MESSENGER

Vol. (?) No. 4 July, 1923

Page 1  Wild Geese
        William W. Vogt
        The Catholic Church and the World [incomplete]
Page 6  Charity
Page 7  En Voyage
        C. M. Andrews
Page 11 Well-Meant Verses
        Lines on Reading Swinburne
        At 2 A.M., After Examinations
        Confession
        L. M. M.
        Cigarette Smoke
Page 12 Some Books for Summer Reading
Page 14 The Jungfrau
        (From Interlaken on the eve of the Assumption, B. V. M.)
        Herbert S. Hastings
Page 15 The Chain Gang
        G.
The MESSENGER
ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

July 1923

CONTENTS
WILD GEESE  Verse  -  -  -  -  -  William W. Vogt
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WORLD  -  The President
EN VOYAGE  -  -  -  -  -  Luke C. M. Andrews
WELL-MEANT VERSES  -  -  -  -  Louis M. Myers
SOME BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING  -  -  -  -  The President
THE CHAIN GANG  -  -  -  -  -  George A. Libaire

SUMMER NUMBER
The Catholic Church and the World

"The Stone that smote the Image became a great Mountain, and filled the whole Earth.” Daniel 2:5.

This text was used frequently by John Henry Newman. Perhaps a new sermon may well be preached upon it. It is from Daniel’s disclosure to Nebuchadnezzar of the meaning of his dreams. The King had seen an Image with a head of fine gold, arms of silver, belly and thighs of brass, legs of iron, and feet of clay. The prophet said that it was the Image of the kingdoms of the world. Then Daniel foretold the rise of Christianity in these words:

"Thou seekest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the Image upon his feet of clay, and brake them to pieces. . . . And the stone that smote the Image became a great Mountain and filled the whole Earth."

1. Out of the ancient world Christianity alone has emerged as a living thing. The beauty that was Grecian civilization is noble, but dead. The mystery that was Egypt is enthralling, but decayed. The power that was Rome is a great dream, but only a dream, enshrined in ruins and old books. But the Christian Church, alone of ancient kingdoms and civilizations, survives. What we know of ancient things else we know mostly through the Church. She has preserved the relics of the rest, and colored their memories in her own good pigments. She has made us remember Greek beauty and forget the sensual degredation which spoiled that beauty; remember the romance of Egypt and forget the millions of sweated slaves beneath the lash; remember the vigor and sturdiness of Rome and forget her heartless exploitation of the world.

Who would have thought in the days of Augustan glory that a little group of Jews in an upper room of a petty rural city, Oriental of a race even then despised, waiting on a Hebrew feast day for they knew not what, for something they had been promised by an hare-brained carpenter who not long before had been strung up as an anarchist by Roman law—that these men held in their feeble possession the seeds of a Kingdom destined to survive when Roman roads were filled with weeds and Roman eagles antiquarian curiosities and Roman ways of looking at things almost laughably out of focus and Rome herself a heap of ruins?

Yet so it has been. Yet so it it has been.

Why? Wherein lay the weakness of these mighty earthly kingdoms? The Image shone with gold and silver and was girt with brass and iron. Luxury and force! Are not these the common bases of success in nations? Surely if a people is strong and wealthy, men say, it must be destined to survive. Surely the efforts of great statesmen, wise patriots, have ever been and ever ought to be the making of nations rich and armed for maintainance. I have nothing to say to the contrary. The trouble with the Image Nebuchadnezzar saw was not that its armor was firm and its head and arms encased with precious metal. It was not the head or the arms or the breast or the legs which were to prove vulnerable before the Stone. It was the feet of the Image. They were made of crumblly clay. Build you a kingdom never so apt for wealth, never so strong in armor: unless its basis is sound it will fall before a shrewd, directed blow.

What is the true basis of a kingdom, of a state, of a civilization, without which all force and all wealth prove unstable? It is the recognition of the sacred worth of human personality, of the worth-while-ness of a man as man. Greece built her superstructure of beauty on general slavery
complacently endorsed by even her noblest philosophers. The moans of ancient sirens sound sadly still across the Nile-watered plains. To a Roman, man as man was a non-existent concept. The Church of Jesus Christ came into a world where Greece and Egypt and Rome had coalesced, and it attacked the whole great composite structure, hoping the exploiter of the enslaved, the despised, to remember that they were the sons of the Most High God, temples of the Indwelling Spirit of Deity; and in the simple power of restored self-respect it knocked the kingdoms of this world into a cocked hat.

"Be ye not conformed to this world," said Paul the tentmaker to them, "but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds." It was an astounding message to the sword fodder of the Roman armies, the wealth producers of a state which used and starved them that the empire might be decked in precious metals. "Now are ye the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what ye shall be." "In Jesus Christ there is no distinction between Jew and Hebrew, bond and free, bond and free, Roman and non-Roman." With God is no respect of persons. The thing that gave the Church its power, the thing that makes it forever irresistible, is that it reveals, on the authority of Divine revelation, on the authorship of Jesus, the Everlasting God, the latent worth of every man because he is a man. A Kingdom of God with that foundation can smash, has smashed, and will ever smash, any and every sort of social system, empire, civilization, no matter how wealthy, no matter how well armed, which builds upon another basis.

It is hard for men to learn this simple lesson. One need not multiply instances. Just one will suffice, our own America. There are plenty of folks who think America can survive and prosper if only we can make our wealthy and also strong. They point with pride to our large cities, our gold reserve, our great banks, our manifold and intricate means for and methods of ostentatious luxury. They advocate ever bigger navies and stronger armies wherewith to protect our wealth from foreign envy. They shout aloud the necessity of keeping out the wicked agitator, and of the danger which threatens from England and the peril which is imminent from Japan. "Give us" they say, "heads of gold and arms of silver, belly and thighs of brass, and legs of iron."—And they are ignorant enough of history to fail to see that the greatest danger, the only real danger facing America for at least one hundred years, is that the "little people" will remember their inalienable rights to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness and say "To Hell with America, Her feet are clay." And if her feet shall have become of clay, to Hell she will go. But the Church of Jesus constant shall remain.

But, you will say, is it not possible that now that this Stone, the Catholic Church, has become a great mountain, and fills all the earth, is it not possible that she too may have developed feet of clay? May it not be that she too has forgotten the essential worth of man as man? Is it not conceivable that this Kingdom of God has been captured and exploited by the wealth worshipers and by those who put their trust in reeking tube and iron shard? Sometimes it has looked much that way. No sooner had Christianity smashed the exploiting Roman empire than that empire, pretending conversion, sought to manipulate the Church to buttress her tottering imperialism. But she did not succeed! She died, died ancient Rome, died of her own dry rot; and the Kingdom of God woke from the lethal fumes of imperial patronage. Once more with eye un-narcotized she saw the Mass and heard the Creed and laid hold on Jesus, shouted with joy at the glory of Him and the true worth of His children.

So has the Catholic Church done more than once, nay, more than a dozen times in the nineteen hundred years that have intervened between

the rest Whitsunday and now. Always the kingdoms of the earth, destroyed by her, seek from within to deaden her, to make her forget, to use her to bolster up their wickedness. Always they seek to modernize her, very speciously, very cleverly, to pursuade her to let go her ancient Creed and to supercede the Mass so to let go the symposium which exhals the blood and exalts men too into blazing equality before His Incarnate Deity, to supercede that ceremony where, before an Altar, king and peasant are no longer king and peasant, but two equal men. So in the earliest days her enemies, masking as her friends, sought to confuse her in Oriental mysticism; so, later on, in the fourth and fifth centuries, imperial patrons sought to promote Arianism or Unitarianism, hoping to reduce Christ's unique personality to human level and so reduce his commanding authority as Lord over even emperors; so in the Middle Ages did lord after lord seek to exalt his temporal authority over things spiritual; so did the early Victorian capitalists seek to use the Church to urge exploited men to grovel here below and to hope for heaven and to be content. So to-day the powers of the world, working within the Church, promising financial assistance and preferment, building expensive fabric for worship, encouraging every sort of modernism which would minimize Jesus, bidding priests enjoy luxury and be men of the world,—sometimes wearing round collars, once in awhile wearing a miter or a magpie,—so to-day do the powers of the world, working within the Church, seek to wrench God's Kingdom to the support of all that is evil, all that is clay-footed, in our day.

But he who fears unduly for the outcome has neither much knowledge of the past nor much faith in Jesus Christ. He said that even the gates of Hell could not prevail against His Church. They have not. They will not. In easy times, it may be, men will murmur the Creed and sleepily miss the implication of our peasant-carpenter-God, Jesus Christ. It may be that in easy times men will come to Mass and Communion, unperceptive of the social dynamite involved in approaching a God before whom none is master, none is man, not perceiving the one Body and the one Blood and the Lord within them; in easy times men may sing Magnificat and not see that the wildest communist never dared utter words more contemptuous of things as they are: and men in easy times may murble ancient prayers they do not understand. It may seem that the world has conquered— in the easy times.

But the mills of God keep grinding and times come which are no longer easy, when the clever chaps who have been running things and people and calling all men to admire their canniness, and using or seeking to use the Church to bolster themselves up with, are seen to be a stupid and wicked lot, forgetful of the worth of men as men, times when wealth is gangrened and mere arms of no avail. Then does the Church arouse herself and sing Magnificat with meaning, and shouts aloud the old prayers, and means the Creed as well as says it, and goes to Mass and Communion with a new-found awe, and says "We are the sons of God! Down with this Image! Look you, look! Its feet are crumbling clay!"

And another kingdom persists, while Holy Church goes on.

Those are the great times in this world when, led by Jesus' spirit, the people discover the accidental differences between men matter not at all when Parthians and Medes and Persians, strangers from Rome, Jews and Gentiles, Cretes and Arabsians, hear ringing in their ears the wonderful works of God.

And to keep the Catholic Church alive and ready for those days of Pentecost, to preserve Her faith and to hand on down Her sacraments—the
En Voyage

The outstanding features of a long journey are like an old Egyptian bas-relief, where only the important factors which are to be handed down as monuments stand out from the stone. The details of the picture are lost in the background, and the common events are passed over. I am thinking of the last trip from Japan to England by way of the Mediterranean.

We left Yokohama on a very bright day in the early summer, and such was the glamour and interest of new surroundings on shipboard that I, child as I was, did not feel, at that moment, a very keen sense of loss at the parting from my parents. Many of the Japanese who had known my grandmother for quite a number of years, and my sister and me from babyhood, had come up to see us off, bearing gifts of fruit and candy. I might remark here that a Japanese, even today, will never send flowers to a friend. They wither and die, and symbolize death.

Those who have not travelled abroad can not imagine that peculiar feeling which one has at the beginning of a voyage. There is the smell of fresh paint which meets you when you first go down the corridors, the feeling which is associated with that smell, of uncertainty over countless things. Out on deck everything is turmoil. Officers, sailors and passengers rush hither and yon, orders are shouted, whistles pipe, and from somewhere comes the blare of a band. There are hasty and tearful farewells, messages shouted back and forth between ship and pier. Gradually order is restored on the quay as the last visitors scurry ashore. Lithe natives toss aboard the last baggage and cast off the ropes, the whistle drones out, for a moment the calls of parting friends, you suddenly realize that you are moving, and a queer feeling of strain possesses you until the shore with its waving throng, and the break water, are past.

Nagasaki and Kobe were remarkable chiefly for bad weather. We had barely got into the straits when a nasty sea struck us and, as we neared Nagasaki, it got worse. We stayed there to coal ship. Bamboo scaffolding seemed to spring up from the barges against our sides, and the coolie women mounted it, below the chutes. Great baskets weighing two hundred pounds or more were passed up hand to hand and emptied into the runways which led to the bunkers. Those women stood there hour after hour, passing the baskets without any visible signs of fatigue. The last woman would toss the emptied containers with a peculiar spinning motion, so that they landed one in the other on the floor of the nearest barge. We went ashore and back into the nearby hills to see the cloisonne and damascene works. At one place there was a tea-house set on the edge of a ravine, down one end of which fell a long plume of water, a fall which was noted for its beauty. From among trees at the edge of the cliff shot this white ribbon, sown into the dark green shade of the bottom to splash away out of sight.

Fu Chow is an example—the only example of a native Chinese town that we saw. I hope it will be the last. The steamer went as far up the Yangtze as it could, and from that point we went on by launch. Having reached the dock, we went ashore and crossed a long bridge into the town itself. The streets were from fifteen to twenty feet wide and were paved with huge blocks of stone. The sewage rested in the cracks between these slabs, and all the refuse of the last few decades seemed to be raising a stench to high heaven from these very convenient cess-pools. Three-story houses leaned against each other in an arch, a sort of triumphal arch to the god of bad odors. The ground floor of each house seemed to be given over
to small shops which contributed other smells to those already fighting to impress themselves upon the consciousness. Through it all poured a sweating, dirty stream of natives, shouting, yelling and jostling. Curs of all descriptions ran about, snarling and fighting. We did not wander long in such a place. Much as I have heard of the admirable qualities of the higher class of Chinese, the one glimpse I got, wholly one-sided and inadequate as it was, of the poorer classes, has spoiled any love I might have had for the "Sleeping Giant."

Two things preserve Singapore in my mind; first the divers and secondly a fight. We were only half-way in to the dock when a fleet of dugout canoes came racing to meet us. They were manned by boys and men of all ages. How they handled those little boats and kept them from turning over as they dove out and climbed in, was a thing no white man could understand. A couple of coins would flash in the air, and as they struck the water, every canoe would rock with the sudden dive of its owner. Brown bodies would gleam for an instant in the sun, the water would fairly boil, and one of the swimmers would shoot up to the surface with the money in his hand. In a second every man would be back in his boat, and would circle around ready for the next coin.

The other incident was one of far shorter duration, but the action was so intense, the whole thing such a kaleidoscope of volcanic motion, that few of the witnesses will ever forget it. A number of Austrians were seeing off one of their friends and they all fairly well under way toward intoxication. They had taken it into their heads to torment one of the crew, a huge Scandinavian. What devilries they had been through before they reached the quay no one knew, but as they got to the gang plank the ring had closed about the sailor and the leader with a piteous wail, "Geby for the row," he would say to him talk for a moment and then things began to happen. With absolutely no warning, with no gathering of muscles, the fist of the seaman suddenly shot out. It cracked against the other man’s jaw like a pistol, and before he hit the ground another of the tormentors had received his quietus. The sailor had evidently gone berserk, and, despite the grave way in which his opponents surged over him, he laid them out right and left. He was here, there and everywhere, clawing, smashing, this way and that, a whirling deadly mass of dynamic power. He was too quick to be touched by concerted action and of too hard a physique to be affected by the few solid blows that landed on him. Men dropped before his vicious rushes, to stagger up and be knocked flat again. Suddenly we saw the first mate, a tall, powerful chap, running down the gang plank with a marlinespike in his hand. He shot into that turmoil of darting, diving, swift-licking fists and the berserker dropped under a crack from the marlinespike. For just a moment the mate spoke to the group of men, and those who were still on their feet turned like scolded school boys to help us their comrades. Two sailors came to take their mess-mate aboard, and the gruel of the disturbance replaced his weapon and cooly went about his duties. The whole thing had taken two minutes at most, but we saw it—all, my breath still comes fast when I think of it.

At last we were in the Mediterranean, the color of which is like the blue of no other body of water. People claim it is because of the skies peculiar to that part of the world. Whatever are the properties of that water, it at least proved to be the grave of one of the men on board. A stoker’s head was turned by the heat so that he drank half a bottle of laudanum and dove over the stern. I have since thought that the way in which the ship was handled from the moment “Man over board!” was heard till it again took up its course was one of the prettiest things I have ever seen. In less than two minutes one set of screws had been reversed and the vessel was swinging about in a circle. A boat’s crew were at the davits and life preservers were in the water. As the life boat came down, the first mate vaulted the rail and landed in the stern with one foot on the tiller. When the keel touched the water, he freed his end of the ropes with one dextrous backward kick at the hook. From the time they left until the boat was again in its place he stood there, steering with one foot, and balanced himself easily as they rose and fell with the waves. Although many of the passengers had seen the drowning man after the alarm was given, only his hat remained floating, for his would-be rescuers to find. They returned with the life-buoys and were shot up to the boat-deck, we swung back on our course, and—the incident was closed. Many of us, however, could not sleep that night. It gives one an eerie feeling to have
Well-Meant Verses

I.

Lines On Reading Swinburne
At 2 A. M., After Examinations.

When I am dead, and the years that come thereafter
Roll into centuries and cycles slow,
What will become of all my tears and laughter,
Joys and woe?

I, who have loved thee with a love outburning
Comets and hell, till I am seared of fears,
Shall I be under earth, unquenched of yearning
Through the years?

I, who have drunk of life (and chewed the glasses),
Shall I be punished till the end of time
By heavy labor, pushing up the grasses?
How sublime.

II.

Confession.

And so the worst is said: no more of that.
My heart is lighter, now that I've confessed,
It's queer how greatly one may be oppressed
By such a thing. It must be so a rat
Feels when the trap that holds him overturns
And he is free again—as I am free.
And now—goodbye. You're lucky—done with me.
And I—what matter how I feel? One learns
To bear all things, they say, and so I fan
My courage and attempt to still my fears:
Hard as it is, I'll conquer at the last.
And you, I beg, forgive me if you can.
You think me heartless, after all these years
To leave you now; but, Davey, I have passed!

L. M. M. '23.

CIGARETTE SMOKE

A little curl of smoke goes up,
Sweet incense to the last discovered god—
The one who gives us peace:
Who ever, without failure or delay,
Repays each offered sacrifice,
And asks no other service than that we
Prepare us to receive the gift he sends.
Some Books For Summer Reading

President Bell selected the following books from some late additions to the College library. No volumes of merely technical interest are included, but rather books of a more general appeal.

1. The Land of the Blue Poppy. The eminent British naturalist, Mr. F. Kingdon Ward, F. R. G. S., went through Thibet a few years ago in search of specimens for an English botanical collector. This recounts his experiences. It is a fascinating and as thrilling as fiction, and reveals botanizing as a profession requiring daring, ingenuity and manliness more than the general public supposes.

2. Mr. Thouless, who is professor of psychology at the University of Manchester, and who was formerly a fellow of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, some time ago was asked to a theological college. The result is a volume entitled An Introduction to the Psychology of Religion. It is admirably comprehensive, and has the added merit of explaining carefully the nomenclature of the new psychology. It is as illuminating a volume as I have read in five years.

3. If you wish a well-written romance, a Frank Stockton-y sort of thing, about four women who spent a spring in a rented villa in Liguria and were all made over, get hold of The Enchanted April by the author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden.

4. Edgar A. Robinson has been described as America's greatest contemporary poet. The long narrative in verse, called Roman Barthowell, just published, will not enhance his reputation much. A good deal of it is just plain stupid. But it is worth reading for the good bits hid in the rubbish.

5. On the other hand, a book of exceedingly good poetry is The Ballad of St. Barbara, by Gilbert K. Chesterton. The title poem contains embedded in it one of the great modern English things in ballad form. Some of the other verses are extraordinary. The "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," very different from Grey's, and the "Songs of Education" are Chesterton at his biting best.

6. The Oxford University Press last year issued The Oxford Book of German Verse, a worthy companion volume to the similar volume of English verse which is now an indispensable anthology. It has examples ranging from the Minnesingers to contemporary poets. The volume, which is of course in German, is ably edited by Gerhart Hauptmann. Our British cousins, it will be seen, are through indulging in petty hate of things German.

7. Mr. Upton Sinclair has at last written a book on the higher education. He calls it The Goose Step, because, according to him, our higher cultured institutions are both Teutonic and syphilitic, and controlled by big business until they have no more individuality or independence than a row of German privates. The book contains a great deal of fact, true and challenging. Unfortunately Mr. Sinclair's tendency to be smart and nasty-tempered will prevent those facts receiving the attention they deserve. St. Stephen's College fare better than most of them.

8. In Magic Lanterns, Miss Louise Saunders, the author of that delightful one-act bit of fun, "The Knave of Hearts," has given us a few more interesting short plays. Those who like the amateur stage, and those who enjoy reading plays, will find some good amusement in this book.

THE MESSENGER

9. Harry Kemp is no longer one of the younger generation. He has turned forty. Our young people delight to read him, however. He has ability and vulgarity, vision and dirt, virility and loudness, poetry and bumptiousness, mixed in about the proportions that the younger folk admire. Whatever one may think of this, there is no denying that his semi-autobiography, Tramping on Life, makes mighty interesting reading.

10. If you are desirous of knowing how the modern liberals are thinking of getting a reunited religion without any creed, thus defying Solomon and making a brand-new thing on the face of the earth, read The Community Church by Albert C. Zembrunn. I was astonished. Jules Verne never wrote anything more extraordinary. Only, it isn't meant that way.

11. Mr. Hilaire Belloc is a master of English, not merely of putting words together, but of putting thoughts together, in that misused tongue. In his Marie Antoinette one finds the sadness and the nobility and the simplicity of a Greek. The queen moves on toward death, the helpless victim of a dying age. Would that we might have more such biography!

12. Here is a marvel, brethren. Thorstein Veblen has written a book in which there is no sociological patois, a book which one can understand, a book as lucid as The Theory of the Leisure Class is turgid. It is called The Engineers and the Price System, and is an analysis of the tremendous waste involved in our present capitalistic production and a statement of how our engineers are the most potent agents in promoting industrial revolution. What a book for the National Civic Federation to read!

13. One remembers that delightful biography which Cornelia Straton Porter wrote a year or two ago about her husband, that brilliant American economist who died in the midst of most promising sane liberalism. Mrs. Porter has been living with employed girls lately and tells here experience in Working with the Working Woman. In this book the woman is neither a sentimental victim nor a moron, but a real person. For this relief, much thanks!

14. If you like the sort of fantasy in the Roman manner which Eden Phillpotts loves to write, get hold of Pan and the Twins, and rejoice.

15. Gilbert K. Chesterton did a book some time ago which has not been read as widely as it deserves; and which has just been added to the library. It is his Victorian Age in English Literature, which throws more light on the subject than most books twice the size and cost. The price is only a dollar. Like everything this man writes, this salts wisdom with humor.

16. The Old Drama and the New. Here that veteran dramatic critic, Mr. William Archer, damns the classics and extolls modern realistic drama. He seems to think that the stage has no other function than to register facts. Probably he prefers photographs to painting. The book is interesting for its wealth of material; and it stimulates me at least by antagonizing me.

17. Lytton Strachey, whose biting essays on Victorian personages are familiar to everyone, has, in Landmarks in French Literature, put into small compass facts that many desire briefly; and has done it with fine critical sense. The volume costs only a dollar.

18. Of Marguerite Wilkinson's The Great Dream one can only say that it is the sort of lyric poetry that one keeps hoping to find and does meet with only every few years.
19. Channing Pollock wrote a play called The Fool. It has now been published. Some people maintain that it is all about being a Christian. That may be why people don’t like being Christians. It struck me as being upper middle class hokum.

20. A penetrating and interesting study of The New German Constitution has been made by M. Rene Brunet, professor of constitutional law in the University of Caen. This French scholar has made a scholarly and passionate analysis. Intelligent people, whose attitude toward the new Germany is more than merely vituperative, will be glad to get this book.

Four of us were seated about the table, concentrating on the business in hand with the utmost of silent intonness. A window was open to alleviate the closeness of the room. There was absolute silence, except for an occasional remark or a sudden heated discussion, abruptly stilled. All at once a little gust of wind snatched an unscaled envelope from the table and carried it out the window. A chair crashed to the floor as one of us raced to see where it would land; for in that small rectangle of paper, in cart figures pregnant with meaning, was the essence of all the work we had put in throughout four hours of steady concentration. If one should get it—!

"Watch here!" I ordered, and sped out of doors. A voice from the window called directions softly, suddenly ending in a cry of alarm as the wind picked up a white object and carried it out of the circle of light. I tore after it into the night, to pursue a mocking, devilish will o’ the wisp, that fluttered and stopped, taunted and eluded me, half seen in the faint light from the stars. My foot caught in a root and I crushed on my face—on top of the paper. Back again in the house, the voice of my partner called to ask if I had it. I looked at my find in the light from the window and gave a sigh of relief.

"Yes," I answered, "This is that blasted bridge-score!"

The Chain Gang

Pier Dvolsky, a count of the Austrian Empire and a member of one of the oldest Magyar noble houses, was hard-pressed for ready money. Circumstances had forced him to become Deputy Sheriff of Citrus County, Florida; but come what might he still insisted upon the gratification of two habits formed in earlier and more affluent days: he would always wear kid gloves of the most expensive brand, and he would smoke nothing but cigarettes of the choicest Turkish tobacco. Upon this chill morning near the end of February he found himself in sore straits; his meager salary for the winter quarter was nearly all spent, his last pair of Cross gloves had burst at the thumbs, and—hardest of all—in his pocket was a pack of "Dromedary" cigarettes. This sad state of affairs had come about in spite of the utmost caution on Dvolsky’s part. He had moved to the cheapest rooming house he could find; he had learned to do the greater part of his own laundry; he had even tried to dispense with week-day breakfasts. It was plain that he still had much to learn about the economics of Floridian petty-officialism. Take for instance Yates, the deputy of Rivers County, who lived just across the line, not five miles away. He had a wife and three children; and yet he managed to keep an automobile, two horses, and an attic full of excellent whiskey. Dvolsky knew that Yates’ salary could not be much greater than his own, and as he drew a "Dromedary" from its yellow paper-and-foil package he indulged in some idle speculation as to how the other man was able to fare better than he. The last time he called upon Yates his host had almost resorted to force to make him stay for dinner. He had plied him with such drinks as the Hungarian had not tasted since he had crossed the Atlantic. He had made his guest spend the evening at cards, in order that he might eat broiled quail and drink beer at midnight. And when they parted—a bit unsteadily, and almost with tears—Dvolsky had felt a flat box pressed into his pocket. He had somehow managed to forget that last occurrence in the pleasant evaluation of the moment; but the next morning he had found the box, and discovered that it was filled with Turkish cigarettes of a famous and costly brand. Upon the thick smooth paper which closed each of the oval cylinders of tobacco was stamped, in gold, the monogram of the Deputy Sheriff of Rivers County. The Hungarian had wondered at the time whether the American was making a display of his good fortune and better judgment; or whether he hoped to gain something in the way of favor and assistance from the officials of Citrus County; or whether he merely felt free to spend for the pleasure of spending. But since then nearly a year had passed, and no requests for help had come from Yates; nor had there been any gossip to the effect that he habitually overspent his income. Dvolsky knew that the American had no independent fortune, for the story of his early life as an errand-boy in Atlanta was served up afresh every time Yates did anything worthy of note. The entire situation was strange beyond comprehension.

A heavy had was laid upon the count’s shoulder, and he felt h’m-m?? swung about, to face the very man of whom he had just been thinking. Yates was dark and florid, about forty, with a slow, drawling speech. His nostrils commonly flared and contracted as he breathed. Upon this occasion they were wide-spread, like those of a frightened beast.

"Boy, lemme smell! What’s that you’re smokin’?" He seized the count’s wrist, and twisted it about until he could see the familiar red dromedary stamped upon the butt of Dvolsky’s cigarette. The kid glove, frayed with use and repeated washings, split across the palm at the unwonted strain. Yates shook his head in a nonplussed manner. "O lurdy, lurdy! Boy, you come get into my car, an’ ride home with me. You an’ me goin’
to eat a meal together before you starve, an' after that I'm goin' to give you a lecture. What if ol' Jeb Hartley should come back now, an' see a fine young bird like you starvin' where he lived like a king, an' banked near fifty thousand into the bargain? T'wouldn't hardly do to for tell you too much right off at the start, I don't suppose: 'might turn your head. But just a pointer or two ought to set you in the right way. Come quiet now, or I'll han' cuff you.'

Dvosky was too nonplussed to resist, and the sound of the word "dinner" was an added attraction to him. He had eaten nothing but dried prunes that morning, and after such a meagre meal of twenty-five he could refuse an invitation to dine.

"Jus' you an' me together," Yates was saying. "M'wife's gone an' took the kids up to Jacks for the week-end, an' me an' Herrey have to keep house. He's shot some quail, an' you an' me'll have 'em for lunch, same way as we had 'em for supper last time you was over. An' then how I will razz you!" During the ride to Yates' home the talk continued to be as a stream which flowed always from the same direction, while the Hungarian saturated his lungs with the first real smoke he had inhaled in over a week.

Several hours later the two deputies sat with their feet on the rail of a veranda and watched the tiny ground-doves at play upon the close-cut lawn of Bermuda grass. The American had talked himself out, and the Hungarian was turning over and over in his active mind the startling truths he had been told. There was no sound except the dry "flip-flip" of palm fronds in the warm breeze and the restless twittering of the doves. Beside each of the men stood a small bamboo table, which held a number of bottles in varying degrees of emptiness, and a tall glass filled with bright green leaves, fragrant and rumpled. Even Yates felt that life, at that moment, was so pleasant that words would be out of place. They sat silently, the one in active thought, the other in a state of warm and self-satisfied drowsiness. Towards evening Yates roused himself with a sigh and rinsed his hands with sodawater from a siphon that stood at his side.

"Well, boy, do you reckon as how you've took note of everythin' teacher said, an' got yer lesson all down pat? If you have, we'll call up d'Ambr a from Aloa an' Reed from Doravill, an' make 'em come over here to see you. No use runnin' after 'em, or they'll think you ain't to be trusted. An' mark my words, you let them do the talking, an' let them make out the lists of men they say they ain't nothin' for you to do but sit tight an' name your price when the time comes, like I tol' you to."

Dvosky nodded. He had just been introduced to the modified system ofpeonage which now prevails in the south, in place of that crude method popular after the Civil War. He had been told that he could increase his income if he would consult the engineers in charge of road-construction in his county, and find out from them the names of laborers whom they would be able to use with profit in the chain gangs. After that he would have to do nothing but trumpet up a charge against each of the men on his list—an easy task among young negroes, for the most part unmarried, whose sole use for money would be for gambling and drinking—and then deliver them as soon as possible to the contractors. They would pay him something per head according to previous agreement; and also monthly instalments for every thirty-day period of conviction in excess of one month. It all sounded simple enough, but Yates had spent hours in an attempt to explain fully the beauties of the system. His mind was full of illustrations, both from his own experiences and from those of others before him, Dvosky felt that the hardest days of his exile were now over, since that store of precedent, practical knowledge, and good-will would always be open for his use and consultation.

THE MESSENGER

Reed and d'Ambra stayed far into the night to haggle over terms, but in the end an agreement was reached and a list of names submitted. The count had heard something against almost every one of the negroes whom the two contractors had chosen as eligible, and his mind immediately set to work at the task of making plans for their conviction. He saw at once that his life was going to be one of ease and pleasure: he would be compelled to do nothing but let the report spread about that he was "after" any certain man, and straightforward—for a slight consideration—news of that man's misdoings would come to him.

When the engineers had gone he stayed for a few moments to thank Yates, but that worthy did not wish to listen.

"Now jus' you run along, boy, an' remember what ol' Randolph B.'s tol' you. Jeb Hartley, what had your county before you, give me my start, an' I've always felt like I had a debt to any depute of Citrous. We all have to get a start somehow, an' we can't never tell when it'll do us good to have someone over the county line what feels well disposed towards us. Now jus' you run along before you get me all flustered.
"

He had lent Dvosky one of his horses to carry him home, and now he smacked it resoundingly upon the flank with his open palm. The count trotted happily away, and Yates—his face agin with amusement—watched him as he bounced out of sight down the moonlit path, in an uncomfortable attempt to fit the riding manners of an Hungarian cavalry officer to a narrow Mexican saddle.

* * * * * * * * *

One bright morning near the end of April in that same year Deputy Sheriff Count Dvosky rose from a leisurely breakfast, and set out to call upon his friend Yates. He stood upon the veranda of the private residence where he had taken rooms, and whistled for his horse. A small darkey boy led it around from the stable, and held the bridle while the count mounted. He settled himself comfortably in the roomy English saddle, and at a hand-pace rode out between a double row of poinsettas to the state highway. There he was halted for a moment by the passage of a gang of negro laborers on their way to work. The right foot of each of those men was chained to the right foot of the man behind him, and all of them were dressed in grey cut striped round and round with black. As he watched them pass Dvosky took a silver cigarette-case from his pocket, and drew from it a cigarette stamped at the butt with his family crest, in gold. A few fine threads of Turkish tobacco had become loosened from one end of the cylinder, and to settle them in place the count tapped the cigarette upon the back of one faultlessly-gloved hand.

G. '24.
SEIDEN'S
FOR AUTO SUPPLIES
357 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
PHONE 1374

VARIANT'S
Sea Food Market
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Always Fresh
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
452 MAIN ST.
PHONE 727

Spring and Summer Athletic
And Sport Goods
FOR-
College Needs
Are Now on
Display
Mail Orders Promptly and Satisfactorily
Executed with Privilege of Exchange

VON DER LINDEN'S
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
G. W. PLATT, Agent
RED HOOK, N. Y., R. R. D.
Long Distance Phone 19 F 4
Representing
Glens Falls Insurance Co., Royal Insurance
Co., Home Insurance Co.

From Der Linden's
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

John Henry Stores
Incorporated
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME
Florence Oil Stoves
353-355 MAIN STREET,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
THE STRAND GRILL
HOTEL  RESTAURANT
(Formerly the Colonial)
Known from the Atlantic to the Pacific
Come In When You Want A
Good Feed—You'll Like It.
STEAKS  OYSTERS  CHOPS
6-8 Washington Street
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

Nearest Hotel to
St. Stephen's

HOFFMAN INN
“ON THE POST ROAD”
At Red Hook, N. Y.
Accommodations for Tourists

MEN OF ST. STEPHEN'S
Can you do better with your life and your education than
to give them to God, His Church and your fellow men in the Sacred Ministry?

Nashotah House
A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Founded 1842
A three year course for college graduates, covering all
the subjects required by the Canons.
Elective courses give the candidate an opportunity to specialize.
Some scholarships are available.
Nashotah offers unique opportunities to men who value
the Catholic faith and practice.
Write for a catalogue.
THE VERY REV. BENJ. F. P. IVINS, D. D., Dean
Nashotah, Wisconsin.

HEATON'S SHOES
Ladies' and Men's
SHOES OF QUALITY
351 Main St.,
POUGHKEEPSIE
Next First National Bank

Terminal Barber Shop
NEW MARKET STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE

CRAUERS

Books and Magazines, Crane's Stationery, Eastman Kodaks and Supplies, Tennis
Rackets and Balls, Picture Frames Made to Order, Office and School Supplies, Flags,
Flag Decorations, Flag Poles and Bracket, Complete Line Photo Supplies, Developing
and Printing, 24 Hour Service.

Forsyth & Davis, Inc.
307 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.
Try "AMBLER'S" First
For Note Books, Fountain Pens, Typewriter Supplies, Dennison Goods, All Stationery Items

AMBLER-MATTESON, Inc.,
366 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

C. H. PERKINS, M. D.
Optometrist and Optician
Eyes Scientifically Tested—Glasses Perfectly Adjusted
286 MAIN STREET
Established 1892 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Frederick A. Smith
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER
MAIN ST.,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Nelson House Barber Shop
5—SELECTED EXPERT BARBERS—5
MANICURING
A SHOP OF REAL SERVICE

The A. V. Haight Company
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
Twenty Liberty Street
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

Official watch inspectors for New York Central Lines
Zimmer Brothers
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Expert Repairing
329 Main St., (North Side)
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS
St. Stephen's Memorial Gymnasium
HOPPIN AND KOEN
4 East 43rd Street, New York City

LET
GINDELE
EQUIP YOU FOR
Basketball
WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK
134 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

WE ARE THE PEOPLE TO FURNISH YOU WITH
WINCHESTER
GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION, FOOTBALL and BASKETBALL GOODS

C. D. Johnson Hardware Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

LUCILIUS MOSELEY
31 MARKET ST.
Opposite Nelson House

Men's Furnishings, Caps, Imported Golf Hose Fine Neckwear

SPECIALY SELECTED SPORT SHIRTS

MOSELEY'S
FURNISHINGS OF THE BETTER KIND
To Be Well Dressed—
for every occasion is the desire of all men who have due regard for their personal appearance.
College Men particularly value the prestige of the right clothes at the right time.

WE HAVE THE RIGHT CLOTHES ALL THE TIME
Here—ready to put on—and expert tailors ready to adjust any detail that might be necessary to complete a perfect fit.

Men’s and Boys Clothes
Furnishings—Hats—Shoes

M. SHWARTZ & CO.
The Home of Good Clothes
Poughkeepsie

Pianos—Victrolas—Records
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
E. WINTER’S SONS
JOHN STREET KINGSTON, N. Y.

IRVING J. STALEY
RHINEBECK, N. Y.
THE BUILDER WITH THE MOTTO:
“Build Right the First Time”
NOW WORKING WITH THE REST FOR A GREATER ST. STEPHEN’S

Liggetts Chocolates
Kodaks, Candies, Writing Paper, Post Cards Flashlights
PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALITY
Our Sodas Are The Best in Town
THE REXALL STORE

The Red Hook Drug Store
RED HOOK, N. Y.

NELSON HOUSE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Leading Hotel of the City
E. P. COUGHLAN, Prop.

KODAKS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING, ALSO ENGRAVING, PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

Raymond’s Art Shop
318 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cotrell & Leonard
ALBANY, N. Y.
Makers of
CAPS — GOWNS — HOODS
For All Degrees

NELSON HOUSE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Leading Hotel of the City
E. P. COUGHLAN, Prop.

KODAKS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING, ALSO ENGRAVING, PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

Raymond’s Art Shop
318 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COTRELL & LEONARD
ALBANY, N. Y.
Makers of
CAPS — GOWNS — HOODS
For All Degrees

NELSON HOUSE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Leading Hotel of the City
E. P. COUGHLAN, Prop.

KODAKS
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING, ALSO ENGRAVING, PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMING

Raymond’s Art Shop
318 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RICH GOWNS FOR PULPIT AND CHOIR
Send for illustrated bulletin and full information

Telephone 37-F-5 Established in 1892

Erwin Smith
GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Kingston Candy Co., Inc.
KINGSTON, N. Y.
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS
"Where you get the Best Quality and Prompt Service

Wm. McMichael
Official Taxi for St. Stephen’s
Livery and Teaming
Automobile for Rent
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Ostrander & Woolsey

KUPPENHEIMER SUITS
MICHAELS STERN'S SUITS
$30 $35 $38 $45

We rent and sell Tuxedos and Full Dress Suits

Kingston, Head of Wall St. N. Y.

When in Kingston Visit
CANDYLAND

FOR
Home Made Candies, Ice Cream and Light Lunches
Opposite Keeny's Theatre WALL ST.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK

The Leading Theatres In
Poughkeepsie Are

STRATFORD
"THE THEATRE BEAUTIFUL"
The Greatest Screen Productions made are shown at this Theatre.
Music by the Stratford Concert Orchestra at Every Performance.

BARDAVON
Formerly Collingwood
A PLAYHOUSE DE LUXE
Now Open Playing
High Class Stage and Screen Productions

LIBERTY

A Cozy Home of Photo Plays where Double Features are Shown Every Day in the Week except Sunday.

NOTICE
A list of the Attractions Playing at the STRATFORD THEATRE will be Posted on the College Bulletin Board Every Monday.

Wood-Young Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE

When Mr. Edison was getting up his test for college men you'll notice he didn't ask any questions about style. Perhaps he thought that would be too easy.

College men know how to appreciate good clothes all right; want the best they can get. That's why so many of them come to us.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
KNOX HATS
WILSON BROS. UNDERWEAR
FASHION KNIT CRAVATS
ENGLISH HALF HOSE
AND ALL MODERATELY PRICED