

THE VIATORIAN

"FAC ET SPERA"

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WHEN MY DAY IS DONE

The sun in robes of sheen ascends yon hill,
And all too soon its warm effulgent beams
Will find secluded rest in rippling streams,
And from their strange entrancing dance be still
To whisper low sweet tale to mountain rill
And wake the slumbering dew drops from their dreams
Until the fading day in brightness teems
And earth and distant sky in glory thrill.
One solemn tho't comes o'er me as I stand
And gaze on mighty works of power Divine
My troubled thoughts are of the Promised Land
Impatient I await my days decline
When at the close of this sad earthly race
I'll find eternal rest in God's embrace.

— J. A. W.

THE PARTING OF FRIENDS

MY PEN weighs like lead, and almost refuses to be driven along the virgin page, as I take it up to record the departure of Father Rivard, C.S.V., D.D., from St. Viator College to assume the onerous duties of Master of Novices at St. Viator Normal Institute, Chicago. It seems to reprove me for using it for such an unpleasant task, and to say that it should be dipped in tears and not in ink. Yes, my pen is right, tears would be a better writing fluid than ink, and the weight of my pen is not imaginary for on it rests the heaviness of heart of all Father Rivard's friends, whether they be students, or colleagues.

It seems hard to realize that another school year has begun and that Father Rivard is not in his accustomed place. One's feet instinctively turn sometimes in the direction of his old room, obedient to the prompting, "I will go to see the 'Doc' for awhile," and then one remembers that he has gone, and that those old time conversations, which were so delightful and instructive, have passed away and only exist now in the treasure chests of memory. It is still more difficult to think of philosophy at St. Viator's without our old vice-president, who had taught this subject for so many years, in fact for about twenty. Twenty graduating classes have passed into the great world directly from Father Rivard's brilliant and luminous teaching, so we cannot reconcile our minds at once to the realization that the minds of future generations of graduates will be formed by any one else than Father Rivard.

When his superiors issued the order last July that Father Rivard should leave the college and be Master of Novices every one felt a little dazed. Father Rivard had been for so many years a great factor in the intellectual life of the college, and the leader in any movement tending to the betterment of the courses, that it was felt his place would be hard to fill. Well and nobly has Father Rivard labored for St. Viator College, and though he is gone from the active work of the college, let not what he has done be forgotten. He is not a man to force the memory of it upon any one, for he has ever desired to work humbly and unknown. His way of leaving the college was characteristic of the man. He returned from a mission one day during the vacation when no one was here, packed his trunk and departed the following afternoon, quietly and unobserved. There was no gathering of a multitudin-

ous student body with college yells, no meeting in the auditorium with farewell speeches, no crowd to accompany him to the car. No, he boarded the car alone, leaving quietly behind the scenes where he had sacrificed himself and labored so long, and where the shrine of his best work will ever be. But why should there have been any demonstration. Men like Father Rivard need no such testimony to their worth. The good that they do and leave behind them is ever silently cheering and speaking their merits.

The ray that lights up the gloom of our sorrow is the thought that Father Rivard has been promoted to a greater sphere of usefulness. It is an uncontroverted fact that in any religious community the most important position is that of master of novices, for upon the master of novices rests the entire future of that community. Father Rivard has always essentially been a teacher, and it is therefore certain that he will carefully train teachers who will carry on his noble work, long after he is incapacitated for any kind of labor. From being the teacher of students he has become the teacher of teachers, and we feel sure that many of the excellent traits of character which Father Rivard possesses will be mirrored forth in the young religious he will train. May he long be spared for the glory of God and the advancement of religion and christian education. We also hope that this parting of friends will be rendered less bitter by frequent visits in which old memories can be revived and happy days together lived over again.

The appointment of Father Bergin to succeed Father Rivard as Vice President of the college and professor of philosophy has been hailed with joy by the present students and the alumni. Father Bergin's well known brilliant talents, his never failing tact and popularity well qualify him for these important positions. We wish "the boys' friend" long years to continue in his new appointment the magnificent work he has been doing during many past years.



CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

TIMOTHY A. ROWAN, '13

THE WATERS of politics were recently violently agitated by the launching of the movement to secure a trade agreement with Canada. While this new craft is avowedly a sort of a warship which is to guard the American consumer against the high cost of living, occasioned by the present tariff system, there are many who claim to discover in its lines sinister suggestions of a piratical purpose. The officers in command of the new ship declare that these charges are baseless and explain that they sail under the banner of "Public Demand," their object being merely to promote between Canada and the United States such friendly relations as will award mutual benefits to the two countries. The good ship had scarcely weighed anchor for a cruise through the congressional seas before a blinding array of reefs, rocks, gales and other obstacles began to loom up in its pathway. The obstructions, although they appeared insurmountable when they first came into view, were speedily shown to be of a trifling nature, when the glass was turned upon them and the American public saw that Canadian Reciprocity would bring vast benefits to this country.

The very name of the treaty is beautiful. Reciprocity suggests equality, exchange, equity; and the agreement put into effect will establish equality and exchange between the United States and Canada. The natural resources of the two countries are much the same, but the population of the United States has so increased that its resources are no longer sufficient to counterbalance its consumption. That we must increase our production and enlarge our supply of resources is evident. If, by a trade agreement with Canada, we can do this, with no injury to domestic producers, why should we not make the treaty? Canada's natural resources have not been drawn upon as ours. Her vast supplies are there to fill our demands. Is it not unwise and unjust to shut them out of our country by a prohibitory tariff?

The most serious objection advanced against the issue is the argument that the agreement is so framed as to discriminate against the farmer in favor of the manufacturer. This objection is not altogether groundless. Apparently, the flooding of our markets with thousands of bushels of Canadian cereals and other food products will have an appreciable effect on the price of these

articles. But what other effect do we wish it to have? For what other reason is the vast army of American consumers advocating the passage of the measure than that by a lower level of living expenses, the two, now widely separated ends may be made to meet? However, reciprocity does not spell ruin for the farmer, for he, too, will derive benefits from such an agreement. At present sixty-eight per cent. of the total imports of Canada come from the United States. There is no reason to believe that this large percentage would be decreased by a reciprocal trade, but on the contrary we can confidently hope that it will be increased. The farmer need not fear lest his home trade should so fall off that he will be left with a large surplus on his hands. For as long as he produces a surplus, for every bushel of grain that comes to the United States from our northern neighbors, another bushel will leave our seaports for our sister nations across the sea. Besides the southern states will have new channels into which they can divert their surplus of cottonseed oil, and the fruit farmer will find that, his products being admitted free to Canada, the demand will materially increase. Again the lowering or removal of duties on barbed wire fencing, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers and other commodities used solely by the farmer will compensate him for any losses he may sustain by the lowering of the market value of his product.

President Taft, speaking in Columbus, Ohio, asked the farmer to support the measure. "Let it be adopted," he declared, "and in six months the farmers of the borders who now have fears will rejoice in the great step towards closer business and social relations with our neighbor. The whole country, farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman—all will be the gainer."

Let us now look to some of the benefits that this trade agreement will bring to the American people at large. The first, the greatest benefit, the real reason for framing the measure is that it will offset some of the objectionable features of the present high tariff. In the last presidential election the main issue of the campaign was tariff. The leaders of the two great parties pledged themselves to a downward revision of the then existing tariff and the electoral body of America placed a Republican president in the chair and supplied him with a large working majority of those of his own political faith, in both branches of Congress, so that the downward revision might be made along conservative lines. It was this President and Congress that passed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, that exorbitant tariff, supposedly designed

to protect our infant industries, but whose real purpose was to raise the price of every article of food and clothing which the average American citizen is accustomed to purchase. This tariff was no sooner placed in operation than a great cry of protest rose up throughout the length and breadth of the United States, a protest which took concrete form in the last congressional election, when the outraged public wiped out the Republican majority in the House of Representatives by electing an overwhelmingly Democratic House.

The present Canadian reciprocity agreement is an effort on the part of President Taft to conciliate the vast body of Americans who were offended by the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Law, and to make tardy reparation for the broken party pledges.

What ought to be considered in the imposing of taxes is that those articles which are absolutely necessary for the sustenance of human life should be as free as water, light and air. In our country it is our misfortune that such is not the case, but on the contrary, every article of this kind is heavily taxed. Since such is our condition, no greater blessing can befall us than that these reciprocal trade between the two countries will do much toward taxes be removed. When England threw open her markets to the grain and food products of the United States and the whole world, it was recognized as one of the greatest triumphs of popular liberty and progress toward the well-being of mankind. Canadian reciprocity will be the first step of the United States toward a like policy which, if President Taft is able to secure, he may say with Sir Robert Peel, who was largely instrumental in establishing the system in England: "I shall leave a name execrated, I know, by every monopolist who, professing honorable opinions, would maintain protection for his own individual benefit, but it may be I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted energies with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

Another benefit that will accrue to the American people from Canadian reciprocity is that we will be greatly aided in conserving our forests. It is a well known fact that the United States is rapidly becoming a treeless country. The "primeval forests" of giant oaks and redwoods that once spread for hundreds of miles across our states, are now no more. In their westward march the early settlers hewed their way through the vast forests and the great expanses of spreading trees and tangled underbrush have

given way to fields of waving grain and the lands where only recently the redskin roamed has become the grazing place for lowing herds and bleating flocks.

Years ago prudent statesmen pointed out this extermination of forests as a thing to be guarded against. For a long time their admonitions were unheeded, but of late the rapidity of the disappearance has been so appalling that the question has become one of nation-wide importance. Special commissions have been appointed by the government to investigate the affair and to devise means to conserve our forests.

Wood is a material that is used extensively by the people of the United States. Unlike grain and other farm products, we cannot raise crop after crop of trees, year after year. Our supply is so scanty that long since wood has become too expensive to be used as fuel as it was in former days. However, some wood must be used in the construction of houses, in the manufacture of furniture and in other ways, and the only way by which we can hope to save our trees is to import our lumber and other wood material from neighboring countries which are well supplied with forest land. Under the present tariff rates there is a heavy duty on lumber of all kinds so that when it is brought into this country from across the borderland its price is beyond the reach of the average man. The consequence is that we keep on felling our own trees and hastening the treeless state. Under the terms of reciprocity, lumber would come to us free of duty and thus we could purchase Canadian timber at as low if not a lower cost than we could purchase our own. This certainly is the only way we can hope to do anything along the lines of conservation.

These two effects of a trade agreement with Canada, namely the reduction of the cost of food products and the preservation of our forests, are enough to recommend its passage. We will not dwell on the benefit it will bring to the manufacturer, by opening to him new markets where he may sell his goods under a small duty. New markets will increase sales, increased sales will enlarge manufacturing industries, enlarged manufactures will employ more men, more men employed in manufacturing pursuits will mean more consumers, and more consumers insures easy disposition of the farmers' produce. Thus each individual benefit reacts and becomes a general benefit.

The question of annexation is not to be seriously considered. A promoting good feeling and sociability, and there are few people on either side of the border who desire more than this. The Canadians do not look favorably upon annexation, and the citizens of

the United States recognize that our country is territorily large enough.

Thus we see, from the remarks made, that this great issue of the day is not one of party, race, or special interest. The American public, almost as a unit, demand a speedy deliverance from the oppressive burden of heavily taxed necessities. Public officials have listened to the demand, and we find a Republican President and a Democratic House of Representatives its chief advocates and defenders. The proposed agreement favors no special interest except, perhaps, the interest of the American consumer which represents the whole body of the people. In a country where the pursuits of the inhabitants are as diversified as they are in our land, it is almost impossible to secure a trade agreement that will be entirely satisfactory to all interests. Here we have fisheries to be consulted, here manufacturies, here railroads, here the farmer, and it is quite unlikely that the desires of these various interests will ever be a unit. The law that applies to public cases of this kind is that whatever is of the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people should be done. It is evident that, while reciprocity with Canada will be of no special benefit to a few interests of our country, the good effects of such a treaty will be felt by as nearly an unanimous body as can be reasonably expected. Hence we urge that a measure, which has such a hearty endorsement of the public, should speedily become a law.

(Editor's Note: This speech was written before the defeat of the measure advocated but is still of interest as an able exposition of its advantages.)



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELIOT, DICKENS and THACKERY

Gold Medal Composition

J. GRANT, '13

IT IS not without some feeling of diffidence that I take up the task of writing a comparative study of three of the greatest writers of the nineteenth century, George Eliot, Charles Dickens and William M. Thackeray. It is truly a difficult task to write a comparative criticism of these three geniuses. Their undeniable and extraordinary talents, their profound powers of observation and knowledge of human nature led them to seek different fields of labor and to write in a truly distinctive style. Their characters, so well developed, their ideas, so well classified, their descriptions of persons, places, etc., so clearly delineated and harmoniously expressed, stamp them as individual writers as well as persons of prodigious intellects. The scope of their imagination is so large and varied and their judgment so keen and penetrating that they seem to possess super-human genius and minds which are forever rising above the level of their less brilliant contemporaries. These three have chosen different methods of writing, and though they strive to reach the same end or purpose in their works, they are classified in essentially different schools of literature. Eliot has become famous as a novelist of great repute and a psychologist of piercing discernment.

Dickens is difficult to classify, or, in truth, let me say, he cannot be classified. He stands alone in literature in a class by himself; but has reached a glorious pinnacle of fame, recognized by all as the most popular author and one of the greatest novelists of the nineteenth century.

Thackeray, of whom little is known outside of the highly classical student, while being recognized as a perfect example of finished and chastened language is by some condemned as a cynic and accused of the capital sins of disparaging and of even openly condemning womankind. No man in literature has written more perfect and finished English or has been more consistent to his principles and ideas of life than William M. Thackeray. This, then, will serve as an introduction to the three writers I am about to criticize—Eliot the psychologist,—Dickens the genius,—and Thackeray the classic.

To understand George Eliot's position in English literature and how far her philosophy tends to influence those who read and study her works, it is necessary to delve down to the hidden recesses of her ever wandering mind and to obtain a clear view of her early life and surroundings. In early life Eliot lost the faith of her childhood by attempting to analyze the truths of Christianity and to explain the occurrence of miracles and other supernatural works. She was of a fickle nature changing her creed one day to cast it aside the next and take up another belief which could only be temporary. Her mind never was at rest, seeking like a lost ship for a harbor in which to anchor and to rest in peace. She was in the midst of changing and rejecting doctrines when the philosophy of Positivism began to be propagated, and in a short time she fell into the errors of this belief and was in a measure assured of her righteousness and morality by her unlawful common-law husband, who was a staunch advocate of the new doctrine. She became so engulfed in the doctrine that not only her personality was affected but her works which appeared soon after were pregnant with its false and erroneous teachings.

Before going further let me explain one of the most important events in the life of George Eliot and one which, as I have said, influenced her morality to a great degree and an act for which she is condemned by most critics as immoral. About the year 1854 her conjugal relation with George Lewes—whose wife was still living—took place. Without marrying she deliberately and wilfully cohabited with a married man—an act which will forever stamp her in the light of public opinion as a woman of immoral principles and will in the sight of God appear as a black mark against the name of one who directly opposed the laws of nature, of man, and of God.

She may possibly, in a measure be pardoned for this act which she considered perfectly legitimate and moral, since it conformed with her own ideas of morality and since she undertook the act only after maturity of thought, fully cognizant of the fact that it was contrary to human laws but believing such laws to be only formal and derogatory to personal liberty. On the other hand, she is to be condemned for making her own private judgments a law unto herself and placing her opinions above the laws of God and man.

"The evil that men do lives after them." Never was this quotation more fittingly proven. Though considered by all critics to be a truly great novelist, this one great sin of her life will never be forgotten as long as the works of George Eliot are read. God

alone can justly estimate the full extent of its pernicious effect on her readers and associates. In the early works of George Eliot we see expressed many Christian, Catholic sentiments and many striking moral lessons, but in her later works we find openly expressed the principles of a false doctrine.

Eliot's chief fame arises from her power to depict character. Portraying their inmost thoughts, feelings and sentiments, describing them under different circumstances and environments, showing by their dialogue, thoughts, and actions, how natural and distinctively personal they really are, has already placed George Eliot among the best in character study and power of insight and imagination. No writer, either before or after her, has attained such fame and glory in this field. By some critics she is recognized as second only to Shakespeare in character portrayal, and her works will always live and be considered as masterpieces of a brilliant though deceived mind.

In studying the subject—"Character Study in a Novel"—we find that there has always been a persistent growth in character development since the earliest form of literature. In former times when character portrayal was but little used and lightly considered, men depicted only the outward actions and external differences of characters, giving us no idea of the sentiments and feeling of the characters, but in more recent and modern times novelists have sought further for a complete understanding and keen knowledge of their characters. George Eliot has studied with keen insight, caution and judgment, the secrets, inward feelings and sentiments of her characters. She has sought for that "deep-rooted inevitable" which molds the outward being; and the laws which underlie and create it. The growth of individuality and personality is the real difference between a great genius and moralist like Eliot and a novelist who seeks but to give us a type, or figure and, like Scott,—passes it off to take up the more pleasant task of description. The introduction of mental vivisection of scientific psychology arose with George Eliot. Her characters developed before our very eyes through life's experiences. Take for example Maggie Tulliver in "The Mill on the Floss." We first meet her and Tom as children growing up around the old mill, innocent, childish, with no secrets of heart, and few troubles; then we see her blossoming into young womanhood. We seem to have the character beside us, we seem to know her well, even better than our best friend. Then we are with her when she falls into the meshes of sin so craftily laid for her and which she does not see till she is engulfed in its clutches.

All this shows Eliot's exceptional abilities in this line. Another potent argument in favor of Eliot's premier position as a por-trayer of character is the fact that she is one of the very few who have accomplished the difficult task of portraying real children. Maggie Tulliver and Tom Tulliver are the two greatest children in literature. Few writers have attempted to portray real, impor-tant child characters because of the exceptional difficulty in de-scribing their thoughts, feelings and innocent prattle, but Eliot seems to possess a keen insight into such characters and she de-scribes them—simply, earnestly and sincerely.

We must not judge the ability and talent of a writer by her popularity even before or after her death,—else Eliot and Thack-eray would be greatly depreciated,—but we must judge them by the work they have done and the deeds they have accomplished. So in the case of Eliot do not let us judge her too rashly or se-verely. Had she not defiled her memory by that unnatural and unlawful act against morality; had she not allowed her false and pernicious opinions to carry away her imagination and allow her mind to sink into the gross evils of humanitarian philosophy, and had she not allowed her intellect to be so permeated with these private ideas and opinions that it would destroy the true worth and morality of her novels, she might have left as enviable a record and attained as high a place in English literature as any writer of the idealistic school.

But now a few words more concerning her: She was indeed one of the great moral teachers of the last century. Being better than her principles she has embodied in her novels many lofty and ennobling thoughts, and much sound moral teaching, thereby exercising a beneficent effect upon the greater majority of her readers. Nearly all her earlier works contain a powerful moral lesson, and her later works, which are instinct with the errors of positivism, have rather derogated from than increased her fame as a literary artist. These later works are too artificial and studied to be pronounced literary masterpieces, the odor of the midnight oil pervades them all, and it is upon her earlier works, all of which are essentially moral in tone that her reputation will subsequently rest. The intrinsic value of her productions is equal to the best, and she shares the throne of Shakespeare as the queen of character portrayal. She is to be censured severely for her own moral obliquity, but as a moral writer she deserves com-mendation, as she endeavors to show the wickedness of sin and its evil consequences.

(To be Continued.)

THE VIATORIAN

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EDITORIALS

With the October issue of the Viatorian we enter upon our thirtieth year in the field of scholastic journalism. Having the firm and lasting foundation of the years of scholarly labor which has been manifest in the Viatorian since its birth, and with the desire burning within us to keep aloft the high standard of excellence which has always characterized Viatorian effort, the staff of this year's paper embark on a smooth and placid sea, with the gentle breeze of hope wafting them to the haven of success. Well are they aware what a college journal should be, and deeply are they conscious what the Viatorian should accomplish. The things of yesterday are not the affairs of today. The world is progressing and with all respect to former Viatorians, we intend to make this year's issue better than the others. It will certainly be a difficult task, but if we but follow our motto, *Fac et Spera*, how can we fail?

Foreword

In the loss of Doctor Rivard the Viatorian loses one of its most loyal and staunch supporters. From its infancy, when storms assailed the little volume, when discouragement and distress seemed to be written on its very pages, when disaster seemed imminent, one bright star always shone forth, Doctor Rivard stood as the beacon light and made all things well. To be associated with an institution for over a quarter of a century, to

The Passing of a True Friend

see St. Viator college spring from a small frame building to the massive structure it is today, to give your life and all your talents to education, is a work that must bring some merit. Whatever the classical course of St. Viator is today, it owes to Doctor Rivard. He it was who brought to the students the gems of Greek, Latin and English, who unraveled the mysteries of philosophy and filled our minds with the love of all things beautiful in study. And though he may not be with us, still his spirit will ever hover over St. Viators; his work, though perhaps it may not have been justly appreciated by the world, will always be a precious memory and a sacred heritage to all Viatorians. We shall always remember one who has ever been our friend, the friend of St. Viators, the guide of students, the model of religions, Father Rivard.

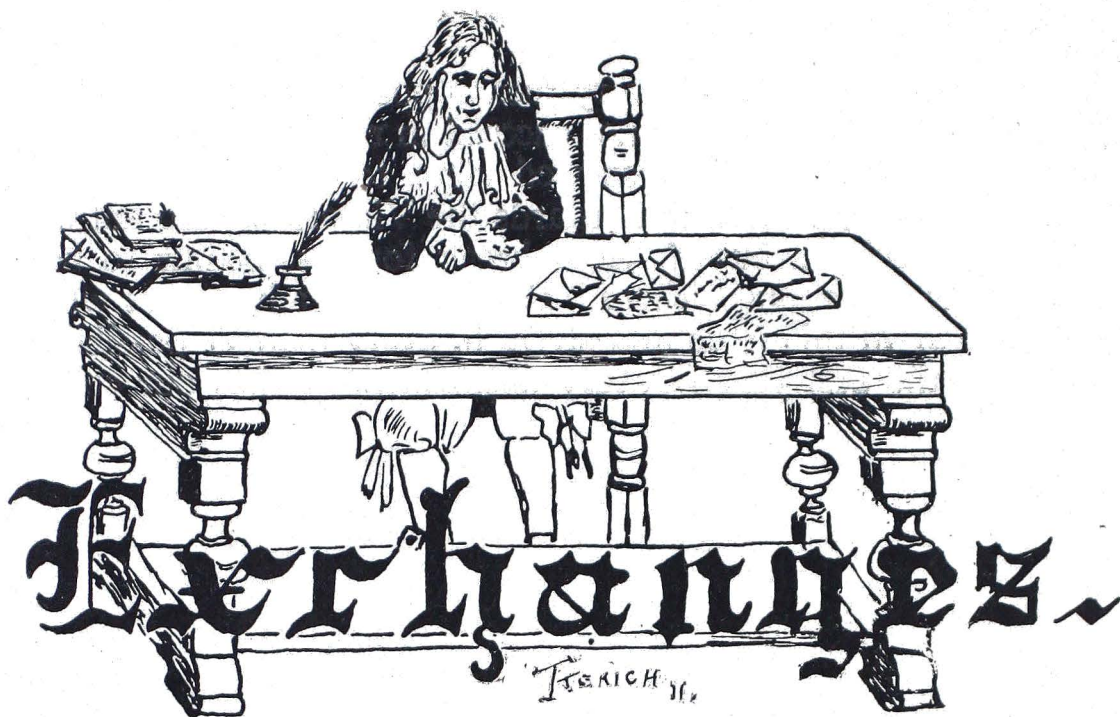
October with its falling leaves, and bountiful harvests, brings to our mind one who holds the foremost place in American history, Columbus. His worth and work are vividly implanted in the heart of every true citizen. It would be wholly out of place to review his achievements, his life and death, for these facts are known by all. Still there are many admirable qualities which this great discoverer possessed that are indeed worthy of our admiration and imitation. His firm trust in God, coupled with and indomitable will power and almost undying perseverance give us Columbus, the man. Columbus Day has lately come to be regarded with some of the pomp and splendor that is due and we have the confident hope that October 12th will be a day which all true Americans will celebrate; and every one will strive to practice the virtues which this great man so nobly possessed.

A month has swiftly passed since the portals of study welcomed us. And it is well to ask ourselves why am I going to college? The answer primarily is, to study. Study is the important factor in the life of every true student. We are here to prepare for the battles and struggles that are awaiting us and, like the warriors of old, we must fasten on the shield and buckler and prepare for the combat. Besides the study side of college life there are many other occupations that are nearly as beneficial, and principal of these is athletics. Athletics and study go hand in hand and never was there a truer saying than "Mens sana in corpore sano."

It is not necessary that one have the good fortune to grace the 'Varsity squads, but he should always endeavor to benefit both

himself and his school in every means possible. So go out for athletics. If at first you do not succeed in reaching your aim, do not falter but strive with renewed vigor to overcome your deficiency. Again, be active as regards the Viatorian. Do not hide your light under a bushel, let it break forth sometime to be a luminary to struggling writers. Patronize the advertisers whose firms appear in this issue and strive in every manner possible to make this the best year in every department at this, our college home.





Again the doors of the Viatorian editorial rooms have swung open on their hinges, now grown rusty and squeaky with three months' inactivity. The flood of mid-summer and alumni numbers of the various college journals has been dusted, read and placed on our table, and now the September issues are beginning slowly to arrive. However, before we pass on to place our exchanges under the dissecting knife, let us state that, although our former Ex. man has gone forth into new fields, his policies of fairness and impartiality will be carried out by the new, less competent and inexperienced editor.

It is a lamentable fact that the real object of the exchange column is lost sight of in many of the college journals of today. Instead of being something that makes for the elevation of the standard of college journalism, in some of our contemporaries the exchange column is merely a formality, in others it is the dumping ground for all of the editors, grouches and spites. The utilizing or wasting of several columns in each successive issue, in arraigning some fellow Ex. man for a merited criticism of method or material is a thing that is not at all desirable in the Exchange department, for continued "roasting" is not taken seriously and the space and talent might be used to greater advantage.

It shall be our policy to be ever on guard against articles unworthy, in any way, of publication in a college journal, to criticise justly such articles and to praise moderately those worthy of commendation. In this way we hope to fulfill our part in the

mission for the raising of the standard of college journalism to the highest possible level.

Henryk Sienkiewicz: "Poland's Interpreter," by H. H. Hogan in the Alumni Number of "The Dial," is an article which deserves the close perusal of all. Too little is generally known of this genius, and Mr. Hogan's comprehensive article disseminates many facts concerning the peculiar genius of the great Pole. The poems and short stories which make up the lighter part of the Dial are all well done.

Among the other interesting exchanges awaiting our return were St. Mary's Sentinel, Nazareth Chimes, Catholic University Bulletin, Echoes From the Pines, St. John's University Record and the Fordham Monthly.





Societies.

Among the many magnificent opportunities for the intellectual and social development of the college student, societies must be ranked among the foremost. For within this sphere of college activity the student is imbued with a love for intellectual pursuits, not to so great an extent as in the class room but surely in a more delightful and enticing manner. In a society the student meets with numerous questions; he must prepare debates, write essays and speeches, and has an excellent chance of impromptu speaking, and other admirable works which he would never do otherwise. In short, we see that there is a great educational value attached to a society. Nor must we overlook its social side. For here the student becomes more intimately acquainted with his fellow students and unconsciously learns various social conventionalities so useful not only during his college life but also afterwards. Many other advantages could be mentioned but these two alone ought certainly to be sufficient to impel the sincere student to join either one or more of our admirable societies.

THE ACOLYTHICAL SOCIETY

In all things God should come first. Thus we are happy to record the first society reorganization of the year as that of the Acolythical society, whose praiseworthy object is the serving of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament in every way possible. Under the capable direction of Brother Marzano as Moderator we can prophesy a very successful year. The initial meeting of the year was held Sunday, Sept. 16, in which the following officers were elected amidst great applause: Pres., Dennis Wall; vice pres., Leo Phillips; sec., Edward Riley; treas., Brother Marzano; sergeant-at-arms, Walter Steidle. It was decided to hold bi-monthly meetings on the first and third Sundays.

CLASS ORGANIZATION

Class organization at St. Viator's has developed wonderfully since its founding by the valiant class of '06. Each year produces new and zealous supporters who lend much strength and impetus to the admirable branch of organization. And although last year can boast of being one of the grandest and most successful years of class organization at St. Viator's, nevertheless we confidently expect it to meet with even a more brilliant career for this scholastic year. For here, like in everything else of any value, we look for progress, and we are positive we will not meet with disappointment. The Seniors will soon be reorganizing under the efficient leadership of Pres. Gerald Bergan, and thus having been set the example, powerful '13 and young '15 will quickly follow.

DR. WALSH SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Rev. Moderator P. E. Brown has laid extensive plans for the reorganization and management of the Dr. Walsh Scientific Society. The purpose of this society is to instill in its members a love for the sciences and thus enable them to cope with those modern so-called scientists who maintain that the Catholic Church and the sciences are incompatible. Although this organization met with wonderful success during the last scholastic year and crowned itself with many honors, yet it is expected to be even more successful during the coming year, for "experience is a good teacher." Dr. James J. Walsh, the celebrated Catholic scientist, after whom the society is named, is expected to honor it with a visit during the year.

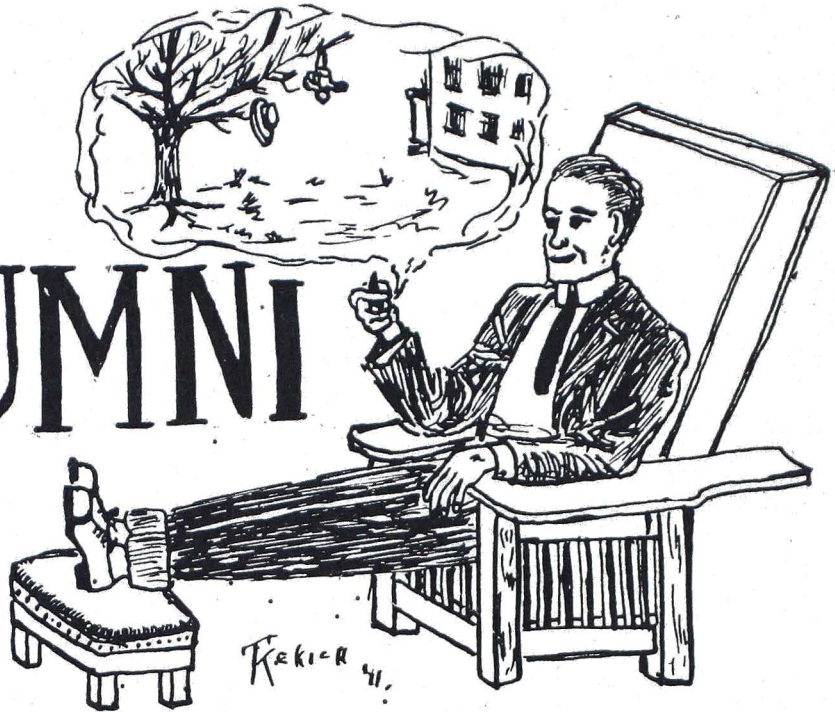
ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society which has accomplished such beneficial work among the high school students for many years past, will soon be reorganized under the experienced management of Moderator Rev. F. A. Sheridan. This society must be praised for its excellent work and we wish it every possible success for the ensuing year.

THE LAJOIE SOCIETY

The Lajoie Society, whose purpose is to encourage the study and cultivation of the French language among the French speaking students will soon reorganize. The industrious members, as thespians, can be relied upon to furnish the habitues of Bourbonnais with many a pleasant evening during the year.

ALUMNI



In this, the first issue of the year, the Viatorian wishes to inform the ever loyal Alumni, that items sent in concerning their various activities will be deeply appreciated. The items can then be published in the Alumni column. By this means each and everyone can be informed of the activities of his old friends and classmates, and the Alumni column will be a source of pleasure to its readers.

Francis A. Cleary, '11, who last year so ably and faithfully performed his duties as manager of athletics, has entered the Seminary department here, where he will fit himself to manage the spiritual welfare of souls.

Rev. Francis Walsh, '07, who made his theological course at Rome, spent a few days during the summer at his Alma Mater. During his four years at Rome, he has seen many things of interest and educational value, among which was the "Passion Play." Father Walsh celebrated his first solemn high mass at Rantoul, Ill., July 19th.

Mr. John Walsh, '09, has entered the Seminary department here to complete his course in theology. He spent the last two years at Rochester, New York.

Mr. James Fitzgerald, '11, last year's captain of the football and basketball teams, is about to return to his Alma Mater as a Seminarian.

Mr. Elder Souligne, '11, is attending Laval University at Quebec, Canada.

Last year's fast second baseman, Mr. Leo Doemling, is attending the "U. of I." this year. No doubt "Sol's" name will appear in the lineup of the Illinois 'Varsity in the near future.

Mr. Ralph Legris, '11, has taken up a course at St. Mary's College, Montreal. May Ralph have success in his new field.

Rev. Father Drennan, '04, has been made pastor of St. Gal's church at Elburn, Ill. This speaks well for Father Drennan as he has only been ordained a short time.

Mr. Frederick Connor, president of last year's Sophomore class, has entered St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore, where he will pursue his course in philosophy.

Rev. Louis O'Connor, '07, who won the oratory medal last year, has gone to Luvain, Belgium, to study for the priesthood. "Mart" will be missed both as an actor and an orator.

It is with sorrow we note the death of Rev. Father Dore, assistant pastor at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Chicago. He has long been a faithful friend of St. Viator's College. May his soul rest in peace.

Rev. Clarence Conway, '08, who was ordained in Sioux City, Iowa, June 10th, 1911, has been appointed as assistant at St. Joseph's Church, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Mr. Clarence Langan of Kankakee called on old friends Sunday, September 17th. Clarence will be a Freshman at the University of Illinois this year.

Mr. Leveret Sherman spent a few days at the college during the second week of September. "Lev" says he has enough of education and will now enter into the mercantile world. The last two years "Lev" has been a star center on the football team.



B I S H O P L Y N C H

St. Viator's has again been honored by one of her noble sons being raised to the hierarchy of the church. And well may she be proud to think that she is the mother of a son who has been made a bishop in far off Texas, who is spreading the faith and teachings that she has instilled into his heart to those longing and seeking for the truth. In this way she is reaping the fruit of her labors, for not only is the seed that she is sowing now taking root and prospering, but seed long sown is multiplying unceasingly.

Bishop Joseph Patrick Lynch, of Dallas, Texas, is the first bishop that has ever been consecrated in Dallas, and it is the first service of its kind that has ever been held in Texas for the past quarter of a century. Father Lynch is the first American-born bishop that Texas has ever had, and he is the youngest bishop on the American continent.

The ceremony was conducted by His Grace, Most Rev. James H. Blenk, D.D., of New Orleans and it was witnessed by the largest gathering of noted clergy that the South has ever known. Among those were sixteen bishops and about fifty priests. Very Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V., of Beaverville, Ill., acted as deacon of the mass.

A most beautiful incident of the service was that as the bishop was being led down the aisle after the ceremony, to give his episcopal blessing to the congregation, he paused at the first pew, where his mother was seated, and kissed her upon the cheek. This makes manifest the great love and respect he had for his mother. It has been said that all great men have the greatest respect for their mothers. It was through her careful training and watching that the day came when she could behold her son elevated to the episcopacy of the Church.

His Grace, Archbishop James H. Blenk, made a brief address, congratulating him upon his elevation to the bishopric among people that showed such affection and loyalty. He also told him that he had a fruitful field and one filled with glory for God. The ceremonies closed at 1:30 p. m.

A 3 p. m. a banquet was given in honor of Bishop Lynch. The chief feature of it was he was presented with a 'purse of \$6,000 to be disposed of as he saw fit.

The Viatorian congratulates Bishop Lynch and wishes him happiness, success and long life in which to see the seeds of his

labors fructifying and bringing forth a plenteous harvest of souls for the glory of 'God. His Alma Mater is proud of him, and is anxiously awaiting the day when he can pay her his first visit as a Bishop.

Bishop Lynch is the second bishop St. Viator's College has given to the church, Rt. Rev. Bishop McGavick, of Chicago, being the first.



O B I T U A R Y

By the death of Father Dore, which occurred on Sept. 15th, 1911, at Our Lady of Lourdes parish in Chicago, St. Viators has lost a faithful friend and benefactor. Father Dore was born in Boston, Feb. 1st, 1863, and was educated in the Boston and Holy Cross Colleges. He made his theological course at St. Viators and was ordained to the priesthood June 1st, 1889. While he was studying here he taught several branches in the Academic course.

The military drill which was practiced here for a number of years was originated by Father Dore. By it he wanted to instill into the young the spirit of honor, love and respect for their country, so that they could fight her battles when called upon. Not only did he do this, but he always lent his best efforts towards the development and perfecting of all things that added to the betterment of men.

He possessed a keen intellect and subtle mind, and because of this he was considered an authority on things both political and spiritual.

The funeral took place from Our Lady of Lourdes Church on Monday, Sept. 18th, and his last remains were laid to rest at Calvary cemetery. Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney and Rev. M. J. Marsile were present and assisted in the services. The funeral address was given by Father Dorney. All those with whom he associated will deeply mourn his loss.

Requiescat in Pace.



P E R S O N A L S

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Legris, D.D., after an extended tour of Europe, has resumed the teaching of Moral Theology at St. Viator's.

Though Father Girard's mother has moved to Chicago, we hope that his visits will be none the less frequent to the college.

Mr. Ed. Maher, student, '07-'09, who is pursuing his law studies at St. Louis University, spent Sunday, Sept. 17, with old classmates.

Word has been received of the safe arrival of Rev. F. E. Munsch, C.S.V., in Europe. The Viatorian unites with his many friends in wishing him an abundance of success in his studies, which will cover a period of several years.

Rev. P. E. Brown, C.S.V., returned to St. Viator's Sept. 10, after an enjoyable summer spent in Europe. We feel sure the History classes will hear much of interest from him.

The little god of love has again sent his arrow hurling among the loyal sons of St. Viator. This time Mr. James Mallaney is the victim. It is the earnest wish of the Viatorian that life at "Clover Hill" will always be one of complete happiness.

Father Ryan, C.S.V., former treasurer of St. Viator, is at present traveling through Europe.

Rev. P. H. Durkin of Rantoul, teacher of Scripture for the past few years, will again act in a like capacity for the ensuing term.

The college spirit has been much in evidence by the ready manner which the old students have extended the hand of welcome to the new boys.

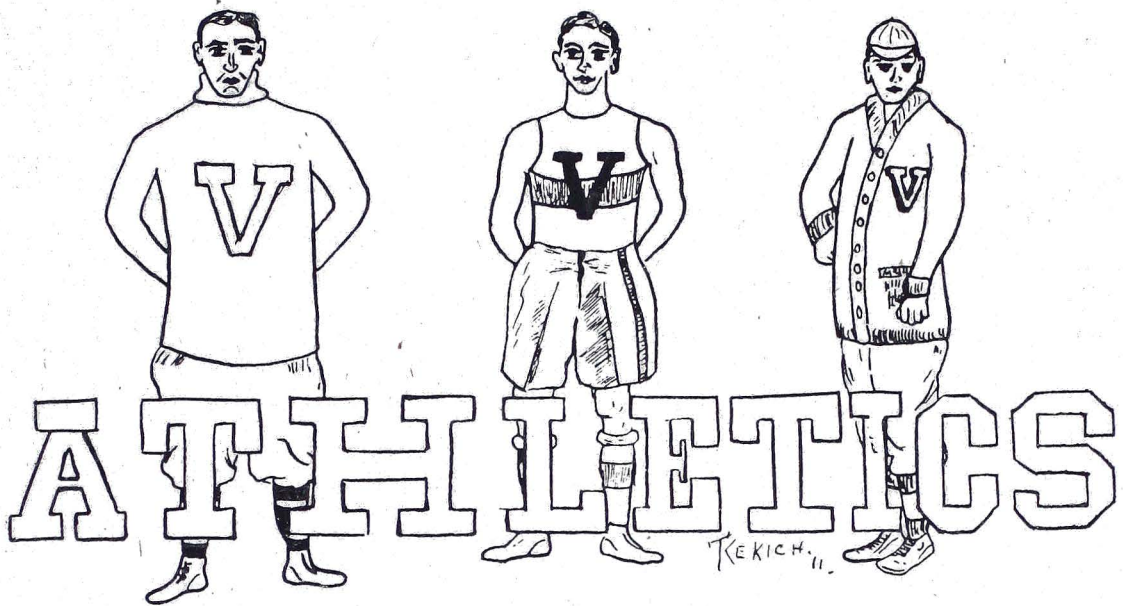
Rev. J. D. Kirley, prefect of discipline last year at St. Viators, was a recent visitor. Father Kirley now holds the office of Vicar of St. Edward's Church, Chicago, Ill.

The musical department is to be congratulated on the addition of Mr. Charles P. Jochem to the faculty. Mr. Jochem comes highly recommended as a very brilliant musician, having graduated in 1906 from the Quincy Conservatory of Music in harmony, theory and piano. He then studied at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., graduating in harmony, theory, piano, and musical history. Mr. Jochem also studied organ a number of years under Mr. Henry Dunham of the New England Conservatory, and Gregorian Chant and general church music under the Rev. Leo. Manzetti of St. Louis.

The new St. Joseph's hall makes an ideal place for the infirmary. The infirmary this year will be in charge of a trained nurse, Miss Anna Foeller, who so successfully nursed W. A. Lammon and "Lefty" Coos through serious illnesses last year. Dr. Morell also has an office in the building. The Rev. F. A. Sheridan, C.S.V., has been appointed chaplain of St. Joseph's chapel.

Among the recent visitors were Rev. J. Daly, Milwaukee; Rev. Fr. Kangley, Pontiac; Rev. L. O'Connor; Rev. Fr. Parker, Chebanse; Rev. P. H. Durkin, Rantoul; Rev. T. Costello, Arcola; Rev. A. L. Bergeron, Chicago; Rev. A. L. Girard, Chicago; Rev. A. L. Labrie, Momence; Rev. J. Meyer, Goodrich; Rev. F. G. Ostrowski, Kankakee; Rev. A. F. Marcinek, Chicago; Rev. J. Drenieck, Chicago; Rev. J. Bennett, Kankakee; Rev. Frs. Granger, Kankakee.





On Sept. 14, 1911, the Senior Athletic Association held its first meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing scholastic year. Considerable rivalry for the offices existed, and the meeting closed with the following corps of officers elected for the year:

W. A. Sammon, President.

J. A. Gordon, Vice President.

R. O'Loughlin, Secretary.

G. T. Bergan, Treasurer.

The staff of officers with Athletic Manager Bergan immediately convened and laid plans for the coming year.

With the football season so close at hand Manager Bergan is fast closing his schedule of athletic events. While the contract with our new coach has not been closed as yet, by the time this issue reaches the followers of football at St. Viators, the coach will have touched the spark of the 1911 football season.

With many of last year's athletes and an abundance of very encouraging new material, the coach will be settled down to the final practices for the opening game.

Captain Daniel Bergan's call for recruits was answered by a rush of husky, willing, enthusiastic players. Bergan's remarkable playing of last season at fullback won for him the difficult position as captain of this year's squad. His schooling of last season under the hard working Coach Marks produced in him a fighter of no small caliber, from whom we may look for great work. The loss of four of last year's strongest men by graduation will be a handicap which will have to be overcome. Captain Fitzgerald, the veritable whirlwind and star of '09 and '10, is an almost irreparable loss. His history as a halfback is known to all followers of the game. Quarterback Quille, whose brilliant

work of last year, with that of O'Brien, left tackle, and Moynihan, right end, are positions which will be difficult to fill.

Among the veterans of '10 returning to the line-up will be Gordon, Harrison, Quille, Darche, Cleary, Mugan, Dunn, Welch, McDonald, Walsh, Wall, Dougherty. The work of Welch as left tackle, Harrison left half—Gordon, right guard, and Darche as right guard is a most encouraging foundation on which to work. A great addition to the line-up will be the return of Walsh one of the star backs of the '09 team, Cleary whose brilliant and fast work in '09 places him amongst the veterans who will return to the field to reap fresh laurels. The crew also embraces Mugan, the quarterback of '09 fame. Probably one of the most likely candidates for quarterback will be the fast and cool-headed Dougherty.

Amongst the new aspirants for positions are Charles Fischer, Kalt, Warren, O'Leary, Hanley, Cleary, T., Donnelly, Carr, Steinhoff, Waters, O'Brien, Blanchaine, Lawler, McGann, Schaefer, Shea, F. O'Brien, Carr, Murphy, Hayden, Jackson, Anderson, Regan and Burton.

The outlook for a winning team with this array of promising material has already quickened the pulse of the candidates and rooters. With the ever present spirit of loyalty and with the name of St. Viator to defend and uplift, the devotees are anxiously awaiting the kick-off.

Manager Bergan is busily engaged arranging the following games. Omarga, Hyde Park Athletics, Milliken, Morgan Park, Wesleyan, Notre Dame, DePaul, Loyola, Lincoln and St. Joseph. The opening game will be played at Onarga, with Grand Prairie Seminary on Sept. 30. Games have been arranged for the following dates. Hyde Park Athletic Association, Oct. 8; Loyola, Nov. 11; Notre Dame, Oct. 14; DePaul, Nov. 30. The remaining games as yet have not been definitely set on account of conflicting dates, but we will have a chance for "pulling" in no less than eight exciting games.

The bowling alleys are now being put in condition and will be open in a few days under the supervision of a very competent manager. With several of the old tenpin artists still in the game, an interesting season is looked for. Several match games will be roll during the season of '11-12. The pool-rooms are now open under the care of Manager O'Loughlin.

JUNIORS

With the awakening of the fall term the Junior Athletic Association held its first meeting, the result of which was so satisfactory as to elections and plans for the ensuing year, that the quiet and serenity of the campus were suddenly disturbed by a young mob of beaming Juniors who shouted and yelled their appreciation and enthusiasm for the meeting in general but especially for the newly-elected president, whose dignity was momentarily ruffled by being exalted by some twelve pair of shoulders. Owing to difficulties among officials of the association in past years Coach Carey did away with the old method of electing four officers and adopted a better system whereby only two offices are held, that of president and that of manager. As a consequence Maurice L. O'Connor was elected president and Emil A. Kekich was appointed manager.

Never before in the history of Junior athletics have prospects foretold so promising an array of young athletes. And this is especially so in football. Last year the Junior football team was a corker, but covering all points it seems that this year's team will be a rattler. Of last year's squad we have back again nine lithe players. There is hardly need to mention their ability in playing football for their work both individually and as a whole is well known to us. Zorilla and Mortell, two of last year's trio of invincible backs, are candidates again. Zorilla famous as being the most accurate and scientific offensive player on the squad and Mortell known as a hard and terrific line-hitter. McGee and Richert, the veteran fast ends, bid fair to be the stars this year. McAndrews, the steady quarterback, whose head never soared nor swerved in critical moments, is out for his position again. Our old gritty guards, Moynihan and Boisvert, the stamina of the line, are still with us. Shea and Primeau, last year's gallant tackles, are eager to be on the job again.

Among the recruits there will be a bitter battle for positions. As in all Junior tryouts a small army of recruits will turn out for football practice, each striving to outdo the other. The most promising recruits are: M. O'Connor, E. O'Connor, Sullivan, Gartland, Dempsey, Cox, Kelly, Kekich.

Coach Carey will certainly devote all his zeal and efforts towards developing a snappy, hardy eleven and certain it is that the aggregation turned out by Coach Carey will be a good thing from start to finish, being heavier than teams of previous years and possessing more dash, speed and spirit.

There is an unusual life and snap among the Juniors this year, as is shown by the boxing class directed by Coach Carey. Five or six short, swift bouts take place nightly in the Junior hall. The bouts are of a snappy, fast kind, and excitement is so intense over these bouts that Seniors always obtain ringside seats while the Juniors are obliged to clamor for a good view.

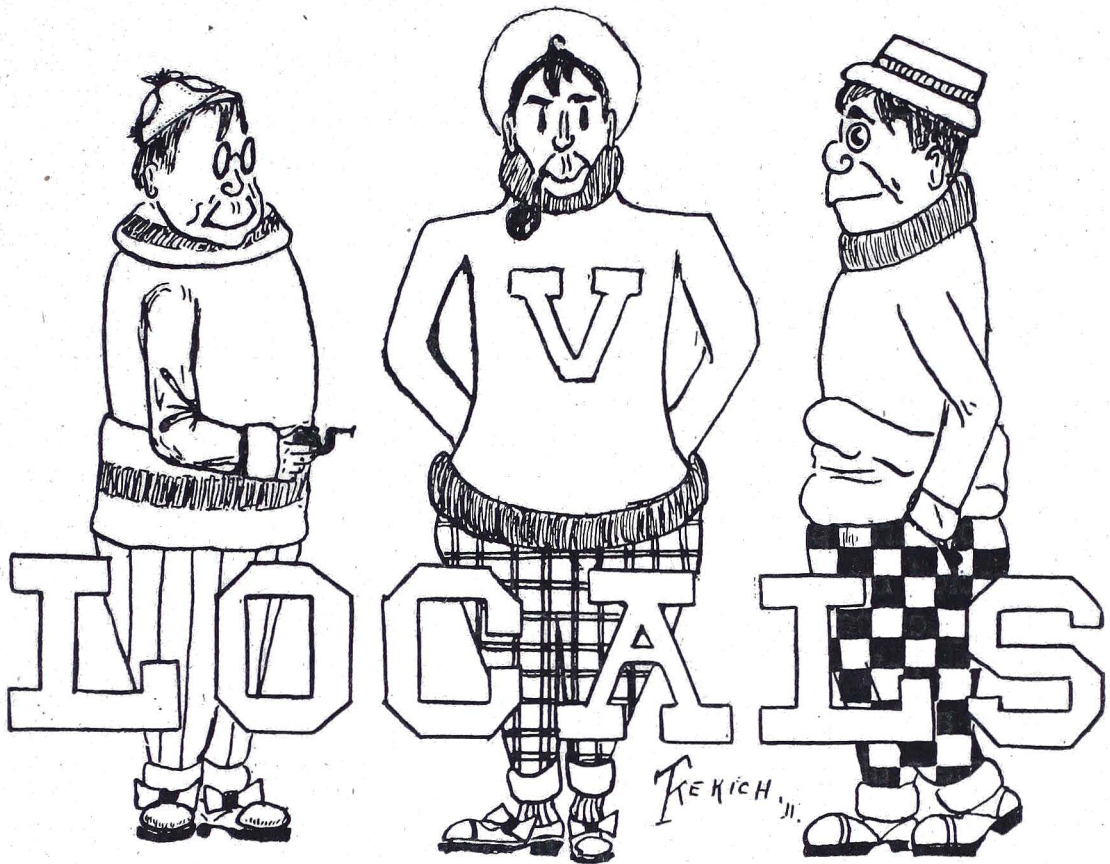
Rah! Juniors!

MINIMS

Under the watchful eye of Coach McDonald the Minims are fast rounding into shape. The promotion of several of the Minims to the Junior Department, the Minims have lost a number of valuable players. However, the coach has some new material which is getting a thorough workout. The weight of the team will be slightly increased, which will add greatly in the line work. With the return of Fitzpatrick, Dillon, Baker, Senesac, Campbell, Kissane, Flynn and Dandurand the outlook is even more encouraging than the work of last year. Several new recruits are contesting positions for the team, which has not been picked as yet.

Nothing is too difficult in the way of plays for the Minims. the skill of veterans in anything they attempt. Their undefeated team of last season places them in a class above that which they previously occupied, and with their reputation on the grid-iron to uphold, they are fighting to make another record for this year.





Would I?

Is there anybody there for here?

Say Joe, where can I find a seat?

Fay discovered a new "White man's hope."

Doc. D. Do you smoke, chew or drink?

Alexander. No, sir. Since my brother got drunk on cider, Pa won't even let me eat apples.

Dutch (at dinner). What's your name?

Olson (with mouthful). Fill-up.

Fitz. What do we have in Latin this year, Kichero?

Pep. Naw; we have Levi.

B. O. J. A-a-h. How do you make a slow horse fawst?

G. T. B. Stop feeding it.

How many got stung on the third corridor deal? I wonder why they all wanted to get on the Holy corridor?

There are new ones coming every day

The old boys are filled with hope.

The new ones must pay pew rent, they say.

And cough up for a mass for the Pope.

But in the best of plans there is always a flaw

And some other Alexander may have a Haw Haw.

The Board of Physical Examiners will hold their "Bean" banquet in the near future.

I wonder if Alex got a postal from the Pope?

You've been playing those exercises for two hours. Play this piece for me, will you?

Duffy, the heart-breaker has arrived. Be still me fluttering heart.

On account of blown-out fuses some of the second corridor "Lights" may be moved to the dormitory. Beware.

No more free pool.

Extracted from Rantoul Star: Joe Gordon was arrested Sunday for speeding in his 90-horsepower Rambler. Be careful, Joe.

Gee, the ball went through the muzzle and hit him in the face.

I have a Dun from "B."

Give me a biscuit, mam.

NEW BOOKS.

Unanswered Letters or A String of Bleeding Hearts. By A. C.

To Henry and Return on \$1.25 or How to Enjoy an Excursion. By T. C. H.

Never Again or The Pitfalls of the Confidence Game. By S. I. D.

How to Overcome Sea Sickness or My Trip to Europe. By T. G. F.

How I Beat Weston's Record or To Bloomington and Return in Twenty-four Hours. By Billy L.



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NOTICES

Owing to the fact that this issue of the VIATORIAN went to press October 20, five days before the Golden Jubilee celebration of V. Rev. P. Beaudoin, C.S.V., and of Brother Mainville, C.S.V., it has been impossible to include an account of this celebration. A full report of it, however, will appear in the next number.

Being anxious to encourage the art of short story writing the Editors of the VIATORIAN have decided to offer a prize of ten dollars (\$10) for the best short story appearing in the VIATORIAN during the year, and a prize of five dollars, (\$5), for the second best story. The prizes will be open for competition to any undergraduate student in the college, and will be awarded by a board composed of members of the faculty to be appointed by the Board of Editors. The only condition imposed is that the stories submitted should be strictly the students own work, and that they should have been considered worthy of publication in the VIATORIAN.