director of the University of Detroit, according to the chairman of the board in control of athletics of that institution. Gus has been coaching at Gonzaga

University in Spokane, Washington for the past several years and his return to mid-western and eastern football circles will be welcomed. It will be the first time the University of Detroit has had an athletic director and Gus has been given a broad field of responsibility in the venture to build up a successful athletic system.

1915

James E. Sanford, Class Secretary.
The Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT A. KUHLE has moved from Sioux Falls, S. Dakota to Sioux City, Iowa. He has taken charge of the Sioux City-Omaha branches of the Travelers Insurance Company with headquarters at 400 Warnock Block, Sioux City.

EMMETT G. LENIHAN, whose activities have been chronicled from time to time, breaks into the column this month with a new address. Emmett is still with the Black Steel and Wire Co., but has moved offices to 108 R. R. Ave. S., Seattle, Washington.

When JIM SANFORD first mentioned the Tenth Reunion of the Class in June, 1925, the response of the class showed all in favor of it. The point we want to leave with you now is that the Reunion is on, the date is June 12, 13 and 14th, (a week-end) and the place any spot on the campus. Jim will get in touch with you later and give you all the details. The program will be the best ever presented. The promise is given and we won't fail.

1916

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

The sympathy of the entire class is extended to JOHN MEAGHER, at the loss of his wife on the third of February. Mrs. Meagher was ill but a few days when Death claimed her. Jack is coaching at St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas.

1917

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

GEORGE A. FRICKER, who will be remembered as an old student in '16-'17, is now associated with the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., and receives mail c/o S. S. Merrimack, 35 S. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna.

We are indebted to RIG SACKLEY for news about one of the crowd and our thanks to him are endless. Rig tells us that "Danny Hilgartner is still the same genial fellow and profound Notre Dame enthusiast....."

that Norm Barry and Bob McGuire was last seen bantering back and forth on the merits of their respective prep school teams and that in company of the man of affairs, and business (social and political), Austin McNichols, vacationed at French Lick..... that Mac is courting a comely daughter of Erin residing in Chicago.....that Dr. John B. O'Donoghue, known in Walsh Hall as 'Red' is the father of several children and is among the most promising physicians and surgeons in Chicago possessing an enviable record for a young practitioner..... that J. C. OBrien is very much domesticated and the father of a youngster resembling J. C. in many respects.....that J. C. is manager of the Evanston branch of the Hudson Motor Company of Illinois.....that the James A. Sackley Company is benefitting by the increased expansion of the suburbs and districts around Chicago, particularly street improvement. Rig is one of the out-door men supervising the work. The office building and plant are at 4608 Belmont Ave., Chicago and he can always be reached thereHarry Scott was in Chicago on business recently and Rig managed to have a few minutes chat with him".....and the story ends with 'more later'.....

A clipping from the Manila Daily Bulletin of the 13th of November just reached us and tells us of a dinner dance given by the Notre Dame Club of Manila in honor of its president, JOSEPH GARGAN, now sojourning in the states for a spell. The list of invited guests covered a column or so and among the names we noted were those of several prominent clergymen and Governor General Wood.

J. PAUL FOGARTY, whose activities in Florida have been aired in previous issues, pops us a note and asks that anyone coming to Miami look him up and "he'll be glad to settle 'em both up and down". The invitation is at hand—all you need now is time and money.

1918

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

TOM KELLY has written! Surely then we may hope that some day every letter sent out by the class secretary will have brought forth a reply. Tom makes the very true observation that he is as prompt in replying to requests to write as he and Charlie

McCauley were in getting to that eight o'clock. Tom is in Milwaukee and is still on the first million.

All of the '18-ers will be interested in knowing that our old friend, RAY MURRAY who received his degree in law with our class was ordained at Emmetsburg, Md, on November 26th. Father Murray will continue his studies at the Catholic University and will celebrate his First Solemn Mass during the coming summer at Bridgeport, Conn. Our sincerest congratulations are extended to Rev. Fr. Raymond W. Murray, C. S. C.

From Meriden, Conn., comes the news that J. C. WALLACE is connected with the advertising department of the International Silver Company. His address is 26 Cook Avenue.

MANNING McLAUGHLIN is in Connecticut, too. His address is 805 Main St., Hartford. Mac is in charge of the Hartford office of Eldredge and Company, bankers, and likes his new location immensely. Mac is the daddy of two girls. From him we learned that WALTER O'KEEFE, whose activities in Washington Hall delighted us, expects to go on the vaudeville stage as soon as he recovers from a recent illness. Mac also accounts for the N. D. boasting ability of the CURRY BROTHERS, '14, and of TOM LAVERY and JIM MURPHY.

BROTHER AUSTIN, C. S. C., certainly is kept busy at the Cathedral High School, Indianapolis. He teaches eight chemistry classes. They recently completed very successfully a million dollar drive for a new building.

Did any of you radio fans succeed in getting Escanaba? The Zenith company had a broadcasting station here, WJAZ, during the time of the total eclipse and the days immediately preceding, since Escanaba was in the center of the solar activities. Notre Dame is a well-known institution to all Escanabans. Every radio in town listened in on the N. D.-Stanford game and besides that we had a special play-by-play wire. St. Joseph's Holy Name Society entertained the Notre Dame Glee Club February 4th and broke all records in entertaining. But Escanaba will not be satisfied until Coach Rockne pays the town a visit—that is the height of our ambition.

1920

V. F. Fagan, Class Secretary.
Dept. of Architecture, Notre Dame, Ind.

ARTHUR NEUSES continues to pile into executive positions. The last we heard of him he could be found at an executive desk with the Reiss Company, shippers, and now we find him president of the Lorcant Cabinet Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Art's brother, Cy, remembered for his Walsh Hall activities, is in Chicago and interested in the furniture game. Cy's address is 666 Lake Shore Drive.

BOB WENDLAND has changed his address from Vidal, California to c/o H. G. Wendland & Co., Bay City, Mich. You can note this for future reference.

Several newspaper clippings reached us with the heading "teacher and former pupil married today.....romance that began in Attleboro culminates in wedding". In other words, PAUL CROWLEY is married. The young lady's name was Miss Regina Dohr and the marriage was recorded on the 17th of January. Paul is sub-master at the Winchendon High School and in charge of athletics in the school. Following a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley will live at their new home, 42 Spruce St., Winchendon, Mass. Which means that Paul may or may not attend the Fifth Reunion in June.

J. LYLE MUSMAKER, attorney at law, Greenfield, Iowa, hasn't made up his mind yet "whether to become a multimillionaire or a Justice of the Peace". The other interesting bit of news is that Jay vows "no more entangling alliances". The gal has been crossed off the calling list and overhead expense has decreased. We were also told that LOU MUSMAKER, remembered as one of the gang in Corby in '18, passed the bar exam in Iowa last June, left shortly thereafter for Europe, returned last fall to Los Angeles and is determined to live down the reputation of claiming Iowa as a camping ground. Another of the old crowd in Los Angeles is EDWARD K. SHEAHAN, better known as Ted from British Columbia. Ted is practicing law at 1112 Black Bldg., one flight up from Red Ward. Ted was seen at the Pasadena game and he hasn't changed a bit, except that he entered the matrimonial league sometime ago.

Don't forget the Fifth Reunion in June! Vince Fagan, Frank Farrington, Ed Doran,

Harry Richwine, Dil Patterson and Al Ryan are on the ground ready to give you the tips and any other information you will need for the week-end of June 12-14th.

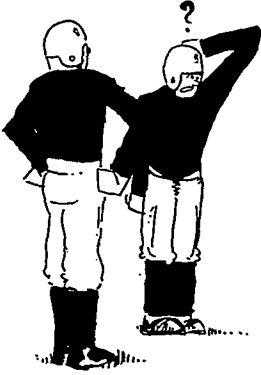
1921

Alden J. Cusick, Class Secretary.
Lockbox 1664, Milwaukee, Wisc.

We have on our desk an interesting document from the head of M. J. Tierney Company, "Teeko Service", manufacturers representatives, Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. Joe indulged in a few personalities that will be sent on receipt of a two cent stamp, but told us a few facts that we can announce publicly. One of them is that JIM DOWER is handling the Buffalo office of M. J. Tierney Company, and has a baby girl six weeks old, cognomen, Betty Louise, but he claims he gets as much sleep as ever..... FRICKY (HUGH) FARRELL is local manager of some credit concern, the humor of which will be at once apparent to any of Fricky's old acquaintances.....JOE FLYNN, '16, has plans under way for several Catholic institutions.....RAY GUPPY, '12, is the new president of the Notre Dame Club of Rochester, and is helping the N. Y. Life Insurance Company take the risks out of life.....JIMMIE WELCH gave his job of auto salesman to the Indians—he is temporarily selling auto accessories but claims that this is merely cakes for the winter..... Joe himself expects to be out this way in a few weeks or months, depending upon business, and the order to get the proper people lined up and the posters out has already been given.

The sporting section of The New York Times carried an item a short time ago about HEC GARVEY, who is determined to break into heavyweight circles and newspaper headlines. The note was that the preliminaries "witnessed the shattering of Ed Garvey's dream of heavyweight honors. At least, Garvey's advance on the championship was temporarily halted by the wild swinging, destructive hitting Gordon Munce, former local amateur heavyweight champion. The pair clashed in what was to have been one of the eight-round preliminaries, but the match was over after two minutes and four seconds of the third round, with Garvey stretched flat on his back for the full count. It was an exciting tilt while it lasted. Munce, floored in the

Collins and Hunsinger try to
dope out how Princeton made
three yards around the ends.



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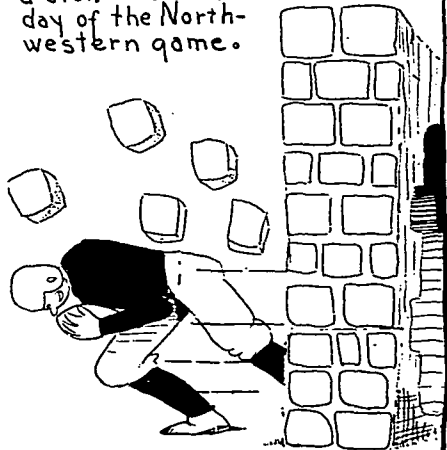
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**HARRY MCGUIRE,
1924 Football Review,
Notre Dame, Indiana**

Elmer Layden would
have gone through
a stone wall the
day of the North-
western game.



first round, fought on through the second session and then in the third round battered Garvey all over the ring, flooring the former football star four times before Garvey was counted out." Such is the newspaper report that seemingly does not favor Hec.

RAY J. CONRAD, one of the active members of the Notre Dame Club of Kansas City, is associated with Charles A. Smith, architect, 800 Finance Bldg., Kansas City. His address is 4430 Mill Creek Blvd., same city.

EDWIN L. MCNAMARA, formerly of Cleveland, is now associated with John Gill & Sons, American Insurance Union Bldg., Broad and Wall Sts., Columbus, Ohio.

CY SANDERS, to be remembered as one of the pals of Joe Rick is now living at 311 N. F. St., Hamilton, Ohio and is the proud parent of a seven month girl.

1922

Frank C. Blasius, Jr., Class Secretary.
24 W. Main St., Logan, Ohio.

J. PAUL CULLEN has forsaken the legal practice and is now one of the members of the firm of J. P. Cullen & Son, General Contractors, with permanent address at 109 S. Main St., Janesville, Wisc. His present address is Box 413, Waupun, Wisc., where he is superintending a job.

FRED GLAHE is said to be assistant to the general manager and superintendent of wood products for A. C. Spalding & Bros., Chicago, Ill. Fred's rise in that organization has been very rapid and representatives of the company tell us that he is rapidly gathering all the dignity and dinero that accompanies such good fortune.

1923

Henry F. Barnhart, Class Secretary.
32 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass.

WALT RAUBER has joined the group of N. D. men in Schenectady and is, therefore, working for the General Electric Company. Walt's address is 1035 Eastern Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

We have spoken of JACK NORTON and his association with coal corporations at various times. Here is more definite information: He is with the Indiana and Illinois Coal Corporation, 37 West Van Buren St., Chicago. You might remember this if you or the family want to load up on next winter's supply.

ROGER KILEY, after a successful football season at Loyola University, has entered

the law offices of Nash and Ahern, prominent attorneys in Chicago, with offices at 111 West Washington St.

FRANK THOMAS, after spending several years with the genial HARRY MEHRE at the University of Georgia, has accepted the position of head football coach at the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. Tommy and Harry were responsible for the remarkable team at Georgia last fall and we want Tommy to continue his success in his new position.

HAROLD HAYNES writes us from Kansas City on the letterhead of the Henderson Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., 1522 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., and we presume that he is working with or for that company—at least until we hear from Harold to the contrary.

LYLE MILLER, now full-fledged attorney-at-law with offices in the LaPlante Bldg., Vincennes, Indiana, tells us that the law practice is coming along fine and that he is having a bit of success in all of his cases. Good news and we hope for more.

ED RYAN is still with the engineering forces of the Illinois Central R. R., and is living for a few months at 111 S. Poplar St., Carbondale, Ill. The report is that work is agreeable, week-ends are possible in neighboring larger cities and that all goes well.

1924

Richard F. Gibbons, Class Secretary.
1025 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

We have on our desk correspondence from JOE BLACHE on the letterhead of the executive offices of the Louisiana Utilities Mfg. & Agricultural Co., New Orleans, La. Joe tells us he has passed his bar exam and is getting along in great style. The address of the company is 849 Baronne St., New Orleans, if you want to find out from Joe how he does it.

J. M. RICK, C. S. C., is now at the Foreign Mission Seminary, Brookland, D. C., and tells us that BOB RIORDAN is living with the group, is assistant editor of the Bengalese and professor of mission journalism (something new).

ED LINDEMAN, known to be living in Livermore, Ky., has been discovered handling the general sales and traffic for the Green River Chair Company in that town. Ed was at Notre Dame not so long ago and



To the man out of college ten years

TWO MEN stood on the steps of a fraternity house on the Sunday evening before Commencement. Said one of them:

"A college man ought to earn as many thousand dollars a year as the number of years he has been out of college."

Said the other: "That sounds fair enough. Let's keep in touch with each other and see how it works out."

At the end of the second year one of them was earning \$40 a week, while the other was earning \$35.

At the end of their fifth year one was earning \$6,000 a year, the other \$4,000.

At the end of their tenth year one was earning \$12,500, the other \$5,000.

Why did one man stop?

Something happened in that five year period; what was it?

The same thing which happens to many thousands. The \$5,000 man got into a department of a business (it happened to be the engineering department; but it might as easily have been sales, or accounting, or advertising, factory or office management, traffic, or any of the others). He became proficient in the work of that depart-

ment—so proficient that he built a wall around himself. He knows too much about that one department, and too little about the others, ever to get out.

The other man realized that large success demands a capacity for using and directing the work of other men. He will never know as much about any department as his friend knows about engineering. But he knows enough about all departments to employ others and to profit by their work.

This case is not exceptional. Take the statistics of a typical class of a great university.

What the Princeton men of 1913 are earning

Membership of the class.....	373
Earning \$10,000 or more.....	24
Earning \$5,000 to \$10,000.....	47
Earning between \$2,000 and \$5,000.....	116
Less than \$2,000.....	186

You who read this page—do you wonder why the Alexander Hamilton Institute should pass by hundreds of readers of this magazine and address itself to you?

The answer is simple: *You are the typical Institute man.* You are in your thirties; the average age at which men enrol with the Institute is 37.

You are married. A majority of the men who enrol with the Institute are married.

You are a college man. Forty per cent of the men who enrol with the Institute are college men.

In other words, this training is specifically designed for *you*. The record of the 250,000 men whom the Institute has trained (whose average situation was so nearly parallel to yours) is the best possible guarantee that it is worth your while at least to get the facts.

What will the next ten years mean to you?

The facts about the Institute are all in a book called "Forging Ahead in Business."

It can be read in a single evening, but it contains the proved results of sixteen years' experience in training men for larger earning power—all sorts of men in all sorts of positions. There is a copy of this book for every thoughtful reader of this magazine—and in particular for the man who has been ten years out of college. It will come to you by mail immediately upon receipt of your name and address. Send for it now.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
248 Astor Place New York City

Send me at once the booklet, "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without obligation.

Signature *Please write plainly*

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confided that things were breaking well enough for him.

DUKE DEPAOLIS is living at 15 Pleasant Place, Cambridge, Mass., and is cheered by the thought that he is almost half way through his graduate course at Tech. Recently, Duke received an award which pays his tuition at Tech, so he's sitting pretty.

ED HOGAN, one of the mid-year grads of last year, and confidante of NORM SMITH, is living at 918 Shorb Ave., N. W., Canton Ohio, and has a business address of K. of C. Club, 327 Sixth St., N. W., same city. Ed didn't tell us how and what he was doing, but he paid his insurance premium some time ago, which puts him in the successful group!

KARL A. PAULISSEN succeeded in his undergraduate courtship in the neighboring city. Karl and Miss Ruth Kotz of South Bend were married by Father Moloney at St. Patrick's a few weeks ago. He is permanently located in South Bend and the bride and he will receive congratulations at 310 S. Williams St.

JOE RYAN is working in an art studio in Chicago—where and why, we don't know, but the mere statement makes up for the lack of further information. Joe's residence address is 6831 Greenview Avenue, so if you have anything planned for the weekend and want Joe, dispatch your calls there.

We extend the sympathy of the class to Vernon Rickard, who lost his father in January. Tex is living in Chicago at present, being associated with one of the savings and trust companies and is one of the announcers at WGN, the Tribune station.

WILLARD C. WALTERS was one of the sponsors of a big civic reception and dinner in honor of Ed Hunsinger when the famous end returned from California. Hunse was given a sizable cash purse, much praise and much food. Walters is living at 125 E. Main St., Chillicothe, Ohio.

One of the appropriate cards was sent to the office which carried the information that H. A. Townsend wishes to announce the association of R. C. SCOGGINS, formerly of Houston, Texas, under the firm name of Townsend & Scoggins in the practice of law with offices over the Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Texas. Sciggs met the boys on the team in Houston on Christmas

Day and gave them a reception^r that will long be remembered.

BEN FISER is studying law at the University of Chicago every morning and working with the Chicago Association of Credit Men, 38 S. Dearborn St., the rest of the day. Ben mentions that he meets a number of N. D. men in the loop and it always seems good to greet them. His residence address is 6019 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.

CHAS. J. COOPER left the town of Canandaigua, N. Y., early last fall and accepted a faculty position at Aquinas Institute in Rochester. His new address is 51 Stanton St., Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN UEBBING is giving color to the city of Rochester, having decided that there is time to be spent and money earned in the painting and decorating business. The address is 290 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y. He reports seeing Prof. Cooper quite regularly.

JOE DESMOND is with the Penn State Highway Department, at New Castle, Pa. Joe reports that the Carnegie Tech game was all anyone could ask for and is already planning on the Homecoming game next

fall, which he figures should be with Carnegie at Cartier Field.

JIM HAYES complimented the secretary on the judgment displayed by enclosing a stamped envelope for reply (which he couldn't find when his letter was written, altho he admitted his inspiration to type a few lines came from the sight of the free two cent stamp), and mentioned his recent connection. Jim is secretary to the president of Wm. H. Rankin Company, advertising, 1 West 37th St., New York. He says he is learning advertising from the best teacher in the United States, which is loyalty if not train-talk. Jim pals around with Frank Wallace of Associated Press connections. Frank covered the big Jersey City fire, got in the way of a hose and when Jim wrote, Wallace hadn't begun to thaw out. The new address of the Hayes boy is 21 E. 38th St., New York City.

The Relation of Religious Training to Education

(Continued from page 134)

sympathy but without propaganda. I know we cannot put religion formally into the

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We know that CARBON MONOXIDE GAS is a frequent cause of motor fatalities. We are especially reminded of it at this time of the year.

This gas is a product of combustion from either stationary or automotive gasoline engines. It is invisible, odorless, tasteless, and non-irritating. To inhale a seemingly negligible quantity

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public schools, as we can into private schools, but what is to prevent us from putting religion into the teachers? For example, I have no objection whatever to the

theory of the evolution of the human body from the anthropoid ape, if the teacher believes it to be sufficiently established, but I do object to any teacher in any school who teaches as a fact the doctrine that there is any scientific ground for evolving the whole of man from the animal kingdom. I object to any professor of philosophy who denies the doctrine of free will and consequently moral responsibility. I should like to see all public schools as well as all parish schools make a strong effort to inculcate the doctrine of charity, sympathy and religious toleration though not of religious indifferentism or the indefensible proposition that there is no such thing as objective religious truth or that one religion is as good as another. I do not like to hear of baccalaureate sermons in the churches in connection with graduations because they are unnecessary and they seem too close an association of some particular church with the official functions of the school. I do not approve of any kind of discrimination based on religious belief in a selection of teachers and I should like to see reasonable improvement in this matter. But I should like to see reverential men and women, broadminded and religious-minded men and women, preferred as teachers whenever they have the other pedagogic qualifications. And finally, I should like to see this conference agree upon some plan which without violating the principle of separation of Church and State and principle of entire freedom of conscience, could be recommended as providing our public schools with as many as possible of the spiritual and moral advantages which it is possible to offer in professedly religious schools.

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