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Table of Contents

His Eminence, George, Cardinal Mundelein. (In the robes of an Archbishop	2
Poem—Ecce Sacerdos Magnus, Rev. J. A. Williams, A. M.	3
Our Cardinal John T. Ellis, 27	4
The Ceremony of Elevation.....Thomas L. Sullivan, 27	10
The Cardinal's Titular Church...Joseph A. Harrington, 27	15
The Cardinal's Patron Saints Walter J. Hirst, 24	19
The Cardinal's Alma Maters J. A. W.	24
Poem—Guiding Star..... J. A. W.	23
Ecclesiastical Heraldry John J. O'Connor, 26	26
Poem—Deliverance J. A. W.	29
Et Cetera	30
1 A Pentacostal City R. H. L.	30
2 Indulged Prayer A. M.	31
3 The Insignia of a Cardinal.....J. F. H.	32
4 American Cardinals J. T. R.	34
5 Bryon's Description of 'St. Peter's'.....	36
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bernard Shiel, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago	38
.....	39
Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. B. Shiel, Domestic Prelate	40
Poem—Pilgrimage J. A. W.	42
DEPARTMENTS	
Editorials	43
Periscope	45
Inter Alia	49
Exchanges	47
Alumni	56
Our Book Shelf	60
Athletics	63
Viatoriana	68

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HIS EMINENCE GEORGE, CARDINAL MUNDELEIN
(In the robes of an Archbishop)

ECCE SACERDOS MAGNUS

*O thou Great Shepherd of the Lord, All Hail!
Hail Priestly Prelate of the Conquering King,
Thy grateful Flock extols thy shepherding,
Devoted Guardian of the Holy Grail.
Let joy and peace and happiness prevail
As to thy throne our souls' allegiance bring
Whilst our glad tongues sing forth thy championing—
And, O, may our devotion never fail.*

*Guide thou our feet o'er devious way of Life,
Teach us the beauty of the Master's Love,
Lead us, to victory o'er earthly strife—
Thy grateful Flock extols thy shepherding,
To Thee, each joyous heart love's homage pays
O Papal Prince, be thine full length of days.*

Rev. J. A. Williams, M. A.

Our Cardinal

By John T. Ellis, '27

With all the splendor of age old ritual and amid the magnificence of the sublime ceremonies of the Catholic Church, the most signal of the many ecclesiastical honors visited upon the Archdiocese of Chicago was performed in the Basilica at St. Peter's, Rome Italy, on March the 26th.

The elevation of the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, to the exalted dignity of Cardinal, comes to the metropolis of Illinois as the reward of the marvelous work which he has performed for the welfare of his Flock since his installation in 1915. In his appointment to the Sacred College of Cardinals, the clergy and people of Archdiocese are honored as few have been honored in American history. It is with prayerful thanksgiving that they rejoice in this supreme dignity that has come to their Chief Shepherd and they unite as one in praying that God may long spare him to be their leader.

In conferring the Cardinalate upon the Archbishop of Chicago, His Holiness, Pius XI, has not only recognized the great achievements of His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, but he has also shown his appreciation of the sterling faith of the American Catholics, and especially that portion of the republic lying west of the Alleghany Mountains. The action of the Pope not only honors the Catholics of America but by this act he recognizes the importance of the United States in world affairs, an act which ranks America in fourth place in regards to the number of Cardinals. As a leader whose vision is broader than any temporal ruler, the Pope comprehends the ever increasing importance of this nation as the arbiter of world affairs in finance, politics and commerce, facts that must necessarily give increased impetus to American influence as a leader in the spiritual life of the world.

The ceremonies attached to the creation of a Cardinal are, perhaps, the most elaborate ever witnessed at any royal court. The secret consistory, which takes place in the historic Hall of Consistory in the Vatican, is free to none but members of the Sacred College. There, in secret session, the cardinals vote upon the nominated candidates and it is only after the result of the election has been determined, that the outside world is given official notice. The cardinals elect are not present at this consistory, but await their notification

in their respective dwelling places in the Eternal City. This consistory is the scene of the most magnificent splendor and pageantry; the Pope, seated upon his throne forms a striking contrast in his white robes, against the background of purple and red tapestries of the scarlet-clad cardinals, seated in a semicircle about him. Each cardinal is attended by his own suite and is ushered into the hall with great formality. After having received the official notification, the cardinals-elect are summoned to appear before the Pope and the Sacred College to receive the red biretta and skull cap of their high office. At this gathering the ceremonies are also very extensive and elaborately carried out. They are held in the Vatican throne room, which seats about two hundred people. At this conclave, usually held in the afternoon, the new cardinals are given the first marks of their new office, the biretta and cap. After the ceremony is over they are welcomed into the Sacred Body by the other princes of the Church, who have assisted at their election.

It is at the last meeting, the public consistory, that all the pomp of age old traditions manifests itself in the investing with mozetta and red hat. This singular occasion may be witnessed by all who are fortunate enough to gain entrance to the place of ceremony. On the elevation of Cardinal Mundelein it was held in the Basilica of St. Peter's, the first time that that cathedral has witnessed a public consistory. This is a very special honor, one that adds luster to the already high dignities heaped upon our Cardinal in Rome. At that ceremony the new cardinal is publicly recognized by the Holy Father as a member of the highest ruling body in the Catholic Church. Amid the colorful setting and richness of dress, the cardinal, kneeling at the feet of His Holiness, receives the distinguishing mark of his office—the red hat.

With this ends the pompous ceremonies that go with the creation of a cardinal.

It might not be out of place here to explain the object of creating a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church. Besides the sublime dignity and recognized importance to which it raises the individual, there are certain duties attendant upon it that are of the utmost consequence in the government of Holy Mother the Church. Probably the greatest and most stupenduous task of this office is the selection of a Pope. Upon the death of a Pontiff, these prelates are called to the Spiritual Capital to sit in session for the election of a new Sovereign. These elections often extend over periods of weeks, because of the complications that often arise. Then, too, a cardinal is himself a candidate for the Chair of Peter and may be called

from the conclave to take over the reins of that most holy office.

Although the duties are supremely important they are few and of not frequent occurrence. In the creation of a cardinal the Holy Father is guided by the ability, holiness and achievements of the man and as a means of reward, he elevates him to the high dignity of a cardinal thereby recognizing the worth of the individual and at the same time paying a most singular tribute to his people.

We do not feel, I am sure, that the Sovereign Pontiff, has made any error in creating Archbishop George W. Mundelein to the position of a prince of the Church and a member of the governing body of that institution. This great man was born of simple German parents in the crowded East side of New York City, July 2nd, 1872. He received his early education under the guidance of the Sisters of St. Dominic at St. Nicholas' Parochial School. Here his superior intellect and manly character received their primary training. Under the direction of the good Dominicans, he obtained his grammar school education and finishing with the highest honors was fitted to enter De LaSalle Institute, a day school under the direction of the Christian Brothers. After having spent several profitable years here, waxing strong in spiritual growth and intellectual advancement, he entered Manhattan College, conducted by the same Brothers. It was in this College that he began to formulate that strong and aggressive spirit that was to manifest itself so forcibly in his later life. Cardinal Mundelein graduated from Manhattan in 1889. Feeling the call of God, summoning him to His holy altar, he placed himself under the guidance of the Benedictine Fathers at St. Vincent's Seminary at Beatty, Pa. There he completed the first branch of his priestly studies and received his degree with high honors in 1889. His masterly intelligence and saintly life had already attracted the attention of his superiors. It was due to this fact that Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn sent him to Rome to complete his studies. He was registered at that fine old school, the Urban College of the Propaganda, and began his theology and also a special course in sacred liturgy. Here, as at home, he distinguished himself by his brilliance and superiority and was graduated from that College in 1895. He was ordained to the holy priesthood at the early age of twenty-three, on June 8, 1895 in the Chapel of the Holy Cross Convent in Rome by Bishop McDonnell. He celebrated his first solemn mass the following day in the crypt of St. Peter's, assisted by the Rev. Doctor Brophy, an intimate friend and classmate in the Propaganda.

Upon the young Father's return to America, his advancement was steady and rapid. Being first appointed associate secretary to Bishop McDonnell he was raised to the office of Chancellor of the Brooklyn Diocese, two years later. Honor after honor was bestowed upon him within the next ten years among which were: Censor of the Liturgical Academy, Domestic Prelate, Member of the Ancient Academy of the Arcadio, and Doctor of Sacred Theology. These honors culminated in his appointment as Auxiliary Bishop for which office he was consecrated on September 21st, 1909 at St. James' Pro-cathedral in Brooklyn. Cardinal Mundelein held this position from 1909 to 1915, taking a very active part in all ecclesiastical as well as public affairs. It was while Bishop of Brooklyn that he began to show his great love and sympathy for young men in the formation of societies, clubs, etc. for their betterment.

Shortly after the death of Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago in 1915, he was called to the archbishopric of that great city. He was installed on February 9th, 1916 amid the most elaborate Catholic ceremonies that were ever held in the City of Chicago. Besides the Apostolic Delegate, Msgr. John Bonzano, who conferred the pallium, there were in attendance six archbishops, twenty-three bishops and over eight hundred priests.

The task that now faced the new Archbishop was indeed a great one, but he undertook it with all his aggressiveness and masterly leadership, and began at once to perfect the plans that had been cherished so dearly in the heart of his predecessor, Archbishop Quigley. It was because of his indefatigable labors and gigantic accomplishments in his earlier years as leader of the Archdiocese of Chicago that the Holy Father was attracted to him and after a time rewarded him by placing upon his head the cap that gives him the highest honor that can be given to an ecclesiastic by the Pope on earth—the red hat of the cardinalate.

His achievements were marvelous and almost beyond the imagination of what a man could do in a few short years. Upon his becoming Archbishop his first great work was the organizing of a central school system. Through his efforts, this system has been carried to such a degree of perfection that Chicago ranks today as the foremost Catholic educational city of the United States. Cardinal Mundelein was insistent upon the fact that English be the language used to teach the various branches of the curriculum, thereby giving to the citizens of tomorrow a thorough knowledge of the language of their government. The text books became unified and a system of inspection installed, whereby each parochial school

fell under the jurisdiction of a central advisory board, appointed by the Archbishop himself.

In his endeavor to establish in the youthful hearts the correct foundations of learning, he was not forgetful of the older youth who might feel the call to the holy altar. For this purpose he erected Quigley Memorial Seminary, a five year high school for candidates for the priestly life. It had long been the dream of his predecessor, Archbishop Quigley to institute such a school and it was out of respect for his memory that the "Petit Seminaire" was named. It affords the young man the most unusual opportunities for a perfect knowledge of the old languages, Latin and Greek.

After completing Quigley, the Archbishop turned his eyes to another great task, the building of a three million dollar seminary on the beautiful shores of Lake Area, some few miles north of Chicago. This no doubt, is his greatest achievement and when completed will stand as an everlasting memory to the name of a truly noble man. It is to be constructed upon a large plan, old Gothic and Greek architecture, forming the principle style of the spacious buildings. At St. Mary's philosophers and theologians will find the most up-to-date courses in the theological branches.

While devoting all this time and financial backing to the education of young men the Archbishop was never unmindful of the young women of his diocese. He lent his support to the reorganizing of Rosary House, a school directed by the Sisters of St. Dominic, the Archbishop's old teachers, and so successful were they in their work that it soon blossomed into Rosary College, now located at River Forest. Today this College gives to young women the complete courses in the arts and sciences and with the direction of the Fatherly Cardinal cannot help but take its place among the leading institutions of its kind in the United States.

Undoubtedly one of the most profitable things accomplished by the Archbishop was his consolidation of the various Catholic men's societies into the one central body, under the name of the Holy Name Society, now numbering over one hundred thousand members. By his fostering care, this organization has grown and prospered until it is today the pride of the city of Chicago. It ranks among its members some of the most prominent men of the metropolis.

Cardinal Mundelein's unselfish labor for the betterment of wayward boys and girls and decrepit and aged men and women has won for him the utmost esteem in the hearts of the non-Catholics of Chicago. He so raised the working wages of the boys and girls confined to the Home of the Good Shepherd as to leave them provided with money sufficient to obtain

a suitable position upon their leaving the Home. In this way he has encouraged many a boy and girl to look to the higher things in life.

Probably the most widely known achievement of the Archbishop's was the launching of the Associated Catholic Charities, whereby he was able to lend the greatest aid to the starving and needy people of Europe as well as to the poor of his own city. It was largely due to the erection of the Mission of the Holy Cross that many of the poor unfortunates of the city of Chicago were taken care of and kept alive during the war. So wonderful was the work of this association that it received at different times, the approbation and congratulation of the Holy Father in Rome.

Besides lending his ability to the betterment of Holy Mother the Church, he was, at the same time, a most thorough citizen of the United States; contributing large sums of money to the Red Cross and Liberty Loan during the War and taking an active interest in all governmental affairs that came within his scope.

Can it, therefore, be wondered at that such a man as Archbishop Mundelein would receive recognition of the Holy Father? The prestige and extent of his noble deeds were of such a character that it was impossible to ignore them longer. And hence it was that the Pope, wishing to reward Archbishop Mundelein for his abilities and the people of Chicago for their steadfast devotion to the Church, called him to Rome to confer upon him the exalted position that he holds today, a prince of the oldest and most glorious institution that ever existed since the creation of man, the Holy Roman Catholic Church.



The Ceremony of Elevation

T. H. Sullivan, '27

If we compare the elaborate and the mysterious rites and rituals of social societies when knighting its members with the age-old ceremony of creating a Cardinal, this latter may appear simple. Such indeed it is, but the degree of its simplicity and of its antiquity adds in no small measure to its capacity to inspire and to impress both those who have the exclusive privilege of seeing it and the wide world who read of it. Perhaps the recent elevation to the Cardinalate more than any other ceremony of like nature has been of especial interest to America because of the fact of the elevation of two prominent American ecclesiastics to that exalted dignity.

This office is not only one of dignity, but it involves duties and rights as well. A cardinal is chosen by the Pope to advise him, and to assist at the Sacred College. When the Sovereign Pontiff assembles the Cardinals for the purpose of consultation, the assemblage is called a consistory which is the place and the occasion of the manifold activities of the Cardinals. Formerly in the consistory were heard and decided numberless lawsuits and judicial matters that came before the Apostolic See. Now, however, these consistories are less frequent and deal primarily with the election of Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops. The rights of the Cardinals, besides that of choosing the Pope, are essentially honorary. As Roman princes, they follow immediately the reigning sovereign and precede all other ecclesiastical dignitaries. They are also honored by the insignia of the Cardinals, chief among which is the red hat with the scarlet cassock.

To such an eminent station were the prelates of America's two metropolises elevated. The ceremonies of this elevation have two distinct phases, namely, the Private Consistory and the Public Consistory.

THE PRIVATE CONSISTORY

Early on that memorable day March 24th, the Cardinals residing in Rome repaired to the Vatican and assembled in the famous Consistory Hall, which is famous for many reasons other than its golden ceiling, crimson walls, and its historic paintings and frescoes. Here they were met by Cardinal Vannutelli, who, despite his 88 years, displays remarkable agility, and awaited the entry of His Holiness, The Pope. The

Pope, having made his entry, signalled all present to be seated. Monsignor Respighi had pronounced the formula for dismissing all seculars "Extra Omnes" and each Cardinal had pronounced "Ad Sum" signifying his presence, when the Pope began to deliver his highly important allocation.

"In the immense family which God has confided to us" the Pope said, "there are brothers more favored by divine Providence, who, through the father of all came to the assistance of their less fortunate brothers in their trials and disaster.

"Our heart is touched and at the same time exalted toward God, thinking of and beholding their magnificent acts of filial piety and fraternal charity. We find pleasure in expressing to them from this exalted place in this distinguished assembly a fervent declaration of our gratitude, that of a father who feels himself much indebted on behalf of his suffering children."

ANSWER CALL FOR HELP.

"We feel, however, that something would be wanting in this expression of gratitude if special mention were not made of the position and part which the United States of America took and maintained in this concourse of charity.

"From the moment in which our voice was first raised in behalf of the poor starving children in Russia, the Episcopal clergy and the people of the United States responded to our appeal with a promptness and generosity which at once placed them in the first ranks in this crusade of charity.

"This beneficence, shown everywhere and by all, continued for a long time. We can say that it even still continues though gradually reduced in proportion as the days advanced in which the need diminished.

"Later we intimated that fresh miseries and necessities had arisen in various parts of the world. It was only an intimation, as indeed discretion counseled, but it was sufficient to enkindle again everywhere fresh ardor to bestow money and material according to the varying possibilities.

EXCELLED PREVIOUS DEEDS

"The slight intimation was sufficient to move the hierarchy, clergy, and people not only to maintain their primacy, but to push forward and upward so they are seen to excel even the grand and wonderful deeds of charity they had previously performed.

"Finding it truly impossible to express in words what our heart felt regarding such a series of historic calamities, and not less historic and even epic charity, we have resolved to

express it by an act which, touching the very summit of the sacred hierarchy, would be visible and clear to all in its mute eloquence and proclaim it especially to the great and noble people and country which gained so laudable a primacy in such a glorious undertaking.

"We have thus elevated to sacred honor two dignitaries who by their personal qualities, by the importance of their respective sees, by the zeal and merit of their pastoral ministry, already have shed lustre upon the hierarchy of the United States of America.

"If the act is extraordinary, the moment which inspired it is also extraordinary and unexampled."

The Holy Father then spoke in praise of the faithful in Europe and especially to the noble members of the faith who lived in France. With suppressed emotion His Holiness referred to Archbishop Zepliak and of the numerous priests and other religious persons incarcerated in Russia, commending them to the piety of the faithful and to the humanity of those upon whom their fate depended.

The Pontiff then concluded with the fervent hope that the holy year would promote the most abundant sanctification of souls and a much wider expansion of the kingdom of God.

ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN ACCEPTS HONOR.

Upon receiving the Biglietti announcing his elevation to the Cardinalate, Archbishop Mundelein said:

"Today an entire nation rejoices at the great honors that have come to two of its sons. For in the consistory of this morning the Holy Father has called the heads of the two greatest American Sees to become scarlet clad princes of the holy church and form a part of its highest senate.

"No one recognizes better than I that it is for no personal merit of mine that this honor has come to me. It has come by the great fatherly kindness of the sovereign pontiff, who desires in my humble person to reward his good children of Chicago and likewise in a particular manner to recognize the sterling Catholicity of that vast territory lying west of the Allegheny mountains.

"But for that very reason this new dignity will, with the grace of God, be an additional incentive for me to labor more zealously for the spread of God's Kingdom in Chicago and the West, to train and to equip a large body of splendid ministers of the gospel that our priests and people may always be an ornament to the church, a credit to America, and a source of strength and consolation to the Holy See.

"Monsignor, I am grateful for the precious message you have brought me and I beg you to offer to the Holy Father my

heartfelt thanks and assure His Holiness that on Wednesday afternoon in response to his invitation, I will be present at the Vatican to receive from his reverend hand the biretta of the Cardinalship."

THE PUBLIC CONSISTORY HONOR CONFERRED.

On March 27th, Archbishop Mundelein was elevated to the membership in the Sacred College. The ceremony, performed in the right transept of St. Peter's, was carried out with all pomp and pageantry in a setting the like of which does not exist outside the Eternal city. It was the first public consistory ever held in the huge Basilica, and it was witnessed by a congregation exceeding by at least four times that attending any similar function in the past. The greater majority of spectators were Americans, and, together with the principals, made it a typical American day.

At an appointed hour the sound of singing gave notice of the approach of the papal procession from the Chapel of Sacraments. Emerging from the chapel the choir moved slowly down the aisle of the great Basilica toward a transept, and were followed by numerous prelates in purple and white. Then followed the members of the Sacred College, their rich red gowns swaying rhythmically with their stride, walking two by two, and bowing in recognition of the homage paid them as they passed through the lane of solid humanity.

Behind the Cardinals came the Holy Father. He was seated on the papal chair, surrounded by members of the papal household and prelates carrying enormous ostrich feather fans. He was attired in a rich scarlet cape and wore his precious triple-crowned mitre, the Tiara. Swiss guards in their quaint uniforms served as his body guard. With solemn gestures the Holy Father invoked the Pontifical Blessing on the multitude.

Having arrived in the quadrangular chapel, the new cardinals sat for a few minutes in deep prayer. At their feet sat their somber, purple clad train bearers. Shortly afterward there appeared five cardinals, especially assigned to administer the oath of office. The oath was taken by the American prelates who stood, heads bowed, before the altar. Each solemnly promised to support the Catholic creed with his blood if need be.

THE GREAT MOMENT

The great moment had now arrived. Escorted by two cardinal deacons each in turn approached the Papal throne, genuflecting three times. In turn they again kissed the Pope's ring, slipper and cheek, which function they performed before

embracing the senior members of the Sacred College. The ceremony was long and impressive. Then, while kneeling, their *cappa magna*, or great cloaks of rich red silk were drawn over their heads completely hiding them; the Pope uttered a brief prayer, and from the side of the altar a prelate of the household approached carrying the red hat, the insignia of the Cardinalate.

In turn the prelate held it over the head of each Cardinal, while the Pope repeated the formula: "*Accipe Galerium Rubrum*," or "accept the red hat." The hat was then withdrawn and the Cardinals arose, taking places beside the throne. Arising, the Holy Father bestowed the papal benediction, the procession was reformed and the Pontiff descended to take his seat in the *sedia gestoria*. He was then carried out along the same route as his entry, receiving acclamations on his way to the Chapel of the Sacraments. Cardinal Hayes and Cardinal Mundelein now walked with the other members of the Sacred College—Cardinals Forever!

Another secret consistory was held in which His Holiness repeated the formula "I close your mouth that neither in consistory nor in other functions of the cardinals may you be heard." Then, opening their mouths "I open your mouth, that in consistory, in congregations and in other ecclesiastical functions you may be heard in the name of the Father, the Son and of the Holy Ghost."



The Cardinal's Titular Church

SANTA MARIA DEL POPOLO

Joseph A. Harrington, '27

The Eternal City has often been called the City of Magnificent Churches. The title is quite appropriate, for naturally enough, we would expect that the city that has been Head and Centre of Religious Unity since the beginnings of Christianity, the See City of the exalted Vicar of Christ, should be possessed of matchless Basilicas and Church Edifices, because here is centered the faith, love and devotion of the entire world. Rome is possessed of some 358 public Churches and Oratories, besides the numerous Chapels of the several Seminaries, International Colleges, Chapels of Monastic Orders and of numerous Religious Establishments in which Rome abounds.

The churches are divided into various classes, Parish Churches of the City, Basilicas, Shrines, Votive Churches, National Churches, and Cardinalitial Churches. In a sense all Roman Churches are Pilgrimage Churches, for all, be they ancient or however new, possess priceless relics for the veneration of the faithful, and incomparable art treasures for the admiration of those who seek culture.

After the spoliation of the Papal states in 1870, many churches were either confiscated for secular use, or utterly destroyed. On the other hand many new and splendid structures have been erected in the new quarters or suburbs of the City.

The church of which His Eminence Cardinal Mundelein has been appointed Vicar, Santa Maria del Popolo, is one of the Ancient Edifices in the Eternal City, and is rich in traditional History of the Church. Santa Maria del Popolo faces the Piazza bearing the same name and is adjacent to the Northern gateway of the City, by which most travelers entered Rome before the Construction of Railways. The Piazza itself, is embellished on the East and West by Arcades with groups of statues of historical interest; on the south side at the convergance of three streets are the two Churches, "Santa Maria in Monte Santo" and "Santa Maria die Miracoli," both built by Cardinal Gastaldo in 1662. On the north of the Square is the Church of the Cardinal, Santa Maria del Popolo.

History tells us that the infamous Emperor Nero, fleeing from the city to save his life, in despair killed himself near the Flaminian Gate. He was buried near the spot in an unmarked grave, without the ceremony attendant upon the burial of a

Roman Emperor. It is said a tree grew over his grave, and that the place was infested with evil spirits, who oftentimes molested the travelers to and from the City.

Pope Paschal II, in order to put a stop to this public nuisance, in 1099, ordered a triduum to be celebrated, in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and counselled the Romans to observe it with both prayers and fasting. The prayers of the pious Pope and the populous were heard, and in accordance with the instruction of the Vision, which Paschal had of the Virgin, he caused the tree to be cut down, destroyed the tomb of Nero, and had the ashes thrown into the Tiber. On the spot an altar was erected, and later a magnificent Church was constructed, the cost of which was defrayed by the generous contribution of the Roman people, from which fact the Church derives its titular name.

The Church is rich in historical reminiscences. It was to this Church that Pope Pius II walked barefoot, accompanied by all the Cardinals, to supplicate intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the War against the Turks, and later, after their defeat, received at the hands of Cardinal Bessarion, the head of the Apostle St. Andrew (April 12, 1462) which had been brought from Constantinople. This Sacred Relic was placed on the Altar of Santa Maria del Popolo, where it was surrounded by a guard of honor composed of Bishops and minor ecclesiastic, during the night. On the following morning it was carried in solemn procession to St. Peters, amid the joyous acclamation of the Roman clergy. It is said that there were thirty thousand people in this triumphant march.

The original Church was completely destroyed and rebuilt in 1227 on new and more magnificent lines after the plans of Eaccio Pintelli during the 15th century, under the supervision of Pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484) who belong to the wealthy and famous della Rovere family. Santa Maria del Popolo, with the single exception of St. Peters is the richest in monuments, among all the Roman Churches, and was built by the famous Tuscan Architect Meo del Caprina, and was given its perfect Baroque style by Bernini in 1665. During the pontificate of Julius II, the peerless Bramanti, enlarged and beautified the Choir.

Santa Maria del Popolo was chosen by the Roveri family and their influential friends among the Roman nobility, as their place of sepulchre and although the exterior shows no particular works of the beauty that lies within, it is rich in ornamentation. Above the high Altar is enshrined the miraculous picture of the Madonna which was transferred from the Chapel of Our Savior in the Lateran Basilica by Gregory IX, and to which is ascribed the miraculous ceasing of the terrible plague which decimated the populace of Rome, and the envir-

ons in the year 1578. Among the cherished relics of the church are those of Sts. Prisca and Faustina, Virgins and Martyrs enshrined under the High Altar. A miraculous Crucifix which is said to have spoken words of encouragement to the Great Apostle of Rome, St. Philip Neri, is enshrined in one of the many beautiful Chapels. Santa Maria del Popolo is noted above all others for its magnificent Chapels, beautiful sepuchres and splendid altars. The various family Chapels were splendidly equipped through the munificence of the various donors. Of these the most superb is the Chigi Chapel, enriched by Agostino Chighi, the wealthy Sienese banker, who was the friend and munificent patron of Raphael, and for whom Raphael made the plans of the beautiful Family Chapel. The grand plan is composed of five sides of an octagon; above which, supported by single and coupled pilasters, is the circular 'Tambour', and this in turn is covered by a dome of eight parts. The Mosaic in the cupola is made up of eight panels depicting allegories and symbols of the heavenly bodies, by Luigi della pace (1516), made from Raphaels Cartoons. Between the symbols of the planets, in the lantern is the image of God the Father, surrounded by hovering Angels. In the niche below, are the four Prophets who foretold the Resurrection. The Prophet 'Jonas,' the most beautiful, is the conception of Raphael, and executed by Lorenzetto, who also painted 'Elias'; 'Daniel' at the left entrance by Bernini, and "Habakuk" by Algardi. The bronze relief on the Altar table is by Lorenzetto, after a sketch by Raphael, and depicts "Christ and the Samaritan Woman;" the beautiful painting above the altar represents the "Nativity of the Blessed Virgin," from the brush of Sebastiano del Piombo. The remaining pictorial works in the Chapel are "Sin", "Redemption", and the Resurrection.

The Cibo Chapel, which is in the form of a Greek Cross is another beautiful Chapel. It was altered by Carlo Fontana in 1680, under the direction of Cardinal Alexander Cibo, after which it is named. The walls are covered from floor to dome with dark marble, against which stand some sixteen blood red marble pillars. The great altar in the vestry is the joint work of Fiesole and Bregno da Milano, excellent especially for its plastic form and charmingly graceful lines. In the gable of the Choir, the ceiling frescoes, are by the celebrated Master Pinturicchio (1508-09) and the figure of the "Ascension." In the two side niches are the four Evangelists, and the four Fathers of the Church, Sts. Gregory, Ambrose, Augustine, and Jerome and the Four sybils; and in the triangular spaces above the Central figure are exquisite Angels long admired for the skillful employment of the space. The particular patron of these works was the famous, Cardinal Borgia, later Pope Alexander VI. Below is the tomb of Cardinal Cristoforo della

Rovere by Bregno and Mino, an elaborate sepulchre in the Renaissance style, a high socle supporting an altar like superstructure with pillars; straight entablature, upholding a crowning gable. The figures are the highest achievements of composition, expression and marble work. Here also are the somewhat similar tombs of Cardinal Cirolamo Basso, nephew of Sixtus IV, and that of Cardinal Ascanio Maria Sforza. Both are of white marble, sculptured by Andrea da Sansovino, and are the most beautiful Renaissance sculpture in all Italy. The tombs consist of three parts, of which the central contains a niche with the sarcophagus, on which reposes a sleeping figure of the Cardinal, his head resting on his right hand. Pope Julius placed two magnificent stained glass windows in this Church (1505-07) which were executed by Guillaume de Marchallat.

The painter Bernadino di Betto-called Pinturicchio, celebrates his triumph in Santa Maria del Popolo, and although not an artist of the first rank is one of the most skilled, and especialy rich in color. Santa Maria del Popolo has always been of special interest to tourists, but with the appointment of an American as Titular Cardinal, the interest will seem more personal, and no doubt the beauties contained therein will be now, more than ever studied by the artists and be of more than passing interest to the tourists.



The Cardinal's Patron Saints

W. Hirst, '24

Our Holy Mother the Church is glorified in her Saints. They are the heroes who fought the good fight and kept the faith while on earth and have received the reward laid up for those who love and serve God. Mindful of those who have won beatitude, who have toiled and labored and braved the combat and strife of earthly care and who have come forth victorious, the Church celebrates their Triumph, with reverence and honor. She has selected them to be our models and exemplars, that following their example and imitating their virtues we may the more easily conform ourselves to the designs of the Will of Almighty God.

The Saints are representative of every class and condition of life and hence they are chosen and appointed as our special patrons, to guide us in virtue's way and protect us from the triple enemies of our salvation, even as our Angel Guardians, are appointed to watch over us. It is for this reason that we receive the names of the blessed of God, in the Sacrament of Baptism.

Cardinal Mundelein received the Guardianship of St. William and St. George in the Sacrament of Regeneration, yet since there are several Saints bearing these names, mentioned in the Roman Martyrology and in the 'Lives of the Saints' by Alvan Butler, we are uncertain as to which particular Saints were appointed his special patrons. We sketch here a brief biography of each. Among the several Saints bearing the name of George, perhaps the most popular is Saint George the Martyr, the Patron Saint of England. Born of noble parents in Cappadocia in the year 269, he entered the Roman army while not yet of age. When the Emperor Diocletian issued his edict against the Christians, St. George publicly declared his Faith and appeared before the Emperor and the Senators addressing them in most audacious language. Infuriated by his boldness Diocletian ordered him tortured in the most frightful manner, but the Saint remained steadfast under the hand of the executioner and addressed the Emperor in the following manner—"You will sooner grow tired of tormenting me than I of enduring your tortures". Seeing that the glorious Saint persisted in his belief, Diocletian had him beheaded on July 23, 290, which fell on Good Friday of that year. The Saint suffered in the twenty first year of his age.

On the 19th of April the Church celebrates the feast of another Saint George, Bishop of Antioch in Pisidia, who died in exile for his reverence of the holy images. In Cardova in Spain on the 27th of July in celebrating the feast of another Saint George called the Deacon who suffered martyrdom, during the persecution of the Moors, together with his companions Sts. Felix and Aurelius, and the Virgins, Natalia and Liliusa. In Isauria, on the 24th of August is commemorated the passion of St. George Limniotti, a monk, who suffered for having reproved the Emperor Leo for breaking the holy images and burning the relics of the Saints. At the command of the impious ruler the Saint's hands were cut off, his head set on fire and through other tortures he received the palm of victory. The Roman Martyrology, on Oct. 20th mentions St. George a Deacon who was martyred with his companion Aurelius in Paris, France. In Perigrueux, in France, is commemorated on the 25th of October the feast of St. George Priest renowned for miracles, and lastly at Vienne also in France is celebrated the triumph of St. George, Bishop, who labored unceasingly for the propagation of the faith and for the conversion of sinners.

Among the several Saints who bear the names of William, the most prominent is that of St. William the Confessor of Bourges, France. He was from his youth a very holy and simple man, and heeding the call of the Lord he entered into the solitude of Grandmont, but owing to the discensions arising between the Fathers and the Lay Brothers, he left the order and entered the Cistercians. Here he found the Sanctity for which he was so ably suited. Due to his great ability and unusual holiness, he was chosen Prior of the monastery of Pontigny. Altho Superior he retained all his former humility and ever considered himself the least among the Brethren. Upon the death of Archbishop De Sully of Bourges he was elected to fill that high office. He was overwhelmed with grief and much against his desires left his place of seclusion at the urgent request of the Holy Father, to accept the responsibility of the Archdiocese. He performed his task with utmost perfection, and after having labored amongst his flock, for nine years, he resigned his stewardship into the hands of his Creator. He died surrounded by his religious Brethren on January 10, 1209.

Of the facts of the early life of St. William of Malevale we know little. Evidently he was a Frenchman and we first hear of him as a most holy penitent, repairing a life of license, led while in the army. He made a trip to Rome in 1145 and begged Eugenius III, the then reigning Pope to put a bond of penance upon him. This the sovereign did in the form of a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Returning from the Holy City, he

took over the government of the Monastery Lupocavio in Pisa, but finding his Monks indifferent and tepid he repaired to the desert where he led a life of great solitude, penance and privation. He was joined by a friend, Albert, who was with him to his death in 1157. Albert was later joined by other holy men, anxious to follow the good example of William and soon there arose the order of the Hermits of St. William or Gulielmites. This order spread over Flanders, Italy, France and Germany and was later joined to the Benedictine order upon the suggestion of Gregory IX.

The life of William of Norwich is a short but very inspiring one. Having attained but his twelfth year he was gagged, blindfolded, and crucified in derision of the Crucified Savior by the Jews of his native city. This atrocious crime was but one of many similar ones committed by the Jews at that time. The date of his martyrdom was March 24, 1137 and since his death his body has been honored frequently with miracles.

A famous French Saint named William was born at the beginning of the 12th century at Paris, and received his education under the tutelage of his uncle, Hugh, at the Abbey of St. Germain des Prez. After the reception of Sacred Orders, he was installed as a Canon of St. Genevieve du Mont. On account of the laxity of the Chapter, he resigned his Canonry and later embraced a reformed Institute founded by Eudo of St. Victor. His zeal for the Church spread abroad, and he was earnestly petitioned by Absolon the Bishop of Roskeld in Denmark, to labor in his Diocese. The call was accepted and St. William was appointed to the Abbatial dignity of Eskille. Here he Sanctified himself by prayer and severe mortification and after spending thirty years in fruitful service as Abbot he slept in the Lord on April 6, 1203, the day held sacred to his memory in the calendar of the Saints. He was canonized by Pope Honorius III, in 1224.

The illustrious Society of the Religious called 'de Vergine' was established by St. William de Monte Vergine in the earlier part of the 12th century. He was orphaned at an early age and at the age of fifteen left Piedmont, his native land, and made a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of St. James in Galicia. Touched by grace he forsook the world and retired into a lonely solitude in the Kingdom of Naples, where he spent his days in contemplation and severe mortification. His sanctity soon attracted many followers, so that finding his solitude disturbed, he wandered from place to place. Finally he settled in a place called Monte Vergine, situated between Nola and Benevento, and gathered his fervent followers about him, who formed the nucleus of his future Congregation which dates its foundation to the year 1119. He wrote no rule for his sub-

jects, and the Congregation was after his death affiliated to the Order of St. Benedict by Pope Alexander III. The Saint whose name is mentioned in the Roman Martyrology, died in June 25, 1142. Another Saint William as mentioned in the Lives of the Saints is that of St. William Pinchon, Bishop of St. Brieuc in Brittany. On account of his virtues and saintly youth he prepared himself for the ecclesiastical state, which he adorned with the holiness of his life. In 1220 he was elevated to the Episcopal dignity. The poor of his charge were his treasures and for them he labored incessantly not only for their spiritual welfare but also for their material comforts. After the faithful performance of the various duties of his office, being filled with the merit of his good works, he crowned a fruitful life by a holy and happy death. His remains were entombed in the cathedral of the See city. He passed from earth to Heaven on July 29th. His name was added to the list of the Saints by Pope Innocent IV, in 1253.

On May 23 at Rochester in Kent, England, another St. William is honored as a Martyr. He was of Scotch Nativity and while passing through England on a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem was murdered by his own servant in the vicinity of the city of Rochester. It has pleased God to honor his blessed remains with miracles, and it was for this reason that his relics were transported to Edinburg, Scotland where to this day they were venerated in the Cathedral of St. Andrew although since the day of the so-called Reformation, the edifice has been in other hands. He is often referred to as St. William the Pilgrim, and is invoked by those who are to undergo perilous journeys or pilgrimages. He was martyred in the year 1150.

In Butler's Lives of the Saints is mentioned on June 8, the Feast of St. William of York, Archbishop of that See. He was a nephew of King Stephen, and though of Royal extraction, was early taught the vanity of earthly things, and the royalty of those things which concerned the king of Heaven. He renounced the world in his youth and gave his wealth to the poor. After his promotion to Sacred Orders, he was appointed treasurer to Archbishop Thurston of York, and after the death of this worthy prelate William was elected to the exalted Dignity. Owing to the jealousy of his enemies, and through a misunderstanding he was deprived of his office by Pope Eugenius III. Overcome with confusion he returned to Winchester, where he dwelt in seclusion and sanctified his life by prayer and good works, in the palace of his relative the Bishop of Winchester. Later the Saint was allowed to take possession of the See of which he had been deprived by the calumnious charges of his enemies, by Pope Anastasius. He was wel-

came by his joyful people, and formed many diocesan projects for the welfare of his subjects and for the salvation of souls. However he was not spared very long to carry out his various plans for he was stricken in a few weeks and went to his reward on June 8th 1154. He was buried in his Cathedral and was canonized by Pope Nicholas III in 1280. His remains were reinterred at this time and placed in a magnificent shrine erected in the nave of the church where it was the object of pious pilgrimage, until its precious plate and treasure of votive offerings were plundered by the so-called reformers of Henry VIII's reign. The holy relics were spared however and were placed in a separate box and concealed under the floor of the nave, under a spotted marble stone. In the year 1732 an investigation was made and the relics discovered. The spot is at present marked appropriately, and of late years Catholics make visits to his resting place on the feast of the Translation of his relics—January 7th and June 8th his feast day.

The last St. William mentioned in either 'the Lives of the Saints' or in the Roman or British Martyrologies is found in the Franciscan Supplement under date of April 7th. No facts concerning him are given and the reference simply states the place of his nativity and the nature of his triumph i.e. St. William of Sicily, hermit and Confessor.

* * *

"GUIDING STAR."

*O Mary when I see the sun
Each thought is of thy grandeur spun;
When dewdrops kiss the slumbering flowers
I contemplate thy mystic powers.
Or when I walk beside the sea
I feel thy boundless love for me,
When climbing mountains capped with snow
Tis then thy majesty, I know.
When viewing twilight skies afar
I think of thee my guiding star.
And when I wish content to be
Sweet Mary then I think of thee,
It matters not whate'er I do
My love thoughts all revert to you,
Because I feel that thou art given
To guide my truant soul to heaven.*

J. A. W.

The Cardinals Alma Maters

It is with no small feeling of pride that the various schools in which Cardinal Mundelein received his training, as a child, a youth and a cleric, acknowledge the reward which has been conferred upon him. True, he is a Cardinal by the Grace of God, and the will of the Reigning Pontiff, yet with all, the good sisters who guided and formed his heart in the parochial school of St. Nicholas and the Christian Brothers who watched his character grow and develop through adolescence, the erudite Benedictine Fathers who nurtured the vocation, that blossomed to full fruitage under the Professors of the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome, are likewise to be acceded their share in preparing the seed for the Harvest, which has just been reaped at so early an age—the promotion to the exalted dignity of Cardinal.

Chicago's Cardinal began his primary studies at old St. Nicholas school on the East Side, New York, one of the first parochial schools, founded in 1833 by the Sisters of St. Dominic. After completing his grammar course he attended La Salle Academy in charge of the Christian Brothers on Third Street. Afterward he matriculated at Manhattan College. Manhattan College is one of the most important establishments of the Christian Brothers in America and was founded in 1853 under Archbishop Hughes. For nearly three quarters of a century these faithful Christian educators have carried on their ever excellent work and just recently have expanded to such a degree that a new \$5,000,000, set of buildings were erected in one of the choicest locations in the American metropolis. Many of the distinguished ecclesiastics and prominent business men of the country claim Manhattan College as their Alma Mater. Perhaps the most unique honor that has come to Manhattan, is the appointment of the two most recent Cardinals of America—both of whom completed their courses in the same class, and had as a class mate the present Archbishop of St. Paul, the most Reverend Austin Dowling D. D.

After completing his courses at Manhattan, Cardinal Mundelein entered St. Vincents, Benedictine College and Seminary, at Beatty, Pennsylvania to complete his courses in philosophy. St. Vincent College with which is connected the Benedictine Arch Abbey of the United States, was the first foundation of the Sons of the Patriarch of the Monks of the West in America. Under the apostolic care of the Arch-abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., the foundation was made from

the mother Abbey of Melten in Bavaria. Not only has the College and Seminary become the largest and most prominent of Benedictine Schools in the United States, but Saint Vincents is today the largest Benedictine Establishment in the World. Here it was that Cardinal Mundellein learned the valuable lessons so necessary for the foundation of the Apostolic Life, and having completed his studies in 1892, he was sent by the Bishop of Brooklyn to Rome to complete his studies for the Priesthood, as a student in the Urban College of the Propaganda. The College of the Propaganda of the Faith, is the Universal College or College of All Nations in the Holy City. It was founded by Pope Urban VIII and was the result of the zeal of P. Ghishlieri a Theatine Monk under whose direction it was constructed on the Piazza di Spagna by the famous Architect Bernini. The College was embodied in the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, founded by Gregory XV for the training of priests as foreign missionaries. Borromini added a beautiful Collegiate Church which under the title of "The Epiphany" is consecrated to the honor of the Three Wise Men of the East. Since then various foundations and scholarships have been made by successive popes and various prelates.

During the Napoleonic Wars the College was suppressed but finally reopened in 1817, with the Jesuits in charge until 1848. Since then the Faculty is selected by the Governing body under the Protectorate of a Cardinal Protector.

Various courses are taught at the Propaganda. Besides the classical, there are regular courses of Philosophy and Theology. The College possesses a very valuable library. Since its foundation, the College has educated missionaries who have labored in all parts of the world, and besides its numerous graduates who have attained various ecclesiastical dignities, it also numbers four martyrs among its ranks. Cardinal took special courses at the Academy of Sacred Liturgy, obtaining his degrees in 1895, at the age of 23. Cardinal Mundelein is the third Cardinal elected from the ranks of the graduates of the Urban College in three centuries.

—J. A. W.

Ecclesiastical Heraldry

John M. O'Connor '26

In view of the recent creation of the two American Cardinals we deem it quite appropriate to give here a few considerations concerning Heraldry in general and Ecclesiastical Heraldry in particular.

Ecclesiastical Heraldry naturally divides itself into several branches, namely; the arms of religious corporations and other bodies, the insignia of ecclesiastical dignity, ranks and office, the charges, terms and forms of general heraldry having a religious origin, usage or character, the emblems and other devices attributed to or tipifying particular saints or other objects held in veneration by the Church.

The origin of Heraldry is shrouded in mystery. It seems that it is rather a development of three ideas none of which alone can be regarded as heraldry. The first beginnings may be traced to the representation of some personal device or emblem indicative of the individual—an idea which may be traced through the standards of the Children of Israel, through the devices of the ancient Romans, Greeks, and Egyptians and attributable to real and mythical personages and to the totem or the amulets of the savages.

The next grade of development may be called the decorative period, expressive of the idea of ownership and eventually evolving into the direction of identification by means of the seal. The last step concerns itself with the idea of military necessity proclaiming identity when the extensive use of armor rendered recognitions very difficult, and as a result of the combination of these three stages of development was evolved the necessity of preserving the heredity or continuity of the various emblems. As a result of this development by degrees, by the time that perfection was reached in this art of specific designation, Heraldry became a completed science everywhere and is today used almost universally upon Coats-of-Arms, seals, banners and surcoats.

It is generally acceded that Armory as we have it today undoubtedly became general during the period of the Christian Crusades due to the common unity of purpose of the leading nations of the then civilized world, which is certified in the fact that the fundamental principles of the science of Heraldry have ever been cosmopolitan in character.

Between general and ecclesiastical Heraldry there is no sharp or wide difference, each in a way has the same particu-

lar origin, the same intimate lines of development, but the application of ecclesiastical heraldry first occurs in the armorial bearings of personal or family nature, and found on ecclesiastical seals, sacred or saintly devices, and upon vestments and on religious banners. The latter is of little consequence since it is more by nature symbolism, than expressive of heraldic use.

From the beginning of the ecclesiastical usage the seal has been vesica-shaped and formerly bore bust, half length or full effigy of the owner but from about the XIV century the figures were eliminated from the seal and only bore the Coat or Arms, or shield of arms containing the heraldic achievement and legend or the motto. In the earlier ages the ecclesiastical arms were simply personal ones but in 1307 in England a law was passed requiring every religious house to have a distinctive seal or device and that all grants made to it should have this device affixed or the concession would be null and void. With this custom, i. e., the rise of a common seal for a religious community, came the idea of impersonal Arms for that society, and since there is no definite date at which such seals became armorial, we cannot ascribe a common origin from which these various devices were drawn.

The shield is ordinarily the vehicle on which is placed the coat of arms, and is obviously and essentially a military instrument. For this reason the oval "cartouche" or escutcheon has often been preferred. In the Romance countries the use of the oval escutcheon has been general, but it has not alone been used by ecclesiastics but by laity as well, and today there seems to be no particular preference for either.

The distinctive emblem or figure used in ecclesiastical heraldry is the Mitre, Crozier and the ecclesiastical Hat. The heraldic use of the Hat undoubtedly arose in the appointment of the hat, as a mark of distinction designating the dignity of the wearer. This mode of procedure dates from the pontificate of Paul II (1464-1471). Not only is the color of the hat significant of the rank and dignity but also the cordon and the number and color of the tassels depending from either side of the hat.

In heraldic devices of ecclesiastics, the hat is placed above the shield and the varying rows of tassels are draped on either side, the row containing the largest number of tassels being at the bottom and varying in a descending scale toward the top. The heraldic Mitre is placed above the arms, and resting on the upper part of the arms of all persons who in the Catholic, Eastern, and Anglican Churches are in theory or in fact entitled to wear the mitre; Archbishops and Abbots likewise use it. The shape of the heraldic mitre varies ac-

cording to the variation of the style of heraldry, but this variation has not been sufficiently grave to modify its form as to call in doubt the exact meaning in the coat of arms. As a device is always represented in gold and the labels depending from it are likewise always of the same color. The Crozier which is symbolic of the Shepherds crook or staff and is indicative of the pastoral office of Bishops, is traceable to the Fourth Century. The Crozier is placed behind the shield in bend dexter, i. e., with the curve pointing outward expressive of the wide jurisdiction of a Bishop as differentiated from that of any Abbot whose jurisdiction extends only over his abbey as is indicated by the Abbatial Crozier which is placed in his coat of arms in 'bend sinister', i. e., with the curve turning inward, or toward the mitre.

The processional cross that is carried before an Archbishop in his own diocese, a privilege granted to all Archbishops by Pope Gregory IX, is also used in his coat of arms. It is represented in 'pale' behind the shield and has a double traverse instead of only one as in the case of a Bishop.

Crest and helmets are not usually borne by ecclesiastics, but instead the hat distinctive of office is used. The hat and the mitre replacing crests and helmets as the oval cartouche has to a great extent replaced the shield.

We have not at hand a heraldic description of the Arms of the newly created Cardinal of Chicago, nevertheless only minor changes will be made in the present arms to point to the fact that he has been elevated to the membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals. The color of the hat of any archbishop is green and in the case of the Archbishop of Chicago, now a cardinal, will henceforth be of crimson. The number of tassels appended to the hat will likewise be increased from ten of an archbishop to fifteen of a cardinal on each side of the coat of arms and will be of the same color as the hat. The processional cross, mitre and crozier will remain as before and will be in gold. The arms are quartered upon a rectangular shield, and are of blue and red. The dexter chief, (upper left hand quarter) is of azure and is represented on an uncolored shield by horizontal parallel lines, bears the monogram of the Blessed Virgin, namely an 'M' with a capital 'A' imposed, signifying the "Ave Maria," the salutation with which the Archangel saluted the Virgin Mary announcing to her that she was to become the mother of God. The Sinister chief (upper right hand quarter of the shield) is of red and is represented on an uncolored shield by perpendicular parallel lines. is in heraldry called 'Gules' and has imposed upon it luminous star of five points in areola. The Sinister base is azure and contains a golden crown, beneath which is inscribed

the word "Humilitas" and the Dexter base is 'gules' and three golden bees arranged in the form of a triangle. Sometimes the arms of a bishop are quartered with those of the Pontiff who has created him, and in the case of an Auxilliary, are also at times quartered with those of the See to which he is attached.

* * *

DELIVERANCE

*When care and troubles burden me,
When olden friends abandon me,
When fiendish snares endanger me,*

*I vision then, with fullest hope
A rugged hill, an altar-tree,
A Bleeding Form bruised for me—
And then my soul from fear is free.*

*When sun seems not to shine for me,
When darkling thoughts o'er power me,
When grim despair embitters me,*

*Tis then I fly on wings of prayer
To rugged hills, with altar-tree,
To Bleeding Form on Calvary—
And then my soul from fear is free.*

—J. A. W.

E-T--C-E-T-E-R-A

A PENTACOSTAL CITY CHICAGO

It is with a great effort of the imagination that we attempt to consider the magic growth of the City of Chicago, from a struggling frontier village of a few hundred inhabitants, of less than a century ago, to the mighty commonwealth of several million population of today. Astounding as this may seem, the fact remains that Chicago also ranks among the largest Catholic cities of the world, and equals any in the number of its educational and charitable institutions, with the possible exception of Rome.

Located near the very heart of the nation, considered the main railway and shipping center of the greatest industrial region west of the eastern seaboard cities, Chicago possesses as varied a population in national descent as are the variety of her manifold industries. Provision is made for the welfare of her numerous Catholic population in the two hundred twenty-nine churches of that denomination in the city. Nor is the educational welfare of the children in any way neglected, for Chicago justly boasts of the most extensive educational program of any Diocese in the whole world. There are at present 210 Parochial schools in the city and a score of high school, which are supplimented by 12 Colleges and Academies for boys and 25 Colleges and Academies for girls, with two prosperous Universities which are open to Catholic students of both sexes.

The various nationalities are served in the most part by priests who speak their language, yet in each case the instruction in the schools is given in English, although foreign languages are also taught. Young men who are preparing themselves for the Diocesan ministry are trained in the Quigley Preparatory Seminary which has an enrollment of over seven hundred, the largest enrollment of any "Petite Seminaire" in the world. The philosophical and theological studies for the clerical state are pursued at the magnificent Seminary of St. Mary of the Lake, recently erected at Area, Illinois. Members of all the Religious Orders and many other Religious Societies and Congregations, educational and charitable, have establishments in the Diocese, have charge of schools of all kinds, namely, five seminaries for religious, one school for

the Deaf and Dumb, four training Schools and Orphanages for boys, six Industrial Schools and Orphanages for girls, one Working Boys home, three Young Men's Homes, five Homes for Working Girls and Women, five Homes for the Aged, eighteen Hospitals, besides several Houses of Retreats, Cloistered Communities, Public Chapels of Perpetual Adoration and several Societies of Nuns who nurse the sick in their own homes, and who are in care of Day Nurseries and Dispensaries.

In brief the Diocese of Chicago boasts of nearly 1100 priests secular and religious, possesses over 350 churches, 50 chapels, over 200,000 children under Catholic care and a total population of over a million and a half.

When His Eminence Cardinal Mundelein was installed as Archbishop of Chicago in 1915, he was welcomed to his new field of labor, by the Catholics from nearly every section of the globe, and was greeted with addresses of welcome in more than twenty-five languages. Truly, Chicago has been aptly called, "The Pentecostal City." —R. H. L.

INDULGENCED PRAYER

Shortly before his elevation to the Cardinalate, His Eminence, the Archbishop of Chicago, deigned to approve, at the request of Very Rev. W. J. Suprenant, C. S. V., Provincial of the Clerics of St. Viator, a special prayer in honor of the Patron of the College. The prayer is in honor of St. Viator of Lyons, Patron of Youth and special Patron of the Society which bears his name. For the benefit of the present and past students we are submitting a copy of the prayer, which is to be recited by the students and pupils of all the Viatorian Schools. His Eminence likewise has granted an Indulgence of 100 days to all who recite this prayer.

PRAYER TO ST. VIATOR

O Saint Viator, thou who didst leave all things to follow Jesus Christ, obtain for us to die to the world and to ourselves, to practice obedience and purity so dear to the Heart of Jesus: so that, after having practiced these virtues in our youth, we may follow our vocation with docility, remain faithful to God unto death, and thereby merit one day to reign with Thee in Heaven. Amen.

(100 Days Indulgence.)

George, Cardinal Mundelein
Archbishop of Chicago.

The first official act of Chicago's Cardinal was to send his special blessing to the Rt. Rev. E. F. Hoban, D. D., Administrator, the Clergy of the Archdiocese and their congregations.

Roma—March 25, 1924.

To Rt. Rev. E. F. Hoban, D. D.,
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"First blessing today for the administrator Clergy and people of Chicago.

George, Cardinal Mundelein

THE INSIGNIA OF A CARDINAL

The age old ritual of the Catholic Church is noted for the beauty and sublimity of the various ceremonies. Perhaps there is no other organization that has solved the problem of uniting the faculties of the mind with the senses in the grand act of worship offered up to the Almighty Creator; and hence the splendor surrounding the Sacrifice of the Mass, which is the very heart and center of the Catholic Faith, is one of the utmost beauty and expressive dignity. As with the Holy Sacrifice so with all other ceremonies of creation, elevation and ordination, to the various degrees of the Sacred office of Priesthood and to the several promotions to offices of honor in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

The recent elevation of two Americans to the Dignity of Princes of the Church, brings to the minds of everyone the desire to learn more concerning the Church and her Ritual and especially that portion dealing with the Creating of Cardinals. Elsewhere is shown the Ceremonies attendant upon the actual bestowing of the Cardinalate, hence we will here mention only the Insignia of a Roman Prince and the various meanings attached to each.

In the elevation of a prelate of the Church to the Highest dignity that the Pope can bestow upon an ecclesiastic, the Cardinalate, the act is commonly called 'conferring the Red Hat,' from the fact that the bestowal of the Red Hat completes the ceremony of elevation. In all countries where the clerical garb is worn abroad the hat has ever been indicative of the rank and degree of the Ecclesiastic. The hat itself is low crowned, conical shaped, with flat top, and a broad wide brim. The shape described here is that of the various grades of clericals, and the wearing of it dates back to the pontificate of Paul II, who reigned from 1464 to 1471.

The degree or rank of the wearer is designated by the color and the number of tassels dependent from the brim of the hat. A Cardinal's hat is scarlet and has on it fifteen tassels arranged in five rows of one, two, three, four and five tas-

sels, respectively. An Archbishop's hat is green and has ten tassels and a Bishop six, and the hat of the latter is of purple. Domestic Prelates have a violet hat with six tassels, while Prothantories Apostolic have a violet hat with six red tassels. A priest's hat is black and originally had only one tassel, but later two were allowed. A superior of an establishment or of a religious Congregation is allowed two tassels. If members of religious orders or congregations are elevated to the Episcopacy or Cardinalate the robes are made in the colors of their respective religious families.

The hat and tassels of Bishops and Archbishops and other prelates having episcopal consecration or ordination are used in their coat of arms, the hat is usually placed above the shield and the tassels draped on either side.

The Cardinal's robes are of scarlet to signify that the subject is ever ready to shed blood for the defense of his faith and for the Holy See. When the cardinal is created the hat rests only for a few moments upon his head and is not used afterward in ceremonies of the Holy See, the Biretta being used instead. Upon his death the hat is placed at the feet of the Cardinal on his bed of state, and later on the bier. After the obsequies it is placed above the sepulcher if he is interred in his church, and if not it is suspended above the sanctuary of this Cathedral Church.

The ring is likewise a sign of the prelatial office. The stone in the ring of the Cardinal is generally a topaz, and the ring is generally made by the Vatican jeweler, so that it will properly fit and all be of the same pattern. The name of the Cardinal is engraved upon the ring which is presented to each by the holy Father during the course of the ceremonies. The Rochet is a short white linen garment, similar to a surplice, and has tight sleeves; it is adorned with lace and is the proper vestment of a Bishop, Prelates and Canons. It is usually conferred by Popes after a Secret Consistory upon Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops and is not considered a sacred vestment.

The cappa magna is a voluminous cloak of red watered silk with a single opening for the head. It is gathered up at the elbows in front and floats in graceful lines at the back with an ample train which is carried by pages or acolytes. The cappa magna has a hood pointed behind, which forms a shoulder cape in front and which is covered in the winter time with a cape of white ermine.

The Cardinal's red robes are used for state or ceremonial occasions only, namely either attendance at the Papal Court, or during great functions of an ecclesiastical nature. Ordinarily a Cardinal wears a plain black cassock with red buttons

and silk pipings together with a red cincture or sash, and hence on account of similarity to the costumes worn by other prelates, cannot be easily distinguished, for their silk trimmings vary with almost every shade of color from crimson to purple. The state cassock of a Cardinal is made of scarlet cloth and has a train. Over the cassock is worn the rochet and over this again is worn the flowing cappa magna. The scarlet bieretta completes the costume. When traveling in state in Rome Cardinals must travel in carriages drawn by white horses and must be attended by several members of their household.

At social affairs the Cardinal wears his black suitane and red sash, and over this a scarlet cloak of ample proportions draped from the shoulder. If the visit is of great moment, as for instance a ceremonial visit, he is met at the door, by two servants, each bearing lighted candles and these accompany him to the door of the reception hall, and there await his departure. When using this gala attire the Cardinal as an outdoor dress wears a gorgeous cloth coat with several capes of deep red and scarlet, a priest's hat, of red, trimmed with a red and gold cord with tiny tassels of the required number.

—J. T. R.

AMERICAN CARDINALS

With the appointments of the Metropolitans of Chicago and New York to the Cardinalate, America now has four Cardinals. In order of Seniority they are His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, Massachusetts, (title. San Clemente), born at Lowell, Massachusetts, December 8, 1859, ordained June 8, 1884, consecrated Bishop of Portland, Maine, May 19, 1901 Leo XIII. Made Assistant at the Pontifical throne January 4, 1905; named Archbishop of Constantia and Coadjutor, with the right of succession to the Archbishop of Boston, February 8, 1907. Pius X created Cardinal Priest, November 27, 1911.

His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, (title Santi Nereo et Achilleo) ordained May 31, 1900; consecrated Bishop of Nueva Segovia, June 14, 1903, by Leo XIII; transferred to the Diocese of Jaro, April 19, 1908; transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1915; appointed Archbishop of Philadelphia May 1, 1918; Pallium conferred May 6, 1919; created Cardinal by Benedict XIV, March 7, 1921.

His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, Illinois, (Santa Maria del Popolo) ordained June

8, 1895; consecrated titular Bishop of Loryma and Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn, New York, September 21, 1909, by Pius X; promoted to the See of Chicago, Illinois, December 9, 1915 by Benedict XV; Created Cardinal priest, March 25, 1924 by Pius XI.

His Eminence, Patrick, Cardinal Hayes, Archbishop of New York, (Santa Maria Mira) ordained September 8, 1892; appointed Auxilliary to the Archbishop of New York, July 3, 1914, consecrated titular Bishop of Togaste, October 28, 1914 by Benedict XV. Appointed Ordinary of the Army and Navy Chaplains of the United States on November 24, 1917, promoted to the See of New York, March 10, 1919 by Benedict XV; Created Cardinal Priest by Pius XI, March 25, 1924.

Among the other members of the American Hierarchy who have been cardinals, we must mention in order of appointment, His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, second Archbishop of New York, consecrated Titular Bishop of Auxiere and Coadjutor of the Bishop of New York, March 10, 1844, translated to the See of Albany, May 21, 1847; promoted to New York, May 6, 1864; Created Cardinal priest of the Holy Roman Church. March 15, 1875 under the title Sancta Maria Supra Minervam, by Pius IX; Died October 10, 1885.

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Maryland, the primatial See of America, born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834; ordained June 8, 1861; Consecrated Bishop of Adranyttum, August 16, 1868; First Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina; transferred to the See of Richmond, Virginia, July 30, 1872; promoted to the See of Baltimore, October 3, 1877 by Pius IX; created Cardinal Priest under the title of Santa Maria in Trastevere, June 7, 1886, by Leo XIII; Died March 24, 1921.

His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York; born at Newtown, Hamilton, Ireland, April 20, 1842 Pius IX ordained June 11, 1870; Consecrated Titular Bishop of Zeugma and Auxilliary to the Archbishop of New York, December 21, 1895, Leo XIII; promoted to the See, September 15, 1902; preconized June 22, 1903; made Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, December 4, 1904; created Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church under the same title as the former Cardinal of New York, Santa Maria Sopra Minervam, March 27, 1911, by Pius X; died September 17, 1918.

Besides the several American Cardinals already mentioned, other prelates who have spent a considerable time in

the United States in the capacity of Apostolic Delegate, and who were later created Cardinals are, His Eminence Francis Cardinal Sotolli, the first papal delegate to the United States; His Eminence Sebastian Cardinal Martenelli His Eminence Diomedes Cardinal Falconio, and His Eminence John Cardinal Bonzano. Of the above delegates America may claim Cardinal Falconio, as their own, for while Rector of Saint Bonaventure College and Seminary, Alleghany, New York, he became an American citizen and ever prided himself in the fact. Until his death, the American flag was ever floated above his Palace in Rome.

It is not widely known, but nevertheless the fact is, that the first bishop who served a Diocese of the United States who later became a Cardinal was the first Bishop of Boston, Massachusetts, the Rt. Rev. John LeFevre de Cheverus, consecrated Bishop of Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1810, transferred to Montauban, France, in 1823, later appointed Archbishop of Bourdeaux, France, and died as Cardinal of Bourdeaux, July 19, 1836.

—J. H. F.

LORD BYRON'S DESCRIPTION OF ST. PETERS

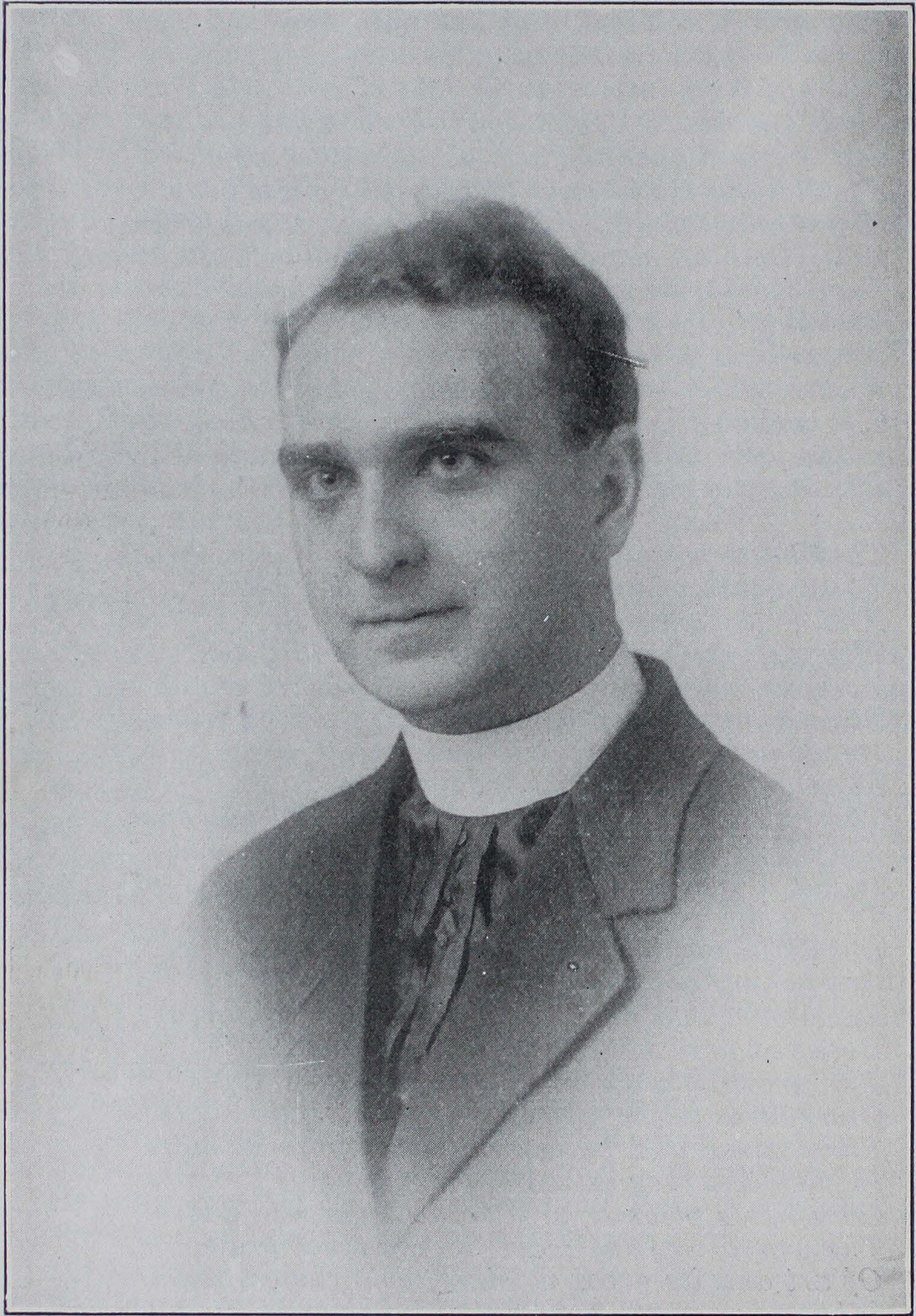
For the first time in the history of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, the Mother Church of all Churches, has the ceremony of the elevation to the office of Cardinal taken place within those hallowed walls.

Words cannot express the transcendent glory of this historical edifice and incomparable shrine of Christ, the Eucharistic King, and hence we will be content to quote here the greatest tribute accorded to St. Peters by the pen of any poet:

*But Lo! the dome—the vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell—
Christ's mighty shrine above his martyr's tomb!
I have beheld the Ephesian miracle—
Its columns strew the wilderness, and dwell
The hyena and the jackal in their shade;
I have beheld Sophia's bright roofs swell
Their glittering mass i' the sun, and have surveyed;
Its sanctuary the while the usurping Moslem pray'd;
But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone—with nothings like to thee—
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true,
Since Zion's desolation, when that He
Forsook His former city, what could be,
Of earthly structures, in His honor piled
Of sublimer aspect? Majesty,
Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty all are aisled
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.*

*Enter Its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? It is not lessened; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
The hopes of immortality; and thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Holy of Holies, nor be blessed by His brow.
"Thou movest—but increasing with the advance,
Like climbing some great Alp, which still doth rise.
Deceived by its gigantic elegance—
Vastness which grows to harmonize
All musical in its immensities;
Rich marbles—richer paintings—shrines where flame
The lamps of gold—and haughty dome which vies
In air with Earth's chief structures, though their frame
Sits on the firm-set ground—and this the clouds must
claim.*

*Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou must break,
To separate contemplation, the great whole;
And as the ocean many bays will make,
That ask the eye—so here condense thy soul
To more immediate objects, and control
Thy thoughts until thy mind hath got by heart
Its eloquent proportions, and unroll
In mighty graduations, part by part,
The glory which at once upon thee did not dart.
Not by its fault—but thine; Our outward sense
Is but a gradual grasp—and as it is
That what we have of feeling most intense
Outstrips our faint expression; even so this
Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice
Fools our fond gaze, and greatest of the great
Defies at first our Nature's littleness.
Till, growing with its growth, we thus dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they contemplate.
Then pause and be enlightened; there is more
In such a survey than the sating gaze
Of wonder pleased, or awe which would adore
The worship of the place, or the mere praise
Of art and its great masters, who could raise
What former time, nor skill, nor thought could plan;
The fountain of sublimity displays
Its depth, and thence may draw the mind of man
In golden sands, and learn what great conception scan.
(Pilgrimage of Childe Harold)*



THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR J. B. SHIEL
Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE"

No matter what honors may come to him, or to what heights of distinction and eminence he may attain; no matter what positions of trust and responsibility he may occupy, The Right Reverend James Shiel will always be "Our Ben" to the old Viatorians of his day. Under that familiar and beloved title he endeared himself to us in the old days.

To us the old title represents more than respect and reverence; it represents love. It stands for happy and cherished memories, when we sat on the same benches in the same dingy class-rooms with 'Ben' and tried to grope over our uncertain way through the mysterious mazes of Zigliara. The dear old title recalls many a stirring athletic contest, when 'Ben' stood on the mound and turned back the invaders of our athletic supremacy by his dazzling speed and baffling curves. We old-timers are still talking about the time, when "Our Ben" set down the Championship team of Illinois University, without a single hit.

But "Ben" means more, much more, to us than athletic prowess, however conspicuous. He means the soul of courtesy, the shining mirror of manliness and honor, the heart of kindly, good fellowship. To no man of our acquaintance during our college days or since could the oft quoted words be applied with greater truth and appropriateness than to "Our Ben"—

"None can know him, but to love him;
None can name him but to praise."

If "Ben" Shiel ever said or did a mean, ungentlemanly thing—"The angel that flew up to Heaven's Chancery with the charge, blushed as he gave it in, and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon it and blotted it out forever."

To those who have not known "Ben" as long and as intimately as we have, all this may sound like rhetorical exaggeration, but to us it is the sober expression of our settled convictions.

We rejoice at the high honors that have come to this cherished and revered companion of our college days. We know that these honors are not due to any efforts "Ben" has ever made to attain them, but simply and solely to the high esteem in which he is held by his ecclesiastical superiors; that just as he won his way into our hearts in the old days by the charm of his personality and the nobility of character, so now he has endeared himself to the high dignitaries of the church by the same gracious and winning qualities. We are equally certain that "Ben" will have no other thought of these new dignities than as a means whereby he may promote God's greater honor and glory more perfectly and serve his fellowmen more effectively. We hope that shortly after his return we may have the pleasure of meeting our old class-mate again at Alma Mater to renew the happy memories of other days and to express to him in person our feelings of joy and pride in the honor Mother Church has bestowed upon him.

Monsignor Shiel, we salute you and wish you Godspeed!

Rt. Rev. Bernard Shiel Domestic Prelate

It was with the greatest feelings of joy and satisfaction that the Faculty and student body of St. Viator College, read the dispatches from the Eternal City, which conveyed the happy announcement that one of the most distinguished and certainly one of her most beloved Alumni had been signally honored by His Holiness, Pius XI.

A more propitious occasion could not have been chosen by the Vicar of Christ, for Father Shiel received the notification of his appointment to the office of a Domestic Prelate, on the eve of the elevation of his own ecclesiastical superior to the Cardinalate, and thus was enabled to take a conspicuous part in the ceremonies, as a member of the Papal household.

Shortly before his departure for Rome at the request of the Holy Father, Cardinal Mundelein had appointed Msgr. Shiel to the important office of Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago and hence we are doubly proud of our distinguished Alumnus, for we feel that although these new dignities have come to him as a reward for excellent service in the Priesthood, they nevertheless shed honor also upon the institution in which he pursued his philosophical and theological courses.

Msgr. Shiel was born in the city of Chicago and as a boy attended the parochial school at St. Columbkille's parish. After finishing his grammar school courses he was enrolled at St. Viator College, where he pursued the remainder of his course. As a student he was not only active in all those things that make for the development of a fine mind, but besides, being a leader in his classes, he was also a leader in all departments of Athletics, having been the star twirler in baseball and a star quarterback in football.

As a member of the baccalaureate class of 1906, the Fire Year, he with other members of his class was instrumental in inaugurating for the first time the various inter mural activities and Class Organization, a movement that has prevailed to this day and which has accomplished so much toward bringing St. Viator to the front rank among the Catholic Colleges of the country and which is ever a stimulus for the furtherance of what is known as the Viator spirit. After his graduation in 1906 Msgr. Shiel, remained out of school in order seriously to decide his calling in life, and in the following year entered St. Viator Seminary completing his theological

studies in 1910. He was ordained to the priesthood by the late Most Rev. James Edward Quigley D. D. Archbishop of Chicago, on June 5, 1910, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name and was appointed as a Curate to Msgr. McDonnell of the important parish of St. Mel. After serving in this capacity for several years he was appointed to a similar office at the Cathedral of the Holy Name as first assistant to the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fitzsimmons, Pastor and Vicar General. During the War Msgr. Shiel offered his services to the United States and was appointed Knight of Columbus Chaplain at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he served until the close of the war. For three years he served also as Chaplain of the Cook County jail, and just a few days before leaving for Rome with the Cardinal Designate, in the capacity of secretary, he was appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Archdiocese, having for several months served as assistant to the former Chancellor, Very Rev. D. J. Dunne, D. D. present pastor of the Holy Cross Church.

The appointment of Msgr. Shiel, was made by a special decree of the Holy Father, and our new Prelate notified by a papal messenger, who presented him with the special insignia of his office sent from the Vatican. During the historic ceremonies of March 27, he marched in the papal entourage as a special Chamberlain to His Holiness.

Characteristic of his usual kindly thoughtfulness for those whom he loves, Father Shiel's first act immediately after expressing his gratefulness to the papal messenger, was to send a cable to his parents in Chicago, announcing his appointment. The President in the name of the faculty and students cabled the Congratulations and best wishes of Alma Mater to Rome. Monsignor Shiel is the sixth son of St. Viator to receive the Monsignorial Dignity, the others being, Rt. Rev. G. M. Legris, D. D., Bourbonnais, Illinois; Rt. Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, D. D. Pastor emeritus of the Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, Illinois and Rt. Rev. P. J. Monaghan, LL. D., Pastor of St. Teresa Church, Beresford, South Dakota. Two others have been called to their eternal reward, they are Rt. Rev. S. Narowcki, of Chicago and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bennet of Rockford.

The Faculty of St. Viator College, the countless friends among the former students and alumni, and the Viatorian all join in extending to the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Shiel, heartiest congratulations and best wishes, with the sincere hope that he may spend a long life of fruitful service in his new office and in the fullest enjoyment of his newly acquired dignity.

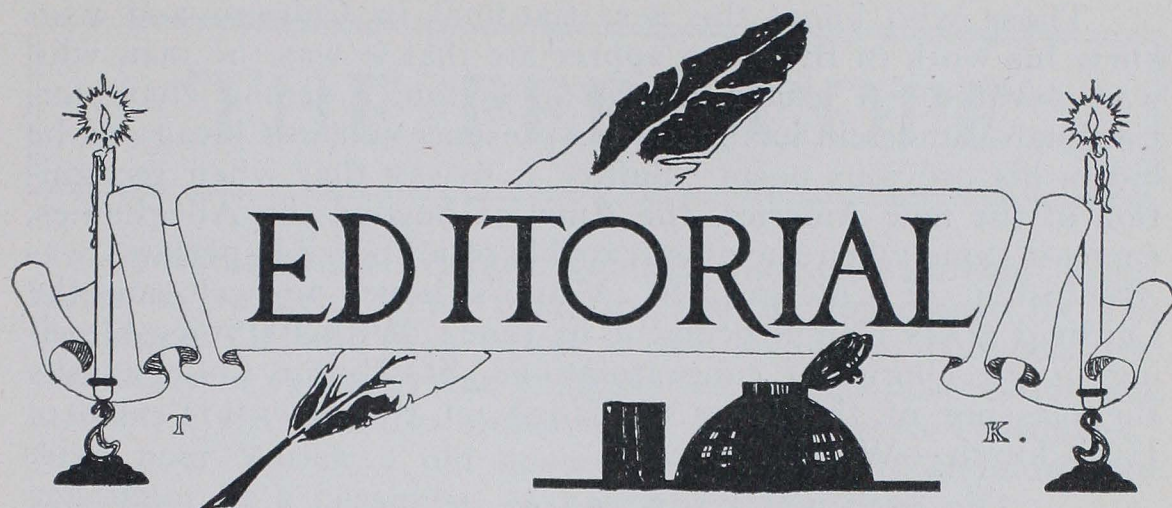
PILGRIMAGE

*I walk through Happy Valley,
And sing the livelong day—
From infant morn till twilight,
I chant my rendelay.
My soul is filled with music
My heart is full of song,
Because I walk with duty
I feel and fear no wrong.*

*I wander through the Valley,
Where Beauty and where Truth,
The fair handmaids of Goodness
Rejoice the heart of Youth,
For Love rules o'er the Valley
And Faith and Hope are there,
And blessed with their sweet presence
I know no earthly care.*

*Yet, on some new Tomorrow,
My soul rejoiced will be
To know the journeys over,
And mine, eternity.
Tis then I will be gladdest,
That I with Duty trod—
The path through Happy Valley,
The path that leads to God.*

—J. A. W.



Date of Issue, April 23, 1924.

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Rev. J. A. Williams, A. M.

EDITOR

Warren Nolan, 26

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Alumni.....Homer Knoblauch, '25	Inter Olia.....Edward Gallahue, '27
Athletics.....John Ryan, '26	Our Book Shelf....Edw. Manski, '24
Exchanges.....John O'Connor, '26	Viatoriana....Walter Fitzgerald, '24
Bus. Mgr.....Joseph Harrington, '27Lawrence St. Amant, '25

Two Cardinals

The elevation of two American Archbishops to the Cardinalate is recognition by the Church, and by the world, of the new position of America. Cardinal Mundelein, a distinguished and forceful executive, one of the strongest influences for Catholic education ever known in the Middle West, is the first Cardinal from the Archdiocese of Chicago. The growth of the land of Joliet and Marquette has been especially aided by Catholics, missionaries, clergy and laymen, and it seems most fitting that the Holy See should so soon acknowledge the great force of the Catholic Church in the Chicago district. The life-stories of Cardinal Mundelein and Cardinal Hayes read like paper-backed editions of Alger. Schoolmates in New York City, the two Shepherds received the highest honors the Supreme Pontiff has it within his powers to confer; they return to their loving flocks, and with the wolves still preying on the innocent sheep as they have for two thousand years.

Those who know the new Cardinal in Chicago and who knew his work in Brooklyn appreciate that it was the man who was elevated. A leader, a man of action, a strong character, Cardinal Mundelein has made his presence felt in Chicago as he did in his previous posts. Suffice it to say that when recognition of the new America, the America beyond the Alleghanies, came, it came when the most capable of all possible prelates was Archbishop of Chicago. St. Viator's hopes to welcome the Cardinal at its Commencement in June. With its voice blending in the chorus of congratulations, St. Viator College asks the blessing of the King of Kings on the newest Prince of His Church.—W. N., '26.

* * *

There appeared recently, in The Periscope, a suggestion from a student that the college song be written. **Good!**

There was a lot of discussion precedent to the publication of the letter. Now the Athletic Board has announced a contest, with a cash prize award, for the best college song, all manuscripts to be in the hands of the Athletic Director by May 31. Those who urged the need should be the first to supply it; let the songs trip merrily in to Father Kelly. If the immortal possibilities of havings thousands singing your words long after you are dead do not appeal to you, maybe the cash inducement will. At any rate, send in a song. Take a well-known march tune and fit appropriate words to it; see some friend who composes or if you know the intricacies of musical composition, do the whole job yourself. "Words and Music by Hugh."

The announcement that a sweater for cheer-leading will be given next year is a good one, a pleasing one. There is always a crowd wherever Viator plays and the games are always close, with the cheering many times the deciding factor. At Lombard in 1922, Bradley in 1923 and Wesleyan in basketball this season, the small Irish cheering section vied with the larger group of the home school. The spirit is there; the cheer leader is the match to burn the timber. Help him along.—W. N., '26.

THE PERISCOPE

Speaking of the Literary Number, the Routt College "Wag" arises to remark: "The most interesting department is The Periscope. It was even better in the Historical Number. Its conductor is evidently the possessor of a keen observation and a fluent style, but also seems to be afflicted with Pessimism." Alas, poor Yorick, I did know him well. Why shouldn't the conductor be a pessimist, with exams a few days off?

* * *

Eugene O'Neill has written a new play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings." It is about miscegenation. All the nice people, the ten thousand dollar a year colyumists and the welfare workers and the New York "400" are terribly exercised about a half white-half black cast. Poor Mr. O'Neill. He is always propounding some problem. They tried to stop his "Hairy Ape." "Anna Christie" shocked some people. "Emperor Jones" came in for a lot of discussion. O'Neill was requested to leave Princeton. Now they tell you he studied there. His father, James O'Neill, was a great actor years ago. Oh, yes, the Fiery Cross takes the Catholic playwright to task for writing "All God's Chillun Got Wings." That ought to settle it.

* * *

Of the recent novels, as Heywood Broun would say, we recommend "Riceyman Steps," "A Lost Lady," "Bunk," "Horses and Men" (short stories), "The Rover," "A Son at the Front." Also read Chesterton's "Life of St. Francis of Assisi" and Lord Charnwood's "Theodore Roosevelt." Read Sabatini's "Banner of the Bull" if you like he-man reading. But read something, at any rate.

* * *

There seems to be a general opinion among advanced thinkers in ecclesiastical and political circles (at least such sages as we have listened to) that the next great war will be fought within ten years and that England will be on the other side. Japan is figured to be an ally of England and Russia a great power fighting them. A prominent member of the faculty with a Celtic origin adds the suggestion that mayhap Ireland will get her freedom out of the next war.

There are a number of citizens of other countries at Viator, from Spain, Ireland, Lithuania, Mexico, England and other places. It is interesting to note the patronising air of the average native-born American for those he calls "foreigners." The thoroughness, the innate delicacy and tact of these strangers to American ways, puts us to shame. Some of us who smile benignly at "foreigners" would look fine in a strange port three thousand miles from home, unable to speak the language.

* * *

Robert Walpole once said, "Every man has his price." The unpleasant Teapot Dome exposures at Washington seem to confirm the statement.

* * *

The two new American cardinals were raised together on the lower East Side of New York City. Cardinal Hayes was at one time Bishop Ordinary of the American Army and Navy, and later Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Cardinal Mundelein once Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter confirmed us some years ago and we kissed the episcopal ring of Cardinal Hayes on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 17th of March, 1923. We told this to Father O'Mahoney, who replied, "Well, see what happened? They made them both Cardinals now!"

* * *

In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love. This is the season of sonnets, of straw hats, of pretty white dresses and flannels fresh from the moth bags, looking a little weather-beaten but "good for another year."

* * *

The College Club of 1925 will have to decide as to whether student self-government in a limited form shall be attempted. The Vice-President of the College is strongly in favor of the idea and the plans used at other colleges are easily accessible. The mock trial of five weeks ago renewed the old discussion.

* * *

Lend a hand to the Academy Class of '24 in their social functions. It is a distinguished group of students which leaves the Academy this year; many of them will return for College work. Let the College Club reciprocate for the support the high school gave them in their several affairs.



"*THE CAMPION*," presents the neatest cover design that has come in for some time. The title plate is extremely distinctive—the lettering subdued, red fringed with black is set in a field of gold, bordered by two lines in black. The perfect harmony in the whole is noteworthy. Naturally we thought to disapprove the old saw, "Don't judge—" etc.—. The magazine presents a very comprehensive survey of activities at the College. The article on "*O Henry*" is very instructive, for we must confess (though unabashed) that we are not acquainted with the gentleman in question. "*Kerry Diamonds*" in the Irish vernacular was interesting. "*The Embezzler*" is highly improbable. An editorial "*Studying*" very prolix, could be better stated as follow: 'Study hard for it is valuable.' Much verse of mediocre quality was also noted. The two cuts portraying natural scenery merit praise.

"*THE PROSPECTOR*"—The basket Ball Edition of the *Prospector* was pleasing. From your general makeup, arrangement, subject matter, appearance, etc., we are inclined to support your claims as to being the 'biggest—best, etc.' college newspaper in the northwest. The versatile pen of E. C. C. is especially meritorious. If he writes "*Missives That Were Never Penned*" we wish to state that Thackeray is in danger of being surpassed. We wish, however, to take exception to his views on the "*Classics*." He says: "It is a very rare student who has not learned more about the Jews, Greeks or Romans through English than through the Hebrew, Greek or Latin." Remember E. C. C. that 'rara avis' gave us the translations from which we get our knowledge of the ancients. Surely we accept sardines, when sword fish and whale steak are not for us. We also hope that your cultural standards are not measured in terms of money. Permit me to remind you that you have a classicist defending "Charley Peterson," a classical student earning a five figure salary.

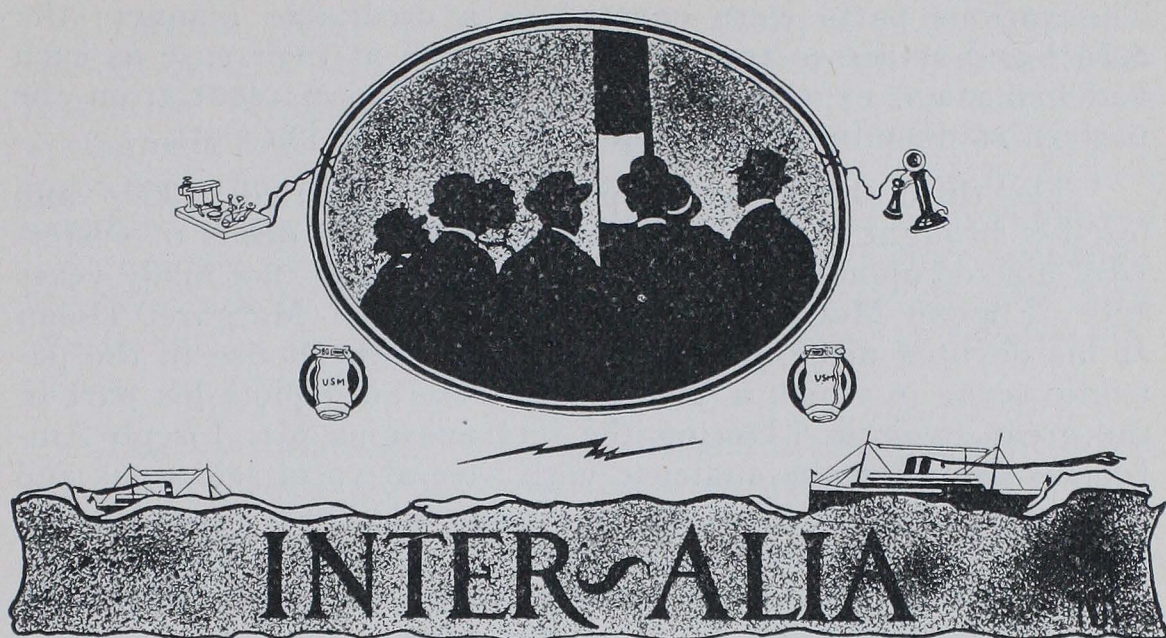
"*THE PACIFIC STAR*" is a fairly interesting news sheet. It combines form and the style of the newspaper. The var-

ious events, social, athletic, etc., are given a proper proportion. The Spectator in "*Study*" telling us how, why, when and where to exercise our mental faculties makes many points worth consideration. "*What Have the Catholics Done in the Realm of Biology*" repudiates the lieutenants of Bigotry. We suggest the addition of a story or two and more Humor.

"*THE SANTA CLARA*," gazes at us with a dark countenance. "Type is too heavy" say we. We cannot hear the answer. The title lettering is spread across the reproductions of the school, which heightens the solemn air of the journal. "*Brown's Bovine*" was good. We also liked your athletic column. A "*Librarian and His Books*" appealed to sympathetic ears (we love good books). More humor and this spread over a larger area would be an improvement.

"*THE EXPONENT*" of the University of Dayton, Ohio, contains many good articles. We encountered only one story and one small bit of verse. Why? Both the story and the verse showed real talent. To us the reason for this neglect of fiction and poetry, especially in a University publication is inexplicable. "*Statesmen*" in which the author makes a fine distinction between the signification and application of the term, was done in a masterly style. "*Friends*" a piece of fiction is pervaded with a knowing air. (Ourself is well versed in the philosophy of the 'Loner') "*Bird Notes*" is doubly delectable being both discursive and slightly didactic.

"*THE SOLANIAN*" exhibits some excellent poetry. We wish to commend the author of "*Mother*" and of "*Within the Sanctuary*." The finesse of structure, the choice of subject matter and the clarity of expression elicit our applause. "*Missions in Florida*" a fine historical sketch, shows the zeal and patience with which the Noble Sons of St. Francis labored in Florida in the early sixteenth century, to acquaint the savages with the true and only 'Medicine Man.' "*Paying the Penalty*" based on an exhausted plot was fairly well done. The element of mystery was pleasing however. "*Disrespect for Law*" is too much taken up with proving this theorem—more space and thought should have been devoted to a remedy. We chuckled over "*Solaniana*."



St. Patrick's Day came and went this year as of old with its usual religious ceremonies, and historic achievements and another link was added by the beautiful celebration of the day to the long chain of sweet memories of the many celebrations that have preceded it. Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in the College Chapel of the Sacred Heart by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. G. M. Legris, assisted by Rev. Edmond M. Hayden, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Wapella, Illinois, as deacon and Rev. Thomas J. Lynch as sub-deacon. The choir under the able direction of Prof. Leslie J. Roch, Dean of the Music Department, rendered special music on the occasion. Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, C. S. V., delivered the eloquent panygeric on St. Patrick and in his usual forceful manner depicted the enduring faith of Erin and the influence in world affairs of the People of Destiny. In the afternoon a trilogy of plays was enacted in the College Auditorium, to the pleasure of the many guests, both clerical and lay, who were present to grace the occasion. The first sketch, entitled the "Son of God," was in keeping with the spirit of Lent and told, by way of a dialogue between Simon of Cyrene and his wife, Deborah, the soul stirring story of the crucifixion of Christ. The stage was in semi-darkness during the touching sketch, and various scenes from the Way of the Cross were thrown upon the screen as Simon, impersonated by Soran Leahy, and Miss Beulah Cyrier as Deborah, depicted the various happenings in that sweetest but saddest story ever told. The second sketch was an amusing farce entitled, "What's in a Name," and throughout the audience was rocked with laughter at the many amusing situations contained therein.

THE VIATORIAN

The various parts were enacted in a creditable manner; the actors and actresses appearing very much at their ease as each had had stage experience before, which was evident from the perfect manner in which each enacted his or her part.

The third sketch was a patriotic one entitled "1969," and forcibly brought to mind the intensely stirring deeds of yesteryear enacted upon the field of glory "over there," not many years ago. Eugene McCarthy, as the veteran and Margaret Dolan as his devoted niece, won the applause of the house in the patriotic scene in which a World War veteran depicts his part in the great struggle. During the intermissions Mr. Joseph Ambrosius delighted the audience with several vocal selections and especially appreciated was "A Thousand Years from Now." The program was under the direction of Father Sheridan, C. S. V. Much credit is due him and those who took part are to be congratulated upon the splendid work.

Program:

ST. VIATOR COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

Sketch One—"The Son of God"

Simon of Cyrene, a farmer from outside Jerusalem	
- - - - -	Soran Leahy
Deborah, his wife - - - - -	Beulah Cyrier

Sketch Two—"What's in a Name"

Robert Crawshaw, M. P. -	Joseph A. Harrington
Margaret Crawshaw, his wife -	Mrs. L. Cyrier
Viola Crawshaw, his daughter -	Wilma Jones
Richard Meriton, M. P. -	Leslie Riley
Denis Clifton - - - - -	Leslie Roch
Vocal Solo - - - - -	Joseph Ambrosius

Sketch Three—"1969"

Link Watson - - - - -	Eugene McCarthy
Polly, his grandniece - - -	Margaret Dolan
Plays and Orchestra under direction of Rev. F. A. Sheridan.	

* * *

When Verne Westerholt suddenly and without any explanation left St. Viators no one had any idea but **Surprise** that he had only gone home for a visit. When he **Nuptials** arrived on the campus a few days later, everyone felt that their conjecture was correct. But Verne knew better. Finally Hugh Delaney disclosed the secret and we are only sorry that Verne got away before the student body found out. It now seems that Verne stole a march on everyone, and entered the ranks of the benedicts on March 29. The following account is taken from the Clinton Review:

"Clinton, April 1.—Verne Westerholt, 21, of Clinton, a student of St. Viator College, near Kankakee, Illinois, and Miss Katherine Westlake, 21, of Kenny, Illinois, were married at Springfield, last Saturday evening. The ceremony being performed in the Methodist Episcopal parsonage. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Westlake, and has been employed for a number of years as telephone operator at Kenny exchange. Mr. Westerholt, the bridegroom, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Westerholt of Grand Avenue, and has achieved quite a reputation as an athlete."

The Viatorian and the many friends made by Verne while here wish to extend their heartiest congratulations and felicitations. Although Mr. Westerholt was not a Catholic he will always be welcomed at the school and his record as one of the defenders of the "Purple and Gold" will ever be remembered with pride by the students here.

* * *

Notre Dame Academy Play On April 6, the College Auditorium was the scene of the presentation of a pretty play entitled "The Class Play." The play was given by the High School students of Notre Dame Academy, before a large gathering of friends of the Academy and the student body of the College. The play entitled "The Class Play," from the pen of Miss Alice Gerstenburg, was delightfully enacted by a select class under the personal supervision of Miss Mae Mallaney, Teacher of Expression and Physical Culture. The play was well rendered and the individual work was excellent; both the participants and Miss Mallaney are to be congratulated on their splendid success. Besides the play, which was the main feature, the Convent Glee Club rendered several beautiful selections that were highly appreciated and which called for encores. Members of several of the grammar grades took part in musical reading called the "Story Book Ball" which added a touch of nursery days and carried the minds of all back to those dear days when Tom Thumb and little Jack Horner and all the rest of the court of Mother Goose, in the Age of Innocence, were more of a reality than mere fancy—to the times when "hearts were always glad and free and gay."

The Sisters of Notre Dame, Miss Mallaney and the students of the Academy are to be congratulated upon the splendid program so successfully rendered.

THE CLASS PLAY

By Alice Gerstenberg

Presented by the High School Students of Notre Dame

Under the Direction of Mae D. Mallaney

Teacher of Expression and Physical Work

Cast of Characters

Madeline Stone (Dave the Hero) Margaret Petty
 Constance Kemper (Heroine) Clarice Ribordy
 Anne Henrietta Emeling Fitzhugh (ABC Manager) Una McGreal
 Katherine Durkin (Heavy) Tereasa Schlitz
 Marie Emerson (Cutey, scene painter) Claire Russell
 Francis Minor (Bunny, class costume maker) Margaret Hamilton
 Ruth Haggert Dorothy Garrity
 Ellen Perry Bernadette Gadbois
 Mrs. McNab (Daves Aunt) Mary Beth Meis
 Girl one and two Margaret Brady
 Girls of the class Genevieve LaMarre,
 Marguerite Lockwood, Margaret Whalen, Rose Matalone, Gertrude Kraft.

GLEE CLUB

Marie Therese Legris, Antonette McKoane, Dorothy Delehanty, Margaret Whalen, Marguerite Lockwood, Rose Matalone, Edna Corbett, Genevieve Roy, soloist.

PLACE—"A COLLEGE IN THE EAST"

TIME—The Present.

ACT ONE—Daves Study.

ACT TWO—Behind the scenes.

SCENE TWO—Same as previous scene.

Stage Manager Genevieve Lamarre
 Property Manager Marguerite Lockwood
 Carpenters, Electricians and General Assistants—Rose Matalone, Gertrude Kraft, Geraldine Courville, Margaret Whalen.

MUSICAL READING—"THE STORY BOOK BALL"

By the Grammar Grades

Ethel Perreault, Margaret McArdle, Ruth Pieuriki, Margaret McGinnis, Marie Carroll, Marie Boisvert, Kathryn Keefe, Beatrice Hubert, Florence Houde, Mary Kathryn Mallaney, E. Martin, Louise Legris, M. L. Lambert, V. McCoy, Margaret Cyrier, L. Gleason, Mariette Legris, D. Nelson, L. Damler, Anna Matalone, Jene Waits, Y. Lambert, E. Roy, D. McDonald, F. Brady, A. F. Mallaney, Mary Waits, Ladima Morgan, Helen McGinnis, Patricia Houde, Genevieve Lambert, Claire Boisvert, B. Graveline, T. Roy, K. McArdle, F. Novelette, G. Bower, E. Mason, Claire Legris, Dorothy Cyrier, Cecil Roy, A. M. Boudreau.

Furniture used in scenes donated by Menard Furniture Co.

Father Charles Fraternity One of the biggest events in the Academic Department this year was the origin of the Fr. Charles Fraternity. Since its conception the F. C. F. has increased in number, complexity and scope. Several successful initiations have been instrumental in swelling the muster roll of the organization and with increasing membership, the various activities have become more perfectly organized and frequent. The entertainment committee has been more than successful in furnishing amusement. They are now rehearsing a play which will be given two weeks after the final initiation.

Thomas Jordan, coach of Ac football and basket ball squads has been accepted into the F. C. F. as an honorary member. It is needless to say that Tom is more than welcome, for the Acs have always admired Tom for the interest and co-operation he has shown in the Academic activities.

The next initiation will take place a few days after Easter vacation. The initiating team desires to inform the candidates that the rocky mountain billy goat is hitting just as hard as ever if not harder. When the candidates will have recovered, a vote will be taken to decide in what way the F. C. F. shall close the school term. Shall it be a banquet or picnic?

* * *

Bantam League On Monday afternoon, March 31, the Academic Bantam League closed its most successful season. A twenty-one game schedule was carried completely through before a winner could be determined. And, at that, only Corbet's victory over Kominick prevented the League from ending in a tie. If Kominick had won, a tie between Lewis and Corbet would have resulted. The final standing is as follows:

	W	L
Corbet	9	5
Lewis	8	6
Kominick	4	8

Corbet started strong, winning eight out of the first ten games he played. He weakened towards the end, twice losing to Lewis, who after a poor start, wound up strong, annexing his last five games in good style. Kominick's crew put up a stiff battle all the way through, most of his losses being by one or two point margins.

Among the outstanding players were Bulfing, who led the scorers with 50 points, Jose Fuente, Nick Fuente, Lewis, Corbet, Kominick and McKeown.

The personnel of the winners: Bendly, Carney, McClennon, forwards; Leo Larkin, center; Burns and Corbet, guards.

The Acs and Minims have yet to complete their schedules. O'Neil in the former and Daly in the latter, at present, hold a slight lead over their opponents. Only a few more games remain to be played, and with the present close standing, the finish should be hot.

* * *

At the initial meeting of the Shankles, the world's smallest base ball team, Clifford Van Wormer was chosen captain for the coming season. Seventeen candidates threw their hats into the diamond and the competition will be close to win a coveted place on the team. From present indications the hopes of the new captain, expressed in his stirring speech, "May we win all and lose none" may reasonably be expected to be realized. Rev. F. E. Munsch, the diminutive 'Padre' of the college faculty, organized the "Shankles" squad three years ago, and under his guidance the team has become a feature at S. V. C. He was a player of no mean ability, while a student here, and hence is well able to direct the destinies of the Midgets. Success Shankles.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, April 2, another program of the Lyceum Course was given in the Gymnasium. The Festival entertainers entertained the large audience with various musical selections, several vocal numbers as well as several readings. As encores the company responded with popular music much to the delight of the audience. Although appreciated, the program was mediocre, and can not be said to have come up to the usual standards of numbers on the Lyceum course. The remaining numbers on the Lyceum Course are as follows:

Alladin the Great, Magician; Prof. D. Rugg, lecturer and demonstrator of liquid air; Comedy, "Friendly Enemies," by a professional company; and several others.

* * *

The prayerful sympathy of the Faculty of St. Viator College is extended to the friends and relatives of:

To Rt. Rev. Bishop McGavick, D. D., Bishop of La Crosse and to the families of William McGavick, '22, and Joseph McCarthy, present student, in the death of Mrs. Grimes, a sister and aunt, who died on March 1st. The obse-

quies were held at St. Joseph's Church, Libertyville, Illinois, the family home, and interment was made in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

To the family of Mrs. Mary Mast, Huntington, Indiana, the mother of Edward Mast, '08 (deceased), buried from St. Peter and St. Paul Church.

To the family of Edward Wood of Kankakee, in the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Kohl, buried from St. Mary's Church, interment made in Calvary Cemetery.

To Andrew Bracken, '21, whose brother, Thomas, was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, April 2nd. Father O'Mahoney officiated at the Requiem High Mass at St. Rose of Lima Church, afterwards delivering a beautiful and touching sermon.

To Francis and Vincent Pfeffer, '26, in the loss of their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Pfeffer who died March 30th. The interment took place in St. Mary's Cemetery after the services at Holy Cross Church, Campaign, Illinois.

To Edward "Spike" O'Connor, whose uncle, Michael O'Connor was buried from St. Leo's Church, Chicago, Illinois. He was interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

May their souls and all the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.





ALUMNI



That the Catholic Foundation at the University of Illinois is not only instrumental in preserving and strengthening the faith of Catholic students who are attending the State University, but also making known the Faith of Our Fathers, is evidenced by a clipping from a recent copy of the *Columbian*, published in Chicago, and speaks very highly of the splendid work of Dr. O'Brien, who has charge of the Knights of Columbus Catholic Foundation at the University. Father O'Brien is one of the prominent alumni of St. Viator College, and his splendid work at Illinois is a source of great consolation not only to his school, but also to his many interested friends among the faculty. The clipping says in part:

UNIVERSITY STUDENT CONVERTS MAKE PUBLIC CONFESSION OF FAITH

The public profession of faith in the Catholic church was made by three university students at the 10:15 o'clock mass in the presence of the Catholic student body which packed St. John's student chapel. The three students were baptised, received into the church and made their first Holy Communion.

The converts, who were all students at the University of Illinois, are: Geraldine Higgins of Centralia, Theodore J. Taylor of Streator, Chellis Chambers of Cairo.

Total of Forty-five Converts in Year

The addition of these three converts brings the total number of converts received into St. John's church up to the surprisingly large total of forty-five in the last twelve months of school. A number of these converts first became interested in the Catholic religion through the courses in religious instruction offered in the Catholic Foundation. A number of converts having graduated from the university, are now teaching in various high schools throughout the state.

This large number of converts is a striking testimony to the fertility of the field as well as to the efficacy of the work of the Catholic Foundation in presenting to all who are interested an exposition of the history, problems, teachings and ideals of the Catholic church.

The Viatorian and Faculty of the College, wish to congratulate Father O'Brien upon his apostolic work and hope and pray that he may long be spared to spread the kingdom of Christ on earth. Especially proud of his record are the four convert members of the Faculty of St. Viator College—Rev.

J. W. R. Maguire, C. S. V., Ph. D., formerly Professor of Apologetics of the K. C. Foundation; Rev. R. J. French, C. S. V., M. S.; Rev. J. A. Williams, M. A., and Rev. Brother D. J. Kirby, C. S. V., A. B.

* * *

Word has been received from Robert Russel, A. B., '21, at present connected with the Lord E. Thomas Advertising Co., 400 N. Michigan Ave., stating that he is as much disgusted with the weather as any of us and that he hopes it will soon be fine and warm again. Sounds like: quiet lake—nice day—bass biting—merrily—etc., etc.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Cassidy and Miss Margaret Cassidy, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Harrington, paid us a short visit recently and while here had the opportunity to see the Viator quintet in action with the up-till-then-considered invincible Valpoites.

* * *

Cletus Freehill, '15-'18, is passing out the ten-centers and parading around with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. He is the proud father of Joseph Aloysius Freehill, born on March 5, 1924.

* * *

Elroy Freehill, '17-'20, stopped over at St. Viator to visit some of his old friends recently. He was on his way to Eveleth, Minn., after witnessing the Profession of his sister at the Visitation Convent, Rock Island, Ill. She is now Sister Mary Aquinas in the Sisters of the Visitation.

* * *

Congratulations are in order to Isadore Chepulis, Acad. '21-'22, who was married to Miss Matilda Simons on Saturday, February 23. The happy couple will continue to make their home in Chicago, where the groom is employed. The Viatorian wishes them a long and prosperous wedded life.

* * *

Emmet Kissane, '10-'16, together with his brother, John, '09-'14, is helping his father conduct a first class cafe in Chicago. He promises to drop down in the new Studebaker soon to see whether or not baseball has improved any since he cavorted around the first sack.

* * *

Robert Emmett Concannon, '09-'10, who has charge of the South Side Sinclair Oil stations in Chicago, is still a rabid basket ball fan. He is pulling for Auburn Park Council in the K. C. finals in the "Windy City." Come down and tell us about it, "Con."

THE VIATORIAN

Rev. John Mitchell, '10-'14, is enjoying the balmy climate of Portland, Ore., where he is Assistant at the Cathedral.

* * *

Ernest Pepin, '09,'14, in his last year of study at the N. P. Dental College, in the same city, "tunes in" on the Sunday sermons of Father Mitchell.

* * *

Jerry Gerrity, '12, has settled down as proprietor of a high-grade drug store in Freeport, Ill.

* * *

Joseph Dionne, '11-'12, Kankakee, Ill., was ordained for the Archdiocese of Chicago on Saturday, April 5. He finished his studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

* * *

Emmett O'Brien, '18, sends word that he is now successfully practicing law in Chicago. Success!

* * *

The many friends of Vincent McCarthy, '19-'23, will be glad to hear that he is making wonderful progress in the insurance business at Rock Island, Ill. Success, Vince!

* * *

The wedding bells rang merrily February 9 when Richard Standaert, '21-'23, was united in holy matrimony to Miss Grace Hart, of Chicago, Rev. Scalon officiating. We remember "Dick" as one of the greatest catchers that ever donned a Viator uniform. Incidentally, the bride is a sister of Francis and Vincent Pfeffer, '26. We offer our sincerest wishes for a happy future to the couple.

* * *

James Sullivan, '17, formerly, of Peru, Ind., reports that the Los Angeles climate suits him to a "t" and that he is in the best of health and spirits. Drop us a line from time to time, Jim.

* * *

Rev. Thomas O'Brien, ordinandi '14, pastor at Genoa, Ill., favored many of his old friends among the faculty with a recent visit.

* * *

We received a St. Patrick's greeting from Joseph Deiss, Acad. '22-'23, now studying Engineering in Wisconsin. He is living at 1322 Wells St., Milwaukee, and will welcome a line at any time.

* * *

John F. Cox, Chicago, district representative of the Educational Tests, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 111 N. Canal Street, has been quoted as mentioning that a prospective St. Viator student has been delivered at his home by Dr. Stork. Glad to hear it, John.

Emmett Trainer, hero in the world war, is rapidly climbing to fame as an attorney-at-law. He is with the Law Department of the Sante Fe, and resides at 7312 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.

* * *

Dr. L. Dondonville reports that "all's well." Dr. Dondonville is at present an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago. We hope that "Doc" will be a little more generous with his information next time.

* * *

Rumor has it that Joseph Sheen, Peoria, has taken over the helm at the matrimonial bark, and that at present he is dwelling at 5052 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

* * *

A recent visit to Peoria, Illinois, in the interest of the College Extension Club was the occasion of Father O'Mahoney's meeting with many former students and alumni of St. Viator's, among whom were Richard Bradley, Emmett Roche, Edward O'Connor, Father John Kelly, Michael Crowley, "Bill" Lawler, Father Gerald Bergan, Father Edward Kelly, Father Libert and Dan Sullivan.

* * *

Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney assisted Father John Cosgrove, pastor of St. Cecelia's Parish, Peoria, Illinois, during Forty Hours' Devotion recently and was shown the beauty spots of the city by Father Edward Kelly. He took advantage of the opportunity to discuss various plans and phases of the Extension Drive with many of the enthusiastic old boys.

* * *

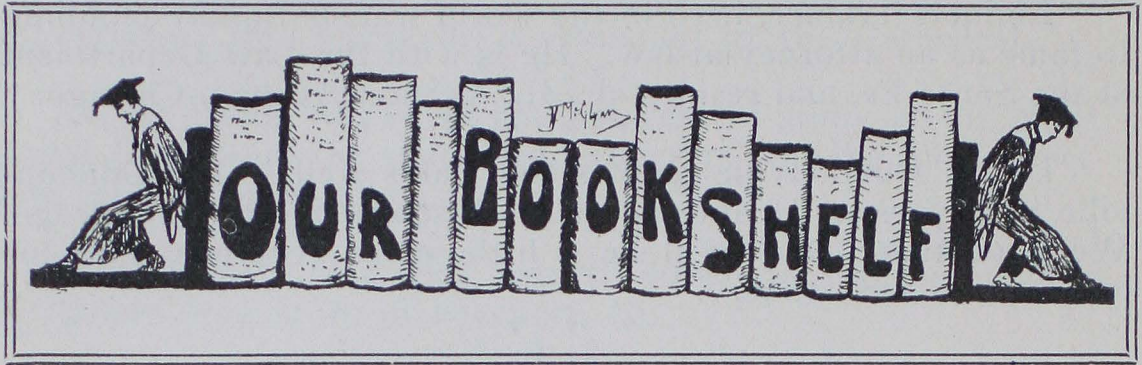
George Ravens was recently united to Miss Lively in the bands of holy wedlock at Bourbonnais, Illinois. We take this occasion to give our congratulations to both bride and groom.

* * *

Joseph J. Smith, A. B., '18, is the proud father of a baby girl. The newcomer was named Mary Jean.

* * *

Word reaches us from Milwaukee once in a while to the effect that the Viatorian student attending Marquette University have not forgotten the "old school." Among others there are William McGavick, '22, and Frank Guertin, '23, both taking courses in the School of Commerce, and Joe Deiss and Harold Walker, '22, who are following courses in the School of Engineering.



ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, by G. K. Chesterton. Published by Doran's.

The great trouble, or the great virtue (dependent on your affection for him) with Chesterton, is that he injects his Chestertonian comments, which are extraneous matter, into everything he writes. We have always liked them, much in the manner one likes Arthur Brisbane's terse, poignant, satirical comments on modern events and ideas. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that they are without the pale of his topic in practically every instance.

The life of St. Francis comes in for little mention; the author frankly explains that he does not attempt a chronological biography. The soul of the saint, the truly great and democratic soul of Francis, to whom Lady Poverty was a genuine goddess, luring him on to salvation, is depicted in this short volume. We carry away from the reading of the book one idea: St. Francis was the religious that every ecclesiastic of today honestly aspires to be. He would be fighting capitalism were he mortal now; yet we can not think of him as a Socialist or a Bolshevik; that would be the other extreme for him. The volume which Chesterton wrote is a sugar-coated pill. It is light pleasant reading, almost like a conversation, so interspersed is it with remarks upon contemporary life; however, we swallow the pill, tasting the light, conversational sugar. The pill is the soul of the saint; the message of his life.

As literature, the latest Chesterton output is too loosely written, without any visible continuity, to merit a niche. And, of course, like all religious matter, it will soon be shelved. "*The Plastic Age*" and "*Grey Towers*" will probably outsell it ten to one.

—W. N., '26.

* * *

THE MARRIAGE VERDICT, by Frank H. Spearman. Published by Scribner's.

This novel presents the age old problem, the Eternal Triangle, errant husband, dutiful spouse and the third side of

the figure is completed by the introduction of a sufficiently lewd paramour. In spinning out the threads of the story, which to our way of thinking are entirely too many, not a few strands hang loosely, and refuse to merge in the one complete fibre. Interest in the story is seriously affected by this. In attending the settlement of strikes, hearing of court cases, listening to accounts of political campaigns, (and even a few enlightening points on Socialism, by a modern juvenile radical, not unpleasantly diverting), we are apt to lose sight of the main theme.

Nevertheless, the kind author, in a seemingly occult manner, breeds love germs into a sober lawyer and general counsel for unfaithful husband and his large steel interests which, as is usually the case with this manner of man, owe their material expansion to the aid of offended wife's thousands. After three years of waiting, during which time loving spouse nurses the shell torn victims of the battelfields of Europe, (of which the author unkindly tells us nothing), sensible lawyers and staid wife meet, and from this a beautiful prosaic love affair is evolved. The consummation is protracted, because friend wife has been a Catholic, and the stringency with which Rome guards martial relations necessitate slow procedure. However, the inevitable continues in its inevitability and the couple are happily married.

The Bishop and the Judge were successful character portraits, both remaining natural and eminently true to their respective professions. Offended wife does not act inspired enough and lawyer-lover does not warm up to his topic. Both follow the author's pen-path too closely and refuse to become natural affectionate lovers. A closer attention to plot and the elimination of adventitious circumstances would have made the book more satisfactory.

—J. M. O'C., '26

* * *

A SON AT THE FRONT, by Edith Wharton. Published by Scribner's.

Edith Wharton's latest work is a sequel to its immediate predecessor, "*Glimpses of the Moon*", in that they treat of successive stages in the development and evolution of the marital status. The opening situation, so utterly absurd in its impracticality, presented a one-year trial marriage, in "*Glimpses of the Moon*". In "*A Son at the Front*" we find the divorced John Campton and his former wife, Julia Brant, sharing the love of their son, George, and still the best of friends despite their breach and the subsequent second marriage of Julia. A sentence recurs to mind from "*Glimpses of*

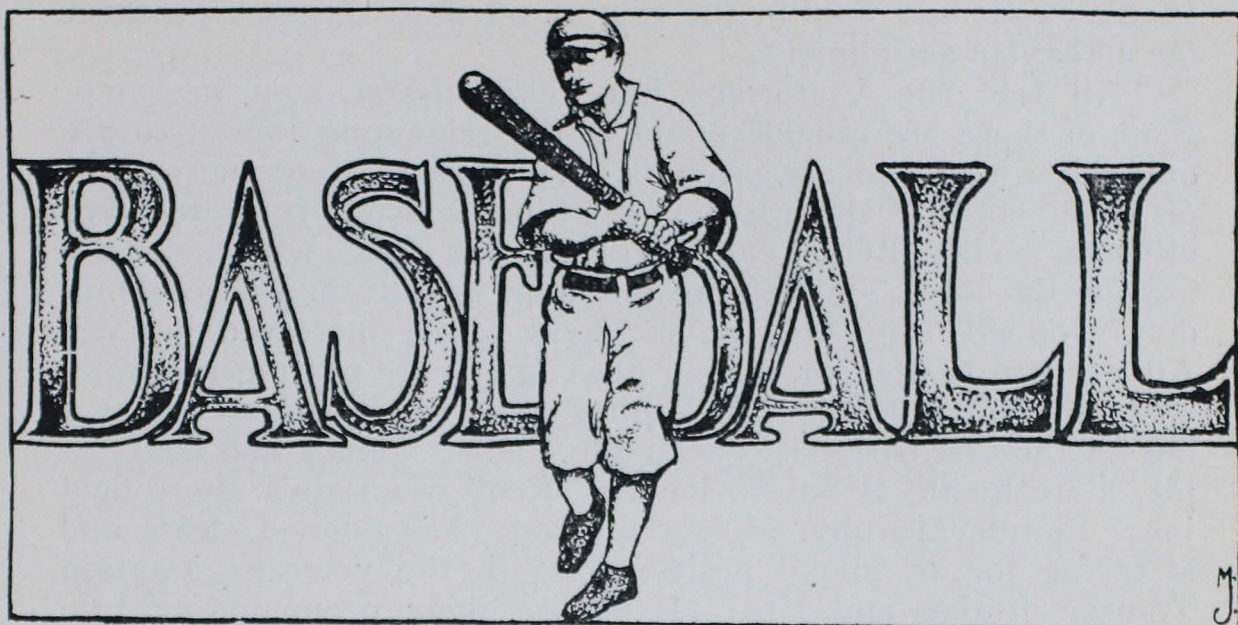
the Moon": "But, my dear, they are announcing their engagements before being divorced now." There is a tangible, visible link in that sentence between the two novels.

The late Maurice Francis Egan once wrote in a review of Mrs. Wharton's "A Son at the Front", "Mrs. Wharton is frank. She is always frank." So we find her latest work very much in that spirit. In his book "Authors and I", Hind makes the point that Edith Wharton does not write of the emotions of common, every-day, comprehensible people. However true that statement may have been of her other works, she has certainly given us very comprehensible emotions in George Brant, John Campton and Brant, the banker. Only Julia seems aloof, strange, unfathomable, insufficiently drawn. In justice to her literary creator, we must acknowledge that Mrs. Brant is a type, a very up-to-date type in the external sense, and as for inner feelings, an old, old stereotyped copy of the self-centered beauty.

The customary interest of the plot is present, even more so than in her previous effort, but Mrs. Wharton is most at home in the field of characterization; that is her especial forte. There were no descriptions at all, there was just the treatment, the brutal, frank, gripping (forgive the word, but it does give the thought) treatment of the twentieth century divorce problem. It was an essay, a sermon, a sociological treatise, what you will, roaming about the bookshelves in the garb of a novel. There is really no moral to the work, but there is a distinctly moral effect upon the reader.

Those who said a war novel was ill-timed—and thousands still adhere to the belief—will admire the courage of a lady who wrote one at a time when indemnities, political chaos, trade fluctuation and other violent aftermaths of the late conflict are rankling in the brain of the world which received her effort "*A Son At The Front*". The very name is defiance.

—W. N., '26



The Board of Athletic Control in session Friday, March 28th, awarded sweaters and monograms to eight members of this year's basket ball squad. It was also decided that beginning with the academic year of 1924-25, the student manager of athletics and the cheer leader would be given sweaters. The following men were voted basket ball sweaters:

Captain Donnelly.
Captain-elect J. Winterhalter.
L. Winterhalter.
J. Lyons.
W. Barrett.
V. Westerholt.
J. Dalrymple.
E. McGrath.

* * *

Baseball practice, which has been conducted indoors for the battery candidates since the latter part of February, started in earnest the closing days of March when the kindly weather man decreed a temporary pause in the frigid weather. A big task faces Father Kelly in fitting out a diamond machine this season, as the championship nine that has represented Viator for the last four years has been badly jolted by graduation.

Of the infielders, John Lyons, "Ding" Winterhalter, Wally Fitzgerald and John Barrett remain and of these only Barrett and Fitzgerald are eligible for conference games. Neal McGinnis and Captain Tom Jordan are on hand for duty in the outfield so that the outer works does not present the problem that confronts the Viatorians in other departments. Dundon and Donnelly, baseball letter men, give Father Kelly a good start toward forming a competent hurling corps and Vinc

Pfeffer, seen last year in the role of relief tosser, is a prospect for a regular assignment.

All told the Viatorians have eight letter men in camp. Four of these are infielders and of the remaining four, two are outfielders and two are pitchers. There is no veteran receiver on hand so that the catcher must be selected from the five athletes, Nolan, Bell, Leahy, McNeal and Zoog, who are striving for the job. The veteran pitching staff, composed of Dundon, Donnelly and Pfeffer, is likely to be increased as McAllister and Beuter, promising newcomers, are putting in strong bids for regular berths. J. Winterhalter and Costigan are trying for the first base post vacated by "Dizz" Clancy and Dalrymple, a freshman, is out to handle "Red" MacLain's short field job. Emmie Murphy, of football fame, has donned cleats and is trying for an infield position. With the veterans, Captain Tommy Jordan and Neal McGinnis, likely occupants of two posts in the garden, the host of athletes who are striving for outfield jobs should enable the Viatorians to band together a neat trio of fly chasers. Farrell, Turner and Phil McGrath are striving for places in the outer works.

* * *

The 1924 Baseball Schedule

April 24—Millikin University.....	Here
April 26—Lake Forest.....	Here
April 28—Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington
April 29—Bradley Polytechnic.....	Peoria
April 30—Millikin University.....	Decatur
May 3—Valparaiso University.....	Here
May 7—Bradley Polytechnic.....	Here
May 9—De Paul University.....	Here
May 13—De Paul University.....	Chicago
May 14—Loyola University.....	Chicago
May 15—Northwestern	Here
May 17—Notre Dame University.....	Here
May 21—Loyola University.....	Here
May 24—Valparaiso University.....	Valparaiso
May 26—Michigan Aggies.....	Lansing
May 27—Mount Pleasant Normal.....	Mt. Pleasant
May 31—Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Here

* * *

At the Athletic Board of Control Meeting Friday, March 28, the following rules were passed in regard to awarding sweaters in the different sports:

1—A player shall, in the judgment of the Athletic Board of Control, show marked ability in the sport in which the letter is awarded.

2—A player shall also have shown himself amendable to discipline and shall have at all times co-operated with the coach.

3—A player shall have played one-fourth of the full playing time of the entire schedule in football and basket ball and one-fourth of the total innings of the entire schedule, exclusive of practice games, in baseball. The Athletic Board of Control reserves the right to determine which games are practice games.

4—Pitchers shall not be considered as falling under the regulation regarding the amount of time played.

5—The Athletic Board of Control has also determined that beginning with the academic year of 1924-25, a monogram sweater will be awarded to the student manager of athletics and to the cheer leader.

6—The Athletic Board of Control hereby forbids members of the student body wearing "V" sweaters to which they are not entitled. By force of this ruling students who have won sweaters in football are not thereby entitled to wear basket ball or baseball sweaters and those who have won sweaters in baseball and basket ball are not allowed to wear football sweaters. This ruling is to go into effect at once.

7—By force of this ruling also students who have a right to wear monogram sweaters must not wear sweaters with more service stripes than those to which they are entitled.

8—Other members of the student body are forbidden to wear "V" sweaters under any conditions.

* * *

The Athletic Board of Control offers a prize of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS (\$25) for words of an appropriate college song.

This contest is limited to members of the student body.

Manuscripts should be in the hands of Father Kelly by May 30th.

The winner will be decided by a board of competent judges to be selected later.

Manuscripts should be submitted with the name of the author written on a separate slip of paper as the manuscripts will be numbered when passed upon by the judges and the author's name will be unknown to those who decide on the winning song.



COACH RALPH GLAZE

Viator's New Football Coach

Football fans will be more than satisfied with the news that St. Viator College has been able to secure, through the Director of Athletics, Rev. E. M. Kelly, a successor to Coach Crangle, who has resigned his position at Bourbonnais. The new Mentor of the Oval Squad is Coach Ralph Glaze, formerly of Lake Forest, where he was instrumental in producing a team that has an enviable gridiron record. Lake Forest's loss is Viator's gain and judging from the past record of the new Coach, St. Viator will have a team, the like of which has never been seen on the local Campus.

Coach Glaze comes well recommended and has a very notable career both as an athlete and as a coach. The new coach is a graduate of Dartmouth College, where he was a star in both baseball and football. He was twice selected by Walter Camp as "All-American" end during his collegiate days and in 1920 was named as end on the "all-time" Dartmouth eleven. Glaze later spent three years as a member of the Boston American League Club, two years in the International League and two years in the American Association. For a season he was manager of the Beaumont Club of the Texas League. Coach Glaze has not only been active in baseball but likewise has coached football for many years. Among the schools and colleges that have been so fortunate as to have Glaze as coach are: the English High School, Boston, Mass.; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; the University of Texas, Austin, Texas; University of Southern California, San Diego, Calif.; Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; Colorado School of Mines, Boulder, Colorado, and Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Glaze had the distinction while at Dartmouth of being on the first Dartmouth team that beat Harvard in football, and was a member of the first team representing his school, which beat Yale in baseball. While pitching for the Indianapolis Club in the American Association, Glaze shut out the Chicago Cubs, with no hits in an exhibition game. Coach Glaze will be the second Dartmouth graduate who has coached a Viator team, the other being Coach Marks, who later was Coach of Notre Dame University.

VIATORIANA



By the way, how did you like the Freshman Number? Not so bad, eh? The upper classmen were anxiously waiting for a chance, but the Freshmen refused to give them any reason for action. But, dear Freshmen, but just because you did not dare tackle the Seniors, why pick on the Cook? Take it from me, "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you!"

* * *

You may talk about your "puppy" love, but it gets on our Red Dees' goat. Just because a dogone dog discovered his brand new coat!

* * *

Corn has caused many a man to go up in the air, but the aviator that landed in our cornfield on a muddy day is convinced that one drop is enough.

Scene One

A baseball game beneath a summer sky; a frenzied, howling brow mopping perspiring, peanut-chewing pack of that decidedly gregarious species known to science as the baseball fan. It is a critical moment in the game. Viator is desperately fighting for the lead. On the mound is Benny Shiel, weary, sweating, but smiling, confident. A diminutive enemy batsman steps to the plate.

Catcher (an original cuss)—"Right over da pan Benny boy. Bear down dere kid! Gimme de ol' apple kiddo, give it ta ma!"

(Benny winds up and delivers.) (Batsman's chest in 'close' harmony with the ball)—Thump!

Umpire—"Tayer base!" The stands set up a howling partially congratulatory to Benny, partially sympathising with D. B. A second batter, smaller than the first, faces his executioner.

Catcher (monotonously)—"Don't mind dat, Benny-boy, it's de on'y way he'd ever git a close-up on first. Slap it here kid, slap it here!"

Benny slowly ties himself into a double bow-line hitch and untangles himself with the speed of a suddenly released Victrola spring. The ball flashes toward the batter.

Batter's tummy in collision with ball—Plop!

Umpire—"Tayer base!"

The stands howl in incoherent clamor. Gradually the noise subsides as the next batter steps from the bench. He draws himself to his full 6 ft. 3, forces his shaggy brows together till they form one bristling corpse. He brandishes a bat as large as a weaver's beam, whilst he fixes a murderous glance on Benny. He strides forward—a hush of foreboding falls upon all—the whilom maddened mob is still. He advances upon Benny as Bill Sykes did on Nancy. The gallery is deathly still, sensing a tragedy, as the Goliath-like batter strides past the plate—on—on—till he towers above the pitcher. A woman's shrill scream rises sharply, but it is checked midway by the very terror that gave it birth. Goliath raises his bludgeon. His eyes are wild and bloodshot, his whole face convulsed in a terrible gorilla-like scowl. He speaks in a voice choked with passion:

Goliath—"If you hit me—(pause) if you hit me—I'll be the third!"

(Slow Curtain.)

* * *

The Professor of U. S. History reports that one of his class is so dumb that he thinks the cotton-gin is some sort of a southern beverage.

* * *

Jack (over the phone)—How about a little show tonite?

She (on the other end of the line)—Nothing doing! Jack, I wouldn't go out if the Prince of Wales called me up!

Jack—S'long. The Prince of Wales will probably call you up before you get a ring from me!

* * *

New Books

"Oh, Doctor," Doc Lacharite.

"I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," by Ray Beuter.

"Who's Sorry Now?" by James Soran.

Sure Signs of Spring

Herman doing his stuff in fifteen minutes.
 May I borrow your linament a moment?
 The reclining figures at the base of the flagpole.
 Bill Lane refusing to accept "de butts."
 Garrity's poetry.
 Dates.
 Cars.
 The Peak.
 Potter's orchestra.
 More dates.
 Drug store cowboys weilding their lariats.

* * *

More Truth Than Poetry

Doc says—"That air-devil that disturbed my beauty nap
 was sure plain crazy!"

* * *

What's the Meershaum Marines?
 That's the part of the army that belongs to the navy.

* * *

Teacher to a precocious youth—Patience, boy; have patience, the oak was once a nut!

* * *

Coming events that have come and went:
 April 1—Shamrock Impersonations. (Aint you ashamed—
 runring wild?)
 April 2—Festival Entertainers.
 Featuring Pfeffer in the song hit: "I'd Like to Be a Monkey
 in the Zoo."
 April 5-6-7—Another Circus—Pony Riding Acts, Special
 Features.

* * *

A Miss Cue

"Take a little tip from me," said Bulfin as he handed it to
 the houseman.

* * *

He Forgot to Wear His Green Cap

At least he thought the upperclass men would forget this
 time, so he walked down to the street car like a grand yeoman.
 So far so good. But lo and behold, the slings of outrageous
 misfortune pierced through the buckler of his armoured pride.
 With especial resignation did he suffer the contumely and injury
 at the hands of a few seniors. Moral—Never be sure of your-
 self as long as you are a freshman.

He'd be a better trapper than a Monk.

Lewis—What is a trappist?

Hienie—It is the surperlative degree of trap!

* * *

Prof. in Psycology—What is a very effective stimulus?

McGinnis—A rival in love.

* * *

Fr. Maguire—Would the whole neighborhood try to catch a bootlegger?

F. Donohue—Yes, if he had the stuff with him.

* * *

Opposites May Meet But Never Mate

Puskie Cooker—I see you have broken up with Ethel.

Cake Eater—Yes, I am convinced that opposites never agree.

Puskie Cooker—Yes, Ethel is a rather pretty girl at that.

* * *

“The best way to get even is to forget,” but not with I. O. U.'s.

* * *

Tom cats have kept many people awake o'nights, but they have nothing on the night hawks!

* * *

Lamentation

I flunked in all exams this time;

The reason was, of course,

The professor sat right next to me

And I couldn't mount my horse.

* * *

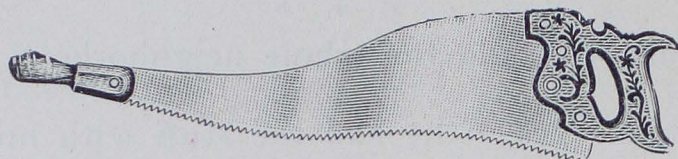
An Argument Against Evolution

When the Architect of Marcus Lucius Drusus, the Roman politician, proposed to build him a house in which he could screen himself from observation, Drusus said: “Build it so that every citizen may behold every action I perform.”

* * *

OUT OF GAS—S'LONG.

THE MUSICAL SAW



This latest novelty has taken the country by storm.

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