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The Notre Dame Alumnus

Vol. IV

Contents for November, 1925

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ALFRED C. RYAN, '20, Editor

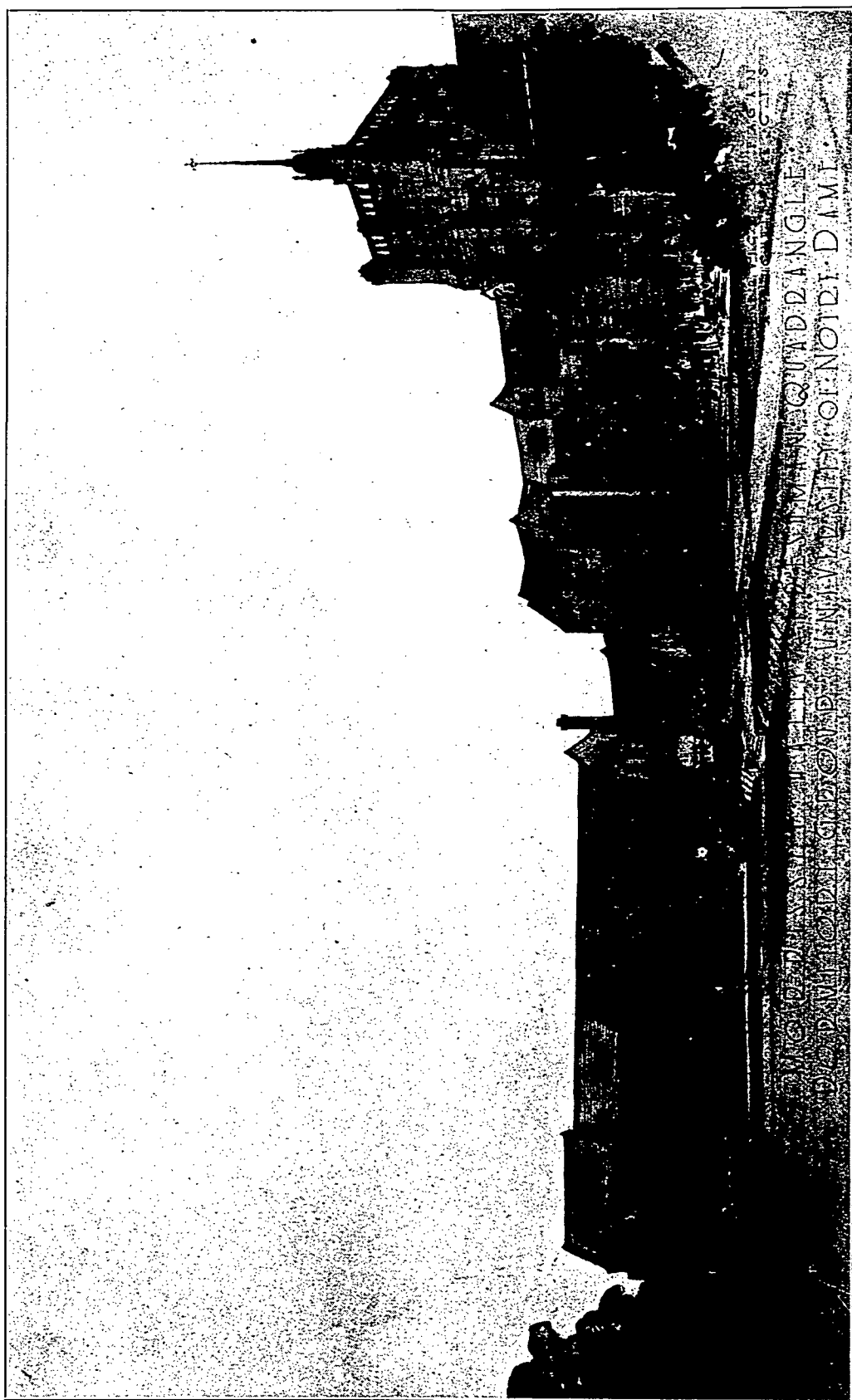
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CATHOLIC EDUCATION AND OUR NATIONAL LIFE

A Sermon delivered by Rev. James H. Ryan, D. D., Ph. D., of Washington, D. C., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, to the delegates of the National Catholic Alumni Federation, November 8, 1925.

"I have come that they may have life and have it more abundantly."—St. John, X, 10.

LIFE, IN THE RELIGIOUS as in the biological sphere, is continued activity along certain lines and in well-defined directions. Life is incompatible with aimless hustle and bustle; it becomes difficult unless pursued along a well-chosen course; it ends in futility if the terminus to be attained is not clearly known and consistently sought after. The Christian life possesses the characteristics of life in general. We cannot hope to live it successfully unless we are at the same time prepared to accept all its implications and to guide our thinking and action according to its philosophy.

Now, for the Christian, Jesus Christ is the life. As He Himself said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life"; and every century has written its deeds of glory on the pages of history in the colors of the maxims of Jesus. Every generation must aspire to follow in the footsteps of Christ; every generation proves its worth by the price it sets upon His dogmatic and moral teachings, and by the efforts it makes to realize most fully His ideal of virtue and of truth. Spiritual vigor depends altogether on the possession of this life of Christ. To diagnose accurately the ills of a century it is only necessary to measure with what slackened frequency the pulse of Christian life beats.

Today we are experiencing a most wonderful revival of the old Catholic life which dominated the ages of faith; we are the heirs to a birthright of sanctity and of grace opened up during the last century. It devolves upon us to make capital of these opportunities to lead more fully the Christian life, for we will be judged by the use that is made of the greater lights and larger graces which we now possess. "For to whom much is given much also will be demanded."

To my mind the chief function of a Catholic University is to bring this "life" of Christ into and to correlate it with the national life, so that the nation

shall not only know the truth of Christ but will follow along the lines marked out by Him who is the light and life of the world. A university stands for definite intellectual and ethical purposes. Its first mission is to the individual who frequents its halls. But through the educated individual the influence of the university flows out in a thousand streams to the state itself, enriching the scientific and intellectual life and strengthening the moral fibre of the nation. A university is first of all dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge. Due to the leadership and work of our universities, the field of knowledge has been greatly broadened. The achievements of science, primarily the work of university men, have been so marvelous as to challenge universal admiration. Pure and applied science, philosophy, literature, the arts of making, through the colleges, their daily contributions to the fund of knowledge which mankind possesses. Not only is truth being deepened, but its influence is being felt increasingly in ever-widening circles of the national life. The scholar is affected most by this scientific advance, but the statesman, the business and professional man, the man in the street also feel its powerful effects. The world today looks first and foremost to our great centers of learning for that guidance which will result not only in lessening the burden of human existence but will point the way to a fuller and more general appreciation of the beauty of the truth as it manifests itself in nature, in life, and in the achievements of the human mind. Pursuit of knowledge is the reason for the existence, and its diffusion is one of the principal functions of a university.

The university also has a work to do in developing the moral sense of a country. Though the philosophical and historical consideration of the problems of morality is of the highest significance, a university would fall much beneath the ideal, were it

to insist solely on educating men towards an acquaintance with ethical theory. The problem of the university involves the training of a people in the doing of what is right, in the practice of virtue, in consideration for the weak, in the living of those ideals which we rightly call Christian. Morality, whether of the individual, of a group, or of the nation cannot be left to chance, to the good impulses of people or to legislation. To be effective morality must be inculcated by the school. But it must be such a morality that it will stand the test of truth and experience, and be capable of being worked out to satisfying and successful ends. From where shall the guidance to a correct apprehension and practise of morality come if not from the university? To expect a nation to act justly at all times and under every circumstance but before the people themselves have been educated in moral truth and trained in its practise is to expect the impossible.

If the university is negligent in its duty of influencing college, high school, and elementary school, in a word, the children of the nation, to an acceptance of religious ideals and to a living of Christian ethics, or if the university itself does not recognize that its work is ethical as well as intellectual, or if because of legislative interference it is forbidden to teach morals, does it not seem strange that our political leaders at critical times in the history of the country come to us asking for that very thing which education alone can supply, but which they have not assisted us in giving to the masses? Education is training for life, training for complete living. Can any university pretend to train for life which neglects or ignores those very things which humanity needs so much today, and without which our national existence would quickly degenerate into a state approaching anarchy?

The university stands out as a light towards which mankind turns both for guidance and help. Its leadership, however, can be only partially successful unless the students which it graduates are doing their share to actualize the ideals—intellectual and moral—which have been taught within its sacred precincts. It is to the college man that we must turn for a sound understanding and appreciation of

the better things of the spirit; it is to his life that we must point as the incarnation of the highest ideals of culture and morality. Whatever may be said of the necessity of universal education in a democracy, and it is necessary, few will deny that the nation goes forward not so much through the efforts of the average man as of those of the highly trained scholars who have graduated from our universities. These men, bringing to their several tasks, minds trained by years of study and application, see more clearly than untrained men what the problems of current civilization are and are more able to conquer the difficulties which these problems impose us. The college graduate, therefore, has a recognized place of supreme importance in the social sphere: he is a key man in every business, profession and walk of life. To him we look for intellectual leadership, for sound character, for scientific acumen, for professional honor, for the concretion in daily life of the high purposes to which the university has dedicated its existence. If the college graduate fails, the university fails to that extent to exert the influence it should upon the national life.

The graduate of a Catholic College owes a very special debt of service to the community. The reason for this statement is more or less obvious. The Catholic College has committed itself to the training not only of scholars but of Christian scholars. Over and above the science we teach, and vitalizing it all as the sun rays do the world in which we live, are the lessons of character the college inculcates. Our theory of education always has been that the training of the mind, no matter how well done, is not the exclusive task of a college. To knowledge we add education of the will, and consider our work incomplete where heart and mind have not been so attuned to the truth that our graduates will not only love knowledge above all things, but will also pursue justice at any hazard. We strive to produce the complete man; we strive to educate towards complete living.

Today we call upon our alumni to justify the existence of our colleges and the worth of the education which they have been given by the living up to standards which all must approve. To be concrete—the college graduate is a citizen and as such is

responsible in no small degree for the level of civic life which the community attains or to which it descends. If civic life becomes corrupt, inefficient and blundering, morally weak, the fault lies with the thinking men of the community who permit the ignorant or vicious to take over the reins of government. College graduates have been severely arraigned, and with some justification, for their non-participation in the obligations of citizenship. Politics may be dirty, but when will they become clean if men of high principle and sound culture refuse to bring to their reformation the contribution of sanity and morality which they are supposed to possess? College men cannot afford to wave away their responsibility for better government in the city, the state, and the nation. The high tone of public morality, the efficiency of government, the sanity of legislation—all depend in great measure upon the thought and cooperation we are willing to give to their achievement. We call upon college men to be interested in the problems of local government; we call upon them in a special manner to give their time and thought to the affairs of the central government. No one doubts that you possess views on the many questions which now agitate our people. There are problems of taxation, of education, public morality and welfare, citizenship, international relations, peace and war demanding solution. Who are better qualified to advance the sound Christian doctrine on these problems than yourselves, and who are more likely to be heard with sympathy and approval than the graduates of our colleges united in a Federation, one of whose fundamental purposes is to bring to bear upon public opinion the united influence of the best thought of the Catholic Church?

Our alumni in the professions have a definite responsibility towards a sound orientation of professional life. Every profession possesses its own proper standards of honor. What are we doing to maintain these standards and to advance their sway? Medicine, law, business, because of their very close contacts with daily life, are open to grave abuses and can be prostituted to the basest purposes. The Catholic physician cannot afford to permit the ethics of his profession to be debased or the influence of his calling weakened by the spread of vicious

doctrines under the guise of medical science. The Catholic lawyer must do his share in upholding the ideals of the profession. His responsibility is much wider than that of loyalty to individual clients. The majesty of the law, adequate punishment of crime, due respect for the authority of our courts and the officers of government depend to a large extent upon his personal support of what is most sound in his own calling. The business men can scarcely give himself to sharp practises without lowering both the tone of the business life of the community and bringing the Church herself into disrepute.

The college graduate, too, has his work to do in the scientific and literary circles of the community. If science has up to this warred upon religion, if literature has become the ally of evil and of error, are we not in large measure responsible for such a condition because of our intellectual apathy, our lack of lasting accomplishment in scientific work, or our failure to turn the tide of modern thought into the safe channels made for us by Christian philosophy?

The college, as Alma Mater, should share too in our thoughts and endeavors. The Catholic College has long since passed beyond the primary stage of development. The great majority of them have entered the sphere of first-class educational establishments and are pushing forward with power and vigor to a high place in the intellectual life of the Church and the nation. The Catholic College should be your very particular thought and care. Anything that will increase its effectiveness, help spread its public influence, deepen its cultural life, make more secure its moral leadership should be very dear to this Federation. It is not difficult to interest alumni in the colleges which are making enviable athletic records. They willingly support the victorious football team. This support is not to be despised, but it is the smallest, and should be the least factor in the work you are willing to do to help Catholic education. Nor do our universities look to their alumni solely for money gifts. What we want most of all is your moral support. An alumni convinced of the necessity of the Catholic College as an indispensable condition for the preservation of Catholic culture and life can become a most potent

factor looking towards the development of those high standards of scholarship without which our educational influence would be greatly weakened and the basic purposes of our universities eventually nullified.

Your interest in the college will naturally extend to both the faculty and its students. The increasing number of laymen (at the present moment there are 2,300) who teach in our universities and colleges gives rise to conditions which we must soon systematize. The professional status of these teachers, adequate compensation for them, old-age or retiring pensions, are but a few of the problems which arise because of their presence in the Catholic College. This Federation can do no greater work than to help us think through to a successful end the place of the lay professor in the Catholic College.

But it is about the students attending our colleges that your work must be centered principally. There are now over 40,000 students in Catholic Colleges. Each one of these men has a special call upon your consideration for they look to you who are out in the world as the models after which they should mould their own lives. You are interested in them, too, because they are your sons and daughters, the hope of the Church and of the nation, in the next fifty years. Certainly no one knows better than yourselves the problems which our college men must meet. Therefore, no one should be more able to help these young men and women face with assurance the life which they have elected to follow. The university can well take care of the formal instruction of its students; it can do a great deal towards their character development. In the other problems students must meet, the efficiency of the college would be literally doubled could we count on the intelligent and unselfish support of all Catholic College graduates.

Many students, too, are hampered by lack of money. A giving of scholarships and fellowships by this Federation, joined to a workable policy of student loans and student aid, as for example, the plan followed by the Harmon Foundation, would serve to lessen one of the grave difficulties which presents itself in many a student's life. I am not asking you to work all this out in a day or in a year. But if we could go back tomorrow to our students and tell

them that this Federation is thinking of their problems and is willing, even anxious, to help in the solution, the effect would be instantaneous and tremendous, both in the student body and for the prestige of our institutions. We would then feel, students and faculty, that at last the full force of the public opinion of our alumni is with us, that at last we can count upon you to face with us in courage and hopefulness the great educational problems which the future shall undoubtedly present us.

There is one other group of students whom we cannot afford to neglect, in fact they should make a very special appeal to us. They are the graduates of our high schools, of whom there are 27,000 every year. These boys are called upon to make the choice of the college they shall attend or to decide the question whether they can attend any college. Now, the thoughts of these graduates must be turned towards our own colleges and universities, not by force but by persuading them of the real advantages which we are prepared to offer. Who is better able than your National Federation to turn in the direction of attendance at the Catholic College the large number of high school graduates, and especially the thousands who now go to secular and state universities because they are unacquainted with the excellent courses we offer and the sound training which they could receive in a Catholic College? No work is likely to pay you back more in dividends of satisfaction of a duty well done and of splendid returns to society itself than that which would spend itself on the graduates of our high schools.

A great American university has taken for its motto the phrase, "Pro Christo, Pro Ecclesia." I commended to your thoughtful consideration the lessons contained in this noble device. "Pro Christo, Pro Ecclesia", "For Christ and for His Church". Could any work be greater, could any work give promise of more secure and lasting results! The National Catholic Alumni Federation has begun its work for Christ and for His Church most auspiciously. We go out with the encouragement and blessing of that eminent Churchman, Cardinal Hayes; we begin our task of organization with the support of one of our most gifted scholars and educators, Bishop Shahan.

It would be difficult to imagine what more encouragement we should ask except it be the sure consciousness that we are laboring for Christ and for His Church. He came that we might have life, and have it abundantly. Shall we keep this divine gift to ourselves or shall we not rather spread it abroad, into every city and village of our great country, into every Catholic heart,

young and old? America needs Christ. She has never needed Him more than at this hour. It is our opportunity to bring the living Christ to her—into her civic, professional, scientific, educational, and religious life; it is our splendid task to help America live most fully the life which alone is worth living, the life taught us by Our Divine Master, Jesus Christ.

The Freshman Dormitory Group

With one dormitory finished and two others well under way, the buildings known as the Freshman Group will soon be forming a new quadrangle on the Notre Dame campus.

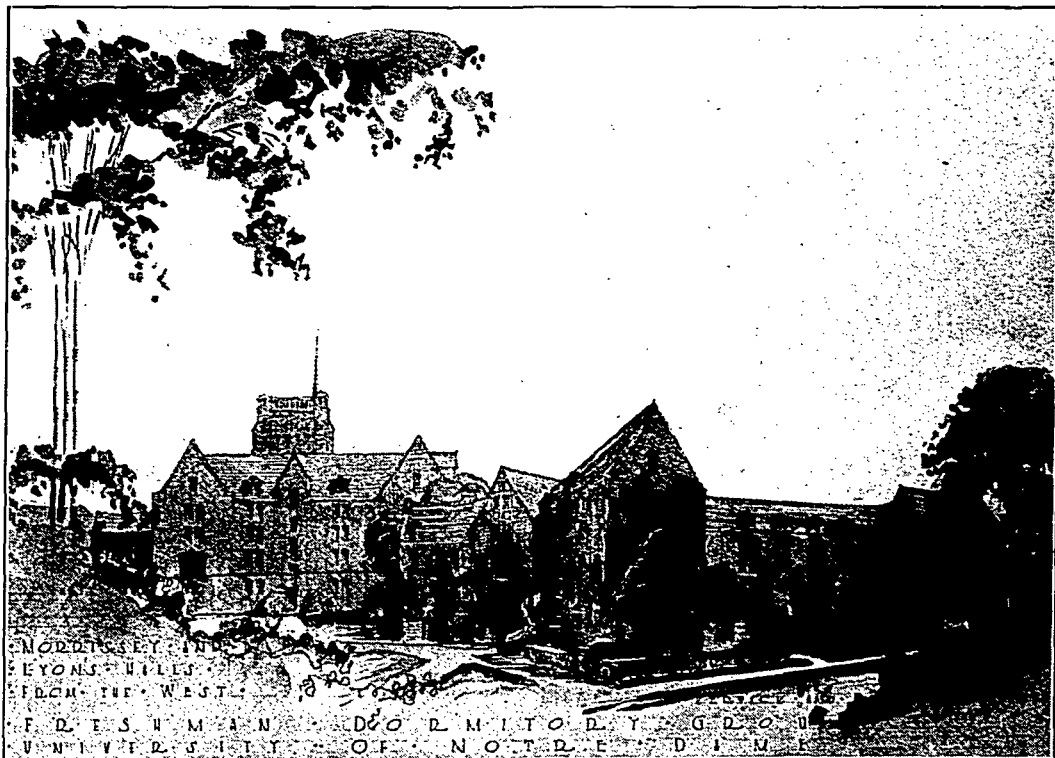
The site is westward of Badin Hall where the ground slopes toward St. Mary's Lake and it is a most advantageous location offering an opportunity for interest in the buildings through the slopes and changes of level. The buildings here are close to the shady groves and paths of the lake margin. Reaching farther westward than any of the University buildings, the Freshman Dormitories will be the first encountered by one entering from the Niles Road.

There are three buildings in the group

and they are Howard, Morrissey and Lyons Halls, commemorating those whose names will be familiar to the ears of all Notre Dame men. Judge Howard, Father Andrew Morrissey and Professor Lyons rendered unselfish and devoted service in the cause of Our Lady by the Lake and these buildings will stand to recognize the fine fidelity of these old teachers.

Howard Hall, finished during the past summer, contains rooms for a hundred and fifty students and is the first of the group to be completed.

Morrissey has been progressing rapidly for the past few months and should be ready for occupancy in the spring. It is a bigger building than Howard and will



house two hundred and fifty students. It will be marked by a tall tower surmounted by a copper fleche and will be the central building of the group.

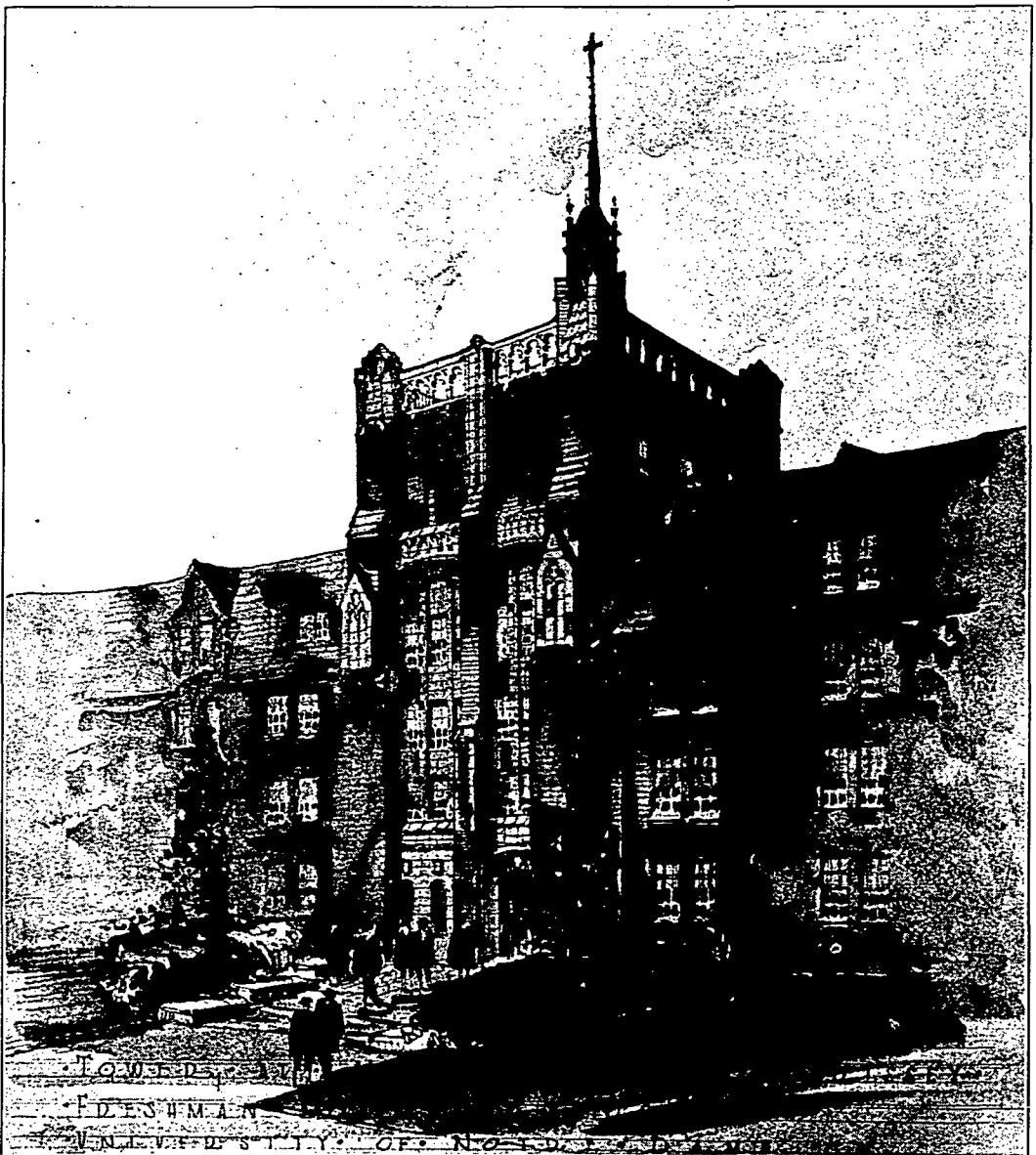
Lyons is likewise under construction still further west and it is here that the site offers most in the way of interesting treatment. Approximately two hundred men will live in Lyons Hall and completion is expected by next September.

The three buildings maintained a close architectural relationship. The materials are similar throughout the group, the construction being of brick and reinforced concrete. The interior finish is oak and the floors, corridor, chapel and lounge rooms

are of quarry tile.

The Freshman Group of Howard, Morrissey and Lyons Halls will form one of most important features of the University plan. With the laying out of the walks, the lawns and the shrubbery, there will come a seasoning and softening of hard new lines and Notre Dame's Freshman Dormitory group will be ready for traditions and a place on the sky-line.

Howard, Morrissey and Lyons will have been built by Sack and Marger, The Smogor Lumber Company and the H. G. Christman Company respectively and Kervick and Fagan of Notre Dame are the architects.



EDITORIAL

FACING FACTS

There is a message in the remarkable sermon of Father Ryan's in this issue that should be read by every Notre Dame man. We think that it contains a statement of conditions and facts that has not been presented to the average Catholic college graduate for a number of years. It is as applicable to the graduate of Notre Dame as it is to any graduate of any Catholic school. Perhaps, it is more so. As the scope and influence of Notre Dame is broadened, the realization is brought more clearly to the attention of those most interested that where there are hundreds of our graduates who accept and practice the obligation of citizenry given them by a thorough education and training in Catholic principles and by reason of their whole-hearted acceptance of the teachings of Holy Mother Church, there are many who have failed to exercise their privilege or duty in every day life.

As Dr. Ryan so clearly points out, the graduate of a Catholic college owes a very special debt of service to the community. He owes even more than the graduate of any other private or state institution. His principles of life bind him to an acceptance of those obligations of a representative citizen and an honorable discharge of them to the best of his ability and position in his community.

The encouraging phase of this situation is as the year pass, and the success of the Notre Dame men becomes evident in increasing proportion, facts are furnished us voluntarily and through indirect channels that Notre Dame men are becoming more generally known as that high type of citizen, both socially and professionally, that marks the true Catholic gentleman.

We may venture to say that too general is the opinion in this country, not among those in a position to know and understand, but among those who look to their leaders, questionably sincere at times, for their standards, that the Catholic, graduate of a college or not, is not an outstanding representative of the community. The average

Catholic has been inclined to accept whatever the situation offered, confine his interests to his small, self-centered group and remain isolated, through his unthinking failure to avail himself of the opportunities that are presented to him at every angle in everyday life.

This is true, not particularly of the larger cities or metropolitan centers, where the Catholic is recognized and respected, but in the average city or town in the country where a narrowness is typical of the provincial mind. Too often, the Catholic college graduate has overlooked or underestimated the value of a more broad social contact. An intermingling with others not of his faith has been something to tolerate or even avoid.

This is particularly true of the younger Catholic college graduate. And it is to him that we recommend a reading of Father Ryan's article. It will inspire him, encourage him and awaken a dormant spirit.

Notre Dame is acknowledged in too many circles to be the outstanding Catholic university in America to allow for a finger of criticism or misunderstanding to be pointed, directly or indirectly, at any of its graduates. If there is a message to this note, it is this: Realize the position that a Catholic college graduate should hold and strive to reach it. It will and can be easily attained.

THE CLUBS

If anyone questions the value of a local alumni club group, or its particular reason for existence, there is ample material in the article "Catholic Education and Our National Life" to completely answer any such query. One of the reasons for the establishment of the Notre Dame clubs throughout the country is that they can render a service to the University, the community in which it is organized and the individual member of the club.

A service is rendered the University whenever its name is mentioned in the right circle, whenever a graduate of the institu-

tion achieves prominence in business or civic life, whenever an interest is aroused among the youth of the community that will prompt him to matriculate at Notre Dame.

The community can be served when the graduate of Notre Dame employs his rights and duties of a citizen to the best advantage as it is presented to him. He can, through a reasonable interest, contribute to the betterment of a community, merely by exercising his privileges as a member of the community. It is a natural benefit and one that can be given without it being the primary cause for action or organization.

The individual member of the club is benefitted whenever the club or the members act in any capacity that will bring credit to it or them. It applies to every walk of life, to any daily concern of any of the men, to the most important or most trivial of action.

Too much cannot be expected of the new group of alumni clubs. They have not been established long enough, nor is their organization sufficiently strong in most cities to warrant an immediate realization of their plans. It is stimulating, however, to know that the clubs realize that they are functioning for other than mere social reasons. The establishment of scholarships last year, the promotion of an interest in Notre Dame among the preparatory and high school boys, the reception of the representatives of the University, the association with other alumni groups—all these have tended to advance the position of the club. As the number of graduates increase, and our men scatter to the many cities of the country, there will be additional incentive for a strong organization. Whether it can be accomplished depends on the interest of every Notre Dame man. The appeal will sooner or later be made for co-operation—your measure of service to Notre Dame will be valued at that time.

MEETING
THE MEN

Second only to the comment that is prevalent on the campus about the fall and rise of the varsity football is the general discussion that has arisen from the splendid interest manifested by the local alumni clubs and the graduates in the team or the student body. The members of the team have come to value

to the friendship of the alumnus when it becomes evident that he is interested, not only in the team but in the school itself. Very often it happens that members of the football team, in their travels, meet men who have been unable to return to Notre Dame since graduation or perhaps for five or ten years. And when the average student senses the real interest the alumnus has in the school and its present condition, he is prompted to view it with a great deal of concern. It means but one thing to him, that the spirit of Notre Dame does not die when graduation takes a man away from his favorite haunts of undergraduate days. It stimulates within the undergraduate a desire to reflect in his own small way that loyalty that is already his heritage has but which has not had the same opportunity to be displayed. And that feeling is genuine.

The same is true when the student body makes its annual trip with the team. This year the student body, or a great portion of it, accompanied the team to Minneapolis, and the manner in which they were received and entertained has elicited endless praise among the students, not perhaps in a public way, but which can best be measured when the old gang congregates in Sorin, Corby or Brownson, just as it did when the former graduate lived under the rule of demerits and duckings.

It means much to the average student to see his school an outstanding figure in the larger cities. It brings home to him the importance of his training at Notre Dame. And it has other, even greater values.

It is for that reason that we extend our congratulations to the many alumni who have so generously contributed to the pleasure of the boys of this year, and assure them their efforts are not forgotten.

DUES

Following a new system of billing the alumni monthly for their annual dues to the Alumni Association, we wish to merely mention that the necessary consideration given to the statement when it reaches your desk will lighten the burden of the alumni office in trying to raise a fund sufficiently large to meet only the incidental obligations of the office and enable us to continue to publish *The Alumnus* during the current year.

LOCAL ALUMNI CLUBS

NEW YORK CITY.

The Notre Dame Club of New York City, following their long-established custom of entertaining the varsity football squad during their stay in the city at the Army game, lived up to their reputation as most genial hosts over the week-end of October 17th.

The Club, through the commendable efforts of its president, John Balfe, and the reception committee with Joe M. Byrne as chairman, arranged for a dinner dance in conjunction with the Catholic Club of New York at the Hotel Plaza, and a theatre party to Louis XIV., on Saturday evening. The affairs were attended by the several hundred Notre Dame men in the city for the game and the evening was enjoyable from every angle.

The annual event has assumed splendid proportions through the co-operation of the club members and the thoroughness with which all arrangements were made has elicited favorable comment from those who were hitherto unfamiliar with the activity of the Club.

The Club also arranged for a play-by-play wire report of the Carnegie Tech and Nebraska game.

The annual dance of the Club to be held during the Christmas holidays will be the next outstanding function of the Club and publicity regarding the affair will appear in the next issue of the alumni magazine.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Minnesota was the student trip for this year, and the Club, anxious to offer every courtesy possible to the students as well as Rockne and his team, earned the most favorable compliment to be paid to any Notre Dame alumni club in recent years. The Club, under the chairmanship of Jim Swift, '24, handled the entertainment program to the satisfaction of everyone. The reports of the students, the hardest group to please, left nothing to be desired.

The Club committee and other members met the team when it arrived Friday before the game on October 22nd, escorted it to the Hotel Andrews and had all arrangements made for the squad. Saturday

morning, the student body and alumni were welcomed at the depot on the arrival of the special train. A parade of the student body and a loyalty demonstration was arranged and a luncheon dance from twelve until two featured the time before the game.

After the game, a victory dinner dance with Coach Rockne and the team as honored guests was given at the Lexington Hotel for Notre Dame and their friends. This affair was attended by over seven hundred couples and was acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant affairs given by any University club in Minneapolis.

At a general meeting of the Club earlier in the month, James P. Swift, in recognition of his services as secretary since the organization of the club was unanimously elected president. Father Ed. O'Conner of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, and P. W. O'Grady of Minneapolis were elected vice-presidents and Tom J. Lee, Jr., was delegated secretary-treasurer in the new regime.

CHICAGO.

While the Club has not held its usual fall business meeting due to the absence of the club president from the city, the Notre Dame group in Chicago sponsored, through its newly appointed Transportation Committee, one of the most successful Club trains run to Minneapolis for the Minnesota game.

Play-by-play telegraph returns of the Notre Dame-Army game and the Notre Dame-Georgia Tech games were furnished in the Crystal Room of the Great Northern Hotel. The gatherings were well attended and this phase of club activity has met with the favor of the majority of club members who cannot get away to games played some distance from Chicago.

DETROIT.

The Notre Dame Club of Detroit, at its annual meeting on the 15th of October, elected a new group of officers for the year of 1925-1926. Mr. Emmett J. Kelly, who has been extremely active in the interests of the Club during his term of secretary, was elected president. F. Henry Wurzer, Jr., '25, was elected vice-president; C. M. Verbiest succeeded Emmett Kelly as sec-

retary and Jim Foren, '22, was re-elected treasurer.

The Club discussed their program for the coming year, and plans for the Club train to Carnegie Tech and Northwestern games at Notre Dame were made known.

The annual dinner dance of the Club will be held sometime in January.

FORT WAYNE.

Members of the University of Notre Dame Club of Fort Wayne held their annual dinner-meeting, Saturday evening, November 7, at the Hotel Keenan, Fort Wayne, with an unusually large attendance. Mr. William P. Breen presided as toastmaster with the committee in charge of arrangements comprising Frank M. Hogan, Chairman, Thomas A. Hayes and Robert K. Gordon.

The meeting was addressed by Robert M. Feustel, president of the Indiana Service Corporation and vice-president of the National Purdue Alumni Association. Following the address, election of a board of governors was held, which was followed immediately by election of officers. The men re-elected were:

Wm. P. Breen, '77, President.

J. W. Eggeman, '00, Vice-President.

Clifford B. Ward, '23, Secretary.

Leslie Logan, '23, Treasurer.

J. M. Haley, '99, Fifth governor.

Plans were laid for a Christmas alumni-undergraduate banquet and a joint alumni-undergraduate dance at Easter time. The committee in charge of the holiday banquet comprises Donnelly P. McDonald, chairman; Emmett J. Miller and Richard App. Frank M. Hogan will be chairman of the Easter dance committee, Bruff Cleary, Jerome J. Miller and Thomas A. Hayes will comprise the committee.

Reports at the annual meeting showed the Fort Wayne organization to have closed one of the most successful years in its history, although an organization has existed in Fort Wayne for more than twenty years.

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY.

On the evening of October 26th, the largest crowd of club members ever assembled, gathered at the Hotel LaSalle for the annual fall dinner. The dinner committee, in charge of Louis V. Harmon, secretary of the club, had arranged for a program of speakers that was representative

of the continued growth and prominence of the group, and those in attendance found their efforts well repaid for attending.

The principal speaker of the evening was Rev. Matthew Walsh, C. S. C., president of the University. Father Walsh clearly mentioned the many problems that arise with every new scholastic year and laid stress particularly upon the scholastic requirements of the University. Outlining the building program of the University, which now covers an expenditure of several million dollars, Father Walsh declared unconditionally that Notre Dame's first need was residence halls to house the students on the campus and that any other project would have to be forgotten for the present until Notre Dame had discharged its obligation of providing quarters for the two thousand men who seek rooms on the campus. The alumni present were impressed with the plain facts of University administration as offered by Father Walsh.

On the eve of Homecoming, November 13th, the Notre Dame Club of St. Joseph Valley was host to the hundreds of homecoming alumni and old students at an informal dance given at the Knights of Columbus Home in South Bend. The affair was exceedingly popular with the Notre Dame men and their friends and it is said that there were close to a thousand couple in attendance at some time during the evening.

The influx of Notre Dame men into South Bend has materially increased the membership of the Club, and the program for the year includes the establishment of a permanent scholarship fund for needy students. The movement was started at the fall meeting, and before the year is finished the Club expects to publicly announce the nucleus of a fund that will enable the group to carry out their plans of scholarship awards.

The apologies of the editor are offered the Alumni readers for the lateness of the November issue.

Being concerned in some small way, with the distribution of football tickets during the season just finished the demands were too many to allow us to devote our time to that most pleasant task of telling the Alumni what has happened at Notre Dame and what concerns the Notre Dame men of every year.

ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

Almost every Notre Dame man knew that when Notre Dame started the present football season, Knute Rockne was in charge of a typical Notre Dame squad of football aspirants, undeveloped, untrained, uncertain and unknown. Graduation took too many of the veterans to make the season look promising; too many gaps were left in the line and too many backfield men of experience were gone. There were men to take their place—only eleven men make a football team—and some thirty odd make a good squad — but to take a man's place and fill it to the credit of the squad and the season is a different problem. It was Rockne's problem to assemble a group of boys possessing football characteristics and develop them into the type of player that has always brought football tradition of the campus into the position it has earned and deserved.

Some of us knew what that problem meant and looked forward to an uncertain season. Nothing unreasonable was expected, but it was known that if any man could round out a team from average football material, Rockne could do it. It was hoped he would. The prospects were encouraging. But, if the team failed to go through the season without a defeat, the situation would be understood. If the team fought, gave everything it had and lost, that was one of the fortunes of football.

Others, reliant on the seeming wizardry of Knute Rockne felt confident that somehow, somewhere there would be gathered a football team, as great as any that ever brought victory to the campus. They failed to understand the handicaps of inexperience and the human impossibility of developing a college boy into a football player overnight. They felt that the 1925 team would be another 'wonder' team and without much other thought, settled the question in their own mind.

As the opening games of the season were played and won, some rather decisively, both groups were satisfied. The con-

servatives were more than pleased. The situation was better than they expected it would be, if scores and early victories could mean anything. The other group made known their "I-told-you so's" with a surety that indicated unwarranted confidence and perhaps a bit hasty judgment.

It was not until Notre Dame was decisively defeated by the best Army team that we have met in many years that the groups separated again. The thoughtful ones knew that a better team won the game. They knew that Notre Dame, with its green, inexperienced squad was bettered and defeated by an Army eleven, well-versed in football, seasoned in play and conditioned to perfection. It was not a defeat hard to take. The Army deserved to win. Rockne predicted it, and he knew whereof he spoke. The others put in their query, nervously and impatiently: What's the matter with the team? The only answer to that was that there was not a *real* Notre Dame team yet, that early in the season, and that games had to be played and combinations tried and found capable, before the varsity could meet the best in football and play them at even game.

The interest in the team from the Army game until the Northwestern game grew as each Saturday passed. Minnesota was defeated decisively, Georgia Tech was a comparatively easy victory, Penn State was battled to a tie in a field of mud, Carnegie Tech was outplayed and Northwestern was the victim in a game that will go down in the annals of football at Notre Dame as one of the greatest exhibitions of fighting football spirit ever seen on Cartier Field.

NOTRE DAME 0, WEST POINT 27.

The Army won the 1925 game of the series of battles that have been the brightest, finest, cleanest and most colorful in the traditional history of Notre Dame. It deserved to win. The Army, displaying a versatile attack, a keen choice of well-executed plays, an ever-alert defense and an ability to diagnose backfield movement that was almost uncanny, outplayed and

overshadowed the various combinations that Rockne injected into the game in the hope of stopping the Army and bringing to the 68,000 packed into the stands that thrill that inevitably comes from a march down the field by a Notre Dame team.

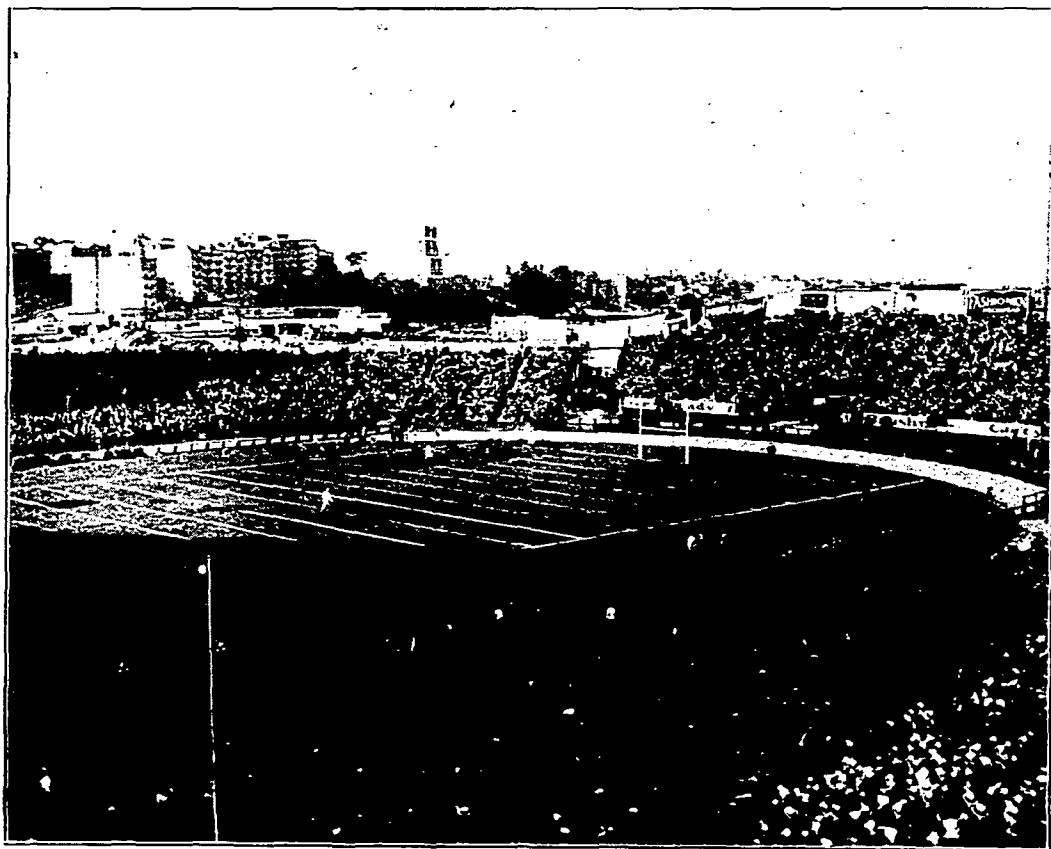
Notre Dame used backfield combinations as varied as the number of men allowed, quarterbacks were substituted in a vain effort to strengthen the morale and send an elusive back around the end or through the line for necessary yardage. But it seemed that no matter what Notre Dame tried, the Army diagnosed and stopped.

The weakness, of course, was in the line. The ends were unsteady and lacked the ability to block and interfere, the guards were new and untried in the first big game they had ever played, and the two veteran tackles of last year were unable to bear the brunt of the charge. And when the line fails through the overwhelming power of opposition, there is little opportunity for the backs to advance the ball or even pass the line of scrimmage.

Too much credit cannot be given the work of the Army team. Baxter and Born at end were in every possible play; Sprague and Saunders at tackle and Schmidt and Seeman at guard, as well as Saunders at center played the game as they were instructed and played it so well that there was little doubt as to the superior team on October 27th.

Hewitt recovered much of his glory and prestige among Notre Dame players. He came back with a clean viciousness of drive that netted the Army many yards when it needed them. Wilson was fast, elusive and certain; Buell did his share as did every other man on that squad. Congratulations, even as belated as these, are to be offered Capt. McEwan and his team. It was no disgrace to lose to West Point this year. It was a hard, clean game with the better team winning.

As to our own men, it is hard to diagnose their weakness at this late date. What they lacked in that game they have gained or recovered since then; they have shown



THE ARMY GAME AT THE YANKEE STADIUM JUST AS EDWARDS WAS BEING CARRIED FROM THE FIELD

better all-around ability, both the line and the backfield, and in the chronicle of the later games, the abilities of the respective men and backfield combinations may better be accepted as a criterion of their true ability.

To the Notre Dame men still unacquainted with the exact progress of the game, we are offering the detailed description of the game as seen by the writer in the *New York Times* of the day following:

First Period.

After O'Boyle had kicked off to the Army, Wilson and Buell tried the Notre Dame line for short gains, and Yoemans was forced to punt. Trapnell, Yoemans and Buell managed to squeeze through for a first down. The Notre Dame line stiffened and Yoemans boomed a kick away to Edwards, the South Bend quarterback. He caught the ball on his own 10-yard line and was tackled so hard that he had to be carried off the field, Scharer taking his place.

On Notre Dame's first play there was a fumble and Scharer fell on the ball on his own 3-yard line. From behind his own goal line Scharer tried to throw a forward pass to Crowe, but it was intercepted by Baxter, who was forced out of bounds on Notre Dame's 25-yard line. The Army backs tried desperately to jam through the Hoosier's defense, but after Wilson had been thrown for a loss, Yoemans punted to Scharer on Notre Dame's 5-yard line.

O'Boyle immediately punted out of danger, the Army permitting the ball to roll to its own 45-yard line. Buell, Yoemans and Trapnell once more tried the line, but Yoemans had to kick and got away a short one. There was an exchange of kicks and then for a moment Heardon, Enright and O'Boyle got started but couldn't get very far and O'Boyle had to resort to the kicking game again. It was Notre Dame's ball in mid-field when the first period ended. Score: Army 0, Notre Dame 0.

Second Period.

Coach Rockne sent in half a dozen fresh players in the second period, but in spite of this, the Army began to outplay the Hoosiers. When Notre Dame failed to gain, O'Boyle punted to the Army's 35-yard line and Yoemans soon after cut loose on a run of 15 yards around Notre Dame's right wing.

Trapnell was thrown for a loss on the next play, and then on a deceptive fake end rush, Wilson squirmed through the line for ten yards, and a first down. Hewitt punted over Notre Dame's goal line and when Notre Dame took the ball on the 20-yard line and attempted to penetrate the Army line, they failed and O'Boyle resorted to the kicking game again.

It was Army's ball on Notre Dame's 33-yard line and Tiny Hewitt twice jammed his way through the Notre Dame line for two first downs. The Army backs kept up the persistent attack until Hewitt planted the ball on the Hoosier's 10-yard line. After Wilson made a brilliant attempt to skirt around left end, he was forced out of bounds on the 3-yard line. On the next play Wilson, on a fake to jump the left end, suddenly whirled and threw himself through right tackle for a touchdown. He kicked goal. Score: Army 7, Notre Dame 0.

The West Pointers were stopped after Notre Dame had kicked off again and when Hewitt was forced to kick. Notre Dame took the ball in mid-field. Roach and Cody got away a pretty forward pass and Rockne's team looked as if it was going to do something with its overhead attack. But the Army defense was too watchful and smart. When Scheffler took Wilson's place in the Army back field the West Point attack was increased in speed.

After Buell dashed around Notre Dame's right end for a 20-yard gain Hewitt hurled a 10-yard forward pass to Scheffler. Scheffler then shot headlong through the Hoosier line for an eight-yard gain and brought the ball to the 10-yard line. Hewitt gain-

ed three more through the line and Buell made a bold attempt to get around the end for a score. He was forced out.

Army made a bluff line play and Harding tossed a pretty forward pass to Captain Baxter who was behind the line waiting for the catch and scored another touchdown. Harding failed to kick the goal. Score: Army 13, Notre Dame 0.

After Baxter kicked for Army, Notre Dame's first play resulted in a 25-yard gain by Roach around Army's left wing. One forward pass failed but another, Roach to Voedisch, netted 40 yards. The period ended with the ball on Army's 25-yard line. Score: Army 13, Notre Dame 0.

Captain Baxter's kickoff was run back to the 22-yard line by Flanagan. Edwards, who returned to quarter for Rockne's boys, kicked to Army's 25-yard line. After Buell failed to gain off tackle, he punted to Notre Dame's 35-yard line. The Hoosier's aerial attack again failed. Flanagan's long toss to Crowe being uncompleted. Dahman got a yard through the Army line, but then the defense tightened up.

Hewitt gained 3-yards, but the Army was penalized 5 yards for delaying the game. Wilson was thrown for a 7-yard loss. Hewitt punted to Notre Dame's 28-yard line, where Prelli got a 3-yard gain. Hanousek fumbled on the next play, Daly recovering the ball on the 30-yard line.

Buell's clever forward pass to Wilson netted Army 15 yards, and another pass, from Harding to Wilson, was knocked down by Scharer. Army got the ball on downs as the period ended. Score: Army 13, Notre Dame 0.

Fourth Period.

Scharer's forward pass to O'Boyle gave Notre Dame 15 yards. O'Boyle's long toss was intercepted by Buell, who ran to the 39-yard line. Hewitt was forced out of bounds for a loss. After Hewitt kicked, Scharer's forward pass to Prelli failed.

Roach's punt was blocked by Saunders and Born came tearing through to catch the ball on the bound. He raced to the 1-yard line and Hewitt carried it over on the next play. Wilson kicking the goal. Score: Army 20, Notre Dame 0.

Toward the end of the period, after the Army had been penalized for roughing and stalling. Roach tried to throw a forward pass to McNally, but Sprague plucked it out of the air and raced over the line for another touchdown. Harding kicked the goal and brought the score to 27 for Army. After a few more plays the game ended. Final score: Army 27, Notre Dame 0.

The line-up:

| Army (27) | Notre Dame (0) |
|-----------|----------------|
| Baxter | L. E. Crowe |
| Sprague | L. T. Boland |
| Schmidt | L. G. Marelli |
| Daly | C. Maxwell |
| Saunders | R. G. Mayer |
| Saunders | R. T. McMamon |
| Born | R. E. Wallace |
| Yoemans | Q. B. Edwards |
| Trapnell | L. H. Heardon |
| Wilson | R. H. O'Boyle |
| Buell | F. B. Enright |

Score by Periods.

| | | | | |
|------------|---|----|---|-------|
| Army | 0 | 13 | 0 | 14—27 |
| Notre Dame | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Touchdowns—Wilson, Baxter, Hewitt, Sprague. Points after touchdowns—Wilson (2), Harding, Yoemans.

Substitutions—Army: Hewitt for Buell, Buell for Trapnell, Scheffler for Wilson, Harding for Yoemans.

Notre Dame: Scharer for Edwards, J. Smith for Marelli, Hanousek for Enright, Banda for Wallace, Dahman for Hearndon, Roach for O'Boyle, Voedisch for Crowe, Cody for O'Boyle, Prelli for Scharer, Flanagan for Prelli, McNally for Scharer, Walsh for Wallace, Smith for McMammon, Scharer for McNally, Riley for Scharer, Polisky for Boland.

Referee—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts, T. J. Thorp, Columbia. Field Judge—A. C. Tyler, Princeton. Linesman—Walter Eckersall, Chicago. Time of period—15 minutes.

Notre Dame 19, Minnesota 7

Notre Dame won the game with Minnesota the week following the Army game because it learned its lesson in New York and was able to intuitively take advantage of the situations that will arise on any football gridiron as long as the game is played. It was a clean, decisive victory and the result left no doubt in the minds of the 50,000 rooters who had gathered in the Minnesota stadium to make a record attendance. Notre Dame, like the Army the week previous, deserved to win.

The varsity displayed a better brand of football from the opening whistle until the final gun-shot of the game. The line worked with a smoothness that comes after being subjected to bitter punishment in earlier games. They made the holes when

they were necessary; they blocked their men when they should be blocked and they tackled when and where opposition should be tackled.

There was a steadiness to the entire team so evidently lacking in the game a week earlier. There was a surety of decision, a power to their drive and a confidence of execution that made Notre Dame superior to another Big Ten Conference eleven.

Minnesota was strong. It had a big, shifty line; it had a capable backfield in Asher, Almquist, Murrel, Pephaw, Joesting and others. It showed the effects of coaching as Dr. Spears, their new coach, can impart it. But it was not reliable in the tight situations. And Notre Dame, versed in that fundamental of the game, 'watch the ball', took advantage of Minnesota's weaknesses, made the most of every fumble or poor punt, and then, by employing a style of offense that has always worked and can work if the team functions as a team, scored sufficient touchdowns to make the victory a well-earned one.



ROCKNE AND HIS BACKFIELD OF EDWARDS, HEARDEN, ENRIGHT AND FLANAGAN

Flanagan, the new left halfback, was the star of the game. It was he who advanced the ball at every opportunity and paved the way for Enright to crash through the line for two touchdowns. Christy Flanagan possesses the qualities of an ideal Notre Dame halfback. He is fast, shifty, heady and powerful. He can run an end, drive through the line, pass or receive and punt creditably well. He has been a reliable man in every game he has played, and will be recognized when the season is over, as one of the best halfbacks in the west.

To Parisien, a substitute quarterback for Edwards and another Sophomore on the squad must be given due credit. Parisien is a quarterback of Rockne's type. He is small, stocky, intelligent, capable of directing an offense, an accurate and fast forward-passer with the dominating cockiness that is moderated only by his understanding of team play. While not in the game for any great length of time, he was alert, recovered a fumble of Minnesota's when they were within the five-yard line and ran 77 yards through a broken field, directing interference before he was downed on Minnesota's 19-yard line. Right after that he hurled a southpaw pass to Roach for a first down on the three yard line, but time for the quarter was called before Notre Dame could put the ball over.

The score was tied, 7-7, when the final quarter began. Notre Dame had the ball on Minnesota's 35 yard line, it was second down and seven to go. Prelli was held for no gain and Enright gained but a half yard. Edwards punted cleverly, kicking the ball out of bound on Minnesota's seven yard line and immediately from behind his own goal line. Capt. Ascher punted but the ball went to his 28 yard line where it was downed.

On the first play, young Flanagan was given the ball and with splendid interference by Enright and Prelli, he got loose around the right end for 24 yards to the Minnesota four yard line. It seemed an easy drive for a touchdown, but after Enright had gained two yards, off-side was called and the team was penalized five yards. That put the ball back on the nine yard line and Notre Dame decided to send Prelli around the left end. He was nailed from behind by a couple of alert Minneso-

ta men and thrown for a loss of six yards. The ball was on the 15 yard line, and it was third down with a goal to gain.

Flanagan was called to carry the ball and again behind perfect interference he broke loose around right end and ran fifteen yards for a touchdown. He missed goal and the score was 13 to 7.

Notre Dame then kicked off and Peplaw ran the ball back to his own 20 yard line. Joseting, who had been a ground gainer all afternoon for Minnesota, hit the line for two and then three yards and then the ball was snapped to Almquist, who fumbled and Notre Dame recovered on the Minnesota 28 yard line. Flanagan carried the ball on the next play, and with an elusiveness that put the stands to their feet in a second, shook off a couple of Minnesota men and ran 24 yards before he was downed. Enright smashed the Minnesota line for four yards and goal. Flanagan missed goal, but there were only three or four minutes left to play.

The first touchdown of the game was made by Enright, after Hearden tore off nine yards when Ascher punted badly, putting the ball on the four yard line.

Minnesota scored shortly after that by consecutive line plunges and end runs by Murrel, Ascher and Almquist. They advanced the ball to the nine yard line from the thirty-five yard line, and on the fourth down, Almquist hit off right tackle and went over for a touchdown. It was Minnesota's only score of the game.

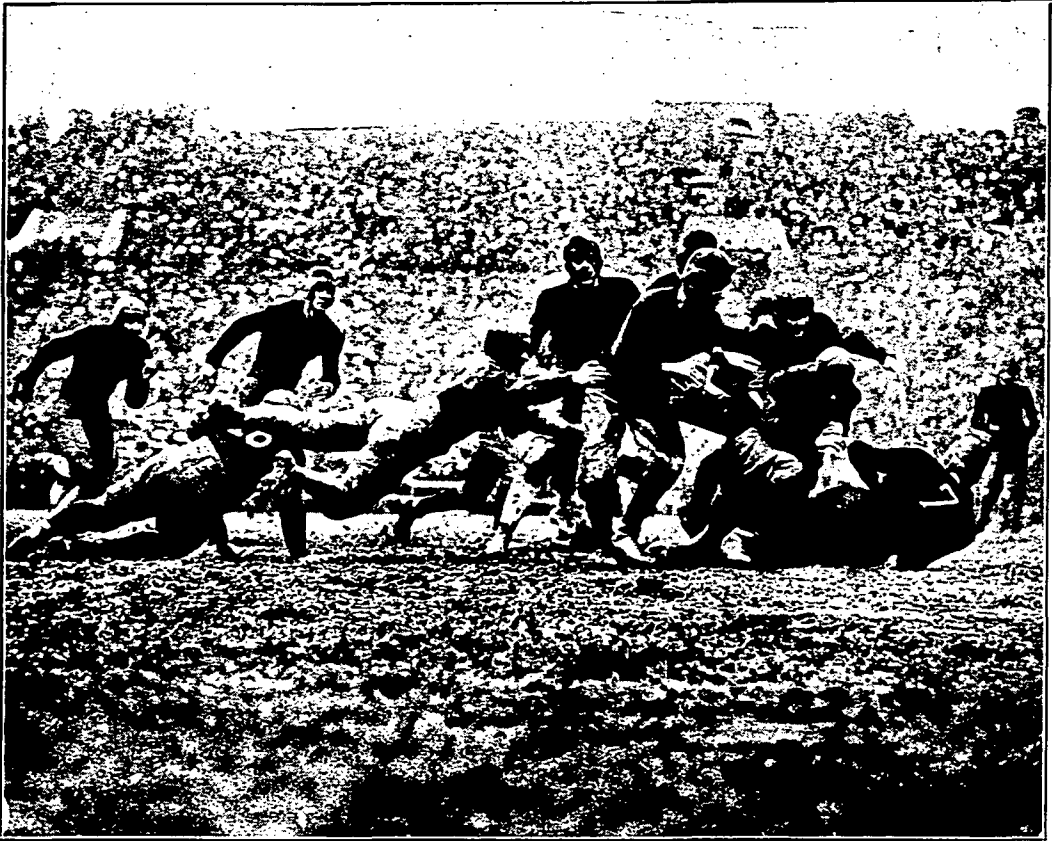
It was a new team that played at Minnesota. Enright, Flanagan, Hearden and Edwards were the new combination that Rockne had developed, and their work in this game fitted them for success later in the season.

The score by quarters:

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| Notre Dame | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12-19 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0-7 |

Notre Dame 13, Georgia Tech 0

Notre Dame's invasion of the South this year was a comparatively tame one. On a rain-soaked, muddy field, in a drizzling cold rain, against the second team or reserves of Georgia Tech, the varsity played straight football using the huddle system of signals, and only twice during the game displayed any of the characteristic fight that has marked the encounters between the two teams.



FLANAGAN BREAKING LOOSE AT GEORGIA TECH.

The fight wasn't necessary. Coach Alexander, with the important southern games with Vanderbilt and Georgia to play on the next two Saturdays, and with Wyckoff badly bruised from the Alabama battle, decided that Notre Dame would probably win, no matter whom he played, and gave his reserve squad a game of experience. From every indication of their play, they were sorely in need of it, although they did not by any means play a loose, unsteady or fumbling game. To an inexperienced spectator, it would appear that the teams were evenly matched, but to those who can only fairly well judge the type of game from the condition of the men after the contest, the Notre Dame team would have seemed to have had an easy time of it. The men all came from the game in perfect physical condition, content with having won the game without any question of games to follow in a tough schedule.

Georgia Tech is by no means a weak team. They displayed strength both on defense and offense, but they failed in their

ability to continue any drive they started down the field.

From the outset there was no doubt in the minds of fans as to the winner. Tech won the toss, and elected to kick, thus showing their intention to play a defensive game. After returning the 37 yard kick five yards, and running two line smashes with Flanagan and Hearden gaining two yards each, Edwards kicked 40 yards out of bounds on Tech's 38 yard line. Two Tech line plays were stopped cold, and Brewer kicked 23 yards to Edwards, who signalled for a fair catch.

Then the varsity started. Flanagan circled right end for eleven yards in the mud. Enright made a yard at tackle, then Hearden took six off left tackle. Enright made two more at tackle, and Flanagan followed with 19 yards around left end. Hearden shot through tackle again for eight yards, carrying the ball to Tech's 15 yard line. Enright made four at center; Flanagan six at left end for first down on Tech's five yard line. Enright

crashed through the line for three yards, and then Flanagan eased around to the right and crossed the goal untouched for the first score of the game.

Twice during the remainder of the first quarter, penalties saved Tech. On one occasion, Enright, on a cross buck, broke through for twenty-six yards before being downed, but was called back and penalized for offside. Just three plays later, Flanagan shot around left end, shaking off yards before being downed by the safety man, and again the referee called the ball back, this time penalizing the varsity fifteen yards for hurdling.

The Notre Dame interference in splendid mass formation was smashing in the Tech forwards in great style and on nearly every play it was the secondary back that nailed the ball-carrier, after his interference had been expended in the forwards. Had the varsity not been forced to kick by the penalties imposed on them, they undoubtedly would have scored more.

The other touchdown of the game came in the second half after Notre Dame had received Tech's kick on their own 49 yard line. Enright plowed through right tackle for four yards. Flanagan broke loose with another end run of twenty yards. Edwards bucked center for seven; Hearden added six more at left end and on the next play made two more in the same place. Enright made three at left tackle and again the flashy Flanagan shot into the open and around right end for a touchdown. Edwards added the extra point and the scoring for the day was finished.

Rockne injected many substitutes in the game following the scoring and the ball merely zig-zagged up and down the field for the remainder of the game.

Tech made but two first downs the entire game, both of these the result of successful passes. Notre Dame made six in the first half and three in the second.

After the game, Coach Rockne announced that the two institutions had signed a contract for four more annual games on a home-and-home basis. Tech always presents strong teams, they are sportsmen in every sense of the word, and the alumni will welcome the news of the continuance of the splendid relations between the two schools.

Notre Dame 0, Penn State 0

By Bert V. Dunne, '26.

Twenty-five thousand enthusiastic Penn State homecomers saw their team hold the Varsity to a scoreless tie. The game was played in a drenching rain and the field was a quagmire. It was one of those games that is termed a great defensive battle. Hugo Bezdek had his team groomed give Notre Dame a great battle. The homecoming crowd would not accept defeat so the Nittany Lions presented them with a tie.

The Penn State offensive was nothing to rave about. It was just a straight driving attack with Michaliski, Pritchard and Green burrowing their way through the mud like gophers. The Varsity, for their part, disclosed some real football but a conglomeration of mud, a run of bad luck and the ineffectiveness of the backs to keep their feet when gains were necessary, proved to be the cause of the scoreless tie. "Christy" Flannagan and Rex Enright, who had streaked through Minnesota and Georgia Tech were helpless on the muddy field. The Texas ghost could not get past the line of scrimmage due to the fact that he was unable to "cut." Enright was the most consistent gainer for the Irish. He stayed very low and drove with quick, sharp steps. He slid four or five yards once he summoned enough power to keep him in motion.

Penn State was the underdog. They were not expected to offer the Varsity opposition of the sterner stuff. But with true fighting spirit, the Nittany Lions rose to the heights with remarkable ease and displayed a defensive brand of football that could be called vicious. They battled the Varsity line all throughout the encounter and were well able to take care of themselves. The holding of the flying backs from Notre Dame proved a great surprise to Notre Dame's followers, primarily because Penn State had been defeated by Georgia Tech, who in turn had suffered defeat at the hands of Notre Dame.

The pigskin was as slippery as a cake of soap that has just left the bath-tub. The oval flew around with much abandon and neither team seemed to be sure where the ball would eventually terminate. Fumbles were frequent. But when the two elevens were in dangerous positions, the ball seem-

ed to be made of glue because there was no such thing as fumbles.

It was an admitted fact that Penn State was offensively weak but this does not completely account for the tie. While Penn State was not in a direct scoring position, nevertheless they threatened on one occasion when Michaliski, Pritchard and Green, with parrying thrusts, drove the ball to the Varsity 18 yard line. But there the Lions were stopped and driven back to the murky shadows of their own goal posts.

The Varsity had Penn State in a bad position in the second half. A punt was touched down on the Penn State one yard line and Captain Gray was forced to punt from behind his own goal line. He drove the ball out 35 yards and the Varsity started a drive for a touchdown. Quick breaks into the line by Enright, interspersed with jagged sweeps off tackle brought the ball to the Nittany Lions 9 yard line where a fumble occurred but which was recovered. Then Edwards slipped while attempting a pass and the threat was over. The Nittany Lion growled that time and would not permit the Varsity to get closer to his lair.

Weston and Filak, Lion linemen, proved to be the Varsity undoing on the pass play. These two men played fast, furious football all throughout the afternoon. Captain Bas Gray of the Lions is a real football player. He played a great defensive game and passed well.

Weston attempted a field goal from the 34 yard line but the ball had barely left his toe before a host of raging Irishmen swarmed in upon him and fell on the ball. This was the second Penn State assault at the Varsity battlements and it did not succeed. Rex Enright took a shot from place-men at the goal-posts but the heavy ball sailed through the air like a punctured balloon and floated to the ground missing the uprights by inches.

"Bud" Boeringer played great ball for the Varsity at center. He was a source of strength both on the offense and on the defense.

A sad blow was struck the Varsity when Captain Clem Crowe was hurt early in the game. At the time it was not believed that Crowe's injury was serious, but upon ex-

amination it was found that the captain's back was badly injured. He was forced out of the game for the rest of the season. The injury hurt Notre Dame considerably. There was much conjecture in many quarters as to the effect of Crowe's injury on the Varsity chances for the remainder of the year but Voedisch rose to occasion with a vengeance and played great football. It is the ability of Notre Dame's football players to adjust themselves to disagreeable situations that makes it possible for the team to win with such regularity year after year.

John Wallace made a beautiful run when he received the kickoff in the third quarter. He broke down the center alley and apparently was gone for a touchdown but the mud again proving to be his undoing for he slipped and sprawled fifteen yards to the sidelines.

The famous passing attack of the Varsity was not given a chance to display itself but a pass from Flanagan to Hearnden netted 18 yards.

The Bezdek men had a knack of summoning a marvelous defensive power when the grim outlines of their own goal posts loomed up through the drenching down-pour. There were fourteen cleated shoes that deserve a world of credit for the manner in which they dug into the Pennsylvania mire and held Notre Dame's far-famed running attack in check. The entire time of play saw the ball in the home team's territory but the plethora of mud on all sides made it impossible for the Gold and Blue backfield to get under way.

Notre Dame 26 Carnegie Tech 0

By BERT V. DUNNE, '26.

The proud colors of Knute Rockne's Notre Dame athletes were hoisted to the flagstaff of victory at the Homecoming game before a crowd of 25,000 when the "Fighting Scotch Skibos" were subdued by a 26-0 score.

A slim bit of Irish fighting flesh, "Chris" Flanagan streaked, assaulted and tore through the Scotch battlements. A stockily-built athlete by the name of Enright practically annihilated the Skibo line in his successful attempts to gain ground. A rather suave red-haired quarterback named

Edwards was the guiding genius who held the Irish attack in leash until the proper time presented itself and then cut loose with a vengeance. Let us not forget the other redoubtable red-haired halfback, Hearden, who resembled a midget in a field of giants, and played one of the most remarkable games ever witnessed on an Irish playing field.

Let us pay due homage to a fighting line; a line composed of Boeringer, Maxwell, Smith, Hanousek and the rest. There were two great lines used by Knute Rockne; there were three great backfields but the deeds of Flanagan, Roach, Enright and Hearden will live long. In the closing minutes of play Knute Rockne sent in Fred Collins, sophomore fullback, who rattled through the Scotch line for some nice gains.

Coach Rockne started his second team. He had Fredercks at center, Smith at right guard and Marrelli at left guard. John McMullan was at left tackle with Poliske at right tackle. The ends were Walsh, brother of the famous captain, Adam Walsh of the National Champions and at the other end was the midgeth Joe Rigali.

The French flash, Parisien, ran the team from quarterback. At left half was Roach and at right half was Lew Cody. Elmer Wynne was at fullback. The attack opened. It was a vicious driving attack which was ruthless in its motives. It was a heart-rendering attack, however. Twice the starting team was inside the Skibo's 25 yard line only to fumble.

The famous running attack of Captain Beede and his men was stopped all through the game. Time after time the spinner play, with all its deception and trickery formed, only to have an Irish linesmen smell out the play and corral it. Knute Rockne showed to the large crowd one of the most vicious defensives that he has ever used and Carnegie's effort to advance were crushed as easily as an eggshell under a heavy boot.

Coach Wally Steffen is deserving of much congratulation. His team is one of the cleanest in the collegiate sport and they are a group of fighting athletes who made Notre Dame's Homecoming game one of the most thrilling in Irish football Homecoming history. The field was dry and the weather conditions were suitable to the demands



THE START OF A CRISS-CROSS IN THE CARNEGIE GAME

of both teams and each made the best of the existing situations. The work of Parisien and Riley, young quarterbacks, was of high order.

Old Irish stars in attendance at the game marvelled at the driving attack put on by Notre Dame. On the whole the Varsity played straight conservative football. A few beautiful pass plays were shown which caused the scouts in the stands to wonder how much Rockne has been holding in reserve. The presence of Dick Hanousek and Maxwell at the guard posts was another surprise to the football fans. Hanousek was a guard last year but he has been running at full back this year. Maxwell was a center last year but he was also shifted to guard.

At the half Notre Dame was leading 6-0 and it seemed as if Coach Rockne was purposely holding his team in check. But in the second half the Irish came back onto the field of battle with the light of touchdowns in their eyes. Their lust for points had been aroused and in the second half they succeeded in scoring three times. In the first half Carnegie Tech was fairly effective against the Varsity.

Red Smith was injured badly in the first quarter and was carried from the field. However, Hanousek filled his shoes with grace and ease. Boeringer, as usual, was the mainspring of the Irish defense. He had his usual fire and energy; his passing was flawless and his offensive play was beautiful to watch. In the first quarter John Roach streaked through right tackle for a large gain. He was followed by beautiful lunges by E. Wynne which carried the ball to the Skibo 28 yard line. At this point the Varsity fumbled and Carnegie was given the ball.

During this quarter the Scotch were waging a losing fight. They were forced to get their punts off in a hurry and the result was that there were not long drives. The varsity forwards rushed the kicker, closely watched the deceptive moves being engineered by the Skibos and frustrated at every instant the elusiveness which seems to be Carnegie Tech's heritage.

Parisien, aided by perfect leg driving on the part of Fredericks, Mayer and Marrelli carried the ball to the Scotch 17 yard line where the first fumble occurred.

In the second quarter the Varsity open-

ed up their attack from their own 45 yard line. Again it was the same thing, fumbles. After driving the ball to the 21 yard line, Roach slipped through for five yards but the ball jumped from his hands when the Tech lineman tackled him high. It was recovered by Captain Beede who started for Irish territory. Lew Cody, right halfback, came from nowhere to bring him down with a flying tackle.

Then Coach Rockne decided that his starting team had enough of the battle and he sent in his first team. There were cries of joy as the second aggregation which "Rock" used romped on the gridiron. A penalty for holding put the Irish back to Tech's 35 yard line. From that point Edwards started his initial drive for a touchdown. A pass from Flanagan to Hearden was unsuccessful. The Skibos held the Varsity and it appeared as if they had effectively diagnosed the Notre Dame attack. Enright was crashing through for short gains but they were hard earned gains and it took the entire concentrated strength of the Irish effect even such small advances.

Carnegie Tech stopped the Varsity once again and took the ball. They still had faith in their spinner play but the Varsity had tasted of its bitterness at Pittsburgh last year and they were not to be caught napping. As Beede would take the ball from the center and pivot, he would be watched cautiously and if he attempted to turn the Varsity tackles would nail him. The Notre Dame ends played very wide and made doubly sure that the plays would not get outside of them. The Varsity defensive backs hurried quickly to the point of attack and in the event Beede did swing back through tackle he was an easy target for the Notre Dame halfbacks.

Then suddenly before anyone knew what was happening, Flanagan broke loose for 28 yards. Enright cracked center for five more. Hearden pierced left tackle for three, then the gallant and beautiful running Flanagan went 11 yards for the first touchdown.

In the second quarter the Varsity again made a determined assault on the Carnegie battlements but the Fighting Scotch held securely on their own 15 yard line and took the ball. It was one of the greatest displays of sheer fight and courage that has been seen in many a day. Manby, Tech

center, Cowan, Cass and Kristoff were the heroes who stopped the Varsity drive. But Tech could not do much while they had the ball. They were forced to punt after a few spasmodic drives at the line.

In the third quarter, after the intermission had given the famous Kiltie band a chance to make a favorable impression upon the crowd, Flanagan, Enright, Hearthen and Edwards once more started for the goal line.

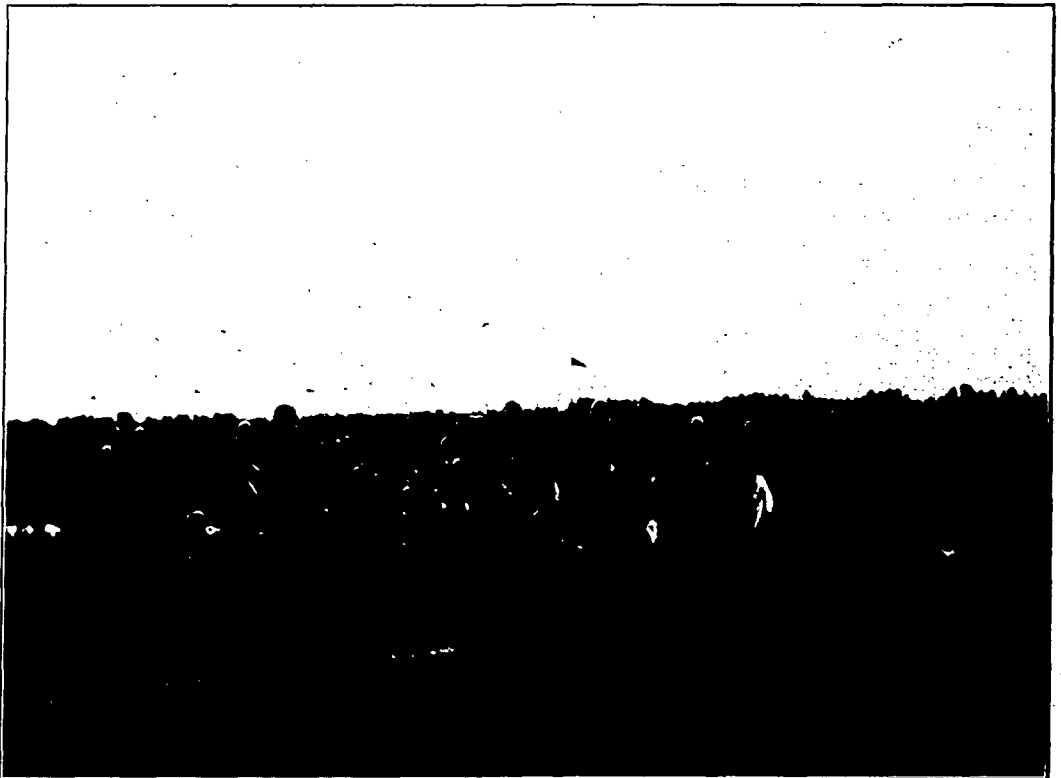
On the kickoff Enright carried the ball back 25 yards running behind a wedge which fully protected him and when it appeared as if he was certain to be downed he dove five yards to complete a great run. Then, slowly but surely, the Varsity began to smash away at the Scotch defense. But the Scotch held again. They were evading the grim issue.

Notre Dame got the ball late in the third quarter on the Tech 34 yard line Flanagan eluded the Tech left end and snaked through a broken field for 12 yards. Rex Enright rammed center for 6 more yards. Once again the Varsity was penalized. Flanagan broke loose for 23 yards

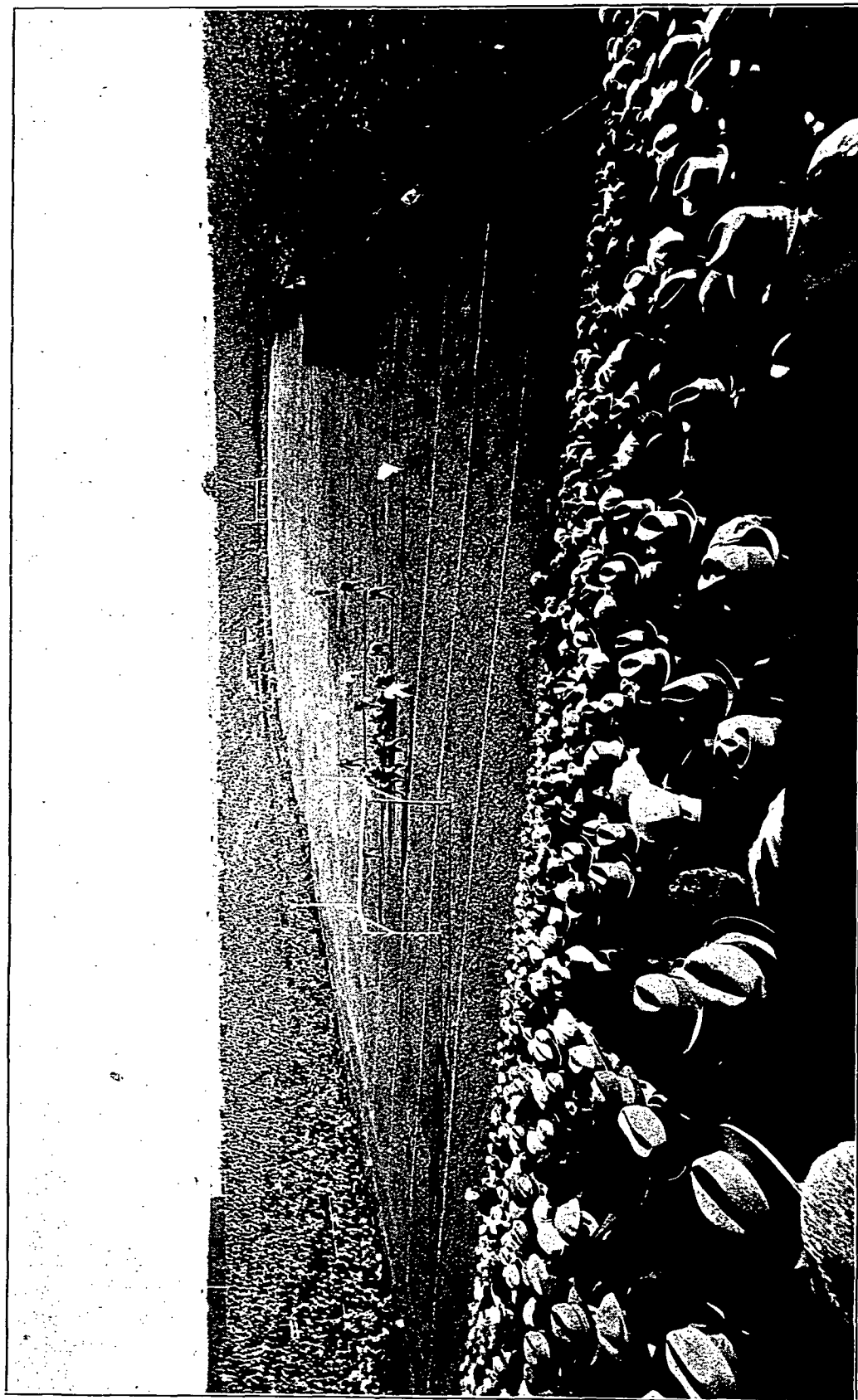
and carried the ball to the five yard line. Then on short ceaseless drives Enright and Hearthen drove the ball over for the second touchdown. The barrier had been crossed. Tech's fighting unit was slowly being beaten into submission. They could not hold out forever against this grim onslaught which defied stopping.

The score at the opening of the fourth quarter was 12-0. It was expected that Knute Rockne would play safe, but the wily coach again crossed the crowd by again going madly after touchdowns. The third Varsity advance started on Tech's 34 yard line. This time the advance was a slow, even-tenored one. Edwards, Hearthen, Flanagan and Enright, through short gains carried the ball to Tech's five yard line. Enright drove the ball over.

Riley, a youthful quarterback, was the directing genius of the eleven sent in to replace the tired regulars. He received a punt on his own 47 yard line and ran it back ten yards. Then the sophomore, Collins, from the far-off Pacific coast, and who is destined to become a great full-



FLANAGAN ON A LONG RUN AT THE HOMECOMING GAME



THE NORTHWESTERN GAME CROWD WAS THE LARGEST EVER SEATED IN CARTIER FIELD. NOTE THE NEW SOUTH STAND ADDITION.

back, pierced the Tech line for ten yards. It was a determined assault which was bound to bear fruit; the fruit of touchdowns, a fruit which the Varsity always seems to relish.

The minute that Collins, Riley and the inimitable Scharer, running at left half, opened their attack, they torpedoed their way through the Scotch for another touchdown.

Notre Dame 13, Northwestern 10

There is a story as old as Notre Dame that tells of the fighting spirit of Notre Dame teams on the gridiron. Men of every year will single out a particular game, a particular period, or a certain play and sincerely tell you that it epitomizes the traditional spirit that has made victory a proud possession for us. It is a worthy pride that has cemented friendships and bound the men of the school together. It is a common ground of understanding with most of us, and when we talk of the conquests of the past, we speak in knowing language.

Men who played in the early nineties, the years of Loughman and Marks, under Jesse Harper, or fought for Knute Rockne in later seasons saw Notre Dame defeat Northwestern this year, and they are all united in the contention that never, anywhere has a Notre Dame team put heart and soul into a fight as the 1925 team did in the third quarter of the Northwestern game. It was an inspiration, not only to the students of today and the men of yesterday, but to those thousands of partisan spectators who witness a game merely for the love of battle and victory.

More ideal conditions could not have favored us on the day of the biggest home game. It was perfect autumn weather. There was a brisk breeze with a shining sun that made it football weather. The largest crowd that ever packed Cartier Field filled every seat, nook and corner of the stadium. And it was a colorful mob. Close to 30,000 people followed the teams up and down the fields, cheered for them when the breaks favored us and begged them on when the Northwestern team smothered our plays, broke up our offense or tore through our lines through sheer football ability. It was more of a Homecoming than the game the week earlier.

And as the satisfied crowd slowly emptied the enlarged stadium, there was absolute content written on the faces of everyone, those who favored Notre Dame and gloried in the victory and those who had hoped that Northwestern would win but felt that some kind of a moral victory was also theirs after the way the team from Evanston battled and battled in vain.

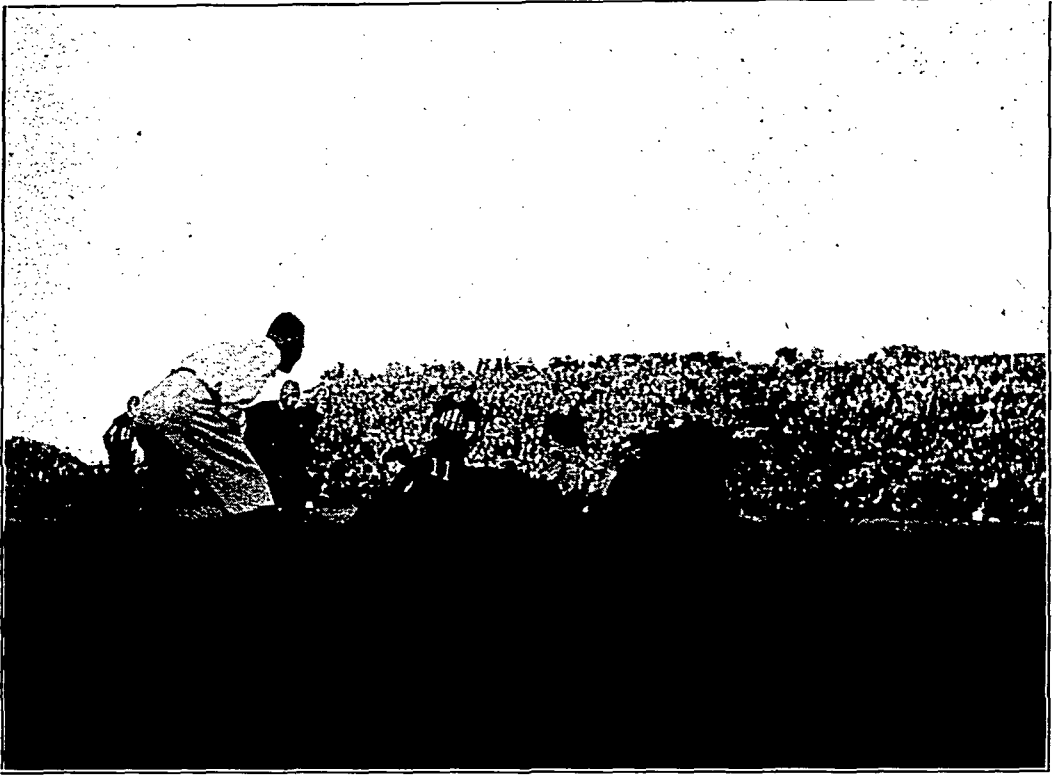
Stories had been circulated about the strength of Northwestern. They had defeated Michigan and Purdue. They had shown in earlier games that they had a well-balanced team. It was one capable of presenting a varied offense with plenty of power and a defense that could diagnose, crash through, break up, smother and stop. Much had been said about the power of Lewis, White and Baker in the backfield. Lowry and his teammates on the line had been known to open up holes bigger than barndoors for the ball-carriers. They had done it consistently in earlier games and they were picked to do it against the new team of Rockne's.

The fact that Notre Dame had not lost a game on Cartier Field since 1905 did not matter. If Northwestern held Notre Dame last year to a low score and almost took the favors, it could repeat this year with a strengthened team against a less-polished team of Notre Dame. Northwestern came down to win and until the game was half over, there was a certain amount of confidence that they were surely going to do it.

Northwestern was heralded as the greatest Evanston team in years—they were taunted by critics who defied them to beat the Irish and they came to Cartier Field keyed to play the greatest game of their career.

But Knute Rockne was not found wanting. He called the bluff of the critics who had started that Rockne didn't have the nerve to start his second team against them. He proved without an existing doubt that he has faith in his football players. Rockne's psychology unnerved Northwestern. Rockne alone knew his first eleven's strength. He knew that the Northwestern team would fight to their limit against his first team sent in and the shrewd varsity coach was smart enough to wear Northwestern down.

The varsity wore Lowry, Baker, Lewis and White out so completely that their



LEWIS OF NORTHWESTERN GOING THRU FOR A FEW YARDS

power and precision was gone. They were merely automatons in the second half. They had given their all to score ten points against the second team of Notre Dame. Northwestern gave everything it had throughout the game, but it was not enough in the second half. We doubt if any other team could have stopped the inspiring charge of the varsity in the third quarter. They were not to be stopped and they showed it in every play.

There are many high spots in the game that will be told and retold as the years pass. The men will tell how Lewis, in the first quarter, dropped back to Notre Dame's 40-yard line and sent a place kick over the bars. It was a lazy kick, something like a Texas leaguer in baseball. The ball left Lewis' toe and apparently stood still in the air and then, as if uncertain what to do, decided to drop over the uprights. The crowd moaned as it dropped over. It just barely grazed the upright and lazily dropped to the ground, giving Northwestern a 3-0 lead.

Roach, one of Rockne's promising half-backs, thrilled the packed stands when, from behind his goal line with the ball in play on Notre Dame's five-yard line, he

punted out of danger, getting a distance of 85 yards on the kick. The ball traveled through the air exactly 67 yards before it hit the ground and rolled the remaining 18 yards to Northwestern's 27-yard line. The play was made late in the first quarter after Northwestern had scored via the drop kick route.

Then, in the second quarter with Edwards running the first team, the varsity was on its own ten yard line. The ball was snapped back to Edwards. He handled it a while as if to punt, then suddenly raised it to pass. As he did so, Lowry and Matthews struck him and the ball flew from his hands. Lowry fell on it and crept over the goal line for the first Northwestern touchdown and the Evanston team had a ten point advantage.

An air of uncertainty hung over the field as the varsity came running on the field at the beginning of the third quarter. The crowd hoped for a comeback but they were dubious. Maybe this year's team was not strong enough to stage it. How the men put not only their strength but their *heart* into the plays of the third quarter can never be told in words. They did, however, and they won the game.

At the beginning of the quarter, Northwestern kicked off. Hearden, streaking down the field, cut clean through the wedge sent to protect him and ran the ball to his own 28 yard line. Then the advance began. Hearden, playing a remarkable game so far, slashed through right tackle for five yards. Enright, the most consistent line plunger seen this year under adverse conditions, pierced center for three yards more. Then the fleet Flanagan, the acknowledged star of the team (if there is one), eased his way outside of Seidel, Northwestern's left end, for ten yards more.

The stands were mad in their enthusiasm. Notre Dame had opened up.

Enright again plunged through left guard for three yards. It was a terrific bayonet slash. He again struck center at right guards. A spread formation with Enright playing directly behind the right guard was very effective. The play would presumably start towards the right and Enright would literally massacre the right guards with his punishing high knee action.

Then Flanagan took the ball for seven yards before Baker stopped him. Both teams then called time out.

On the next play, Flanagan hit the line for two more yards at left tackle. Enright gained five more through center. Flanagan followed him with a vicious lunge for another five through left tackle. It was the varsity's ball on the Northwestern 17 yard line and the attack was as sustained as even.

Hearden cut through right tackle for an deadly drive of six yards through the same spot. The ball was now on the four yard line.

Enright, still running in merciless fashion, carried the ball to the one foot line. He next dove over the mass at center for a touchdown. The attack was so devastating and accomplished with such quickness that the stands were momentarily stunned. Enright gained the extra point with a perfect kick.

The team was eager for another touchdown.

Once more Lewis kicked off to Hearden

and the powerful back swung up the field running easily with a perfect wedge formation to shield him. He cut through the wedge and the force of his run carried him to his own 40 yard line where he was downed.

Enright, on the first play, gained 12 yards off right guard, but the backfield was in motion and the play was called back. Hearden then punished right tackle for eight yards. Flanagan added a yard on the other side of the line and Enright added two more yards and it was first down on the Northwestern 47 yard line.

Flanagan then carried the ball, slipped over left tackle, cut back down through center, weaved, dodged and danced through the mob for a 28 yard gain placing the ball on the 17 yard line. Hearden again smashed right tackle for four yards. Flanagan, showing a wonderful ability to pick his holes, evaded the fighting defense and took the ball in a beautiful run to the two yard line. Enright crashed center for a half yard and Flanagan pierced center for the second touchdown of the quarter.

Two touchdowns in one quarter and not one single forward pass used. A complete, driving attack, executed with a trickiness and a power that seemed almost impossible, made it the greatest drive down the field ever seen on Cartier Field. It was straight, hammering, punishing football and Northwestern couldn't stand it.

It was not only the work of Hearden, Flanagan, Enright and Edwards that made victory possible. The line, that tore open holes, that blocked and took men out of interference, deserves equally as much credit as the backfield. Boerenger at center, Smith and Hanousek at guard, Boland and McMannon at tackle, and Voedisch and Wallace at end drove their men in or out as the play demanded and did it so thoroughly, so completely and so cleanly, that their contribution to the victory was most important.

The game ended with the ball in Notre Dame's possession in Northwestern territory after three consecutive forward passes were grounded in a last desperate effort by Northwestern to put themselves into a scoring position.

THE ALUMNI

1890.

The friends of REV. JOHN CAVANAUGH, C. S. C., which includes the entire alumni group, will welcome the news that Father Cavanaugh is much improved in health and that every letter from the genial former president carries a characteristic message of cheerfulness and good spirit. He is resting at the Glouckner Sanitarium, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A letter from LOUIS P. CHUTE, of Minneapolis, brought us news of the Notre Dame-Minnesota game and the reception accorded the Notre Dame students making the trip. He commented that "the two universities are to be congratulated on the spirit of friendliness and courtesy that seemed to prevail between the two student bodies. The Notre Dame boys were received as guests and treated with the same courtesy and good feeling that they brought with them."

1893.

J. F. SOUHRADA, one of the more active old students in the Notre Dame Club of Chicago is now living at 5927 South Troy St., Chicago. Mr. Souhrada is one of the pioneer subscribers to the Alumnus and his interest in the growth of Notre Dame is typical of the genuinely concerned group.

H. LAMAR MONARCH, last mentioned as associated with the Blue Diamond Coal Sales Company in Cincinnati, has resigned from that corporation and accepted the offer of one of the large advertising concerns in New York City. Mail addressed to Mr. Monarch at Glen View, Richmond, Indiana, will be promptly forwarded.

1895.

It is our sincere pleasure to announce the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Agnes Moran to DANIEL P. MURPHY, of Rockaway, N. J., on the 21st of October, in New York City. Dan's business address is 4-ONE Box Machine Makers, Rockaway, N. J., and letters of congratulation may be directed to his office.

1898.

As the influence of Notre Dame is extended to more distant centers of the United States, we are favored with occasional bits of interesting news about

men who have long been absent from the columns of the magazine. One of them is J. W. (JACK) WALSH, old student from 1894 to 1898, who is now owner of the Hardwood Lumber Company of Denver, Colo. His business address is Umatilla and West 14th Avenue, and the home, 4427 East 22nd Avenue. Walsh is planning to be in Lincoln Thanksgiving Day to witness the last game of the season.

1899.

A letter was recently received from JULIUS A. ARCE, C. E., whose address is now Adolfo Berro 3440, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A. Mr. Arce is practicing his profession of Civil Engineering. He says that he occasionally meets a Notre Dame, particularly EWING BROWN, who is an auditor for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The news of the remarkable development of Notre Dame has reached him from several sources and he comments of the reception given the appearance of the Four Horsemen in the news-reels in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Arce has five children, two of his daughters having entered a religious order. He contemplates sending his son to school in the States and is now inquiring about a school where the boy may prepare for Notre Dame.

1900.

W. G. FERSTEL, old student '97-'00, is now district passenger agent for the Illinois Central Railroad Co., with offices at 1054 Continental & Commercial Bank Bldg., 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

1901.

We regret to announce the sudden death of BRYAN N. TAYLOR, '97-'01, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Taylor was stricken with heart disease while pitching horseshoes at his cottage near Robertsville, Mo., on the 27th of September. Mr. Taylor was a member of the insurance firm of Limberg & Taylor of St. Louis and a grandson of Bryan Mullanphy, who founded the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund with \$1,000,000 to aid emigrants in passing through St. Louis seeking homes in the West in the middle of the nineteenth century.

1904.

During the past month we were favored with considerable news of the graduates in South America and Mexico, and included in the copy was the information that BENJ. R. ENRIQUEZ, and IGNATIO F. LOMELIN, civil engineers of the class, have dissolved partnership and are in independent practise as construction engineers in Guadalajara, Mexico.

1909.

CARLOS P. TAVISON, an old student, is the representative of H. K. Mulford Company, chemical manufacturers of Philadelphia, in Mexico City.

1911.

PEDRO A. D'LANDERO, another civil engineer, is a general engineer in Mexico City, while GEORGE W. WOLFF, is head of the sales department of the Monterey Steel Works and lives in the same city in Mexico.

1912.

ALFREDO SANCHEZ, is a construction engineer in Mexico City; JOSE BRACHO is a consulting engineer in Durango, Mexico. The news of the Notre Dame engineers in Mexico is gratifying.....the men are holding exceptionally fine positions in their professions and their loyalty to Notre Dame is as strong as it was during their student days.

1913.

A letter from S. J. BURKHARD, old student of '09-'13, of Fairmont, W. Va., brings back memories of former athletic conquests. He kindly mentioned the trip of Coach Longman and the team to Michigan, and mentioned, too, that his recollection of Coach Rockne was his pole vaulting with Shorty Rush. Burkhard's address in Fairmont is 116 Chicago Street.

VICTOR HILLMAN, one of the day-dogs of his time, is now Director of Research in the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

ANTONIO ALDRETE, E. E., holds the long-distance record for 1925 Homecoming. He travelled from Guadalajara, Mexico where he is the chief of the Electric Department of the Cia. Hidroelectrica e Irrigadora del Chapala. He was in this country to witness Notre Dame play football and incidentally purchase electrical machinery for his company. GEORGE ALDRETE, old student of '07, is with the same company as head of the electrical welding department.

We were also told by Aldrete that AUGUSTIN SARAVIA, of the civil engineering

class of '13, has forsaken the ranks of engineers and is now raising cotton on a large plantation in Torreon, Mexico.

1914.

JEROME C. WILDGEN, old student from Hoisington, Kansas, is now confined to bed at the Fitzsimons General Hosptal, Denver, Colo. Wildgen has tuberculosis of the spine, and may be confined to his bed for several years. Time hangs heavy on his hands and any word from the old gang will certainly be welcomed by him. His old friends wish him a most rapid recovery.

1915.

When HOWARD PARKER was at Notre Dame around the Army game time, he told us of the Pacific coast crowd and the news included the information that JOHN H. O'DONNELL, one of the Lilacs group and instructor in English while studying law, has been one of California's prosperous farmers for the past five years. He is living at Williams, Calif.

EMMETT G. LENIHAN, one of Notre Dame's prominent products in the Northwest has a new address. It is 1410 Queen Ann Ave., Seattle, Wash. Information as to what concern Emmett in the marts of commerce may be obtained by dispatching at least a postcard to that address—he'll be glad to hear from you.

IGNACIO M. QUINTANILLA, M. E., fared rather badly in an encounter with bandits in the country to the south of us. He is connected with the Mexican government at Tacubayo and has fully recovered from the unpleasant set-to with his belligerent fellow-countrymen.

JOSE F. BRACHO, C. E., is with the astronomical observatory at the same city of Tacubayo, Mexico.

1916.

There were a number of Notre Dame men living below the oft-mentioned Mason-Dixon line congregated at Notre Dame headquarters in Atlanta at the Georgia Tech game and among them was noted PAUL J. SMITH. The last news we had of him was that he was, for some reason or other, sojourning in Arkansas. The lure of Florida got him, though, and he is now associated with the firm of Mabry, Reaves & Carlton, attorneys at law, 409 Stovall Building, Tampa, Fla. Paul is in charge of the abstract department of that firm.

1917.

While we were talking with Paul Smith,

J. PAUL FOGARTY approached us. He is now the vice-president of Fogarty-Sporborg-Corbett, Inc., a firm recently organized to conduct a general real estate business in the Morse Arcade on The Boulevard, Hollywood, Florida. Paul hit to Florida a few years ago and has profitted by the interest displayed in the land values of that coming metropolis.

LEON RUSSELL, who has been with the Commonwealth Power Corporation at Jackson, Mich., for a number of years, was a visitor at Homecoming. The big news received from him is that he was marriedto whom and where we are unable to state as greetings were hardly exchanged before his other friends commanded his time.

Listed among the applicants for admission in 1942 at Notre Dame is Wm. Hol-

land Voll, son of BERNARD J. VOLL. William arrived on the eleventh of November and is the second child in the Voll family. Bernie is associated with the Sibley Machine Company of South Bend and has been active in the affairs of the local alumni club in that city.

Announcing the engagement of JOHN FRANCIS MAHONEY in the last issue, we are privileged to announce the culmination of that affair by the marriage of Miss Marjorie Barrett to Mahoney on the 12th of October in Omaha, Nebraska.

CHARLES G. CORCORAN, another dependable engineer, is now assistant highway engineer in the Maintenance Department of the Illinois State Highway, located at Springfield, Illinois. Corcoran came up to see the Varsity knock off Carnegie Tech and renew a few of the campus acquaintances.

1918.

CHARLES AMBROSE CROWLEY, old student of the unsettled post-war period, was married to Miss Mary Duffy on the 26th of November, St. Ann's Church, Dorchester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley will be at home after February first, 136 Wilmington Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

A slight error appeared in this column last month. We mentioned that LOUIS E. WAGNER was still following the accounting profession. Wagner has forsaken that work to deal in unlisted and inactive stocks and bonds for C. Lester Horn & Co., 60 Broadway, New York City. Wagner is married, settled and satisfied.....which is most of life.

1919.

FRANK R. LOCKARD, known as 'Abie' and 'The Little General' has been a steady customer at Cartier Field this year. Still living in Toledo and concerned with the increased meter readings of the McPartland Red Cab Co.'s carriages, he is able to return to the old haunts and be welcomed. His business address is 213 Fourteenth St., Toledo, Ohio.

GEORGE HALLER, after spending several years on the Pacific coast, is now associated with the Catholic Vigil, Michigan's representative Catholic journal, with offices at 58 Market Ave. S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

1920.

JOHN T. BALFE, president of the Notre Dame Club of New York, is associated with the John C. McNamara organization, managers of the Guardian Life Insurance Com-

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pany of America. A recent copy of the company's bulletin reached us which announced that John is conducting a series of lectures on Basic Contracts and Concesses for that organization. The bulletin also announced that "Mr. Balfe is our Up-town Supervisor, whose success has been so outstanding that his abilities have been drafted for the Educational courses."

Word from FATHER TOM TOBIN assures us that he is settled in Portland, Oregon, finds things much to his liking and welcomes news from the crowd. His address is The Madeleine, East Twenty-Fourth and Siskiyou, Portland, Ore.

WM. J. DONOVAN, one of New England's representatives around '20 is now in New York working for the New York Telephone Company. Red's address is 347 West 57th St., New York City.

WM. F. PURCELL, old student, is now living at 3414 Coleman Road, Kansas City. Bill has always been actively interested in the Notre Dame Club of Kansas City and is one of the delegation from that club in attendance at the Nebraska game this year.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, remembered for much more than his second-floor Sorin disturbances, is still concerned with the dispensing of bonds to Iowans and other mid-western natives. We heard of Harry in Minneapolis, Sioux City and Davenport....the last mentioned being claimed as home. Harry intended to make Homecoming but found business too promising to leave.

E. BRADLEY BAILEY, known more intimately to us as Ed Bailey, the varsity sprint man, is now living at 4819 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia. Ed has been married for a few years, boasts of a healthy youngster and contends that business is at least a pleasure. The greetings are scattered to the gang for him.

The last we heard of JOHNNIE POWERS was that he had a big deal on that kept him away from the Homecoming, that he was planning on closing it in time for the bigger game, and if he did, he was through for the year. All of which sounds like good news—and we hope that by this time Poorz is basking in the pleasant sunlight

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1921.

The marriage of the class secretary broadly mentioned last issue is now a matter of history. On the 24th of October, Miss Ethel Gertrude McKenna was married to ALDEN J. CUSICK in Denver, Colo. The Cusicks will be at home after the first of December at 936 Pearl St., Denver.

Miss Carol Clementine Kline is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE J. KLINE. Miss Carol arrived on the 27th of August. Jake is coaching at Eureka High School, Eureka, Utah.

BILL FOLEY is finding the apartment problem in New York of some concern financially, and suggests that in lieu of his changeable address, all correspondence be directed care of Columbia Mills, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. We looked for Bill at the Army game, but the crowd was too much for us.

1922.

After knocking around with 'SKEETER' MAHONEY for several years and sharing the confidences of business and pleasure, GEORGE P. HENEGHAN left South Bend last summer and is now in Hendersonville, N. C. His address is 515 Buncombe St. George says that Hendersonville is all right except for the scarcity of N. D. men and even K. C's. He was in Atlanta at the Georgia Tech game, but again the rush of other matters prevented our seeing him. Regards are sent to the gang from him.

JOHN T. HIGGINS, commerce and law, who left Notre Dame for Washington and the attractions of Georgetown a few years back, is now living in Detroit. He is associated with the law firm of Clark, Emons, Bryant & Klein, with offices at 2303-2318 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit. Jack appears on the campus several times a year, renewing old acquaintances and keeping in touch with things.

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