

# THE VIATORIAN

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## COLLEGE CLUB ROOM DEDICATED AFTER LOYOLA GAME MARCH 4

### ALL CLASSES PARTICIPATE IN UNIQUE PROGRAMME PRESIDENT DALRYMPLE GIVES MAIN ADDRESS

The formal dedication of the new College Club Room in the new Gymnasium was an outstanding event in the social activities of the year. Shortly after the Loyola-Viator basketball game members of the College Club, members of the faculty, the coach and team from Loyola University, the Senior Department of the High School and many visitors assembled in the new Club room for the dedication program. An elaborate program had been prepared and Mr. James Connor, secretary of the College Club, acted in the capacity of chairman. After welcoming the visitors and paying a beautiful tribute to Mr. James Dalrymple, Mr. Connor introduced the speakers and entertainers from the four college classes.

As a fitting introduction to the exercises Mr. James Dalrymple, president of the College Club, expressed his sentiments on the occasion and declared that he was sorry that he would be unable to realize the true and lasting benefits of the new Club room because of his graduation in June. He foresees a greater organization, increased satisfaction, and a great future for the College Club through the acquiring of this excellent club room. The Senior Class entertainment followed. It consisted of vocal selections taken from famous college and university anthems sung by a quintet, the personnel of which included Mr. James Dalrymple, Mr. James Connor, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Arthur Provancher and Brother F. J. Harbauer. The Junior entertainment was decidedly impromptu. It seems that careful preparation had been made for the event by the Juniors but at the last minute one or two of the participants were stricken with a severe attack of "cold feet". Mr. McClelland, however, rose to the occasion and offered a short but clever dialogue. He then called upon a few members of his class to assist him in another line of entertainment and, after assembling them before the audience, he wound up the Junior presentation with an unexpected joke that sent his contemporaries to their seats in quite noticeable confusion and embarrassment. Father Maguire, the Faculty Advisor of the College

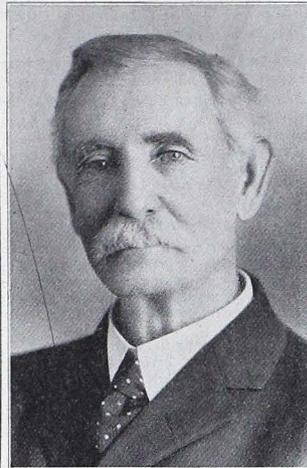
Club, was next on the program with his usual interesting speech, and excellent advice.

We do not know just how to classify the Sophomore entertainment, however, we can truthfully say that it was one of the four best entertainments offered by the College classes. Popular vocal selections made up the greater part of the program. We would like to list the selections but, since it was quite impossible to distinguish the songs we are unable to do so. The Freshman entertainment was quite different from any of the other presentations. Mr. Armand Lottinville proved himself to be a talented contortionist and succeeded in tying himself in various species of square-knots, half-hitches, sheet-bends, fisherman's knots, and the like. Mr. Leonard Kelly augmented the Freshman entertainment with some popular jazz selections on the piano. He concluded his entertainment with a syncopated interpretation of "The Viator Loyalty Song". Limited time made it necessary for the Frosh to cut their program short. Our Reverend President, Father Rice, followed with the concluding address. Father Rice made no plea for an improved College spirit but merely asked a continuation of the excellent condition of sociability and good fellowship.

Refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake, sandwiches and coffee, were served immediately after Father Rice's address. The cake was supplied by Jimmy Dalrymple's father whose devotion to St. Viator athletics has been so manifest throughout the year. As a grand conclusion Father Rice announced that the following day would be a "free day" in commemoration of the victory over Loyola and of the dedication of the Club room. When the crowd dispersed, the Freshmen, under the supervision of a few upper-classmen, removed the chairs and tables, conducted a general "Clean-Up" and allowed themselves the pleasure of washing the great stack of dishes remaining as a mute testimony of the consumption of a huge cake, gallons of ice cream and coffee, and great stacks of sandwiches.

## NOTED PIONEER SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS MAR. 4

### WAS STAUNCH DEFENDER OF CATHOLIC CHURCH



PATRICK J. CLEARY

Momence, Ill., March 5th.—Patrick J. Cleary, '75-'76, father of Rev. Wm. Cleary '03 and Rev. Francis A. Cleary '13, died at his home in Momence after a brief illness. The funeral services were held from St. Patrick's church on Monday, March 7th. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. A. L. Girard '05, with Rev. Z. P. Berard '85 as deacon and Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, c. s. v. '01 as sub-deacon. Rev. G. T. Bergan, pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral, Peoria, acted as master of ceremonies. During the Requiem Father William Cleary and Father Francis Cleary celebrated Mass at the side altars. The funeral was one of the largest in point of attendance ever held in Kankakee county.

In the death of Mr. Cleary, St. Viator College loses one of its first and most devoted sons. Born August 27th, 1851 in County Mayo, Ireland, he spent his boyhood in his native land. At the age of seventeen he came to America and settled in Momence. In 1875 he enrolled at St. Viator College and after completing his course he became associated with the leading merchandise house in Momence, later becoming its owner. Throughout his happy and successful life he was held in the highest respect by the members of his community.

Mr. Cleary was ever true to the heritage of his Catholic faith. In the early days of Momence, at a time when priests were few and when Catholicism in this part of the state was menaced by heretical followers of an apostate priest, Mr. Cleary not only often paid the expenses of bringing priests to Momence, but also undertook and discharged faithfully the duties of a catechist. His home was a real Catholic one and every one of his children was given a Catholic education. He had the great happiness of seeing two of his sons elevated to the Holy Priesthood and of observing their successful and zealous careers in the service of the faith he loved so dearly.

The Momence Press-Reporter in an extended article bears testimony of the exalted position Mr. Cleary held in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Following are a few excerpts of the eulogy which appeared in the issue of March 11:

"While his business took most of his time, he was never too busy to give his services to the community. Early in the history of Momence he was elected to serve in official capacities. For several years he served on the city council, and in 1913 was elected mayor, which position he filled for two years. During his administration the brick pavement on Washington street was put in and that excellent improvement is a monument to him. It is recognized as one of the best brick pavements in the state, and this is largely due to the ever watchful supervision which Mr. Cleary gave to the job.

He was a true friend of education and it was in this line that he gave the greater part of his public services. For about thirty years he served on the board of education of the Momence Public schools. He served as a member, as secretary and as president. He always stood for the best in the schools, and the present high standing of the Momence schools is due largely to his progressive ideas. He was an advocate of the Community High School, and at

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## DEBATING TEAMS SPEAK BEFORE INTERESTED ROCKFORD GROUP

### AFFIRMATIVE TEAM AWARDED DECISION; NOLAN RE-ENACTS FORMER H. S. TRIUMPHS

Two debating teams representing the most accomplished forensic talent in the college department, appeared in the Coliseum in Rockford, Illinois, to discuss the relative merits and demerits of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving congress the power to enact a uniform marriage and divorce law. The debate was sponsored by the Catholic Women's League of the above city who, through the efforts of Rev. M. Hoar, a former Viator student, induced Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, coach of the team, to accompany his debaters to Rockford for the purpose of discussing this question.

Through the kindness of Rev. Thomas Harrison, the team was able to make the trip in his powerful motor car on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately upon reaching Rockford, the teams were installed at the St. James Rectory and made feel perfectly at home until the appointed hour when they were escorted by Father Hoar to the Elks Club for dinner. A most delectable meal was served to the Viator men, since complete arrangements had been made for the occasion by the League members.

At eight o'clock, Mr. Thomas Gill, a prominent Rockford lawyer introduced Father Maguire to the audience who, after explaining the rules of the debate, in turn introduced J. Allen of Rockford as the first speaker of the evening. As Mr. Nolan approached the center of the platform many were reminded of some few years ago when Mr. Nolan had appeared on the same rostrum as a member of the St. Thomas High School debating team. Needless to say, Mr. Nolan did not disappoint his listeners and he resumed his seat amidst hearty applause.

With Mr. Nolan on the affirmative side were Mr. John Ellis of Seneca, Illinois, and Mr. James Connor. The negative platform was occupied by Mr. Warren McClelland of Bloomington, Mr. Maurice LeClaire and Mr. John Stafford. At no time during the discussion did the audience lose interest. The presentation involved a considerable amount of clash, an essential element in a good debate since it keeps the in-

terest of the audience at a high pitch. Mr. LeClaire in his calm and deliberate manner presented a very substantial argument in defense of one of the strongest of the negative arguments. A great amount of his argument was refuted more or less effectively by Mr. John Ellis, who spoke with convincing firmness and directness, a quality which secured the close attention of his audience. Mr. McClelland, second speaker for the losers, was quite effective in catching the fancy of the listeners by his apt remarks concerning certain contentions which were urged by his opponents. John Stafford concluded the discussion of the negative side with a rebuttal which all acclaimed to be almost perfect display of forensic analysis. His summary of the affirmative position and his keen sense of the relative merit of arguments presented mark him as a man of natural debating ability coupled with a very pleasing delivery.

After the completion of the rebuttal speeches, the two teams retired while an open forum vote was taken to determine which side, in the collective opinion of the audience, had the better of the argument. Before the result was announced the two teams returned to the stage while Rev. J. W. R. Maguire thanked the audience, and especially the members of the Catholic Women's League for their kindness in inviting the teams to appear in Rockford. He assured them that he was pleased to afford the teams as many opportunities as possible to appear in public debates before the opening of the official intercollegiate debating season with Northwestern University of Evanston on April 12th in Kankakee. The subject of this debate will be "Resolved that the Eighteenth Amendment be Repealed." The visitors will uphold the affirmative side of the proposed question.

Before departing for home, the teams and their coach were invited to the home of Mr. J. Slink, where a host of friends and members of the League

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## SENIORS ENTERTAIN AT SMOKER IN CLUB ROOMS

### "FIVE HUNDRED" PROVED INTERESTING DIVERSION

The Seniors were hosts to the College Department in a delightful "smoker" given in the Club Rooms on the night of Saturday the 12th. To judge from the density of the atmosphere and the continual flow of wit, humor, and good natured joshing that colored the conversation, the party was very much enjoyed.

The feature of the evening was tactfully understood to be the card games. The majority of the fellows took part in the competitive five hundred game. It was marked with customary reckless and bluffing bidding, as was evidenced by the fact that not a few registered negative quantities when the final points were added. Eddie Gallahue combined his acumen for business management with his ability to talk convincingly and won first prize in the form of a gorgeous and resplendent necktie. He was closely seconded by "Fat" Carroll who grabbed second honors. The booby prize found its way into the possession of invincible "Art" Armbruster who was found to have polled enough negative points to sink a mine.

A few of the fellows preferred to elicit their good time from the protesting old piano which wondered what all the pounding and supposed singing was about. What was lacking as far as harmony and symphony was concerned, however, was adequately replaced by quantity and volume. From the esurient Collegeman's point of view the refreshments took prominent place in the order of the evening. Doughnuts and coffee vanished in unbelievably short time.

The "smoker" was an innovation introduced into the social life of the College and sufficiently proved its merit to receive a permanent place in the gamut of campus activities. It will be followed in the near future by others which will be given by the other classes.

## H. S. STUDENTS CHARTER BUS FOR TOURNEY

Francis Carney and Lawrence O'Shea proved themselves to be real businessmen in the recent chartering of the Pierce-Arrow bus to Bloomington for the Elimination Tournament. It is no easy task to find enough students with the necessary funds to finance such a venture and for quite a long time it seemed that the efforts of the promoters must surely fail. However, when the final morning arrived the laggards, who had been slow in signing up and had consequently caused a certain amount of dismay on the part of the promoters, were flocking to reserve seats in the bus with the result that a crowd of students was soon on the way.

The bus left school shortly after noon and arrived at Bloomington in time for the St. Viator-Cairo game in the afternoon. The cheers and encouragement that the rooters offered the team must have been a source of strength for the players. There seemed to be some keen competition between the St. Viator rooters and the St. Viator crowd but the latter were surely not outdone in their part of the evening's performance.

## NEW SPANISH CLUB FORMED

Not to be outdone by the enthusiasm of the Italian students in the College department, the members of the Spanish classes of Prof. J. Perez, have organized a club for the purpose of fostering interest in this romantic language.

The first meeting of the club was held recently and officers were elected. Mr. Dennis Swenie of Chicago, was elected president and L. Drolet of Kankakee was honored with the office of secretary. Mr. S. Legris of Bourbonnais was elected treasurer. With these capable persons in office it is safe to say that the Spanish club will result in great activity during the year. It is intended that the club will hold meetings from time to time at regular intervals. At these meetings Spanish will be spoken exclusively. Short and humorous plays written in the Spanish language will be enacted for the purpose of giving the students more facility of expression and inflection.

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## PLAY, "MARY MAGDALENA" IS GIVEN BY N. D.

### STUDENTS INVITED TO AT- TEND PERFORMANCE

The students and faculty were afforded an opportunity to witness the results of some remarkable extra-scholastic endeavor on the part of the students of Notre Dame Academy in their presentation of "Mary Magdalene", a three-act religious play.

The setting was laid around the crucifixion and death of Christ, and the final repentance of Mary Magdalene produces a very touching scene. Miss Evangeline Legris in the role of "Mary" and Miss Lena Viviano as "Benito", were the chief characters.

A very enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment was a reading of Henry Van Dyke's "Lost Word" by Miss Clarice Ribordy. Miss Ribordy demonstrated remarkable ability and talent and deserves great credit for her fine presentation of the recitation.

Great credit is due Miss Mae D. Mallaney who directed the play and coached the members of the cast in the various modes of expression which were required in producing the proper effect.

## SENIOR CLASS HOLDS MEET

President Joe Harrington called a meeting of the senior class last week for the purpose of making final arrangements for the smoker which the class gave last Saturday evening in the Club room. After appointing several committees to look after the various duties, President Harrington suggested that the class make a decision concerning their class emblems. Mr. John Ellis, secretary of the class, suggested that a pin and numeral be secured. A considerable amount of discussion followed and the matter was tabled for future reference.

The class also discussed the programme for the end of the year in a general way. Due to the absence of the class moderator, Prof. Clarence J. Kennedy, no definite action was taken in reference to the class memorial.

## DANTE ALIGHIERI CLUB



### "NON NOVA, SED NOVE"

Center for American Students in Rome:

It will be of great interest to our readers to learn that a permanent center has been established in Rome, for the use of American students visiting that city. The American University Union, which has already established such headquarters in London and Paris, has now arranged with the Library for American Studies in Italy for the use of the beautiful library rooms in the historic Salviati Palace at 271 Corso Umberto I. The librarian at Palazzo Salviati will be ready to give to newcomers advice concerning cultural opportunities and to put them in touch with their fellow-countrymen in Rome.

### Educational Travel in Italy

The Italian Literary Guide Service directs our attention to plans now under way by several travel bureaus, for residential study and travel tours in Italy during the summer of 1927. These tours will be under the personal direction of University Professors and upon completion of the tour the students may receive University credits for the work—which can be applied towards a degree in the same manner as credits received for work completed while residence at an American University. The tours are arranged to meet the needs of students interested in a wide range of subjects, such as Classical Italy, Art Appreciation, Commerce, Roman History and others. Some of the courses are restricted to Italy, others embrace several countries.

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Table listing staff members and their roles: Editor in Chief (James T. Connor), Business Manager (Edward E. Gallahue), Alumni Notes (Emmett M. Walsh), Sport Editor (Joseph A. Harrington), Assistant Sport Editor (William Cassidy), Port Hole Editor (E. M. Roy), Locals (Leslie J. Roch), Inquiring Reporter (John T. Ellis), Features (Warren J. McClelland), Viatoriana (Jarlath Watson), Circulation (Robert O. Barnett).

CAMPUS BRIEFS

In addition to the following of a full course in sophomore subjects, six or seven hours of monotonous clerical work in the general office of the College, and tireless work on the debating team, James A. Nolan has accepted, as a diversion to his trying duties, the agency for the "American Sunshine Cap". This cap is composed of a celluloid eye shade attached to crossed bands of tape fashioned to the shape of the head. As a protection to the eyes from the sun's rays on these first bright days of spring, and also as a "stay-comb" substitution for windy weather, the sunshine cap possesses great utility. "Gene" Sammon and "Pete" Harrington, proprietors of the College store, are giving a sort of "sandwich" demonstration around the campus of said caps, as they expect to have an assortment of sizes on sale for about fifty cents each the early part of next week.

ALUMNI NOTES

Former Viatorian Editor New Father Mr. Warren Nolan, former editor of the Viatorian, is the happy and proud father of Patricia Nolan. Warren's many friends will be glad to know that he is Chief of Publicity, United Artists, New York City. His stories are written around such stars of the film-world as Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Buster Keaton and John Barrymore.

THE INQUIRING REPORTER

QUESTION Do you think the Catholic College Should concentrate its efforts on the furtherance of the old classical courses or seriously go in for commerce, engineering, dentistry, etc?

WHERE ASKED Refectory and Gymnasium. Leo C. Larkin—Catholic Colleges ought to maintain their prowess in the literary and classical courses. Leave the subjects which are professional to the business and non-sectarian schools. Catholic schools are for the advancement of sound learning which primarily and necessarily must include the classics.

Brother A. O'Laughlin, c. s. v.—Catholic colleges, if they have the men and the equipment, should teach these professional subjects. By combining instruction in these professions with instruction in the classics and in religion, the Catholic College will be better enabled to fulfill its proper objective which is the preparation of youth to obtain the fullest measure of spiritual, mental and physical success. However, no college, Catholic or otherwise, should attempt instruction in science, or in the classics, if either the men or the equipment be wanting. Let the college determine what it is best able to teach; let it with vigor do its best to accomplish that determined object. Then, come what may, it shall have done its utmost.

Joseph A. Harrington—I should say most emphatically that the Catholic Church should not discontinue the fierce fight it has always made to preserve and popularize the classics. Commerce, engineering and dentistry are important branches of education but always only secondaries to the classics. I confidently hope for the day when a sound classical education will be an essential requirement for advancement to the study of the sciences. The last fortress falls prey to the artificialities of life when the Catholic Church abandons the classics.

SOMETHING OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT THIS.

It has been reported by someone who happened to read an article in a recent issue of "Campus Briefs", published by the Illinois State Normal College, that the editor of that periodical printed the rather sweeping and startling observation "Hasn't Mr. O'Malley from St. Viator got the most beautiful red hair for an Italian?"

The population of Odell has increased since the beginning of the month. Exact figures I cannot state, however, the signboard confronting motorists as they approach the outskirts of the city by the main road now reads "plus one". We wish to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Watson on the birth of a son born March 6th. We hope that Jarlath will induce his baby brother to look forward to an early entrance into the student ranks of St. Viator.

Many of the students and also some of the Faculty members attended a performance of "Mary Magdalene" staged by the students of Notre Dame convent last Monday evening. The play achieved success both from the standpoint of a large appreciative audience and a demonstration of well-trained, enthusiastic high-school girls who performed their difficult parts with innate ability. A report of the play in one of the daily papers stated: "The little girl playing the part of the 'deaf and dumb' child was very natural." We wonder just what the paper meant.

Ardent baseball fans at the College rejoice with Miss Margaret Carroll of Hammond, Indiana, at the recovery of Johnny Mostil. Miss Carroll, who is the fiancée of Mr. Mostil, attended our 1924 Homecoming dance as a member of Jimmy Dalrymple's party.

Among the many friends who attended the basketball tournament with the Academy at Bloomington, were the elder Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, parents of our Academy coach, and his sister, Mrs. Herbert Foley, all of Rockford. Mr. and Mrs. Walkowiak motored down from Chicago and spent the following day visiting the College. Mr. Hubble, our chef, had as his guest and motor companion, Mr. Warren McClelland. Some former students of St. Viator whom we notice in the grand stands were Mel Ross, Leo Dee, "Pickles" Baldwin, John Ryan and John Toohill.

At the invitation of Mr. Edward Krupka, executive secretary of the National Catholic Tournament at Loyola, Mr. Joe Harrington will write special feature articles covering certain phases of the tournament for the eastern papers.

Elmer "Mo" Lassus, promising Viator athlete, is still in an uncertain condition. "Mo", an immediate and de-

Many of the clergy who attended the funeral of Mr. Cleary in Mokena, Illinois, last week, stopped in at the college. They are The Rev. Fathers P. C. Conway, Gerald Bergin, P. Egan, A. J. Martin, M. S. Coffey, J. L. McMullin, George Lambert, J. T. Shields, J. L. Fitzgerald, T. G. Flynn, H. Vincent O'Brien and A. J. Thole. Among the other members of the Alumni that visited us were Messrs. Frank Rainey, Daniel Quinn and Lowell Lawson.

OBITUARY

Mr. Frank F. Ryan, 803 North Lee street, Bloomington, Illinois, passed away at his home on Thursday, March 10th. Mr. Ryan was an active member of the Viator Extension Club and is the father of John F. Ryan, a graduate of 1926. We extend our sincerest sympathy to the bereaved.

We wish also to extend our sympathy to Mr. John A. Monahan, '05, 1504 N. Menard avenue, Chicago, Illinois, whose father died recently.

decided favorite in the Freshman class, was stricken with septic poisoning during the Christmas holidays. He is now incarcerated in St. Joseph's hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Bill Cassidy has returned to his home at Princeton for an indefinite stay. When he left school he was suffering from an ear infection. We hope that he will return soon but we feel that his stay will be somewhat prolonged by "heart affection."

John Maher, a new student formerly of Notre Dame, also went home for a few days.

Joe Meitzler nearly went home for a visit Saturday night but somehow or other the frame-up didn't work so well and he slept the sleep of peace in No. 224. Oh Yes! Yes he did—not.

Harold Pfeffer is again in good form and is ready to warm up his arm for baseball. He hurt his back in the last game of the Intramural basketball series. At least, we know that he rested for a day in the infirmary, so perhaps he did twist his back. But we also know that Harold lost the last game of the tournament.

Speaking of lenten regulations, someone told Joe Harrington that he could take two collations a day because they had such a long way to go that one would hardly suffice.

Over the week-end Prof. Perez entertained his predecessor, the former professor of Spanish, V. Torres.

The success of the senior party was in a great measure due to the splendid management of Leslie J. Roch of the '27 class. And it was a success.

that he may bring about a united Ireland. The Irish love Ireland with an undying devotion and when James Clarence Mangan, the Irish poet, said:

"The land that belongs to the brave Gael of old, Far dearer to my heart than a gift of gems or gold, Far dearer unto me than the tones music yields, Is the lowing of the kine and the calves in her fields."

he expressed the love of every true Gaelic heart for that land of sorrow and desolation. Throughout her many sorrows and trials her sons have remained steadfast, and affliction has not shaken them. Patrick's command has been obeyed, for next only to his love of God the Gael cherishes the love of Ireland. I will conclude with the words of the poet Johnson which are indicative of the love the Irish bear their country and which explain, at least in part, the reason why we who are foreign to her soil kneel today with bowed heads at the shrine of St. Patrick to do honor to his memory and to the nation whose kind heart received him and whose distinction and dignity he has made enduring by the principles of life he gave it.

Thy sorrow, and the sorrow of the sea, Are sisters; the sad winds are of thy race: The heart of melancholy beats in thee, And the lamenting spirit haunts thy face, Mournful and mighty Mother! who are kin To the ancient earth's first we, When holy Angels wept, beholding sin, For not in penance do thy tears flow, Not thine the long transgression: at thy name, We sorrow not with shame, But proudly: for thy soul is as the snow."

J. T. E. '27



IRELAND'S DAY

Today is the 17th of March, the feast of Ireland's beloved Patrick. On this day in the year 493 the Apostle of Erin was taken to the God he had served so well. This morning throughout the entire Christian world all are aware that it is St. Patrick's Day. His children, spread out over the length and breadth of the nations, turn their eyes homeward and dream of the little Isle set in the turbulent waters of the northern Atlantic. We, more remotely removed from the true spirit of Ireland, stand today out of respect and love for her glorious saint, in wonderment and admiration for her sons, feeling not a little of that fine spirit that moves the Irish heart to cherish the memory of St. Patrick.

What has been the heritage of Patrick to Ireland? Did he find it pagan, convert it to Christianity and then leave it to quietly worship its God alone? I do not believe his work ended there. He fired the Irish soul with the enthusiasm for life, a life which men enjoy despite all sorrow and affliction, and like Simeon of old he cried out to the Gaelic race, "Your heart shall be pierced with a sword, but you shall emerge triumphant from your grief."

St. Patrick brought the first great principle of this new life to the Irish when he came with the deposit of Catholic truth from the feet of Pope Celestine I. The highest and most ennobling thing in life was placed in the possession of a deserving people and the secret of Calvary became that people's esprit de corps. The Gael was not impervious to the worth of his gift, for from out every corner of the island came champions of Patrick's cause. Glorious saints arose and filled the valleys of the Shannon with their sanctity. A holy woman allied herself beneath the banner of St. Patrick and the name of St. Brigid takes second place to none but Patrick himself in Irish esteem. The hills of Ireland still echo the gentle piety of such men as St. Columbanus, St. Columille, and St. Kevin and the illustrious example of Brigid was taken up and continued by noble women like the like of St. Ita, St. Franchea, and others. And so the seed planted by Patrick blossomed and fruited and Ireland sent forth numberless saints to prove to God and to the world that she had learned the first great doctrine of life,—faith and communion with the Divine Creator.

Indeed St. Patrick left to Ireland its deep and unshaking faith, but he also stirred that race with a great thirst for truth. With the opening of the Christian schools following the advent of Patrick, there was born the distinctly Irish love and quest for knowledge. Emboldened by the fearless example set by Patrick the Irish have fought error and false philosophies unceasingly. Their statesmen have rocked the British Empire with their eloquence and pleas for justice. The daring orations of an O'Connell and a Parnell have made English monarchs sit in terror at their magnificent reasoning and bold and biting truths.

The names of her novelists and dramatists have dotted the pages of literature too securely for me to attempt even their mention, and today, as in every age since Christianity found its way to Erin, Irish thought is playing its important role in the leadership of world opinion. The personality of a man like George Russell is at the present time profoundly affecting the best thought in the literary, political, and social world.

However, the dignity of religion and the somber mantle of truth have not cloaked the lightness of the Irish heart for there is no race of men which manifests a keener delight in the aesthetic side of life than the Irish. St. Patrick, in his effort to bring the understanding of God to the minds of his Gaelic children, instilled in them a love of the beautiful that they have never forgotten. True, God has singularly blessed them in making of their tiny land a gem of beauty set in the reflected majesty of the blue Atlantic. It stands out like a rare emerald encrusted with its diamond lakes and encircled by its lofty mountains that are rendered a golden purple when silhouetted against the sky of a dying sun. That beauty rare as it is does not go unnoticed by the inhabitant of the Irish countryside. The peasant, Ireland's glory and pride, thrills with the beauty of a sunrise over the lakes of Killarney, and the little thatched cottages settled along the hillside, white in the morning light, offset by their resplendent rose gardens and small wooden fences are indeed the delight of his heart. The winding white roads, the ruined abbeys, the stone bridges crossing the tiny brooks,—nothing escapes the assiduous eye of the Irish peasant for he sees therein the ever reflected majesty and splendor of th God Whom St. Patrick brought to him. The expression of his thoughts can be found in the lines of any of Ireland's countless poets; Russell, Moore, Mangan, McManus all attest the deep love the Irish peasant feels for the things of beauty.

Lastly Ireland's Apostle left one other tenet to his children, the obeying of which would abet their search for the worth-while life. It was a love of their fellow man and a love of Ireland. Despite the throes of dissension which have shaken that little island from time to time and seemingly rent it in two, down deep in the heart of every Irishman is kept burning the votive light of supplication to Patrick

EVERYBODY GO OUT FOR THE BASEBALL TEAM AND MAKE VIATOR A WORLD-BEATER

Advertisement for Amedee J. Lamarre, Groceries, Confectionery, Bourbons, Cigars, Notions.

Advertisement for D. H. Kamman & Co., Manufacturers of High Life Ginger Ale and Grape and all Kinds of Soft Drinks, KANKAKEE, ILL.

Advertisement for G. Arseneau Bakery, DEMAND ARSENEAU'S UNIFORM BREAD, "Its Quality Satisfies", Bourbons, ILL.

Advertisement for N. L. MARCOTTE, The Barber, Bourbons.

Advertisement for SPEICHER BROS. JEWELERS, Complete Line of Jewelry High Grade Repairing, 127 So. Schuyler Ave., KANKAKEE, ILL.

Advertisement for Edwin Pratt Sons Co. (Inc.), Manufacturers of everything in Wire and Iron Work, Fire Escapes, Wire and Iron Fences, Store Fronts, Stair Railings, Steel Stairways, Vent Guards, Structural Steel Work, KANKAKEE.

## The Nicaraguan Situation

### One Point of View

By L. L. DROLET '29

It is with increasing anxiety that the nations of the world look upon American intervention in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua. Europe fears the imperialistic attitude of the United States. A recent issue of a conservative Paris newspaper is quoted as saying:

"The star-spangled banner is fast becoming the symbol of a nation of prey for the descendants of Bolivar. America is assuming the position of Germany before the war."

And again, from a London conservative:

"The struggle between President Diaz and Dr. Sacasa—is the struggle—perhaps the final one—of Nicaragua itself to resist complete absorption into the imperialistic system of the United States."

And yet again, a more surprising editorial from the Italian Journal (Rome.)

"The United States today is one of the leading imperialistic powers of the world, cultivating an unswerving imperial policy supported by dollars and commerce, but when necessary by cannon and armed intervention."

To clarify the situation, and for proper presentation, I propose to review the motives which brought about our entry into Central America, to dwell briefly upon its people and its present system of government, and from our attitude to justify the present stand taken by our statesmen in sending armed forces into Nicaraguan territory. I repudiate the statements given above by France, England and Italy, that we, as a nation, set aside traditions, ideals, rights and justice when the interests of the state demand it, or that our government recognizes but one law, that of force.

In 1898 the United States declared war on Spain for the liberation of Cuba from what we regarded as Spanish misrule. Whether we were justified or not is a debatable question. The immediate motive of our people was a humanitarian one, namely, the liberation and elevation of a forlorn, mistreated race, suffering from oppression in an island which lay very near our shores. This was the beginning of our close relationship with the nations of the Caribbean Sea. We, at the time of the Spanish-American war, had cherished an idea of constructing a canal somewhere in Central America, which would link the two mighty bodies of water, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and which incidentally would be a waterway between the Orient and the Occident. We decided upon the Isthmus of Panama, which, it will be remembered, connects North America to South America. From the Panama government we leased a zone in perpetuity. While these negotiations were in the making, we had also designs on Nicaragua for the same purpose. However, when Panama assented, we abandoned any desire of acquisition of Nicaraguan territory. Europe, as usual, was sleeping with one eye open. She saw the usefulness of Nicaragua and was anxious to acquire it. At the same time (1912), due to internal revolutions, the American government sent men into that country to protect the interests of her citizens.

Now to question the rights of our citizenry to possess property in a country other than their own is, of course, foolhardy. As the population of the United States grows and manufacturing increases, foreign outlets must and will be had. Parts of the world are already confronted by the fear of starvation. In Central America there are vast tracts of land, rich in untouched uncultivated metals and agriculture, which must be utilized. We are not the only peoples who have interests in these countries. So our motive was two-fold: first, to hinder European powers from building a canal which would be a potential menace to our control of Panama for it would compete with that waterway; and secondly, to quiet the consistent and sporadic revolutions which were threatening the lives of our citizens and jeopardize American property and interests. Both motives as I shall prove, are justifiable. To safeguard a citizen is the primal duty of every government. Correlative with this duty of protection at home, is the responsibility of extending its patronage abroad wherever the native may be. Great Britain has always upheld this as one of her first duties. She has gone into the darkest depths of the African jungles to safeguard her subjects, she has climbed to the topmost peak of the Himalayas to rescue and defend them. Wherever they go they find their safety symbolized in the Union Jack. It is a matter of international justice. In the second instance, that of controlling the envious bit of territory, we find vindication in the Monroe Doctrine, which declares that no foreign government shall establish itself upon this hemisphere, and although not explicitly stated, we have the warning to the foreign powers that they must not undertake the conquests of countries on this side of the ocean. The construction of a canal in Nicaragua by any nation, other than ours, would have been a direct violation of this doctrine. Now there is a certain amount of responsibility flowing from the Monroe doctrine. Other powers have interests in the nations to our south and have the right to protect their properties if we do not do so. I shall later take up the matter of the stabilization of these governments, but it will suffice to say here that we must,

at present, remain in these countries in order to retain the civilized administrations which will protect the citizens of other countries, so that they may not have cause to do so themselves. In a moral sense we could not sit by while the various governments of Nicaragua repudiated their debts, confiscated the property of foreigners, robbed their own people, and plunged into arbitrary and illegal practices. We could not request Europe to keep out, and yet refuse to be policemen ourselves. It is not only hypocritical, it is damnably unfair! Our entry, therefore, into this republic was a perfectly justifiable one.

Moreover, our capitalists have invested great sums of money in that small republic for they know how to utilize its resources, while the natives do not. The inhabitants cannot look up the resources of the world, merely because they are ignorant of, or indifferent to their value. If left alone, these people will be the same a century hence. Nicaragua is a country of natural advantages; it is one which occupies an important position in the central zone of America; it is an island larger than North Carolina with a population stretching upwards to six hundred and thirty thousands. Two lakes which almost reach across the island, provide an almost ready made sea-level canal; its coasts and harbors have strategic importance; it is one of the cross-roads of the New World. Mile after mile is covered with beautiful virgin forests, the calm sea surrounding it gazes in happy complacency at the purple jagged mountain tops which add so greatly to the beauty of the country. The red-sunset colors its lakes into glowing mirrors reflecting the shadows of its nearby forests. Its government is patterned after the old Spanish viceregal regimes, ruled by a contentious group of hot-headed families who alternate in power and in exile; who have not forgotten the aristocratic teachings of their fathers; who are always waiting with the eagle eye to grab the lion's share of the spoils. Because the common-folk lack governmental initiative and social aggressiveness revolutions occur daily. In the last half-century one political party catered to American interests, while the other to sentiments of nationalism, racialism and anti-clericalism. The people are temperamental, as most southern types are, and change political views with each new overthrow of government. Thus they have no established system of administration. In order to secure the protection of foreign subjects, it is absolutely essential that the United States, until such time as Nicaragua can place herself on a strong and stable basis, should intervene with armed forces. Our policy is to keep as free as possible from the intrigues, ambitions, hatreds and wars of the old world. Should America be lax in the protection of the rights of all citizens and sojourners, it cannot hope to uphold this policy. Knowing that it is a government of power and influence, it has been very remiss in this respect, for it has felt that it would be tyranny to press a weaker nation.

The present situation has arisen over recent revolutions in the republic. President Diaz was elected by the Assembly. Back in 1924 Solonazano defeated Chamorro by a two to one vote. By a coup d'etat the following year, Chamorro and Diaz wrestled the chair from Solonazano and Sacasa. Chamorro was elected by the expulsion of the members of the opposition from the assembly. However, he was forced to resign in favor of his vice-president, Diaz, who was unanimously elected by the same assembly. Sacasa, former vice-president, claims the leadership of the Liberal party, and as such, asserts that he is the constitutional president of the republic. As I have before mentioned, such affairs are of almost daily occurrence in these small republics. Out of the labyrinth of political strife, Diaz was recognized by our government as the rightful claimant to the office. He has assured the United States of his assistance in the protection of our interests which are multitudinous. Sacasa's government has been acknowledged by Mexico and others. As our citizens have more than four billions of dollars invested in Latin America, we naturally must look to our own concerns and place our influence behind a man who will aid us in placing this money on a somewhat firm basis.

It is easy for Europe, living in a glass house, to sneeringly reproach our nation for worshipping the dollar, and to denounce our present attitude towards these small nations. Especially at this time when America refuses to cancel her war-debts, and Europe desires to paint her actions in the darkest possible colors. The late war has shown our manhood to be infinitely higher, greater and nobler than the dollar. Perhaps it is only natural for Europeans to do this. But in so doing they neglect to review their own history or to think of the measures they would employ were they in our position and held the power which wealth has given us. Our nation does not desire to use force in its dealings with any country, large or small. This is the attitude of our intelligent senators, and was the teaching of one of the most brilliant men ever to occupy a seat in the White House, Woodrow Wilson. We are a

(Continued on Page Four)

## The Valor of Ignorance

By CHARLES CONWAY

Great empires rise and fall in the vivid imaginations of the world's "dream children". The impetus of far reaching movements is often to be found, not in the mind of the genius, but rather in the soul of him, whom the great humanity considers lacking in the finer training of thought and experience. Many of our pioneer inventions have been built in the day-dreams of a bare foot youth trudging along behind the plow, one who has never enjoyed or known the frugal training of the little red school house. The lack of such knowledge to him, who has never known its advantages, means nothing. He lives surrounded by nature's truths, and daily doing those things which he is set to do, he unconsciously makes for himself the motto, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

The lack of academic knowledge has a rather soothing effect upon the aspirations of men. All untried efforts, to the inexperienced man, seem capable of being accomplished. Sometimes even those things, which accomplishment would violate well known physical and chemical laws, tempt the imaginations and ambitions of the uninitiated crowd. We have ample evidence of this in the numerous attempts, which have been made in the field of perpetual motion. With clock-like regularity, we read accounts of some individual claiming the perfection of a mechanism which, after being set in motion, will so continue even though much outside influence be brought to bear upon it. Within my own experience, I can recall a young farmer coming into my father's office, seeking to obtain a patent on a threshing machine. The device seemed plausible to him, and even though he did not possess a working model, still he believed in it. Even when the patent office informed him of its worthlessness, saying in the biblical phrase, "Faith without good works is dead," his courage was not daunted. Some day that same youth will find the fulfillment of another dream, and the world will welcome him a genius.

We are, I think, altogether too prone to look askance upon him, who dreams and fails to realize his dream. I firmly believe with Browning that, "It is not in perfection that a thing's beauty exists, but in the constant struggle toward that perfection; that it is in failure that the soul is polished unto brilliance."

When we leave the "dream children", and consider the man of shallow mind, who contemplates too long and too deeply, we become convinced of the truth of the old saying that, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing". Such knowledge is by far more detrimental to an individual and society than simple negative ignorance. A shallow education is worse than none, for it narrows the mind and makes it impossible for it to see truths which are not pleasing to its own ends. Such education has been the history of great political and social upheavals. The great reformation, or as it might be more accurately termed, the great rebellion from Rome, heralded in by the distinguished, though ignorant, Martin Luther, is a striking picture of such training. Here we are shown a vivid example of the havoc wrought by a man's inability to master self and let truth flow majestically on her way.

The scope of ignorance, pardon the irreverence, is almost as extensive as that of truth. Its arms encircle the four corners of the earth and it is only here and there that we find a few complete escaping its tenacious hold. Still we may console ourselves in the knowledge that there are a goodly number whose souls are beautified in the constancy of their efforts to escape its enthrallment.

These so called intellectuals, on whose shoulders rests the responsibility for great periods of strife, have pushed on with an apparent fortitude that would almost deserve the name of valor. They have wavered but for a moment before the mighty hand which ruled their immediate destiny, and then with a headlong dive they have plunged into the current, let it land them where it would. They were ever striving to attain that end which to them seemed enviable. I am sure however that they carried on in a certain ignorance, for they lacked that healthy fear which should be felt toward every power that is worthy of the name. They feared neither the power of kingly thrones nor the indignation of pontiffs, but heedlessly went their way seeking whomsoever they could ensnare. Valor, to me, connotes an advance against an awe inspiring power, conquering fear, rather than ignoring the strength of one's opponent. Such an act to me would seem to be the acme of ignorance.

The "Valor of Ignorance!" To many the antics of the youth of today would be quite perfectly classified, under that title. Acts which make one's hair stand on end are not uncommon, even about our own campus. All for what purpose? Is there something of great consequence at stake? Oh no, merely out for a bit of excitement, and such carrying on seems best to suit the purpose. It springs from a somewhat kindred emotion to that which causes soldiers to take extraordinary chances on the battle field, when neither duty nor honor demands such acts. Let's just say it is the nature of man to take a chance, and not ignorance, for as long as the world shall last, "Pools will rush in where angels fear to tread."

## The Nicaraguan Situation

### Another Point of View

By J. ALLEN NOLAN '29

After one wades through numberless articles in almost as numberless magazines and newspapers, the entire Central American situation is only a confused jumble from which we can take three, four or five incidents, compose the extremely contradictory reports of the press concerning them and take the account we choose. Every writer insists that his story is true, the only true one—but we know our press only too well. We are aware of the gross exaggerations which it is prone to make, sometimes for emphasis, generally for sensation, and occasionally at the instigation of various individuals or factions. We grow to know which publications are the more inclined toward the unbiased truth and we depend more upon them for accounts of international relations. From the Review of Reviews, the Literary Digest, the Pan-American Journal and several others I have gleaned this information concerning Nicaragua.

To sum up the situation it is not a disturbance that had its origin but yesterday; it dates back at least to October, 1925 when Chamorro's mutinous soldiers, who were adherents of the Conservative Party, became masters of the moment. President Solonazano, in order to quell them, assigned several posts in the cabinet to members of the Conservatives. An agreement was signed and it seemed for a time that the trouble was at an end and that peace was at hand for the belligerent Nicaraguans. But, it was not to be so, for, in violation of an explicit provision which demands that the Committee on Organizations be presided over by the officer of the previous sittings, Chamorro and his officials met. They did not notify the Liberals, on the contrary, they kept them away by aid of military force and thus succeeded in their purpose of controlling the organization of the House and also changing its party make-up. They declared vacant seven seats to which prominent Liberals had been elected and appointed seven friends of the Conservatives to the committee to fill these places. These seven Liberals had been kept away by force, had even been placed under arrest to prevent their being present at the meeting.

This act was in direct violation of the Constitution of Nicaragua which forbids removing any member from Congress after the acceptance of his credentials and the oath of office. The same conditions existed in the Senate where six officers of the Liberals were cast aside by the power in charge in favor of six Conservatives. The conspirators had moulded the legislative branch to suit their purposes and now they proceeded to carry out their designs. It was nothing to them that, as an illegal body—for many of the members were not legally elected—no act which they passed could be legal. The great end in view was the impeachment of the president and the vice-president. All members favored this movement.

President Solonazano resigned and a bill immediately appeared which deprived Vice-President Sacasa of the office. The Conservatives exiled him as a disturber of public order and claimed he had left the country, while he was merely attempting to escape assassination. Chamorro became acting president as soon as the president resigned. After the resignation of Chamorro as dictator, Adolfo Diaz was chosen by Congress under the emergency provision of the constitution and took the office in the absence of vice-president Sacasa. But, the former vice-president's absence was only temporary, he returned to the country and took up the leadership of the Liberals against Diaz. The Conservative government at Managua under President Diaz was recognized by the United States after the election of Diaz, while the Liberal government at Puerto Cabezas with former vice-president Sacasa at its head was recognized by Mexico. And therein lies much of the trouble, for harmony seldom exists between Mexico and our country and the smouldering embers of a controversy need little fanning to become the flames of a war. We must believe just so much and no more concerning the part Mexico has played in the Nicaraguan situation. We must not be the so unskeptical American who swallowed every exaggerated morsel of news most avidly. Because Mexico has occasionally treated us rather "rawly", we should not jump at the conclusion that she wishes to stretch the trouble in Central America into a war between Mexico and United States. Before we become too critical of our neighbor's deeds, let us look more carefully into our own and see if we are so utterly blameless.

We forget that there should be a relation between Central America and Mexico, that is not determined merely by conventional friendliness and goodwill such as normally prevails among nations, but also by a vivid consciousness of historical, racial and political kinship. They are all children of the same conquest; they are products of the same civilization grafted upon the same primitive culture. They are hampered by the same unhappy political inheritance from their colonial age; they face the same moral and economic problems, honor the same heroes of independence and shared the same utopian dreams when independence was won. Yet, we cannot understand why Mexico would aid Nicaragua—and we

find there a point worthy (we think) of heated contention.

Several of the writers who present to us the "true facts concerning the condition of affairs in Central America" claim that the Mexican government has officially given assistance to the Liberals. We substitute this claim with the reports of arms and ammunition delivered by a Mexican ship under the command of a Mexican officer. They grasp this as a dying man does a straw. But then we, on the rather thin pretext of the "protection of American and foreign lives and property," have sent U. S. Marines who landed at Puerto Cabezas on December 23. These Marines have supervised the disarmament in neutral zones. The investors whom they are protecting put their dollars above the lives of young Americans. Because the United States is forced by the Monroe Doctrine to maintain a reasonable amount of order throughout the whole Caribbean and Central American territory is no reason why this duty should be distorted into upholding with marines and warships the particular government that suits Wall street.

And the Monroe Doctrine—are its articles being violated and are we obeying its instructions when we interfere in Nicaraguan politics? Are we ignoring the fact that it does not require our country to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or international administration of any foreign state? Calhoun, in 1848, claimed,—"Whether you will resist or not and the measure of your resistance and whether it shall be by negotiations, remonstrance or some intermediate measure or by resort to arms; all this must be determined and decided on the merits of the question itself. This is the only wise course." (Proceedings of American Society of International Law —p. 10) The Monroe Doctrine does not assert or imply any right on the part of the United States to impair or control the independent sovereignty of any American state. In the lives of nations as of individuals, there are many rights unquestioned and universally conceded. The fundamental principle of international law is the principle of independent sovereignty. Upon that all other rules of international law rest.

Observance of it is the necessary condition to the peace and order of the civilized world. By the declaration of that principle, the common judgement of civilization awards to the smallest and weakest state the liberty to control its own affairs without interference from any other power however great.

Of late the United States has become exceedingly aggressive in its policies. This is demonstrated, for example, in a recent South American dispute where the United States attempted mediation in the controversy between Chile and Peru concerning the possession of the border provinces of Tacna and Arica. We failed in our purpose and considerably lowered the prestige of our country in Latin America. How we act in the present situation will determine the attitude that South and Central America will assume towards us in the future. Will our government continue its intervention in the affairs of other nations? Has the time come when a nation cannot indulge in a homely little civil war or a cosy group of insurrections without having the interference of a too-willing big brother? We should choose a way which would restore confidence in our intentions. There must be one of those parties which is more in the right than the other, or there should be some individual or group in the country who can find a solution to the problem and bring at least temporary quiet to the country. The Nicaraguans are certainly not so intellectually inferior that they must depend upon the American mind and American troops for the ending of all their troubles. We are rather proving a hindrance to the happy conclusion of a family quarrel. Admittedly, we cannot be indifferent to conditions centering about the control of the Canal, which is vital to the commerce and security of the United States, but why aggravate conditions—why stir the wasp's nest?

## THE PHANTOM SHIP

Alone, all alone in the silence  
I dream of another day;  
Quivering, fretful, and fearful  
Lest the echo of what I should say  
In the awful valley of silence  
Should drive my solace away.  
I dream of a ship that is laden  
With the secrets that God holds  
from men;  
A ship that is riding at anchor  
In a cove beyond human ken;  
In the treacherous sea of silence  
Where only the Dreamer has  
been.  
Alone, all alone in the darkness,  
I approach its towering side,  
But I falter, and stop in amazement—  
Caught up with the song of the  
tide.  
Then my phantom ship suddenly  
vanishes  
While I slake the thirst of my  
pride.

# Pint Pots and Horace

By BERNARD G. MULVANEN '30

The facetious remark of Augustus that Horace should have written his poems on a pint pot represents the common opinion of the ancient poet. This view is extreme and cannot be substantiated, while a careful, critical study of his works gives a picture of Horace quite different from the usual portrait drawn by self-appointed critics. They describe him as a stout vinous gourmand lazily reclining in the cool shade of a bay or laurel tree. To give additional color to the picture, some would have him continually strutting fatuous love ditties on a shell, while a host of slaves are at hand to satisfy his every desire. Lest such an existence become monotonous, Horace is further supposed to have left his peaceful home in the Sabine and frequently to have gone on to the neighboring city of Rome. As a result of misrepresenting him in this manner the popular impression of Horace is not only unfavorable but entirely untrue as can be shown.

In the first place, the poet, Horace, as much as can be known of him, was anything but a loose living man. From his boyhood days until nature broke the mould which contained his majestic art, Horace lived in an atmosphere of simplicity and toil. Although his father's trade is not definitely known, from references to him by Horace, it has been conjectured that he was an ordinary dealer in salted goods, probably a fish monger. It is known, however, that his father so anxiously guarded the character of his son that even during his schooldays at Rome, Horace may be said to have been trained as much by his father as by his teacher, for his lessons were not of book learning, but of life. Probably, however, in reference to this period, Horace was not always the innocent party when he called his teacher "plagiosus" (fond of the rod), for the suggested means might have been the only effective way of curbing his impetuous boyish inclinations. When he had finished his training at Rome, he went to Athens where, after studying philosophy for a short time, he joined in the campaign of Brutus. As the result of the battle of Philippi, however, such intolerable hardships as disgrace were heaped upon him that he had to abandon the army life. Upon returning to Rome, his father's property being proscribed, Horace had to go to work and, although dangerously threatened by poverty, he later refused the position of private secretary to the emperor because he feared the wealth and worries of such an office. Thus every part of the entire career of Horace required of him such courageous self denial that he even fled the opportunity of having what men most ardently seek; wealth and ease. More-over, this refusal gives an insight of the bent of mind from which the pleasing themes of his poetry sprung. It is no wonder, then, that he who earnestly studies the odes of Horace easily discovers therein not only delightful truths but the living reality of an upright character whose good conduct lived out these truths.

Although it would follow that since Horace was not loose living, he must have been prudent in his eating and drinking, nevertheless so many charges have been made against his sobriety that consideration on this point is necessary. In spite of the undeniable fact that Horace had very delicate health some would picture him as a fat, jolly, old wine-bibber. Before changing his residence, for his unstable health obliged him to seek favorable climates, he inquired only about the bread and water of a proposed place. Such lack of vinous solicitations certainly argues strongly for Horace's moderation in the use of wines. Moreover in one of his odes, after denouncing those who indulge too freely in liquors, he frankly declares his own temperance. No wonder that he detested and avoided the Roman banquets where excessive drinking was indulged in. With E. C. Wickham it may truthfully be said of Horace, "In spite of the bacchanalian tone of a few of his odes, it is clear that he was temperate in the use of wine." To justify his moderation Horace himself says (Odes, 3, 1), "Falerian wines cannot heal a mind diseased." Nevertheless, it may be objected that Horace in several places plainly expresses a fancy for sumptuous feasts and wines. But most of these passages occur at the beginning or the ending of the more serious odes where, by way of apologizing for treating with a dignified theme, he makes ironical or obviously false remarks as to the scope of his talents by limiting them to concerns of wine or love. The questionable lines are merely unworthy cloaks for the noble ideas they enshroud.

The same or similar lines that were misinterpreted to make out Horace a jolly wine sipper are employed to give him another imaginary blemish. This supposed blotch is that he was a fickle love poet who wrote only insipid sensual lyrics. A little inspection of his poetry, however, does away with this charge. In those rare lines touching on love there is nothing of the violent passion which characterizes the poetry of Catullus or any of the other Latin poets. So impersonal are these passages that they often threaten to break into the realm of objective poetry. Appearing as they do in the beginning of an ode, these lines form the starting point of the poem and are at most

feeble foundations for the noble thought they introduce. Moreover, in view of the fact that Horace wrote the questioned lines between the ages of thirty-five and forty-two, when the romance of life is well-nigh extinguished, it can hardly be said that he was a silly love poet.

Refuted in their contention that Horace was a fickle love poet or a wine-bibber, captious critics in hopes of substantiating their views have snatched from one of his odes a phrase which they employ to brand Horace as unmanly. The expression "my poor shield ingloriously left behind me" taken from the poet's description of his part in the battle of Philippi forms the basis of this charge. If misinterpreted these words would easily nullify any attempt to laud the manly character of Horace. Anyone familiar with the poet's works, however, knows that this phrase must not be taken with prosaic literalness. In it Horace ironically implies a reference to the words of the poet Alcaeus, "I played the poet's part—you know what that has always been." Horace did not pretend to be a soldier, but a poet, and thus in the expression says what he fain would have done during the battle. But since in this ode, Horace is welcoming back a former comrade of the field, it is obvious that either to belittle his own military ability or to joke over their army experiences, the poet playfully imputes himself to be a coward. By doing this Horace amplifies and honors the deeds of his friend and thus indirectly, for such the critical students of the odes claim, pays loyal tribute to the lost cause of his former leader, Brutus; for by complimenting the soldier one honors the cause for which he fights. Moreover, another passage at the end of his epistles makes it evident that he was not cowardly in the battle. Here he declares that all during his lifetime, on the field as well as at home, he found favor in the eyes of the first men of Rome. The life of Horace offers such perfect demonstrations of independence sacrifice and courageous adventure that he must have been honored for his manly character as much as for his achievements. The oft-quoted lines, "relicta non bene parmula" (Odes-2,7), cannot be used, then, to offer objection to the upright and manly qualities of Horace.

## SENIOR LEAGUE SCHEDULE ENDS; GREAT SUCCESS

### FR. HARRISON DESERVES MUCH CREDIT FOR WORK.

The contest between Pfeffer's Abadabas and May's Soaks which took place before the Loyola-Viator game on March 4th, brought to a close the most interesting and eventful Senior League schedule in the history of the League. There were many noteworthy features about the League this year but the smooth and easy functioning throughout the season was probably the most noteworthy. There was only one instance when it was necessary for a captain to borrow a player. Games began and finished on time and did not in any way interfere with established curriculum. Two unfortunate conditions of past League seasons were noticeably absent from the 1926-1927 games; namely, controversy about officials and unnecessary roughness. The games were orderly and well handled and the officials rigid and watchful in the performance of their duties.

Nothing that we could say would adequately express the praise that is due to Father Harrison for innovating and upholding the Senior League. Although upon him, he seems to be as enthusiastic and interested as the players themselves. The Senior League does more than anything else to remove the barrier between classes and departments of the College. It does much, also, in the line of creating material for Varsity or Academy Basketball. Father Harrison, since he realizes the advantages that the Senior League holds for the students, is willing to work as he does with the League for the benefit of the whole student body. We extend to him, in the name of the entire student body, our sincere thanks and congratulations upon his splendid work in this matter.

The following data on the Senior League are facts compiled by Father Harrison and which will undoubtedly be of interest to everyone.

## DEBATING TEAM SPEAKS BEFORE ROCKFORD GROUP

(Continued from Page One)

were waiting to serve a most enjoyable lunch. Among those present at the Slink home were Mrs. John Barrett, mother of Coach "Bill" Barrett, and his sister, Mrs. Herb Foley.

Too much cannot be said in describing the wonderful spirit of welcome and hospitality which was accorded the Viator debating team. It is hoped that those who were instrumental in bringing about the entertainment realize that the appreciation of the members of the team is as great as the hospitality enjoyed while guests in Rockford.

## STANDINGS OF 1927 SENIOR LEAGUE

*Pfeffer's Abadabas	.....	10	1
*May's Soaks	.....	10	1
Walsko's Jakes	.....	9	2
Gallagher's Foxes	.....	8	3
Fitzgerald's Banjo Bangers	.....	7	4
Smith's Bar Flies	.....	6	5
M. Provancher's Woolfums	.....	5	6
Carroll's Vanities	.....	4	7
McCarthy's Humidors	.....	3	8
A. Provancher's Thomas Cats	.....	2	9
Kock's Klever Kagers	.....	1	10
Leary's Hot Dogs	.....	0	11
*Tie won by Pfeffer's Abadabas.	.....		

### TEAM RECORDS

Abadabas	.....	168	96	27	33
Jakes	.....	165	81	25	41
Bar Flies	.....	157	122	37	29
Soaks	.....	152	81	31	26
Banjo Bangers	.....	141	98	28	29
Woolfums	.....	138	105	32	32
Foxes	.....	138	110	26	36
Vanities	.....	98	130	17	39
Humidors	.....	91	125	20	41
Thomas Cats	.....	90	149	24	28
Klever Kagers	.....	86	166	18	46
Hot Dogs	.....	67	215	31	43
Highest team score for single game	.....				
—Fitzgerald's Banjo Bangers,	.....				
31 points.	.....				
Highest individual score for single game	.....				
—Bosquette, 17 points.	.....				
Overtime games—4.	.....				

### INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Smith, J.	.....	80	34	12	2	11
Bosquette, J.	.....	77	31	15	13	11
McClellan, W.	.....	69	30	9	11	11
Pfeffer, H.	.....	68	28	12	5	11
White, G.	.....	55	24	7	6	10
Lenma, Z.	.....	46	19	8	7	11
Daley, Jim	.....	44	20	4	6	11
Monahan, Jas.	.....	42	18	6	2	11
Provancher, M.	.....	39	17	5	5	11
Fitzgerald, L.	.....	37	17	3	0	11
Speck, L.	.....	37	16	5	10	11
Weber, F.	.....	36	17	2	1	11
Verosky, P.	.....	36	15	6	1	9
Doyle, T.	.....	35	16	3	3	11
Garrity, J.	.....	34	16	2	3	11
Riccio, A.	.....	33	14	4	3	11
Kells, J.	.....	31	14	3	6	11
Welsh, P.	.....	31	14	3	4	11
Walsko, E.	.....	30	13	4	5	11
Gallagher, G.	.....	26	12	2	9	11
O'Grady, H.	.....	25	11	3	3	11
Nelson, P.	.....	24	12	0	12	11
Costello, W.	.....	23	9	5	7	11
Carroll, F.	.....	22	11	0	4	11
Paul, G.	.....	22	11	0	4	10
Monaco, O.	.....	21	10	1	8	10
Kinney, J.	.....	20	8	4	5	10
Long, S.	.....	19	7	5	3	10
Provancher, A.	.....	18	8	2	11	11
Rogers, T.	.....	17	7	3	7	7
Lynch, J.	.....	17	6	5	4	11
Swenie, D.	.....	16	7	2	6	9
Ryan, R.	.....	16	8	0	9	10
Watson, J.	.....	15	6	3	1	9
Senica, M.	.....	15	6	3	1	9
Sammon, E.	.....	15	7	1	9	9
Freehill, L.	.....	15	7	1	6	8
Koch, L.	.....	14	4	6	13	11
Conway, C.	.....	13	6	1	5	8
Harrington, P.	.....	12	6	0	7	6
Dundon, J.	.....	12	6	0	2	5
Simec, V.	.....	11	3	5	5	6
Marr, W.	.....	11	5	1	2	7
O'Shea, L.	.....	11	5	1	7	10
Carney, F.	.....	10	4	2	10	10
Rascher, N.	.....	10	4	2	3	5
Donohue, E.	.....	9	4	1	2	6
May, F.	.....	8	4	0	9	11
Larkin, L.	.....	8	3	2	1	8
Petty, E.	.....	8	4	0	3	5
Magruder, A.	.....	7	3	1	5	9
Hartnett, .....	.....	7	1	5	0	4
Stevens, .....	.....	7	2	3	7	11
Ward, L.	.....	7	3	1	10	8
Kelly, Tiny	.....	7	3	1	7	10
Toolin, J.	.....	7	3	1	2	6
Bell, F.	.....	7	3	1	3	5
Corbett, J.	.....	7	3	1	2	9
LeClaire, M.	.....	6	2	2	1	9
Raycroft, M.	.....	6	3	0	3	5
Ryan, C.	.....	6	3	0	0	10
McCarthy, D.	.....	5	2	1	11	11
Leary, P.	.....	5	2	1	15	11
Hoffman, E.	.....	5	2	1	2	9
Diaz, Wm.	.....	4	2	0	0	3
Brown, F.	.....	4	2	0	2	7
Lewis, C.	.....	4	2	0	2	4

## NOTED PIONEER SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS MAR. 4

(Continued from Page One)

the time of his death was president of the Community High School board. At the time of his death, Mr. Cleary was the oldest business man in Mokena, in years of continued service. He probably knew more people than any man in the city. During his many years of business life he has come in contact with as many people as any man who ever lived here. In all of his dealings he has never had an accusation of doing a dishonest act. Customers remained with him from the early days to the present time. He always stood for the better things in life. He loved Mokena and was foremost in every movement which would add to its material, moral or religious uplift. That the people of this vicinity recognized his worth was evidenced at the outpouring of people of all creeds and conditions at his funeral. No man in this city was ever given a more sincere testimonial. Mr. Cleary will be sadly missed in this community, which he has served so faithfully and well."

## THE NICARAGUAN SITUATION

(Continued from Page Three)

peace-loving and tranquil nation. But we cannot neglect our citizens nor forget our duty toward their protection, wherever they may be. Such weakness does not promote peace; rather does it invite contempt. We do not seek conflict; much less do we dream of conquest. We would rather turn our eyes inward to our own domestic affairs than to police such people as we have in the southern portion of our continent. But the fundamental rights of justice, law and decency compel us to stand our ground and assume, if you will, the role of American imperialism.

Miller, E.	.....	4	2	0	18	11
Gordon, D.	.....	4	2	0	0	6
Dowd, E.	.....	3	1	1	1	4
Perko, J.	.....	3	1	1	2	7
McMahon, S.	.....	2	1	0	3	11
O'Shea, R.	.....	2	1	0	0	3
Nagel, G.	.....	2	1	0	5	5
Meitzler, J.	.....	2	1	0	0	1
Huber, M.	.....	2	1	0	0	2
Price, .....	.....	1	0	1	6	10
Sheedy, .....	.....	1	0	1	4	10
Armstrong, A.	.....	1	0	1	3	3
Martocci, B.	.....	0	0	0	3	7
Patterson, R.	.....	0	0	0	0	3
Madero, F.	.....	0	0	0	0	1
Garneau, S.	.....	0	0	0	1	5
Wenthe, R.	.....	0	0	0	0	3
Short, .....	.....	0	0	0	2	1
Darner, F.	.....	0	0	0	1	5
Gorman, M.	.....	0	0	0	0	5
Stubenvoll, .....	.....	0	0	0	1	3
Martocci, J.	.....	0	0	0	1	4
Cassidy, Wm.	.....	0	0	0	2	3
Marawski, .....	.....	0	0	0	0	3
Brown, J.	.....	0	0	0	0	7
Nolan, A.	.....	0	0	0	3	10
Brockman, .....	.....	0	0	0	0	4
Cleary, M.	.....	0	0	0	11	9
Cullen, R.	.....	0	0	0	0	4
Ashford, P.	.....	0	0	0	0	3
Casey, J.	.....	0	0	0	0	1

## ABADABAS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Senior League honors for 1927 were captured by Pfeffer's Abadabas last Tuesday night when that team defeated May's Soaks in a post-schedule game. The contest to determine the victor was staged as a preliminary to the Viator-Kankakee A. C. game. The same intense interest that has been manifest in the previous encounter between the Abadabas and the Soaks was evident at the Armory when the two teams took the floor. The small number of points accumulated by each side indicates that close guarding was exerted by both teams and that the teams were very evenly matched. There was more than the glory of victory at stake in this game for Rev. T. C. Harrison, Dean of Discipline, had promised miniature gold basketballs to every member of the winning team.

The game opened with hard playing and close guarding on both sides. Neither team was overconfident and extreme care and precision marked every move. Pfeffer's Abadabas, spurred on possibly by the sting of former defeat, fought hard and soon took the lead and carried it to the final whistle. The first period ended with Pfeffer's leading with a score of 4 to 1.

After the intermission May's team succeeded in piling up three more points but they were unable to stop the flashy Pfeffer-Steck-Daley combination. The Abadabas doubled their score and the game ended with a final score of 8 to 4.

The line-ups:

Pfeffer's Abadabas:	fg	ft	tp	Soaks:	fg	ft	tp
Pfeffer	1	0	2	May	0	0	0
Steck	1	1	3	White	0	1	1
Daley	1	0	2	Kells	0	0	0
Seneca	0	1	1	Kinney	1	0	2
McMahon	0	0	0	O'Grady	0	1	1
O'Shea	0	0	0				
Totals	3	2	8	Totals	1	2	4

**Awards Distributed**  
After the game the victors were assembled before the crowd and, with Mr. Baron acting as spokesman, were awarded the gold basketball emblems promised by Father Harrison. These coveted prizes were eagerly received by the members of the victorious team. The awards are just one of the many manifestations of the extreme interest and enthusiasm Father Harrison has for his Senior League.

## FIRST AND SECOND ALL-SENIOR FIVES

The All Senior League first and second teams, as chosen by the five regulars of the Varsity squad, are as follows:

<b>FIRST TEAM</b>	
Smith, Forward	
Bosquette, Forward	
Pfeffer, Center	
Walsko, Guard	
Carroll, Guard	
<b>SECOND TEAM</b>	
White, Forward	
Lenma, Forward	
McClellan, Center	
May, Guard	
Gallagher, Griffin, Guard	

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## ACADEMY FIVE LOSES IN ELIMINATION MEET INTER-STATE CHAMPIONS SWAMP KANKAKEE A. A., 33 TO 28

### SEASON CLOSSES OFFICIALLY BY VIATOR VICTORY

#### CHICAGO LADS LEAD AT HALF TIME

Second only to the winning of the Western Interstate Championship was the great victory over Loyola University here on March 4th. The final outcome, 28 to 23, was indeed sweet revenge for the one point setback suffered up at Chicago when Bremmer tossed in a basket and was awarded two free throws on the play, one of which was the margin by which Loyola won.

There have been sensational basketball games staged in and about the College, but none will live longer in the memories of those who witnessed it than the Loyola-Viator clash of 1927. At the half the visitors led 13 to 7. They had an almost airtight defense, and supplemented this with an exhibition of the smartest basketball seen here this year. Len Sachs certainly justified the high tribute that has been paid to him both as a player and coach. His team had all the trickery and deception of a professional club. And it fell to the lot of Evard, the Fort Wayne Phantom to stage a comeback in the second half with four field goals and three foul shots after going scoreless in the previous chapter. But the honors of the evening are evenly distributed throughout the team; it was a herculean task to overthrow such a great club as Loyola, and Viator was equal to it. Delaney and Benda sneaked down the court for easy shots and thereby threw the Jesuit machine completely out of gear. They had overlooked the scoring power of the guards and concentrated their defense against O'Malley, Evard and Dalrymple. The surprise attack opened the way for Evard, who took some lightning passes from Benda and Delaney when these lads intercepted the Loyola passwork in midfloor.

In the opening chucker, Lawless was tremendously effective, getting three baskets and two free throws, while McGrath and Bremmer helped out with one apiece. Meanwhile Dalrymple raised the hopes of the overflowing crowd with two beautiful arches from most difficult angles and Benda dribbled through and around the closely knit Loyola defense to sink the only other counter for Viator. O'Malley had to be content with one free throw, getting little or no opportunity to show his bag of tricks. West, for Loyola, is a good center; he had to be to hold O'Malley so closely.

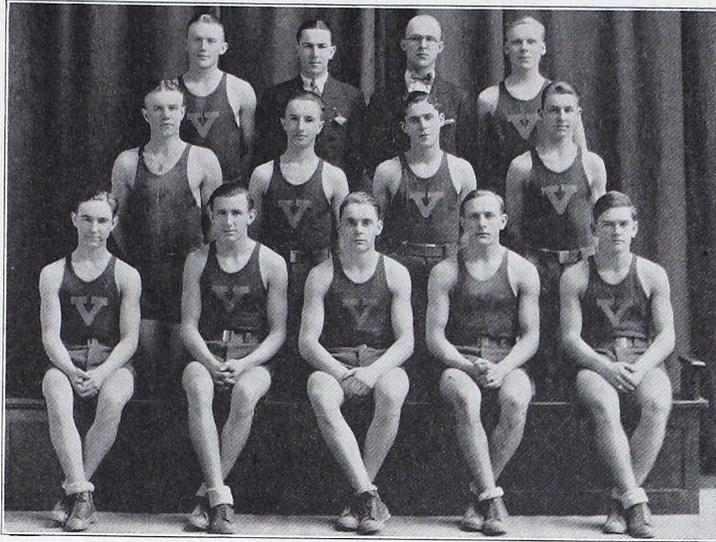
#### Coch Talks

McAllister uncorked a vial of Rockne antidote and made a generous distribution. A newly rejuvenated team took the floor, and beginning with Benda's marvellous, if unorthodox, push from the center mark the Viator offensive went into action with the precision of a well drilled squad of marines. What Benda didn't stop before sailing for the backboard, Delaney took on the rebound and went down the floor with the speed of a hare, Dalrymple and Evard flanking him. Slowly and consistently, Viator climbed to lead Loyola 21 to 15, but there were still ten long and trying minutes of play. The score jagged along up to 24 to 23, with marvellous execution of passes on both sides. Then the ball went out of bounds in Loyola territory, and the wily Mike sneaked down the floor, the ball following him like a rifle shot and Viator's score moved another notch nearer safety. Several minutes were spent in one of the cleverest exhibitions of stall play ever witnessed. With the Loyola club crowding the Viator lads into dangerous territory Dalrymple made a break for the basket and made the last and impressive score mount to 28 to 23. It was a tense situation with Loyola dangerous up to the final whistle, and a victory that will not soon be forgotten.

The box score:

ST. VIATOR			LOYOLA				
fg	ft	tp	fg	ft	tp		
Dalrymple	4	1	9	Lawless	3	2	8
Evard	4	3	11	McGrath	2	0	4
O'Malley	0	2	2	Hickey	1	0	2
Delaney	1	0	2	West	0	1	1
Benda	2	0	4	Bremmer	2	0	4
Campbell	0	0	0	Witry	1	2	4
Totals	11	6	28	Totals	8	6	23

### 1926 --- PURPLE AND GOLD QUINTET --- 1927



Upper row, left to right: Herbert Hinton, William Barrett, Coach; William Cassidy, Manager; William Armstrong.  
Center row: Edward Mathews, Clifford Van Warner, Martin Slintz, Charles Anderhub.  
Bottom row: Robert Singler, James McHugh, John Daly, Captain; Edward Walkowiak, Thomas Sullivan.

After displaying the finest style of basketball against the St. Joseph five of Cairo, Illinois, the St. Viator Academy basketball team went down to a disappointing defeat before the St. Mary's High School of Bloomington. The defeat cost the Viator lads the last opportunity of entering the Loyola tournament this year and came as an unexpected climax to an otherwise successful season. The game was an exhibition of wonderful basketball, undying "fight", and matchless courage and the team, though defeated, is none the less glorious in the hearts of all who witnessed the game.

With the opening whistle "Whittie" Armstrong got the first jump but the ball went straight into the arms of a Bloomington guard. In the scrimmage under the basket Armstrong was fouled but he failed to make the two free throws that he was given. The ball changed from hand to hand with the spectators hanging breathlessly to their seats until St. Mary's worked the ball down into range for a successful long shot. After the jump the guarding on both sides was very close and the ball was kept under the St. Viator basket. Anderhub fouled Callans and the shot was successful. Walkowiak took the ball from center and worked it to mid-way between the center circle and free throw line from which position his shot failed. He was closely guarded and was obviously a marked man. Daly made the first score for St. Viator with an accurate long shot. His shot was followed closely by another long one by Mathews and the Viator team and spectators took heart for Viator led the score 4 to 3. After the jump both teams seemed to increase their efforts.

Whittie Armstrong, overanxious in his guarding, fouled Curley and the score was tied. St. Mary's scored another field goal before the quarter and the period ended 6 to 4 in favor of St. Mary's.

The Bloomington squad started the second quarter with a bang. Two baskets in quick succession boosted the score to 10 to 4. Wally took the ball from center and was fouled as he started down the floor. His free-throw was successful. St. Mary's followed with another point after Armstrong fouled his man. With surprising precision the St. Mary's boys slipped in three long shots. After Walkowiak and Daly had each made a free throw the half ended with St. Mary's leading 17 to 7. During this half the St. Mary's team proved themselves to be a wonderful outfit. Their floor work, guarding, and accurate shooting were decidedly outstanding. Walkowiak for St. Viator deserves a great deal of credit for his stellar performance. Although he was a marked man, and despite his diminutive size, his floorwork and guarding were peerless. Almost without exception he took the ball from the St. Mary's bank-board and his close guarding accounted for the need of long shots on St. Mary's part.

The team that came back at the half for St. Viator, though made up of the same personnel, was a far different team than the one that had left at the crack of the gun at the half. On the first play Mathews broke through with a field goal. After the jump Daly was fouled but he failed to score. Wally seemed to be out to break the jinx that had kept him from scoring any field goals during the first half. He

fought like mad, but was unable to shake the Bloomington guards who stuck to him at every turn. St. Viator had more shots during this quarter than before but over-anxiety and a peculiar gymnasium robbed the team of many scores. The third quarter ended with St. Mary's leading 17 to 10.

As the final quarter opened, pleas from the St. Viator section begging for that impossible something that would win the game sprang forth from every lip. St. Mary's got the ball on the jump and began to play safe. For a time, both teams seemed to have lost all pep. Mathews broke the ice with a free throw and Daly followed soon after with a long shot. Middleton made a free throw and, with but four minutes to go, St. Viator needed three baskets. St. Mary's stalled until Curley broke loose and, with a clear floor ahead of him, dribbled under his basket and made the final score. An instant later the pistol cracked and all was over.

St. Viator had staged a truly remarkable comeback in this last half but the ten point lead piled up in the first half by the first Bloomington team was too much to overcome.

Clothier and Curley were undoubtedly the luminaries of the St. Mary's team. Clothier's worth was proven by his performance opposite Walkowiak. Capt. Daly for the Viatorians played the game we would expect such a conscientious captain as he to play under the circumstances. His floor work and shooting were excellent and he did not lag at any time. Walkowiak was unable to get his usual number of scores be-

(Continued on Page Six)

### FORMER VIATOR STARS BOW TO PRESENT CHAMPS

Youth was served again in the recent Kankakee-Viator game, when four ex-varsity players, supplemented by one or two other stars, came out on the short end of a 33 to 28 basketball game. Never has Viator been more sensational, not even in the great Loyola game, nor the historical encounter with Bradley, although as games they were superior. Dalrymple was expected to do great things, and like the true Viatorian that he has always been, his last great game for Viator on the hardwoods was a fitting climax to a brilliant career. But young Evard, though only a freshman, is the bright spot of the thesis. Dixon, a professional of considerable fame, was left standing still while the flashy Evard whizzed around him to make three comparatively easy goals. The great Millikin, formerly of Millikin University, and the equally great Clarno, once sporting the colors of Bradley, were eclipsed by the Viator team. Both Delaney and Benda had a crack at Rex Millikin, and the King of Long Shots, was tumbled almost completely from his throne. At least he was tottering, being forced to make three sensational one-handed shots, and showing a complete reversal of form in his long tosses. Benda all but broke Winterhalter's heart; he dogged him at every step, outsprung him, and matched his single field goal.

Dalrymple's thirteen points was indeed necessary to stave off the sensational rush of the losers. At the half Viator led 28 to 4, due to nothing short of superb teamwork.

O'Malley continually got the tip off, and Dalrymple was a leaping madman in the scramble to take the tap, out-distancing the great John Whitehalter in the effort. With a comfortable margin, Viator elected to play the second half safe, and it required all the ingenuity and craft of the Interstate Champions to withstand the mad rush that unexpectedly developed. Kankakee was literally run into the floor, and completely outplayed in every department of the game. Brick Young and Merri-man witnessed the game, and if there was any doubt about the merit of the Viatorians in the forthcoming Little Nineteen team, it was certainly dispelled last evening. We should get one man on the first squad, and perhaps two on the second team, with little to choose. Anderson, who has held the center job for the past two years was hard pressed by O'Malley for the chief Conference honors, and it was his great work in bringing the championship to Wesleyan that will win him the job again this year. But next year, Viator will play for Conference center.

ST. VIATOR (33)			KANKAKEE (28)				
fg	ft	tp	fg	ft	tp		
Dalrymple	5	3	13	Bushell	1	1	3
Evard	4	3	11	Millikin	4	0	8
Dunne	0	0	0	Wint'rh'r	1	2	4
O'Malley	1	1	3	Bushell	0	1	1
Costigan	0	0	0	Donnelly	3	1	7
Delaney	2	0	4	Wint'rh'r	2	1	5
Laenhardt	0	0	0	Clarno	0	0	0
Benda	1	0	2	Dixon	0	0	0
Campbell	0	0	0	Lipe	0	0	0

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### PURPLE AND GOLD QUINTET

(Continued from Page Five)

cause of the dogging of the Bloomington guards. The whole Viator squad performed well.			
The box score:			
ST. VIATOR	fg	ft	tp
Anderhub	1	0	2
Daly	2	1	5
Armstrong	0	0	0
Walkowiak	0	3	3
Mathews	2	1	5
Totals	5	5	15
ST. MARY'S H. S.	fg	ft	tp
Middleton	3	1	7
Clothier	1	0	2
Curley	1	1	3
Raycraft	2	1	5
Callans	1	1	3
Totals	8	4	20

during the half. The opponents were held scoreless from the end of the first quarter until well into the fourth period. Singler and Anderhub scored for St. Viator in the last quarter.

The box score:

ST. VIATOR	fg	ft	tp
Anderhub	3	1	7
Singler	1	0	2
Daly	1	1	3
Armstrong	2	0	4
Walkowiak	7	1	15
Van Warmer	0	0	0
Hinton	0	0	0
Mathews	2	2	6
Totals	16	5	37
ST. JOSEPH (Cairo)	fg	ft	tp
Johnson	0	0	0
Karcher	0	0	0
Bradley	0	0	0
McCormick	0	0	0
O'Connell	1	0	2
Bloxxien	0	0	0
Deen	2	1	5
Green	0	0	0
Schmaeng	0	1	1
O'Connell	0	0	0
Totals	3	2	8

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From the opening whistle until the final crack of the time-keeper's gun the first game of the elimination tournament at Bloomington was a walk-away for St. Viator. There was considerable roughness in the first half but the smooth working Viatorian team ran away from the Cairo team with ease.

The Academy regulars started the game and, when they saw that the game was almost undoubtedly theirs, took things rather easy during the first half. The Viatorians indulged more in floor work practice than in shooting. It was a real pleasure to watch Capt. Daly during this game. In the latter part of the second quarter Hinton went in to relieve Wally and give the Cairo crowd a rest for they had become quite dizzy watching him. The half ended with Viator leading 18 to 6.

With Walkowiak back the regulars started the second half and went on a scoring rampage. In less time than one could think possible Walkowiak had tossed in six field goals and Anderhub came through with two baskets. Coach Barrett was evidently satisfied with this lead, so he shoved in the reserves. Anderhub went to center, Singler took his place at forward. Van Warmer and Hinton substituted for Wally and Mathews. Capt. Daly played the entire game. After the substitutions had been made the Viatorians played a guarding game and were satisfied to hold the Cairo team to one basket

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