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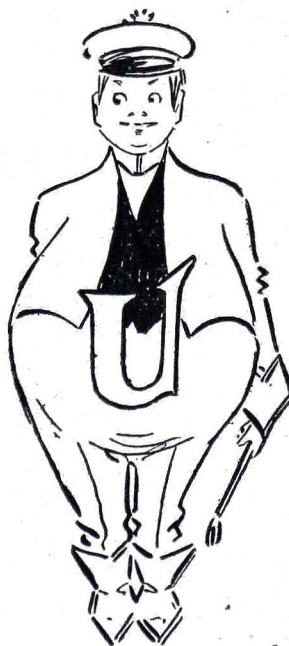
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"FROM MY MOTHER IN IRELAND FOR MY FIRST MASS"

(Editor's Note: Selected from the Poems of Rev. Terrence J. Shealy, S. J.)

*The joy is come, Alanna,
That I wished for through the years,
And my heart is full of blessing,
But my eyes are full of tears:
The joy is come, Alanna,
But I am far away;
The mother will not see her boy
Upon his first Mass day.*

*Sweet days of all my longing,
Sure, why should I complain?
I'd bear, to have my boy a priest,
A thousand years of pain!
But oh! to see you with the cup,
In vestments gold and white;
Dear Lord! this would be heaven
To a poor mother's sight.*

*To watch you at the altar,
And hear you read the book,
And when you turn around to pray,
Observe your holy look.
But oh, my child, to bow with you
At that most solemn hour
When our dear Christ is present
Unto your words of power.*

*Some say I would not know you now,
You are so changed, asthore;
Och! I would know you darling,
If an angel's wings you wore.
Little they feel a mother's love
Who doubt when face to face
That twenty years of waiting
Can live in one embrace.*

*Now do not feel alone today,
Ma bouchal stor machree,
For Christ is more than mother
And son to you and me.
Sure if I thought you'd shed a tear
It's o'er the seas I'd roam,
With a little shamrock and a sod
To make you feel at home.*

*'Tis true, asthore, I'm with you,
And tho' the world should part,
My eyes would look into your eyes,
My heart beat to your heart.
I'm with you near the holy rail,
Your kiss is on my cheek,
I feel the blessing of your hand,
I hear you laugh and speak.*

*Oh, darling, were I nearer
I think my heart would break,
Such blessedness starts o'er me now,
And rapture for your sake.
Enough, enough to breathe my name
When Christ is in your hand;
O don't forget your father's grave
And poor old Ireland.*

*The morn is come, Alanna,
And I'm kneeling where you knew
The little shrine of Mary
Used to smile on me and you.
I've placed the flowers and candles
For the Mass that might have been,
But my eyes, agra, can't find their rest,
My joy is all within.*

*I'll make my heart our altar,
And my breast a house of prayer,
And Jesus at your holy word
Will tabernacle there.
I'll wait for you at morn,
And I'll pray with you till noon,
And every eve I'll dream of you,
My own Soggarth Aroon.*

THE VIATORIAN

Far et Spera

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THE CONTRACT SOCIAL

E. S. DUNN '14

One of the problems that has always interested man is the origin of society. Many theories have been advanced concerning it and among the men who have discussed this problem and done much to bring it before the public eye is Jean Jacques Rousseau. The year 1750 marks his advent into the world of literature. During that year, the Academy of Dijon, France, offered a prize for the best essay on "Whether the Progress of Arts and Science Had Contributed to the Benefit of Mankind." Rousseau entered the competition, and the essay which he submitted attracted immediate attention, owing to the radical views of society contained in it. He avowed himself an enemy of civilization, declared war upon it, and constituted himself censor of society. In the year 1753, Rousseau wrote an article on the "Origin of Inequality Among Men." This essay was the forerunner of his great work, the Contract Social, published in 1762, which was to bring him into prominence, upset existing ideas of society, and in a large measure precipitate the French Revolution.

The "Contract Social" attracts by its very name. At first, the theory seems plausible, but when subjected to the searching light of criticism, it fails to show that it is either a fact, a right or even a possibility.

Briefly outlined, the "Contract Social" states that man is a "self contained" individual in mind and body; that by nature he is free to exercise his power as he chooses; that the rights of civil society are derived from the rights of the individuals, who enter into compact, in order that greater benefits may accrue to

these individuals from their combined efforts. Rousseau claimed that the only natural state for man was to live as primitive man had done, unhedged by any conventionalities, roving the woods and plains at his will. Any other mode of living was opposed to man's nature. Present society, he claimed, was but the outgrowth of a simple contract, in which two or more of these primitive men agreed to set certain limitations on some of their actions, and to work in concert, so that a surer means of livelihood might be assured. This first group developed in the course of time into society, which Rousseau claimed was unnatural in its very essence, since the liberty of man was curbed by the jurisdiction of the society which he had invented. These primitive men, who formed the first society, according to Rousseau, had free will, but not the use of reason. Reason only came after a process of sentient development.

The theory is erroneous in principle, in its process, and in its conclusion. In principle, Rousseau bases society on a convention. By an arbitrary hypothesis, he imagines primitive man leading a solitary, care-free life. History and the nature of man are brushed aside as of no consequence, but if anything is to determine the principle of this theory, history and the nature of man must be studied. History shows no trace of man ever having been a solitary. Even the most primitive men have had some kind of society, patriarchal or tribal, always governed by vested authority. Genesis lays down positively that the first man was not a barbarian, but was endowed with intelligence by God, with knowledge of his own origin and destiny, of his own moral and religious duty, and recognized fully a higher authority. Ignorance followed as the penalty of sin. It is not man's original condition.

If the first man recognized authority, then it cannot be foreign to his nature, and since society is united by the principle of authority, it is not far removed from man's nature. Human society is defined as the "union of men for the attainment of the same known or willed end through their united forces." It is evident that man by his own acts cannot attain his end without society. To attain this, man must have the means to conserve life. He needs to distinguish between what is useful and what is harmful to life; he requires means to acquire intellectual and moral perfection. But man can only attain these ends through society. He comes into this world unprepared by nature to care for himself, unprovided with food, with weapons of attack or defense such as animals have in their claws, teeth, horns, fangs,

etc. Reason alone is given him, and this he must develop in order to equip himself for the battle of life. For this one man does not suffice; he must be cared for until he is able to care for himself, and care requires the mutual assistance of others to provide the necessities of life. Man has not the natural instinct, whereby an animal avoids what is harmful and accepts what is good. His own experience testifies that he has no natural knowledge of the harmful and the good, except in common with other men.

Moreover, men have speech, the means of expressing ideas to one another. But such a manifestation of ideas is impossible without association between men. By speech one man instructs another, teaches him what he has learned, and thus aids his fellowman. Speech is ordained for no other purpose than communication between men, which is proof itself that man was constituted to be a member of society. Furthermore, no one will deny that the present state of society is higher than the state in which the man of Rousseau lived. If man has adopted a mode of living foreign to his nature, he is the only creature that has ever done so. Unaided, he has risen superior to himself. A supposition, absurd and unfounded.

In process, Rousseau's theory is wrong, for he imagines men not to be men. Even though he claims that they are men, his supposition is contradictory, since he considers them destitute of reason. A brute is all we can admit the child of Rousseau's brain to be. He admits that this primitive man had free will, but he does not concede reason. This is absurd in the extreme, since the will is guided in all its operations by the intellect, without which we could not have freedom of choice. The intellect must present the thing to the will, and the motives for action or non-action before choice can be made. Unless reason presents the necessary inducements, the will is not free to act. Rousseau says that reason developed in the course of time through a process of sentience. This is making the effect transcend the cause, because the operation of the senses is only that of sensation, while the property of reason is to go into the essence of the thing, an operation far superior and entirely foreign to the operation of sensation. Rousseau's man did not differ from the brute in species but only accidentally, just as a horse differs from a dog. Reason was needed for the contract-making of the first two men, yet freedom to make it is all that is conceded.

Even though Rousseau were to admit primitive man had reason, man was giving up something which he had not, the right of government. No individual has in himself the right to govern

another. The law of nature grants men equal rights; but no individual has the right in himself to govern an equal, nor has he the right to dispose of himself as he pleases. "Man is not God, independent, self-existing, self-sufficing;" he is a dependent creature, dependent both on God and society for his well being, for his existence, for his life. "But the right of society over man," says Brownson, "is neither absolute or unlimited, still he depends upon it, lives in it, and cannot live without it." He can enter into no compact which it does not permit. The rights of society override the rights to himself and man can neither delegate nor surrender them. The compact cannot be formed as Rousseau pretended, "for the only rights individuals could surrender to society are hers already," and those which are not hers, such as the rights of religion and property, which are held directly from God and nature, cannot be delegated or surrendered. Rousseau affirms that a man has no right to alienate himself, yet he bases his assumption on the wilful alienation of rights by man, which man did not possess, since man did not have the unrestricted right of government as an individual.

In its conclusion, the "Contract Social" is false, for human society would be less in accordance with the nature of man than the wild life which the theory pictures. If society is a contract, by what authority has the majority the right to say to the minority, "You must act according to our government," when the minority is unwilling? This would not be a free contract, but coercion, pure and simple. When you say the state is merely a contract, you have men submitting to a compact which is invalid.

The theory does not cover the fact of conquest and subjugation. It would be a violent use of the term to say or even intimate that a subjugated people had made a contract with their conquerors, though given full rights of citizenship. Neither are states made or unmade at will. Our own civil war was evidence enough for this. Dissolve society, as Rousseau advocated and universal anarchy would result. Each one could use or abuse his powers as he saw fit. Freedom would not result, but license in its most malignant form.

The theory, while it contains some true reflections on slavery and the dignity of man, errs in its fundamental postulate, the absolute freedom and equality of all. Man is born free, but he is born with the duty to direct that freedom. Liberty does not permit the abuse of power outside of authority, nor does it treat individuals as something separate from society or from one another. Men are equal in the sense that everyone has the right to

attain the end for which he was created, but to say that men are equal in all things is absurd. Absolute freedom and equality in the sense the "Contract Social" advocates is false and unnatural. Psychology and history prove man a natural social being.

The "Contract Social" fails in its three essential points, for the chief end of society and government is to protect each and every individual, and is not set up for the individual to break down at his will. Government is necessary to society, and the right of government comes to society or the organized people from God through the natural law. Man cannot live without government if he would, and therefore society and government were not and could not have been established by his will. Rousseau's theory is false, as is every theory that refuses to recognize God as the First Cause.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

(MEDAL ORATION)

GEORGE A. ROONEY '16

Probably no latter day movement in the United States has been more widely discussed than that pertaining to the minimum wage law. Legislatures have taken up the question, the daily news journals are filled with discussions concerning it and the movement has been widely endorsed by many prominent men. There are many arguments in favor of this intensely interesting social problem, and indeed many arguments militating against it; among the former is the one based upon experience evidenced after a test of sixteen years in Victoria, Australia. This and similar arguments, I will advance in the course of my speech in favor of the minimum wage law. That some reform is absolutely necessary concerning the regulation of the wages of the working classes of today is a fact conceded by all fair-minded people. Unjust and even starvation wages in garment-making industries, and department stores cry to heaven for reformation. Probably the best means to rid our cities of this gross injustice towards the working class, is the enactment of a minimum wage law. The law tends not only to give every woman and child a decent living wage but also is important to improve the conditions under which they labor.

The purpose of the minimum wage law is not to remove the need for toil, or to wipe out poverty, for society demands man to toil and looks upon poverty as no evil. But its purpose is to prevent the poor from working for wages that are insufficient and destructive to health and morals.

That an improvement of the working conditions of women and children is absolutely necessary could not probably be better brought out than by a brief description of some of the conditions under which they work. First of all let us deal with the garment-making industries, where cloaks, suits, skirts, shirts and other wearing apparel are made; where are employed designers, cutters, pressers, tailors and other help, both male and female. As time will not permit me in the course of my speech to deal with each one separately, I will deal with the garment-making industries in general. Here we have these shops located in lofty buildings, in converted tenement houses, in rear houses, in stores, and in cellars. These buildings are nothing more than mere living rooms converted into shops, in which people are forced to work. The height of the ceilings is scarcely eight feet; the air space less than two-hundred and fifty cubic feet per person, and having no device for changing the air of the rooms in the season of closed windows the heat and odor is very bad. Lighted by gas or other artificial lights, which are often placed low to bring them near the work, the result is the employee's eyes are exposed to the full glare; with dirty walls, ceilings, and floors, having the pressing irons heated by gas, the air in these shops is vitiated by the almost inevitable leakage of this gas. These and others are some of the conditions under which many women and children have to labor. The wages paid at these places are generally poor, some of these women and girls working for as low a wage as three dollars a week. Many of these live a great distance from their work, and have to walk to and fro every day, and some with scarcely anything on their stomachs since the morning breakfast; for, tell me how they are going to purchase any dinner on three dollars a week? These girls do not live, they merely exist. These low wages, unreasonable night work, work in tenement houses, disregarding Sundays and holidays, the irregular payment of wages and many other conditions under which these women and girls have to work is dangerous to morality. To remedy these grievances it is, in my opinion, necessary to establish a living standard of wage; to regulate the hours of labor; to eliminate night work; to prevent work on Sundays and holidays; to do away with tenement-house work; and to pro-

vide for the regular payment of wages in cash by both manufacturers and outside contractors.

Let us now take the department stores and see if a minimum wage would not help to better the conditions under which these women and girls have to work. Of course we must here show the two distinct working classes. In these stores we have girls employed who are not working for a living, but only to obtain money to purchase a few extra ribbons, or to have a few nickels for the picture shows, which money they know their parents will not give them unless they earn it themselves. The second class of working girls are those who have to work for a living. Now the former can afford to work for four dollars a week because they have a home and no board to pay. But how, in the name of common sense, are those girls who have to board and clothe themselves going to live on four dollars a week. These girls have to dress themselves as neatly and have the same appearance as the former, otherwise they lose their position. Now here is the question: How can these girls live under such adverse conditions and not fall into the evil that is daily surrounding them? The leaders of the Illinois Vice Commission give these low wages as the direct source of so much vice and wickedness. This commission says, "that there are countless numbers of these girls living the lives of prostitutes from no other cause than low wages." To this I will say that I don't think there are as many of these girls living such lives as are pictured by this commission. For what of our good Catholic girls who would rather die than sell their virginity. For the standard of morality is upheld more in the poorer class than in our supposed aristocracy. But there are some who do fall under the spell of this evil, because the opportunity presents itself, and under no other form than low wages.

A careful investigation led to the conclusion that a young woman could supply herself with the necessities of life so that she could live decently and have a fair margin of ordinary comforts on an income of eight dollars a week. That she could do so on a less sum and be free from the pitfalls and temptations which beset young women who are thrown into contact with the world was not so obvious. Is it justifiable for employers to take advantage of supply and demand, and pay employees wages that are insufficient and therefore destructive to health or morals? The chairman of the Illinois Vice Commission has reported that the profits of Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago are \$17,000,000 a year. This vast estate has been left to the grandchildren

of Marshall Field. They are being trained in England as gentlemen, but not in the sense in which the word is used in America. This profit of \$17,000,000 is being wrung annually from the women of Illinois. Why not use that money in establishing a minimum wage for the employees. For \$17,000,000 is too much money to run wild over to England for the purpose of supporting an aristocracy. Let the legislature pass a bill for a minimum wage, for we see the enormous amount of money used yearly as clear profits. Why not use some of this money to better the conditions of the poor?

From time to time criticisms have been passed upon the working of the minimum wage law, to the effect that it would be cruel to the aged worker, and that the old and inefficient would be refused employment and have no wages at all. Now the only answer to these few objections is, that for sixteen years this minimum wage law has worked successfully in Victoria, Australia. In the five sweated trades to which this law was first applied the wages increased from twelve to thirty-five percent; the hours of labor have been reduced, and the number of persons employed have increased rather than diminished. More conclusive proof of the fact is this: When other trades saw the success of the minimum wage, they asked to be brought under the same law. Furthermore in Austria, France, and Germany this minimum wage project has been discussed in the legislatures for the past three or four years. It has found its way into the statutes of Massachusetts; has been introduced in the legislature of two other states, and will be one of the important bills discussed in the legislatures of several of our states this year. Investigations show that a man can maintain physical, mental, and moral health in any city of the United States on between seven hundred and fifty and nine hundred dollars per year, and that the decent living wage for a woman is eight dollars a week. Yet what do we find? We find that three-fourths of the male workers receive less than seven hundred and fifty dollars yearly, and three-fifths of the female workers are paid weekly wages of less than eight dollars. Man is not made for the state, but the state is made for man. Therefore, according to Reverend John A. Ryan, D.D., "The establishment of a minimum wage is quite as much a proper function of the state as the safeguarding of life, limb or property. To protect the health, morals and mind of the citizen against the injury resulting from an insufficient livelihood is quite as important, both individually and socially, as to protect his life against the assassin, his body against the bully, or his money against the

thief. What we are seeking in our legislature today, is to establish a minimum wage law. This law should provide for a wage that is sufficient in itself to keep a man healthy in body, mind, and spirit. It must be enough to provide food, shelter and clothing for health and vitality. The notion common throughout America, that the state may not touch the wage contract "has neither political, moral, or logical foundation," says Prof. Ryan. Labor unions fix minimum wages, why should not the legislature? Profits of successful employers should be shared in some way with labor. This is a better and fairer way than contributions to charity. Since corporations are establishing pension and insurance funds, it is not too extravagant to expect that they will turn their favorable attention to the minimum wage.

Now, glancing back to scrutinize the adverse working conditions of many of our women and girls, we see them trudging wearily home after their day's work, down the dim, narrow streets till they reach the tenement house district. Here they climb the squeaky stairway and go to their dingy little rooms, where some of them pine away the long hours of the evening while others are out enjoying themselves. We see this vivid picture in reality in our every day life. Why cannot we do something towards the betterment of the conditions of these poor working girls? For within the heart of every true American there burns a living hatred for tyranny, and what is this tyranny? Low wages! Why cannot we help this burning desire for freedom, this unquenchable thirst for justice, this spirit of equality among men? A little over a year has passed since the entering upon of this minimum wage project, and let us hope that its memory may still live on and that time will not change the lustre of its interest, that its memory may at one time sing sweetly its tribute, and that nations may honor its glory, and flourish with success under its jurisdiction. Let us hope that in a short time we will be blessed with the passing of such a law as will effect minimum wages.

Fleeting time changes history and makes us forget the vital questions that are brought before our eyes, but neither life nor death can ever efface the memory of this minimum wage bill. Let us then do all in our power to further the passing of this bill, for it is up to each and every one of us to do our part in the improvement of these conditions of women and girls. We say that it rests with the legislature. Yes, this is true. But does not the legislature act for us? If so then let us all unite and do our utmost for the passing of such a bill. And with the enactment of

such a law the conditions of the laboring women and children will become enhanced by the peace and prosperity of a sane livelihood. Humanity will become reimbursed by stronger and better citizens, the gentle breath of heaven shall be wafted over the homes heretofore stifled by the unjust labor of man's servants. Then shall the guiding hand of the state be extended over the poor and destitute working girls, and amid the warmth of God's light and truth no greater peace could rest over mankind than that which such conditions will bring. For man will then be united with his fellowman as co-laborer in this earthly kingdom.

A THANKSGIVING VICTORY

The last of November was at hand and the prevailing topic of discussion at Brentwood was football. The air was pervaded with it. Everywhere a group collected, the chances of the team in its final game were discussed. Discussion had been just as keen in former years, but this season there was an anxious tone to football conversation. To have a championship team for the past five years and then to turn out the worst team in her history was enough to make Brentwood's rooters tremble at the approach of her greatest battle.

Brentwood had started the season with a victory over a strong opponent. A successful year had been predicted, but the following week the team had shown a complete reversal of form, losing to an inferior team. Out of the following four games, she had only one victory to her credit. The last three of the games were veritable nightmares to the rooters on the side lines. The line had been nipped to pieces, the backs downed in their tracks, and Brentwood's goal line crossed time and time again.

Coach Justin was almost desperate. Never had he coached such a team. Material was plenty. Five of last year's regulars were in the line-up; in practice the squad worked nicely; the backs were speedy, the line fast, and every play worked perfectly. But when the team entered a game, the players seemed demoralized. They just could not put up the necessary fight. Something was wrong—radically wrong—but what, he couldn't tell. At times there seemed to be dissensions among the players, but these had

been quickly and easily quelled. No! thought Coach Justin, that could not be the trouble; they were, he hated to say it, yet he truly felt they were "yellow."

But there was something wrong, which even the players would not admit. Brentwood had a "Frat." Such organizations had always been discouraged at Brentwood, but this one had gained a foothold, and from a modest beginning had become a power among the students. The members, for the most part, were gentlemanly fellows, but when it was a question of advancement for one of its members, nothing was left undone that he might realize his ambitions. Merits were cast aside. He was a "Frat" man and that was sufficient. This sentiment was the real cause of Brentwood's football trouble. Nine of the "Frat" members had been regulars of the nineteen twelve team, and when the annual election for captain was held at the close of the season, "Sam" Bolen, one of their fraternity, was elected to lead the nineteen thirteen team. "Sam" was a good football player, but even his best friend could not have truthfully stated that "Sam" was the man to lead the team. Not that he was disliked, but he lacked the necessary qualifications for a leader. Surprise had been general in the college when his election had been announced, for it was generally conceded that "Fred" Thompson—one of the most popular fellows in the school, a born leader, and the best half back that ever wore a Brentwood uniform, was the logical man for the position.

When the nineteen thirteen season had opened, "Fred" had appeared in uniform with the candidates, had shown all his old time dash and skill, and in his first game, although he played only a quarter, had been a power both on offense and defense. It was a source of wonder to the students why he had been replaced at a crucial period of the game, and this wonder developed into a genuine puzzle during the following week because he was scarcely used in practice, and in the following game had not been used at all. Coach Justin had seemed to give him the opportunity, but Captain "Sam," after "Fred" had practiced a short while, would go into "Fred's" position and send the star half to the side lines. Something was wrong, but the player refused to talk, and speculation was rife, when "Fred" handed in his suit. Unquestionably he had been needed all season, yet seemingly unconcerned he had become a mere spectator. When questioned about his not playing, he always had a smiling retort about being a quitter, or that he was of no account. He felt that it was not his place to say Captain Bolen was unfriendly to him and had refused to give

him a chance. That would have to come from some other source. But how he did long to play, as he watched the team lose game after game. It was idle longing, there was no chance, and as the time for the Carlton game drew near, his last hope had vanished.

Only eight days remained for the football season. Brentwood's greatest rival—Carlton—had a fine team, their goal line yet uncrossed. All Brentwood was blue over the thought of what would happen on Thanksgiving day, for to cap the climax Captain Bolen had been injured in practice and sent to the infirmary with a badly sprained ankle. His presence in the final game was out of the question. The situation was desperate; the leader gone; the team almost demoralized; the biggest game of the season only eight days away. Something must be done and that quickly or Brentwood's nineteen thirteen season would pass as the most disastrous year in her football history. If she could only beat Carlton, an otherwise bad year might not be felt so much. Coach Justin was at his wit's end. If he had only someone to fall back upon. Why not Thompson, he thought. No, that could not be, "Fred" had resisted all attempts to lure him into a suit after the second game. Reasons for his refusal, he gave in a laughing manner, but there was always a suspicion in the coach's mind that Bolen was the cause of Thompson's refusal to play. Still he might talk with "Fred" and see what he could do—the stake was worth while, and he felt if anyone could save Brentwood it was "Fred."

Coach Justin met "Fred" that evening after practice and linking arms with him strolled about the campus. Their conversation seemed earnest, and speculation was high as to the trend of their colloquy. When they parted the coach seemed to have a lighter step, and "Fred's" face bore an air of expectancy. The next day at practice "Fred" turned out with the players amid a general "I told you so" from the sidelines. Thompson followed the players from a position behind the "back-field" and then took Captain Bolen's old place at left half. The whole team seemed to feel the presence of a leading spirit with "Fred" in the line-up, and the practice was the best in weeks. Coach Justin was elated. Brentwood's hopes began to soar. A chance to beat Carlton was the best news in a long time.

Thanksgiving day dawned bright and crisp. It was an ideal football day. All morning Brentwood was filling with visitors and at 1 o'clock the gates of the athletic field were thrown open

to admit the monster crowd. The stands were quickly filled with the partisans of both schools; the supporters of each team easily recognized by their colors and the cheers that pealed forth in the crisp November air. Carlton's husky bunch were the first to appear on the gridiron, closely followed by the Brentwood team. The welcome shouts of a thousand throats greeted them, and then a hush fell upon the crowd while the captains tossed for positions. All was eager expectancy. Carlton won the toss and chose to defend the south goal with a slight wind at her back. Quickly the teams took their places, the referee's whistle blew and with a mighty thud "Fred" Thompson sent the ball straight to the arms of Carlton's left end, who carried it back fifteen yards. Carlton now started a march up the field to Brentwood's thirty-yard line where Brentwood made a plucky stand and held Carlton for downs. Brentwood was held for two downs, and unable to gain kicked out of danger, Brentwood's ends downing the Carlton quarter in his tracks. Then followed a battle royal with Thompson in every play; that he could cover so much ground was marvelous. The ball see-sawed back and forth, neither side threatening to score during the first and second quarters, the half ending with the ball in the middle of the field.

During the halves, the coaches of both teams stormed at their charges, and when the second half opened, both teams returned to the field with a do or die spirit. The whistle blew and the third quarter was on. The struggle that followed was, if anything, more bitter than in the first two periods. The lines held firm. End runs and forward passes were of no avail. Each team opening up its play, brought every trick to bear, but their efforts seemed futile. The third quarter ended with the ball on Brentwood's forty-five yard line.

The rooters were almost speechless from their encouraging cries. Cheer leaders were frantically urging their hoarse followers to greater effort. Pennants were waving; feet stamping. All was animation. The Carlton crowd, formerly confident of a big score, were earnestly beseeching their team to put just one score across. Brentwood's supporters amazed at the magnificent stand of their team, were praying that they would not now fail. Even a scoreless game was better than a defeat. The whistle blows for the last quarter. The teams dash to the fray. Carlton fumbles and a Brentwood man falls on the ball. The ball is carried to Carlton's twenty-five yard line, where Brentwood's onslaughts are of no avail. The Carlton line is like a stone wall. The ball goes over, but Brentwood holds and forces Carlton to

kick. The Brentwood center, by a desperate lunge blocks the kick and Thompson, who had dashed forward, falls on the ball. The time is short. Something must be done if Brentwood is to win. The second down and Carlton fighting like fiends to hold. A kick formation is the signal. Thompson steps back for the kick. All depends on him. The center passes the ball—a perfect pass. Without a tremor the ball drops from “Fred’s” hands. His toe meets the ball the instant it touches the ground, and high over outstretched hands it soars. Every eye is upon it. The game hangs on the kick. Straight as an arrow it flies over the cross bar for the score that was to beat Carlton. “Goal” shouts the referee, while the Brentwood rooters go mad with joy. Thirty seconds to play. The game resumes, but Brentwood already with the taste of victory fights as she never fought before. The final whistle blows. Brentwood has triumphed.

The crowd closes in on the field, and lifted to the shoulders of the admiring students, “Fred” Thompson is borne in triumph from the field. At the club house, the first to greet him is Captain Bolen, supported by crutches. All animosity and ill-feeling is buried in the hand clasp that follows. The spirit of Alma Mater comes to the fore. The past is forgotten as “Sam” humbly asks pardon for his jealousy, and amid the shouts of victory, the answer is “yes.”—J.A.R.



THE VIATORIAN

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The month of November is one of special significance in the Catholic Church. This is the month she has set aside in remembrance of the Poor Souls in Purgatory. During this period, she is ever striving to recall to our minds the pious practice of praying for the dead, a custom not only common in our day, but esteemed by Christians of every age. "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead" says Holy Scripture, and no greater mark of affection and esteem can we show for our dear departed ones than to remember them in the manner Holy Church advocates. It should be a subject of heartfelt joy that we have the means to help those who have gone before us; that we are able to assist them to enjoy life everlasting.

All Souls

To pray for the faithful departed is not only an act of mercy, but is a duty incumbent on every Catholic. The consolation that we in turn shall be helped when the "great summons" comes is the strengthening and consoling thought that the month of November should foster.

Thanksgiving day, one of the oldest institutions of our country, draws near. The thought of pleasant things to eat—rich mince meat, pumpkins, roast turkey, dressing, pickles, and cranberries—comes to mind. To the epicure, all these things are enough to justify the name Thanksgiving, still the feast is only accidental. The original Thanksgiving day was one of gratitude; of heartfelt thanks to the Giver of all good, for having preserved men through the direful circumstances of the year. Today we are not beset with the trials the Pilgrims endured. In contrast we have every convenience. Our country is foremost among the nations; our resources are unsurpassed; our government is excellent; we have freedom of religious belief; and many other things, yet the greatest thought for many of us is to wonder how we will spend the day. Real thanksgiving is far from our minds.

Under the influence of time, the excellent purposes of institutions are sometimes misused, and this seems to be the case with Thanksgiving day. We do not mean that pleasure is to be foregone on this day and that it should be observed in a sad manner, but its principal end is thanksgiving, and a part of the day should be observed in this fashion. Let us not forget that we have been the recipient of favors during the past year, and like our forefathers hold true to the original purpose of this feast. We have much to be thankful for; and gratitude for past favors is generally a passport for future ones.

As a magnificent demonstration of the spirit of Catholicity, the second American Catholic Missionary Congress has gone into history, remembered as one of the greatest events of its kind. The magnificent gathering of the hierarchy, clergy, and laity in Boston during the week of October 19, was splendid and convincing proof that the missionary spirit enkindled by Christ on earth, has continued to our own time. It has steadily grown in brightness and intensity, and will continue as long as the command, "Go preach to all nations," remains unfulfilled.

The tremendous impetus, that the strong and eloquent speakers at this second Congress gave to the movement started five years ago in Chicago is signal and persuasive assurance that Catholic spirit will keep on increasing until Catholicity shall spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. The wise counsels and careful deliberations are notes of action and pro-

gress that cannot be denied. Every Catholic has reason for joy that the movement is so full of glorious promise, confident that the full realization of it is not beyond our grasp. It is a sign of advancement, that these illustrious leaders of Catholic activities in this country gathered in Boston have planned the increased extension of God's Church in the Western world. Catholicity is their joy and pride, and they are not found wanting in fulfilling the obligations placed upon them. Felicitations are due the leaders of the movement; their accomplishments speak nobly for themselves; the second Missionary Congress of America gives promise of greater things to come.

E X C H A N G E S

St. Michael's Almanac.—For the first time this exchange has appeared on our table. It certainly aims to give its readers the best short stories that can be procured. The *Almanac* is bright and informing. This is particularly true in the causerie under the title of "Catholic Happenings of American Interest," where the questions passed under review are treated with a breadth and breeze which is quite refreshing. It contains much that is interesting and instructing. Its pages are adorned with many poems and stories which should prove very pleasing to its readers. We turn with special interest to the article, "Opium Smoking in China." It gives us a picture of the degrading effects which this pernicious drug has on its devotees, and when once used there is no getting along without the treacherous poison. "Mary's Decision" is a story which treats of the difficulties which a Catholic girl encounters in her rejection of a non-Catholic suitor and her loyalty to the Catholic faith and its traditions. The author's style of treatment is worthy of much commendation. The article enjoyed most was "Marynia's Dreaming." It is treated in a clever style which shows the writer is well versed in English. To a number of other articles did space permit, we would like to refer at greater length. The stories are charmingly written, and are profusely and artistically illustrated. It should find a place in every Catholic home.

The Exponent comes to us replete with essays, but poetry is conspicuous in its absence. We deplore the dearth of metrical

contribution in the *Exponent*. Why not adorn the initial page at least with a tribute to the muses? A few poems add much to the beauty of a college journal. The other departments overcome this and place it in equality with the average college journal. "Daniel O'Connell" is a worthy tribute to Ireland's uncrowned king. The writer gives us a true picture of that distressful country when the Liberator appeared on the stage. Justice was meted out to every man, save an Irishman and a Catholic. The mighty eloquence of the "Emancipator" in gaining "Catholic Emancipation" did more for Ireland than the combined efforts of United Ireland to burst the fetters that English tyranny imposed upon them. "Child Labor" is an article well worthy of commendation and one that reflects credit on the author. The instance which he cites of the various cruel forms of child labor are undoubtedly true because they exist in every city throughout the country. We thoroughly agree with him that there exist conditions which call for laws governing child labor. The editorials and other departments are well handled.

The Mountaineer in former numbers maintained a high standard, but the present number indicates that the tide is rising. One thing is to be regretted and that is the omission of an exchange department. However, its choice prose articles, rare bits of poetry, and a few charming short stories, make a very pleasing combination and come near our ideal of what a college journal ought to be. "A Row of Books" is an interesting and well written article. We are pleased to see the condemnation which the author bestows on Hall Caine's latest production, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." This is an article on the Catholic Church and marriage. It is a lurid, impossible, and baseless piece of fiction and Caine seems to make a specialty of suggestive and bluntly immoral stories. "The Garden of Roses" and "Three Mondays" are well written stories and hold the interest of the reader to the end. On the whole the columns of the *Mountaineer* are well conducted.

The Loretto Magazine is always a regular arrival, and a most welcome one, at the editorial sanctum. "The Educational Value of Music" is a studious and careful piece of work in which the writer proves that music meets the double purpose of providing training for the intellect and, much more for the affective tastes. The delicacy of style and the thought manifest in it are far superior to any article we have seen in the pages of other college magazines. "A Black Mural Tablet" exposes the infamy and

treachery of Benedict Arnold. Although the essays have a high literary standard, there are still several things lacking, most noticeable being stories. The latter should, by all means, be given more attention. We congratulate you on the choice bits of poetry in this issue which gives the magazine an excellent finishing touch.

THE VIATORIAN also gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following: *Villa Sancta Scholastica*, *St. John's University Record*, *St. Mary's Sentinel*, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *Georgetown College Journal*, *The Morning Star*, *Duquesne Monthly*, *The Creighton Chronicle*, *The Young Eagle*, *The College Spokesman*, *The Catholic University Bulletin*, *Gonzaga*, and many others.

INTER ALIA

On October 13, the college was greatly honored by the visit of Rt. Rev. Shaw, D.D., of San Antonio, Texas. The faculty and student body united in tendering a happy reception to His Grace. At eight o'clock a. m., all assembled in the chapel and assisted at the mass celebrated by the Bishop, himself; after mass a light breakfast was served in the college refectory. At ten-thirty the formal reception took place in the main assembly hall. Edward Dunn, '14, class president, read the address of welcome. After selections by the Glee Club and the college quartette, the Rt. Rev. Bishop responded with a short talk to the students and seminarians. He spoke particularly to our seminary department, instructing them as to the conditions in the Lone Star State and urged them to consider Texas as a field for their future labors, saying that opportunities were in abundance, and there was a great need of workers. He then praised St. Viator for its high standard and laid particular stress on the great demand for good, upright well trained Catholic young men in the world today. After the reception His Grace was conducted about the grounds and expressed his interest in the college and was well pleased with its growth. Later in the day, His Lordship departed for Boston where he attended the Second Mission-

ary Congress of America. It is the sincere wish of the faculty and students that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Shaw, D.D., will soon again visit St. Viator's.

The faculty of St. Viator's wishes to congratulate the Rev. J. P. McGuire upon his appointment as permanent rector of St. Mary's Church, Aurora, Illinois.

**Appointed
Permanent
Rector**

Father McGuire, formerly pastor of Holy Cross Church, Batavia, received his appointment following an examination taken at St. James Pro-Cathedral rectory, Rockford, Illinois, during the latter part of September. The Rt. Rev. J. P. Muldoon, D.D., had general charge of the examining board, which was composed of various pastors of the diocese. The quiz was written and oral and embraced Moral and Dogmatic Theology, Canon Law, Scripture and Rubrics. Father McGuire received the highest average of the five priests who took the examination necessary for the appointment of irremovable rector. He assumed charge of his new parish on October 14. Speaking of Father McGuire, the *New World* says:

"Father McGuire received his early training at St. Viator's, near Kankakee, and after finishing there, he entered St. Mary's seminary at Baltimore, where he received his degrees fourteen years ago. He was ordained by the late Archbishop Feehan in the Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago, June 24, 1899. His first appointment was as assistant in St. Mary's church at Sterling, the pastor of which was the Rev. J. J. Bennett, who he is now destined to succeed as pastor at Aurora. Later he served as assistant in Chicago parishes, accepting the Batavia appointment on the organization of the Rockford diocese."

The play lovers of Kankakee and Bourbonnais were given a rare treat on Sunday evening, October 19, when "The Child," a play written and staged by Rev. F. A. Sheridan, C.S.V., was presented in the college auditorium.

The Child

It depicted in a most striking manner, one of the very difficult problems confronting the world today, namely, the struggle between labor and capital, showing in the course of its plot the inevitable results that will follow from the present existing circumstances. Dramatic action mingled itself with pathos, to evidence the cleverness of the writer. T. D. Sullivan, who took the role of the baron of wealth, did justice to his part. Dawson Byrnes, who on account of his wide stage

experience, was chosen to act the difficult part of the servant, was the star of the day, keeping the audience keyed up to a high pitch of attention, and in doubt as to the outcome of the plot. James Daly, the attorney-at-law, filled his role to the best satisfaction and indeed bore the look and dignified manner of an experienced lawyer. James Fitzgerald, who played the part of the Striker, represented in a most striking fashion, a man in desperation and took his part in his usual forceful manner. Katherine Kirley, who played the part of the child, was indeed the favorite of the day and won the audience by her sweet and child-line interpretation of the part.

Too much praise cannot be given Father Sheridan for his splendid success in writing such a clever piece. We will now anticipate more entertainment from the Thespians, and hope that during the course of the year Father will have more plays to give us.

The cast of characters were:

Sylvester Radcliff	T. D. Sullivan
Kelso, His Servant.....	Dawson Byrne
Oliver Baldwin, Attorney-at-Law.....	James Daly
The Child	Katherine Kirley
Dave Glending, The Striker.....	James Fitzgerald

The feast of St. Viator was celebrated on October 21 in the usual pompous manner. Pontifical High Mass celebrated in Maternity Church, Bourbonnais, began the order of the day. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Legris, D.D., was celebrant, assisted by Rev. J. F. Jones, of Dwight, Ill., Deacon, and Rev. J. Kelly, Rantoul, as Sub-deacon. Bro. J. McGuire acted as master of ceremonies. Rev. J. McCarthy, '01, of Precious Blood Church, Chicago, Ill., preached a very forceful sermon on the life and works of our patron and urged each and every student of St. Viator to follow the example and copy the virtues of that saintly youth whose devotion to the Master was unexcelled and unequalled. The College Choristers sang very beautifully, Laesche's Mass, under the direction of Rev. F. A. Sheridan, C.S.V. The soloists were G. McDonald, J. Dougherty, J. Hughes, Bro. A. N. St. Aubin, C.S.V. Immediately after mass the reception of the visitors took place and lasted until eleven-thirty, when dinner for the student body was served in the dining hall. At twelve-thirty the main banquet was served for the visitors and relatives of the stu-

dents. The doors of the college auditorium were opened at one-thirty and at two o'clock the musical program took place. It was opened with a selection by C.S.V. Orchestra. This was followed by, "Just a Song at Twilight," sung by the Mozart Glee Club, under the direction of Rev. F. A. Sheridan, C.S.V., with Prof. C. Joehem at the piano. The Glee Club then rendered the beautiful "Kyrie" from Laesche's Mass. The College Octette next sang very sweetly that ever popular air, "When I Dream of Old Erin," G. McDonald taking the solo part. The musical program was brought to a close by the singing of "The Soldiers' Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust." After a short intermission and a selection by the college orchestra the audience was greatly favored by Dawson Byrnes, one of the most famous impersonators of the characters of Dickens, who during his act, impersonated four of Dickens most noted character creations, namely "Bill Sikes" from "Oliver Twist," "Uriah Heap" from "David Copperfield," "The Grandfather" from "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Daniel Peggotty" from "David Copperfield." During this act the audience was kept in the highest state of interest by Mr. Byrnes, who by reason of his great dramatic powers, is excelled by few in this particular phase of histrionic art.

The Child, written and staged by Rev. F. A. Sheridan, was given as a closing number to the afternoon program. This second production of this strong play was given in the usual excellent manner, and each of the stellar cast performing with great credit both to themselves and to their director.

Many student-friends, relatives, alumni, both lay and clerical, were present to make the feast one long to be remembered at St. Viator's.

"Blessed are they who die in the Lord." On October 17, Leonard D. O'Hara, a prominent west side business man of the firm of O'Hara & Kehoe, undertakers, died after an illness of long duration at the family residence, 315 Central Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Obituaries

Mr. O'Hara was born in Chicago November 6, 1870, and received his early educational training at St. Patrick's Academy, after which he enrolled as a student of St. Viator's, and finished his studies several years later. For many years Mr. O'Hara had been prominent in politics in Chicago; in 1910 being nominated county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Chicago Council, Knights of Columbus, Royal Ar-

canum and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In 1894 he was united in marriage to Agnes R. McCarthy. Mr. O'Hara leaves seven children, a brother, Mr. John D. O'Hara, the actor, and a sister, Mrs. Edward Nerney. The obsequies were held at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and interment was made at Calvary Cemetery.

The sympathy of the college faculty and of the many friends of the deceased is extended to the friends and relatives who mourn the loss of a kind father, a loving brother and a sincere friend. May he rest in peace.

A L U M N I

Rev. M. J. Marsile, C.S.V., former president of St. Viator's, has resigned the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Beaverville, Ill., on account of ailments due to old age. He has retired from active parish work, and will pass his declining years in retirement as chaplain of the Oak Park Hospital, Oak Park, Ill. Rev. J. E. Belaire, assistant master of novices at St. Viator's Normal Institute, Chicago, has been given charge of St. Mary's and has already assumed the duties of pastor.

From the Lone Star State we welcome the joyful tidings of the wonderful success which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch is meeting in that state. At present Bishop Lynch is building a Home for destitute children in Dallas, Texas, the See of his diocese. He truly is a bishop of Apostolic zeal as has been proven by his untiring efforts in the propagation of the faith in the extensive diocese of Dallas, Texas. Bishop Lynch is the third Alumnus of St. Viator's College to wear the purple, and the college faculty extends to him their sincerest wishes that this new undertaking will be crowned with success.

Mr. Joe Gordon, A.B. '12, has returned to St. Paul Seminary, and will enter Second Theology this year. Mr. Columbus Boyle, H.S. '09, is pursuing his philosophical studies at the same institution.

Rev. Chas. Mugan, '89, of St. Bridget's Church, South.. Omaha, Nebraska, has fully recovered from his late illness, and has resumed his pastoral duties.

Among the visitors of the past few weeks were Rev. E. P. Kelly, '10, of Visitation Church, Chicago, and Rev. F. Tyrcha, '10, of St. Florian's Church, Hegewisch, Ill., who spent many happy hours with the President and with their old acquaintances.

The Very Rev. P. J. Fitzsimons, '89, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and also pastor of Holy Name Cathedral, has returned from the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, after a three months' illness. Father Fitzsimons is enjoying good health again.

At a recent election of officers held by St. Viator's Council, Knights of Columbus, the following Alumni were among those elected to serve as officers during the ensuing year. Deputy Grand Knight, A. E. Marcotte, A.B. '01; Treasurer, H. J. Legris, A.B. '96; Chancellor, H. F. Ruel, A.B. '02; Advocate, J. Dougherty, A.B. '08; Inner Guard, Leonard Mortel, '09-'11; Trustee for three years, L. Richet, '08-'12.

Mr. Emil Kekich, A.B. '13, Captain of last year's baseball team, as well as star first baseman for two years, has accepted a position with the Packard Automobile Company in Chicago.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, H.S. '13, is at present connected with the Midland Lumber Company at Freeport, Ill.

Father Morrissey, pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church, Chicago, Ill., is building a new rectory adjoining the church which he has also improved greatly during his first year as pastor. Father Morrissey has gained much favour among his people by his untiring zeal and efforts in their behalf. We wish him every success.

After a five months' tour through Egypt, Palestine, the Balkans and Ireland, Hugh O'Donnell, '93-'94, has returned, and will begin to prepare for a series of lectures to be given in fifteen of the largest cities of this country. The object of this trip was to obtain material for his travel-lectures. Mr. O'Donnell is a veritable genius as well as a prominent journalist. For many years he has been connected with prominent newspapers of this country, being connected in a managerial capacity with the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, The Minneapolis Tribune, The Chicago Record-Herald, and the Philadelphia Press. In this new undertaking St. Viator's wishes Mr. O'Donnell every possible success, and hopes that in the near future she may have the extreme pleasure of hearing him deliver one of his interesting lectures.

Recently, Mr. Thos. Harrison, A.B. '13, President of last year's Senior Class, spent several pleasant hours at the college visiting old acquaintances. He was accompanied on this visit by Mr. LeRoy Warner, an old student of late years.

The opening of the scholastic year was an event of special importance for the parishioners of St. Mary's Church, DeKalb, Illinois, as it marked the formal opening of the new parochial school. Rev. J. A. Solon is pastor of St. Mary's and it was due to the untiring zeal and constant effort of the pastor that the beautiful school building was erected. The school is in charge of Catholic sisters and the text books used are the same as those used in the public schools of DeKalb. The Rev. J. A. Solon is to be congratulated on his wonderful success in St. Mary's Parish and his many friends at St. Viator sincerely wish that this success will but lead to many more of a like nature.

PERSONALS

On October 12, Mr. John Warren and Mr. John A. Hogan were initiated into the Knights of Columbus as members of the Council at Braidwood, Illinois.

During October, the month dedicated to Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary, special religious services were held in the College Chapel. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given each evening, and also special prayers in honor of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph were recited.

Many additions have been made to the faculty of St. Viator College this year. Rev. W. J. Surprenant, C.S.V., who was formerly Director of Studies here, and later president of Columbus College, Chamberlain, S.D., has returned to the college, and will be professor of Latin and History. Mr. Elmer Kenyon, A.B., who received his degree at Harvard University, and specialized in English and Greek, has been appointed to the chair of English Literature and Greek. Mr. W. T. Quinlan, Bachelor of Accounts, from Valparaiso University and the Ferris Institute, Michigan, has been given charge of the commercial department, which has thereby been much strengthened.

Mrs. C. Lachner, Baker City, Oregon, and Mr. T. J. Mullen, attorney-at-law, and Mrs. Mullen and son recently spent several pleasant hours at the college as guests of Rev. Bro. E. J. MacEachern.

During the latter part of October, Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, C.S.V., president, preached the sermons in connection with a tridium in honor of the Holy Rosary at St. Mel's Church, Chicago, Illinois.

Owing to the pressing need of assistance by the Viatorian Missionary Fathers, Rev. Patrick E. Brown, C.S.V., formerly of the college, has been recalled from the Apostolic Mission House, Washington, and added to the band. Together with Rev. A. L. Byrne, C.S.V., he will have charge of the missions to be given by the Viatorian in the states of Iowa and Wisconsin.

Mr. William Dee, '08-'10, of Mecca, Indiana, is at present associated with his father in the Wm. F. Dee Brick and Tile Company of Chicago. Mr. James McCarthy, '11-'12, is employed in the offices of this company.

Several changes and additions have been made in the curriculum of studies this year. The board of studies under the supervision of the Very Rev. President of St. Viator's, has introduced new features in the obtaining of credits. The system is similar to the method adopted by the Board of Regents of New York State. The Rev. J. V. Rheams, C.S.V., director of studies, will furnish information regarding the program of studies to be pursued during the year.

Mr. Eugene Leinen, '12-'13, spent a few pleasant days visiting old friends at the college. "Red" is at present working for his father but expects to enter the Chicago College of Character Sketching and Law.

Mr. Daniel Kelliher, '11-'12, recently visited over Saturday with his many friends.

Mr. John Mulcrone, '12-'13, is now holding a promising position in a bank at his home town, St. Ignace, Michigan.

We are glad to publish the fact that Charles Sherman, who was forced to discontinue his studies last year on account of poor health, has recovered and is holding a good position in Gage, Okla.

Edward J. Curley, '11-'12, is now engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago. His brother Peter, also an old student of

St. Viator, has charge of the Catholic Church Extension office in Cincinnati.

Mr. Charles McBride, '09-'10, spent several pleasant days recently visiting his friends here. "Chuck" is now an automobile salesman in Chicago.

Recent visitors at the College were: Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Quinn, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Thos. Hughes, Champaign, Ill.; Mr. J. J. Butler, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. J. Donahue, Cullom, Ill.; Miss Bessie Donahue, Cullom, Ill.; Mrs. James Ryan, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. B. Dougherty, Piper City, Ill.; Mrs. M. H. Liston, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Catharine Walsh, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Beatrice Bergeron, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. John Denver, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Denver, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.; Raymond Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Marie O'Connor, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Emma Moutier, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Lulu Cahill, Monticello, Ill.; Mr. Daniel Pembroke, Monticello, Ill.; Mr. Leo Fisher, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. Thomas D. Fisher, Champaign, Ill.; Mr. Nicholas Kaspar, Danville; Mr. Richard Kennedy, LaFayette, Ind.; Mr. William Cracknell, Chicago; Miss Margaret Cracknell, Chicago; Miss Rita Cracknell, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Kissane, Chicago; Mr. Allen Kissane, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Dillon, Chicago; Mr. J. P. Houle, Chicago; Miss Louise Lyman, Chicago; Mr. T. M. Murray, Chicago; Mr. J. P. Buckley, Chicago; Miss Nora McMahon, Chicago; Mr. Phillip Carey, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth Roy, Chicago; Miss Bernadete Roy, Chicago; Mr. Ed. Boudet, Chicago; Mrs. James McArdle, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCann, Joliet; Mrs. J. W. DePincier, Chicago; Mrs. S. A. Smothers, Ivesdale, Ill.; Mrs. Wm. McGuire, Chicago; Mrs. J. Landusky, Chicago; Mr. Rich. Kelly, Chicago; Mrs. F. Martin, Chicago; Mrs. P. M. Lynch, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. P. T. Ryan, Piper City, Ill.; Miss Margaret Merna, Merna, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wirth, Chicago; Mrs. W. P. Walsh, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. E. Udelhofen, Chicago; Frank Joslyn, Chicago; Mrs. J. P. McDermott, Kewanee, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reading, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. J. Feigh, Chicago; Mr. Frank Murray, Chicago; Mrs. Max Glass, Chicago; Mrs. L. Grand, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. MacMurchy, Evanston, Ill.; Mr. Frank Boland, Ivesdale, Ill.; Miss Bessie McDonald, Chicago; Misses F. and M. Lawson, Chicago; Miss Kate Rebedeau, Miss Aurelia McCullough, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIETIES

SENIOR CLASS.

Friday evening, October 24, witnessed the initial meeting of the Senior Class of 1914. At this meeting, Mr. Lawrence Ward was elected to fill the office of treasurer, which was made vacant by the absence of Mr. Sidney Dillon, who did not return to college. The Senior Class has planned many social functions to be given this year and with such able officers as Mr. Ed. Dunn, Pres.; J. Griffen, Vice-Pres.; J. Farrell, Sec., and Lawrence Ward, Treas., the class will beyond doubt have a very successful social year. Information concerning the nature of the series of events could not be attained, but judging from the general make-up of the class and their extraordinary ability "to do" things we are sure that this year's class will easily outdo all former classes as far as social functions are concerned.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The Sophomore Class recently held their first meeting of the scholastic year and elected officers. Mr. Geo. Rooney was chosen President for the ensuing year and will be assisted by W. Lawler, Vice-President, H. Kasper, Sec., and P. Buckley, Treas. Plans are under way to make the year a successful one in class organization, and according to those "who know" the "Sophs" are going to be right "in it" this year. Success Sophs.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, Sept. 23, the 4th year High School classes of the various courses, were organized into an association for the purpose of furthering the spirit of mutual assistance, fraternal relationship and harmonious intercourse which has always existed among the members of the High School graduating classes.

The idea of an organization of this sort is something new in the society world at St. Viator's and owes its inception to Mr. Charles Fischer who has always taken interest in various societies at St. Viator's. The society purposes to be permanent organization. To further the plans of this youngest society at the college

the following officers were chosen: Mr. C. Fischer, Pres.; J. Warren, Vice-Pres.; W. Walsh, Sec., and M. Dillon, Treas. It is needless to say that under the leadership of such officers the society will flourish. May success be yours!

ALTAR SOCIETY.

The earlier part of the new year saw the reorganization of this splendid society. Under the able management of C. Marzano, C.S.V., the following officers were elected for the coming year: Martin Lynch, Pres.; D. Wall, Vice-Pres., and Daniel Duschene, Sec. On the occasion the Moderator gave a practical talk on the subject, "The Ideal Acolyte," in which he dwelt upon the beauty of serving the Master in the various religious services and explained the various virtues which should adorn each and every member of the society whose sole purpose was to lend beauty and splendor to the ceremonies of Catholic worship.

LA JOIE SOCIETY.

The LaJoie Society which has for its object the attainment of culture through the medium of the cultivation of the French language, held its first meeting during the latter part of September.

On that occasion the election of officers took place and Mr. W. Roy was elected the President for the coming year. Mr. Gerard Picard, the retiring president, was elected Vice-President; Eugene Graveline was chosen secretary and Mr. Arthur Landroche will have charge of the finances of the organization.

The LaJoie Society has been a very successful one ever since it was founded several years ago, and with the splendid corps of officers under the guidance of Rev. A. Gagnon, C.S.V., this year will not be an exception.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

Scarcely an edition of our Catholic papers appears that does not make some mention of the "Holy Name" Societies. Each year their work is carried on upon a larger scale, and it is a common occurrence to read of the thousands that fearlessly proclaim their love and reverence for the "Holy Name." Monster parades are the order of the day, and surely many a non-Catholic has wondered at this great fidelity of this growing Catholic Society. Not to be outdone, and wishing to keep in line with the good

work that is going on, St. Viator's, true to tradition, is keeping up the organization that was instituted here several years ago. At her first regular meeting of the year, fifty new members were pledged to the already large society. Weekly meetings are being held, and the campaign against blasphemy is earnestly carried on by its members. At the meeting of October 26, Mr. John Warren was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy of Mr. Thomas Welsh, A.B., 1913.

ATHLETICS

October gone and the three hardest games before them, is the problem confronting the St. Viator football team at present. Thus far Coach St. Aubin's men are on the bright side of the percentage table, having won three and lost two of the five games played; and if work and spirit are significant of success "Our Boys" are going to remain.

Northwestern College, William and Vashti University and DePaul University are yet to be reckoned with and according to "dope" none can be considered lightly.

"Jimmy" Fitzgerald, football and basketball star of recent years, is back on the job, assisting Coach St. Aubin, with his knowledge of the game and wide experience. He has instilled his old fighting spirit into the team of '13 and they are now in perfect condition to meet all "comers."

Our light forwards have been causing the coaches some worry but what they lack in weight is made up in grit and determination. The backs and ends are steady and reliable and their speed in open field work has proved a most important factor in all our games.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COL., 7; ST. VIATOR, 46.

We "came" back strong the Saturday following the Hamburg A. C. game and hung it on the Chicago Vets. 46 to 7. "Scoop" Pemberton and "Bill" Lawler were the chief offenders (according to the Vets.), the former annexing 13 points and the latter quite content to add 18. The Viator squad did not get started until the second quarter. During the first period the playing for

the most part took place in the middle of the field. In the second stanza the "Vets" by a series of end runs, carried the ball to our two-yard line, but could not put it across. After this danger was over Maguire called upon the backs, but the latter could not gain very much through the heavy "Vet's" line; however, in this quarter Pemberton and F. Shea were sent over the line for touchdowns. A. Shea kicked one of the goals.

Between halves Coach St. Aubin said "a few words" and as a result we "touch-downed" with monotonous regularity in third quarter, Magee and Lawler collecting a total of 26 points in this period.

In the last quarter all the "subs" were given a chance "and not to be outdone by their elders," added seven more points to the score. In the final session the visitors made a last frantic effort and vicious line bucking enabled them to go over for their first, last and only touchdown.

St. Viator (46).		Chicago V. C. (7).
Magee, Houle	R.E.	Morgan, Norman
Carey, Raymond, Heeney	R.T.	Juneau
Heeney, Hayden A. S.	R.G.	Mahr
Dunn (Capt.)	C.	Mathero
McCabe, Flaherty, Hogan	L.G.	Whirley, Biersdorf
A. Shea, Flaherty	L.T.	Baker, Painter
Lawler	L.E.	Rowan, Senescal
Maguire	Q.	Lynn (Capt.)
Hughes	L.H.	Wyland
Pemberton, Sullivan	R.H.	Benjamin, Foelshaw
F. Shea	F.B.	Wilson

Touchdowns: Pemberton (2), Lawler 3, Magee, F. Shea, Rowan. Goals from touchdown, A. Shea 2, Pemberton, Dunn, Foelshaw. Referee, Harmon, DePauw University. Umpire, Fitzgerald, Wesleyan University. Timekeepers, Quin and Harper. Length of periods, 15 minutes.

CARROLL COLLEGE, 34; ST. VIATOR, 13.

On October 15th the 'Varsity squad received its second defeat, Carroll College, from the Badger State, turning the trick. Outweighed by several pounds per man, the defenders of the gold and purple played at a great disadvantage. Carroll's line was a heavy one and hence very often their giant forwards broke through our line and broke up the plays before they were started.

The first quarter of the game brought forth some excellent football and was indicative of a hard game between two well matched teams. Flaherty kicked off to Keller, who came back to his 30-yard line. Carroll fumbled on their play and Carey recovered the ball from St. Viator's. Pemberton and F. Shea hit Carroll's heavy line but could gain nothing. Maguire then tried a forward pass. Lawler received the ball behind his goal, but could not plant it between the posts. Dunn missed goal from a difficult angle.

Carroll evened up in the quarter. Johnson received the ball on his 15-yard line and came back 30-yards and was dropped by "Red" Magee. Stabler, Keller and Kuhleman carried the ball to our 3-yard line. Here, however, our line held, but on the 4th down Mussehl got around end for a touchdown. In the second quarter our light linemen were beginning to show the effects of the severe attack of the opponents and it was comparatively easy for the Carrollites to hang out three more touchdowns.

St. Viator's team came back strong in the final period, and Carroll's only touchdown in this quarter came as a result of an intercepted forward pass. In this half Pemberton shot a pass to Lawler on the 30-yard line for our last score. Pemberton kicked goal. Mussehl, Saunders and Stabler were stars for the Carroll aggregation, while Lawler, Pemberton, Carey and Hughes were the 'Varsity luminaries.

Line-up:

St. Viators (13).		Carroll College (34).
Lawler	L.E.	Orr, Newlon
Flaherty, A. Shea, Raymond	L.T.	Shepard, Sanders
A. Shea, Flaherty	L.G.	Stabler
Dunn (Capt.), McCabe	C.	Sanders, Hart
Heeney	R.G.	Bill
Carey	R.T.	Kuhleman
Flaherty, Magee	R.E.	Smith, Moltke
Maguire	Q.	Mussehl, Johnson
Pemberton, Sullivan	L.H.	Johnson (Capt.), Kuhleman
Butler, Hughes,	R.H.	Stabler
F. Shea	F.B.	Keller

Touchdowns—Lawler 2, Mussehl 2, Keller 2, Stabler. Goals from touchdown, Mussehl 4, Pemberton. Referee—Kittleman, Northwestern University. Umpire—Harman, DePauw. Time-keepers—Quin and Ross. Time of periods, 15 and 10 minutes.

ST. VIATOR'S, 14; EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL COLLEGE, 7.

In the slowest game of the season our pigskin artists defeated Eastern Illinois Normal College by the score of 14 to 7. The home team was greatly demoralized owing to the absence of F. Shea, Raymond, C. Fischer and Heeney. The former was confined to his room owing to an abscess on his arm, whilst the others have given up the game on account of their studies. As a result Coach St. Aubin had only a few days to groom men to fill the vacancies. The ones chosen, however, acquitted themselves admirably well. St. Viator completely outclassed the opponents in all departments, even more than the score would indicate, but fumbles at critical stages gave the "Teachers" undue advantage.

St. Viator scored both touchdowns via the sky route. Pemberton showed "class" as a forward "heaver," both of our touchdowns being gained as a result of "Scoop's" accurate passing. The Normalites threatened in the first quarter but after that were absolutely helpless. In the last quarter Hauser and Wilson worked the ball down the field and finally Hauser carried it to the 101-yard line.

Our first score came in the 2nd quarter when Flaherty got Pemberton's pass on the 4-yard line and ambled between the up-rights. Just to make things sure Tim Sullivan (from Iowa), made a hairraising catch of Pemberton's second successful pass and raised the total to 13, Dunn kicking goal. Lawler played the most spectacular game for St. Viator's, while Wilson was the only teacher noticeably brilliant. Line-up:

St. Viators (14).	Eastern Illinois Normal College (7).	
Lawler, Sullivan	L.E.	Hawkins (Capt.)
A. Shea	L.T.	Cooper
McCabe	L.G.	Fearherley
Dunn (Capt.)	C.	Jones
Flaherty, Clifford, Hogan	R.G.	Hutton
Carey, Clifford	R.T.	Tauhensck
Magee, Flaherty	R.E.	Bigler, Houser
Maguire	Q.	Wilson
Hughes, Sullivan	L.H.	Hauser, Schernekkan
Pemberton	R.H.	Schreyer
Butler	F.B.	Belting

Touchdowns—Sullivan, Flaherty, Hauser. Goals from touchdowns—Dunn (2), Belting. Referee—Harmon, DePauw University. Umpire—Curzine, Eastern Illinois Normal College. Timekeepers—Quin and Eliot. Time of periods—15 minutes.

GOSSIP.

A. Shea—Fight+Irish.

Lest you forget, DePaul and St. Viator's, November 27th.

Hard luck! Loyola disbanded just when we were getting ready to greet and also to beat them.

"Bill" Lawler is playing the game of his life this year. He's so busy piling up scores he hasn't even time to crab.

A little more spirit from the sidelines would help a whole lot when "our boys" are playing. Lots of noise, winning or losing. It sounds nice and costs nothing.

A rooters' club will be organized for the DePaul game. All wishing to join, should hand their names to "Jimmy" Sullivan or Ed O'Connor.

VIATORIANA

We're out to do or die, boys
We're out to do or die.
We're going to win as sure as sin,
Victory's our battle cry.
Don't let your old hopes flutter,
Don't let me hear you sigh;
It is no shame to lose a game
When we're out to do or die.

Let him up, fellows, he's no deadhead,
He was out to do—and died.
"BUT"

ANCIENT DISTURBER DISCOVERED.

Before the press was closed last evening the stealthy detective made the following statement: "After many sleepless nights I have at last discovered the clew I was looking for. The disturber who so long baffled me is "Uriah Heap." I have him under my thumb. I caught him in the act of raising the Dickens, and I'll heap it on him sure this time."

OVERHEARD AT THE ASYLUM DANCE.

Recently one of our Society Buds (D.Q.) went to the dance given for the benefit of the Asylum. Unacquainted with the ordinary methods of procedure he asked (with jestures only) a young lady to dance with him. She, betraying a sign of uneasiness, nodded assent. They waltzed about to the tune of the orchestra, and when the music ceased he led her to a chair. He was just about to leave her when a gentleman approached, and said: "Miss ———, are you engaged for the next number?" Much to the astonishment of the student, she replied: "Yes, with this lunatic here."

Curtain.

You couldn't blame him for beatin' it—could you?

BOOKS READY FOR THE PRESS.

- "Shaving Secrets," by E. O'Connor.
- "Manipulation of New Beds," by D. Quinn.
- "Paddy's Surprise or the Missing Cake," by J. Griffin.
- "What Happened to Joe," by Tom and Clarence.
- "Elysium Dreams of Bourbonnais," by T. Lynch.
- "Fame Passed Me by as the Idle Winds," by Jno. F.
- "The Population of Ireland," by J. Griffin.
- "One Night in the Role of Prefect," by Jerome.
- "I Love You *Still* (O Singers) and Always Will."

THE TRAGEDY.

He was just a little fellow,
 He came a month ago;
 He was neither green nor yellow,
 And believe me, he could go.
 He would duck to Kank. and show 'em
 What a lad could do with nerve,
 And besides this, if they'd go him,
 He had lots more in reserve.
 Now the boys thought they would try him,
 But they tried and tried in vain;
 They could beat and whip and tie him,
 But he'd soon be up again.
 At last a lad suggested
 A plan he knew would work,
 For the others that they tested
 This last resource would shirk.

Then the brave and daring fellow
Who was never known to fear,
Grew limp and pale, then yellow
From his ankles to his ear.
He fell down to the floor and gasped,
The end was drawing near.
All this occurred 'cause he was asked
To take "Locals" for a year.

Mike—"That's a bright star!"

Pat—"Which?"

Mike—"That one right over the building."

Pat—"Oh! Mars?"

Mike—"No; Fatimas—you boob; I'm speaking of Stars."

Pat—"You're blinding me with smoke."

Say, have you seen a hat anywhere?



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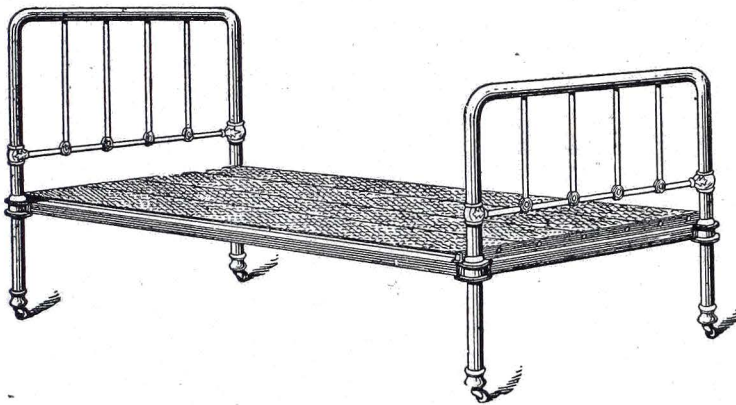
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