

The H. C. C. JOURNAL

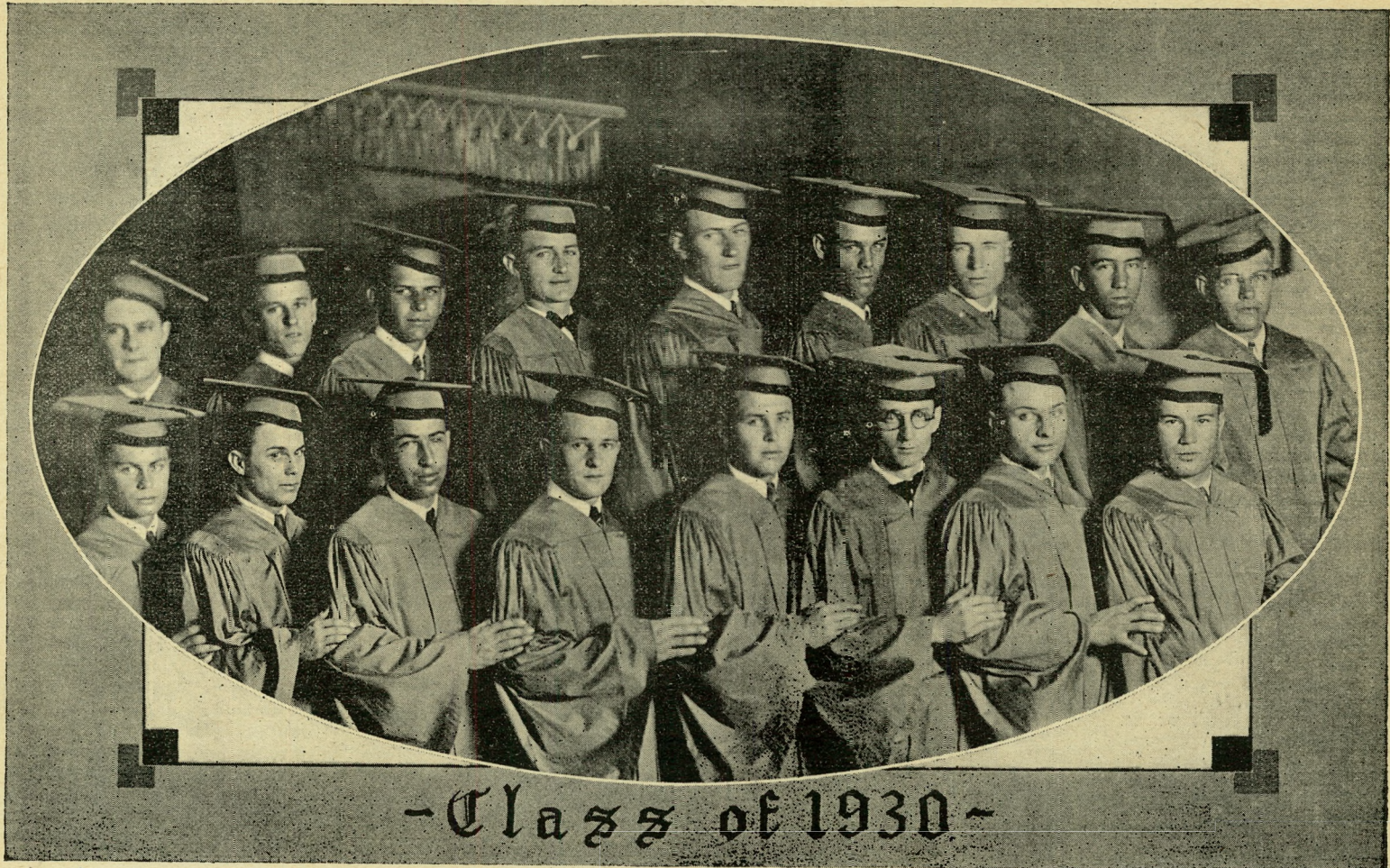
HAYS CATHOLIC COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER

VOLUME VI.

HAYS, KANSAS, MAY, 1930

NUMBER 9



Left to Right, Top Row: Victor Stanton, Virgil Basgall, Celestine Rupp, Harold Logan, Francis Walter, Eugene Dellva, Edwin Schmidt, Otto Kreutzer, Bernard Jaster.
Bottom Row: Joseph Schmidt, Hilary Weigel, Arthur Froelich, Edward Schreiber, Adlore Boucher, Albert Wirldholz, Emil Beilman, Lucius Schmidt.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

Seventeen Graduated at H. C. C.

On Tuesday evening, May 27, 1930 seventeen students were graduated from Hays Catholic College Academy at the Twentieth Annual Commencement Exercises. The Very Rev. Father Thomas, O. M. Cap., Provincial, was the principal speaker and the diplomas were distributed by the Rev. Fr. Florence, O. M. Cap., Director.

The auditorium was filled to capacity with the large crowd of friends and relatives of the graduates. There follows the Program.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Processional | |
| Marche Pontificale | Gounod |
| Orchestra | |
| Salutatory | Lucius Schmidt |
| Night | Schubert |
| Glee Club | |
| Berceuse | Gounod |
| Instrumental Quartette | |
| Washington and the Constitution | |
| Prize Oration | Adlore Boucher |
| Violin Duet | |
| Concerto in D Minor, | Bach |
| Bernard Jaster & Edward Schreiber | |
| Pilot, Song | Protheroe |
| Lucius Schmidt | |
| Moonlight in Venice - Mackie-Beyer | |
| Senior Instrumental Quartette | |
| Valedictory | Hilary Weigel |
| Farewell Song | Oliver |
| Glee Club | |
| Address | Very Rev. Fr. Thomas |
| Award of Diplomas | Rev. Fr. Florence |
| Recessional | Orchestra |

FAREWELL, ALMA MATER

Oh! Comrades, standing at the door of life,
Look forward to the test of care and woe.
With courage meet the fast approaching strife
And tarry not to rise and meet the foe.
When surging waves do lash you in the gale,
And all the world is like a raging sea,
Brace up, my friend, and ne'er draw in the sail
The storm shall pass, and calm ere long shall be.
Yes! War shall rage and strike with scourge of steel
The battle shall confront you, day and night,
The shot and shell shall rain, and you may reel,
But hold your head aloft, and stand to fight.
Let justice be your ever guiding star,
And kindness mingle in the fray withal
So may your love, your smile go far,
And cling to truth, for sin shall cause your fall.
And now, the Class of Thirty bids adieu
To Alma Mater, School we hold so dear,
We pledge our faith, with hearts rebuilt anew,
So fare thee well, Life knocks! Its call is here.
CLASS OF '30"

JUNIOR HIGH GRADUATES 25

Had Capacity Enrollment

Throughout Year
On May the 16 the Junior High closed a very successful term. This is the first year H. C. C. conducted a Junior Department and it contained a capacity enrollment throughout the

year. Father Frederick is in charge of the Junior High.

There were twenty-five graduates from the eight grade. Charles Bahl carried off the class honors. There were twenty-five graduates who passed the examinations for admittance into the eight grade.

Patronize Our Advertizers

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

H. C. C. Alumni Gather for Annual Meet

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the H. C. C. Alumni Association was held at the College on Wednesday, May 28, 1930.

The business meeting was held at 10 A. M. in the College Hall with G. A. J. Brull presiding. After the reading of the minutes the unfinished business was taken up and then followed the election of officers. The results of the election are as follows: Honorary President: Rt. Rev. Francis J. Tief, D. D., Bishop of Concordia. Honorary Vice-President: Rev. Fr. Florence, O. M. Cap., Director of the College. Active President: Adolph J. Kuhn. 1st Vice-President: J. P. Wasinger; 2nd V. Pres. Albert Spies; 3rd V. Pres. Conrad Rupp. Sec.-Treas. M. J. Dorzweiler; Historian Henry Wolf; Chaplain: Rev. Father Dennis, O. M. Cap.

After this business talks were given by Coach Brennan, Prof Weigel, G. A. J. Brull, past president and Fr. Florence.

Stag lunch was served in the refectory and afterwards all adjourned to the country to enjoy themselves. In the evening the banquet was held at the Civic Hall after which followed the Alumni Ball.

Subscribe to the H. C. C. Journal

THE H. C. C. JOURNAL

Published Monthly

In the Interest of the School by
HAYS CATHOLIC COLLEGE
Hays, Kans.

Advertising Rates on Application

Subscription Price Per Year \$1.00

Address all Correspondence to
The H. C. C. Journal, Catholic College
Hays, Kans.Entered as second class matter September 25,
1925, at the postoffice at Hays, Kansas,
under the Act of March 3, 1879

Printed by

THE FRIARY PRESS, HAYS, KANSAS

Class Reporters

Senior	Virgil Basgall
Junior	Harold Mackay
Sophomore	Edwin Weigel
Freshman	Ernest Tajchman
Advertising Manager	Arthur Froelich
Asst. Adv. Manager	Hilary Weigel
Circulation Manager	Edwin Weigel
Faculty Supervisor	Father Dennis

"FARE THEE WELL"

Shakespeare has this bit of advice which the Alma Mater may address to the boys about to depart from her:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Following this line of thought, she continues: Fearlessly hold on to those Christian convictions which I have stressed throughout your course. The world will often smile at your "old fashioned" ideas of religion. Just smile back and plod on. Show self-control, and do not permit the passions to rule over you. Let conscience be the judiciary, and will-power, the executive in the kingdom of self.

But that does not imply that you should ignore those with whom you live. No, to your fellow men be true. Give to them their just meed of charity. Some will place hindrances in your path. But just pass around and forget them, and keep your eyes on the goal. Be polite, but by no means effeminate. Spread sunshine with a smile whenever you can: the world is dark and needs the sunshine. Rejoice to see the better man pass ahead of you. Be the champion of right; be a leader among men according to your capacity and opportunity.

Lastly, but not least, to your God be true. Give to Him interior and exterior worship. Let others see that you are a Catholic, proud of his Faith. The frequent attendance at church services and the frequent reception of the Sacraments should be the badge that marks the graduate of a Catholic school.

Don't forget: the final examination comes only when you lay down the burden of life. Whether you will pass it successfully or not depends on the marks you are making as you go along through life. — D.U.

ON MOTHERS DAY

While some of my fellow-students were hurrying here and there trying to find the most beautiful and suitable cards, and others were biting away at the ends of their fountain-pens, as they groped for words to express their thoughts in their letter to Mother, "poor me" was wondering what to do. But I could do something— I bought some of the beautiful flowers which adorned the florist's windows for— Mother's grave.

I did more. I went to Our Friend in the Blessed Sacrament. I knelt there and pondered and thought. I had no need for words. I was very happy. I felt that Mother, who had worked so hard and toiled so long for sister and me was enjoying her reward in her home among the soft fleecy clouds. Those streaks of silver in her jet-black hair, which came from worry for my disease-stricken life, were now shining with a splendor that puts jeweled coifs into insignificance. A golden halo adorned that beautiful brow that was wrinkled so often with mean headaches, as she plied her needle far into night for an extra dollar. The ferns and pansies, which she loved so well while on earth, had now blossomed into countless eternal flowers whose beauty will delight her until I come. And as I rose to leave, I looked once more at the Golden Door and sighed: God,— I— thank— you — for— her.

Why should I have been grieved? Wasn't Mother at rest? Wasn't she watching over me and praying for me, encouraging me to stick fast to the lessons she taught me? Those golden lessons, which, alas, were drummed into my stubborn will, are now so many beacons on the way of life. They have steadied my course; they have inspired my noblest endeavors.

How she must enjoy looking on that Virgin face that was her guide and solace through the weary years! I remember when I learnt to repeat the Hail Mary after her for the first time! How her face lit up with pleasure when she heard her boy utter that beautiful prayer to the Mother of us all!

I have two Mothers in Heaven. Both are pleading for me before the great White Throne. Both are ever near when I need their help, their guidance, and consolation. No, no, I did not feel lonely— not even on Mothers' Day!

— J. B. S.

MADONNA PICTURES

Of all our hobbies there is hardly one so universal and pleasant as collecting objects of interest. In fact, this is an age of collections. Bits of rainbow rock of the Grand Canyon, the bric-a-brac of King Tut's tomb, and the stamps of all countries—all this is eagerly sought by the collector. A favorite pastime of some is collecting pictures of the Madonna.

Modern science has made it possible to project the world treasures of art into the papers, magazines, and books with a surprising accuracy and inexpensiveness. "The Sacred Heart Almanac" is a treasure of beauty for the collector of Madonnas. Also "The Sacred Heart Magazine" is a rich mine, and there are many more periodicals, both religious and secular, that contain the best of the art galleries of Rome, Louvre, Dresden, Brera, Paris—places that we shall never see.

What a source of pleasure is such a collection! No album of postage stamps, no album of photographs is equal to an album of pictures of the Blessed Virgin. Black prints, photograph prints, etchings, full color prints of the originals can enter such a collection. Besides, there is an educational value to such a pastime, especially in homes where there is a taste for art. Art stores can satisfy one's most fastidious taste in this line.

A Madonna, the artist's name scribbled below, a sentence or two about the artist or the picture, and we have a treasure to enjoy at our leisure. And as the collection increases, the words of a Protestant poet will be recalled:

"I see thee, O Mary, in a thousand pictures, but none can show thee, as I see thee with the eyes of my soul."
— I. K.

SENIOR CLASS PROPHECY

Greater joy has never been experienced by anyone than as I started on my transcontinental airplane flight in 1940. After planning my route very carefully, and having my plane checked to see that it was in perfect condition, I started on my great air-flight. Soon I was speeding onward and within a few hours I reached my first destination. As I taxied my plane up to a hangar, I noticed one of the smartest racing planes I have ever seen. Getting out of my plane I walked over to inspect the machine. As I reached the other side I noticed someone working on the plane. On second look who do you think it was, nobody but my old classmate Harold Logan. He started telling me about this plane, saying he was going to use it to break the speed records for all types of airplanes. We talked about the good old school days we spent together. After a while I told him I must be hurrying along so I went to the hangar and again boarded my plane.

After a few more hours of flying I reached my second stopping place. From the flying field I took a taxi to a hotel where I wanted to clean up a bit. After I had registered, I started for the elevator to go to my room, just then a handsome gentleman of medium stature approached me. One glance was sufficient to reveal the identity of Joe Schmidt. In answer to my questioning look he informed me that he was manager of the hotel, this being his fifth year of experience. Dame Fortune's gift seemed not withheld from Joe for I later met a charming lady, who now shared with him life's joys. We had lunch together and then Joe started to tell me that Eddie Schmidt was playing baseball with the Yanks. He said that they were playing in here today so we decided to go to the game. When we reached the ball park, we saw Eddie standing on the pitcher's mound warming-up. The first three batters to face him were strike-outs for Eddie's credit. Between the next inning I ran out and shook hands with him. He told me of the great success he was having in the major leagues. After the game we had dinner together and talked of the old times in school. Joe and Eddie told me that Lucius Schmidt was living in the city and was president of one of the largest wheat farming companies in the United States. I called up Lucius and had a long chat with him, after which we decided to go to the show. What was my surprise when I saw Otto Kreutzer leading the orchestra. I was informed that he was one of the world's renowned composers and music directors.

After a good night's rest I again resumed my trip. All went well until I was forced to make a landing. The choice of landing was not left to my decision and I found my airplane resting in the extension playground of a large consolidated school. School was just dismissing and such a maneuver as mine naturally afforded me the opportunity of meeting the principal. A life's ambition at last realized—Albert Windholz, principal and teacher, was the guiding influence of the young citizens of this district. He showed me through the school and told me he enjoyed his work among the children immensely. I then called up a mechanic to look over my plane and he told me that it would not be

ready until the afternoon. So my old classmate and I decided to have lunch together. We went to the restaurant and to my surprise there was Edward Schreiber owner of a chain of restaurants in this city. He saw to it that we had the best meal possible. At lunch we talked of school days. As the conversation went on I was informed that Francis Walter was coach at Notre Dame, which was about three miles from the city. After lunch we went to the school to see Walter. When we arrived there we saw him directing the football team. He was showing them different plays and formations. After watching him a little while we went over to speak to him. We asked him questions concerning his team. He also told us about some of the games he played last, when he was undefeated. After practice we had dinner and then attended a show. We enjoyed the show immensely and one of the reasons was because Adlore Boucher was the leading actor. He played his part exceptionally well. After the show we met him and had lunch together. He told us about his great success as an actor. The next morning I continued on my way, and after about five hundred miles of flying, I stopped to refuel my plane and have it checked. The mechanic there told me that the gas line had to be repaired. I then went to town, and on my way passed a large experimental farm. I inquired of the driver as to whom was the owner. He replied that it was called the Weigel-Froelich Experimental Farm, the largest of its kind in the world. These names being the names of two of my former classmates I inquired as to where their offices were. The driver then took me there. Just as I was entering the building, Weigel and Froelich were leaving. I then went up and shook hands with them, and they told me that they were going out to the farm, and asked me to join them which I did with pleasure. On our way out, they informed me that Delva, another of my classmates was working for them. He was manager of the farm. When I arrived there I also met him and learned of the great success he was having running the enterprise. After looking over the place, I told them that I must be going on as I had more stops to make along my route. At my next stop I met Vic Stanton and Celly Rupp working for the Hart-Parr Tractor Company. Vic was manager of the firm and Celly was head salesman. They showed me through the factory which I enjoyed very much. They also told me that they were going to enlarge the factory so they could supply the people, as there was a great demand for the tractors. I bid them adieu and started for my last lap of the trip, which was to end in California. Gracefully my plane glided over the field and my cross-continental flight was accomplished as twilight shadows enveloped San Francisco. As I crawled out of my plane I noticed Emil Beilman in the airplane hangar. I went over and met him, and learned that he was a mechanic in an Airplane Factory in San Francisco. He told me he also was going to make a trans-continental flight next year. I bid him good luck in the undertaking. When I arrived at the hotel I found out that there was a painter's convention held in this city and this hotel was the headquarters. Looking around the lobby I spied my old school chum Bernard Jaster. I learned of him and his great success as a painter. He said he had studied abroad for three years and was now painting his masterpiece, which we all know must have been a great success. — Virgil Basgall '30

**LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
THE SENIOR CLASS '30**

WE, the Senior Class of 1930, in seventeen individual and distinct parts, being about to pass from this sphere of learning, in full possession of a sound mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish this our last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills by us at any time heretofore made.

1. We hereby direct that our funeral services shall be conducted by our friends and well wishers, the faculty, only enjoining that the funeral be carried on with the dignity and pomp our situation in this school has merited.

2. To our honored and cherished faculty we give and bequeath our deepest reverence and unbounded gratitude. In an attempt at partial payment for all they have done for us, we make over to them now a heavy mortgage on our future in that great expanse—the Unknown, which we will soon enter. It shall be theirs to watch our attempts, our successes and honors achieved in the arena of the world, and to accept for themselves every ounce of praise, knowing it is all due to their faithful instructions.

To the Junior Class we give and bequeath our dignity. May they uphold it forever, endeavoring to realize its vast importance in spite of their irresponsibility. To the Juniors we also bequeath all offices as are usually filled by Seniors as President of the Newman Club, Sacristan of the chapel, and Officers of the College Journal.

The following may seem but trifling bequests, but we hope they may be accepted, not as worthless things lavishly thrown away because we no longer need them, but as valuable assets to those who may receive them. Accordingly we ask that the property be apportioned as follows:

To "Rusty" Schmidt we give and bequeath Froelich's position as Advertising Manager of the Journal.

To Paul Wiesner we give and bequeath Weigel's honor of Assistant Manager of the school paper.

To Joe Mermis we give and bequeath Windholz's love for silence during study periods.

To Frank Stecklein we give and bequeath Kreutzer's ability as a piano player.

To Cecil Jacobs we give and bequeath Lucius Schmidt's qualities as an actor and singer.

To Lawrence Fink we give and bequeath Joe Schmidt's good looks and his love for the wide open spaces.

To Bernard Rohleder we give and bequeath Logan's skill as a typist.

To Harold Mackey we give and bequeath Stanton's ability as a class leader.

To Doc Dreiling we give and bequeath Delva's love for story books.

To Ed Dreiling we give and bequeath Rupp's experience as a trainer and teacher of boxing.

To John Brock we give and bequeath Basgall's love for solitude and his tennis ability.

To Tony Wasinger we give and bequeath Walter's football ability.

To Edward Kippes we give and bequeath Schreiber's love for jokes and a good time.

To John Vesecky we give and bequeath Boucher's elocutionary powers.

To Joe Palen we give and bequeath Jaster's love for painting and music.

To Alex Gerstner we give and bequeath Edwin Schmidt's altitude to a high degree and his baseball ability.

To "Carley" Wolf we give and bequeath Beilman's handwriting and his knowledge of Model T Fords.

Last comes the one hard thing for us to will. To our successors we must leave our places in the hearts and thoughts of our beloved teachers. They will love them, unworthy as we feel they are, even as they have loved us. They will bestow on them the same kindness and attention which they have bestowed on us. They will feel the same interest in their attempts and successes, the same sorrow when they fail. We trust that the class of '31 will appreciate all this as we have done, that it may be their most precious possession, as it has been ours, and the one we are

most loath to hand over to them.

Besides these enforced gifts, we leave—not of necessity, but of our freewill—our blessing, our tender memories of pleasant associations and a pledge of friendship henceforth and forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

We the Senior Class of 1930, set our hands and seal this twenty-seventh day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

JUNIOR JOLTS

Koch: "Dreiling, I don't believe you know your right hand from your left. Cross your hands, and let's see. Now, which is your right hand and which is your left?"

Dreiling: "I dunno, you got 'em all mixed-up now."

Prof: "What is your full name, Klenda?"

Klenda: "Tony Raymond Peter."

Prof: "What a terrible name, who in the world ever gave you such a name?"

Klenda: "I don't know, but I am going to find out, and when I do he is

going to be sorry."

Alfred Koch won a silver pin for typing more than forty and not more than fifty words a minute last week. This is his first year of typing. The following received a certificate for typing more than twenty-five and not more than forty words a minute: Richard Rupp, Tony Klenda, Harold Mackey, Alfred Koch, Anthony Wasinger, and Richard Keberlein.

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HISTORY OF 1930

The autumn of 1926 saw twenty-eight young students gather from all four corners of the country for the common purpose of acquiring a worthwhile highschool education which would be fundamental to our training in later life.

We all were inexperienced young men and we fully realized that it was up to our Fr. Director and our teachers to lead us to the goal we sought. Therefore every one of us was perfectly willing to follow the leaders and do all that would be asked. At first progress was slow, but as the year passed on we overcame many a handicap successfully, and by the end of the year our heads were literally stocked up with Latin, Algebra, and English.

The following year we returned to school somewhat wiser than before, thanks to the experiences of our first year. We found that eight of our classmates from our Freshman year were missing. But one new recruit was taken into our midst. So we started our second year with a class of twenty-one members. This year many of us were big and robust enough to compete successfully in many of the athletic activities. This year the class divided into the Classical and Commercial departments.

WE may look back on our Junior year with great pride and satisfaction, for it was in this year that there was accomplished an almost imperceptible transition from boyhood to manhood. We began more and more to realize the underlying purpose for which we really attended school and so we made the most of it.

Our Senior year was one of unperturbed leisure, broken only occasionally when it was necessary to restore order among the "Freshies" and "reprimand" them for their thoughtless disturbances on the school grounds.

This year will forever remain fresh in our memories— because we were Seniors. After four years of successful studies, seventeen of the class of twenty-seven students who started out to acquire a profitable high school training venture forth to brave the trials and battles of life.

The Class of 1930 has helped to make all the activities of the past four years successful. It has always tried to uphold the rules of its Alma Mater and to help her attain the highest standards possible.

Virgil Basgall, '27, '28, '29, '30; Basketball, '30; Tennis, '28, '29, '30.

Emil Beilmann, '27, '28, '29, '30; Basketball, '30;

Adlore Boucher, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '28, '29, '30; Baseball, '27, '28, '29, '30; Dramatics, '27, '28, '29, '30.

Eugene Delva, '27, '28, '29, '30. Arthur Froelich, '27, '28, '29, '30; Glee Club, '27, '28; Music, '27, '28, '29.

Bernard Jaster, '27, '28, '29, '30; Orchestra, '27, '28, '29, '30.

Otto Kreutzer, '27, '28, '29, '30; Music, '29, '30; Glee Club, '30.

Harold Logan, '28, '29, '30; Glee Club, '28, '29, '30; Orchestra, '28; Dramatics, '28, '29, '30.

Celestine Rupp, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '29, '30; Basketball, '30; Baseball, '30; Glee Club, '30.

Edwin Schmidt, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '30; Glee Club, '29, '30; Baseball, '28, '29, '30.

Joseph Schmidt, '27, '29, '30; Glee Club, '29, '30.

Lucius Schmidt, '27, '28, '29, '30; Glee Club, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '30; Orchestra, '27, '28, '29, '30.

Edward Schreiber, '27, '28, '29, '30; Orchestra, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '29, '30; Band, '27, '28.

Victor Stanton, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '28, '29, '30; Orchestra, '28, '29, '30; Glee Club, '27, '28, '29, '30; Basketball, '28, '29, '30.

Francis Walters, '27, '28, '29, '30; Football, '27, '28, '29, '30; Baseball, '27, '28, '29, '30; Track, '28, '29, '30.

Hilary Weigel, '27, '28, '29, '30; Baseball, '27, '28; Dramatics, '28, '29, '30.

Albert Windholz, '30.

SENIOR SALLIES

The Class of '30 bids farewell to all their teachers, to the faculty, and to all the student body. The time has come for us to say good-bye to our Alma Mater and with regret rather than pleasure we make our adieu.

The following are some of the reasons why the Seniors regret to leave old H. C. A.

Boucher: He no longer will be able to "pester" the teachers.

Beilman: He will no longer be able to have his regular treat in the "smoking room".

Delva: No more riding Normal Avenue.

Froelich: No more original Short-hand to write.

Jaster: No more fiddling on the violin.

Kreutzer: No more befriending of Normal students.

Logan: No more blocking traffic with his feet in the aisles.

Rupp: No more chance of always being the last one to class.

E. Schmidt: More work and less play.

L. Schmidt: No more minstrels and orations.

J. Schmidt: No more debates to win.

E. Schreiber: No more pins in type-writing.

V. Stanton: No more sneak days.

Walters: No more football and track.

Weigel: Less story books and more reality.

Basgall: No more chance to beat up on Walters.

Windholz: No more Latin and more German.

Rupp: What do Eskimoes drink?

E. Schmidt: Anti Freeze.

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We, the new Seniors wish everyone an enjoyable vacation.

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WITH THE FACULTY

The members of the faculty extend to the graduates of 1930 sincerest congratulations and best wishes. They have every reason to expect that the principles inculcated into the minds and hearts of the boys will bear fruit in due season. They all join in wishing the outgoing class of 1930 hearty "God-speed".

To the other members of the student body the faculty extends the heartfelt hope that they shall meet again in September.

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 for those
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AWARDS GIVEN

Wendelin Sander, Freshman, Receives Honors in Christian Doctrine

There were five medals awarded to the more successful students during the Commencement Exercises. Father Florence, Director of the College, awarded the prizes.

The medals offered by the H. C. C. Alumni Association to the students having the highest average in class work were awarded to the following: Bernard Jaster, Senior Class; Alfred Koch, Junior Class; Paul Sauer, Sophomore Class; Wendelin Sander, Freshman Class.

The prize given by Father Theodore, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Ellis, Kansas, for the highest grade in Christian Doctrine was received by Wendelin Sander, a member of the Freshman Class.

Adlore Boucher received the Bishop Tied Oratory Medal.

Congratulations to all who received awards!

SOPHOMORE NOTES

Beilman: "Yes sir, I am a good singer."

Wolf: "Where did you learn to sing?"

Beilman: "I graduated from a correspondence school."

Wolf: "Boy, you sure lost a lot of your mail."

If you get married
Don't be a fool,
But marry a girl from
Girls' Catholic Hi School.

We Sophomores have been wondering what caused the sudden change in Edward Burghart. Ever since he got that new Flint Roadster he goes about reciting Poetry.

Joe Mermis was absent from classes last week, but has returned, just as full of meanness as ever.

Teacher: "Brock, what happens when you heat water?"

Brock: "My Dad takes a shave."

Wolf: "What's the difference between a hat and a king?"

Luetters: "Why one is to put on your head, the other - -."

Wolf: "No, they both have a crown."

Fr. Dennis: "Cut the paper in half."

Wolf: "Oh sure, Father, I studied Economics too."

"Poor Ed Weigel! They do say he was smiling as he took that 3,000 foot drop from his plane."

Wolf: "Hum, it's just like him not to realize the gravity of the situation."

Auto Salesman: "Our automobiles are the most outstanding of all."

Beilman: "I'll say they are, the owners don't think enough of them to put them in a garage."

Sour's Dad: "Son, why did the teacher keep you in after school?"

Sour: "Well, Dad, I didn't know where the Florida Keys were."

Sour's Dad: "Well hereafter try to remember where you put things."

Prof: "Hays, lies in the western part of Kansas, and is very dry."

Student: "At present, it is all wet."

The Sophomores wish the Seniors all good luck in the future, in whatever position they take up. Adieu Seniors of 1930.

A Freshman told Wolf the other day, that his father remarked, "When Lincoln was your age he was making his own living."

Wolf: "Why didn't you tell him,

when Lincoln was his age he was President."

Weigel: "The giraffe is said to be the only animal that cannot express itself by any sound."

Drees: "Just as well. If it could speak it would talk over everyone's head."

Priesner: "Doctor, I don't feel well, could you tell me what is wrong?"

Doctor: "Why you need a rest."

Priesner: "But doctor look at my tongue."

Doctor: "That's all right, just - - rest it."

Wolf: "Halt! who goes there?"

Voice: "Chaplain."

Wolf: "Pass, Chaplain—all's well."

FRESHMEN FROLICS

All the Freshmen went out for a hike last week, and did we enjoy the mud?

Schmidt: "Where's your new ring, Kipp?"

Kippes: "I lost it on hike day."

Schmidt: "Why don't you put a lost ad in the paper?"

Kippes: "Because my girl doesn't take a joke."

History Prof: "The Mohammedans invented the Algebra."

Dan: "Let me get at the Mohammedans and they will never invent another thing."

Miller: "When did they move the Strand?"

Denning: "I didn't know they moved it, why?"

Miller: "Because I always see you go North every time we get off for the show."

Chuggy: "I started out on the theory that the world has an opening for me."

Drees: "And you found it?"

Chuggy: "Well, rather, I'm in a hole now."

Jacobs: "Pete, you look like Boone."

Pete: "Oh, you mean like that great man Daniel Boone?"

Jacobs: "No, like Baboon."

Basgall: "I came to get a tooth pulled. How much will it cost?"

Dentist: "Two dollars by electricity and a dollar by gas."

Basgall: "Couldn't you pull mine by kerosene for fifty cents?"

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THE GERMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

By Richard J. Bollig, O. M. Cap. M. A.

Chapter IV. (Cont.)

Before the establishment of the Diocese of Tiraspol the German Catholic colonists were under the jurisdiction of the Archdiocese of Mohileff. The Catholics were cared for spiritually at first by a few priests among whom were Capuchins from Bohemia who had migrated with them. These pastors, however, gradually succumbed to the privations and unaccustomed climate. After this the Russian Government sent Catholic priests from the provinces of the Baltic. Alexander I. transferred the pastoral care of the Catholic colonies to the Jesuits, who came among them in 1803. Unfortunately the expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia in 1820 put an end to their fruitful labors. The Jesuits were replaced by priests from various Polish Monasteries, chiefly Dominicans, Carmelites, Trinitarians, and Vincentians, many of them old, feeble men, and unacquainted with the German language. The difference in tongues, the racial antipathy between priests and settlers, and the great distance from the residence of the bishop (St. Petersburg) enormously increased the difficulties of spiritual administration. Thus religious conditions grew gradually more and more intolerable. Negotiations between Rome and St. Petersburg led finally, in 1847, to a concordat, by which a German diocese was estab-

lished for the colonists of Southern Russia, to be suffragan to Mohileff.

Saratov on the right bank of the Volga was settled upon as the see of the bishop, but the diocese received its name from the small town of Tiraspol, which in the fourteenth century had been the capital of the Diocese of Kherson. Although the bishop resided at Saratov, he was not called Bishop of Saratov, because there was a Russian Orthodox bishop there, who was known as Bishop of Saratov. Besides its vast extent, the new diocese was also singular on account of the varying nationalities of its inhabitants, who included German, French, and Italian colonists besides Russians, Poles, Ossets, Daghestanians, and other peoples. The government promised to build a cathedral, an episcopal residence, a building for the episcopal curia, a seminary, and to provide for the endowment of the cathedral chapter. In 1850 the first bishop, the German Dominican Ferdinand Helanus Kahn, was installed. The

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auxiliary bishop was a Pole. The promises of the Government were not fulfilled. On account of age and ill-health the bishop was unable to correct the existing grievances, nor was he sufficiently energetic to make the Government fulfill its obligations. Thus the diocese was in a sad condition until the appointment of Franz Xaver Zottmann in 1872, as Bishop of Tiraspol. With this energetic man new life was instilled into the diocese. Bishop Zottmann labored by speech, writing and example, and by extraordinary activity in all directions, for the spiritual, moral, and material improvement of his diocese. He collected the money necessary to build a suitable cathedral, obtained a building for the seminary, and above all spared no sacrifice to train a capable body of German parish priests. Without abandoning the rights of the Church, he kept on good terms with the Government, and thus could do much that was forbidden to the Polish bishops. He could issue pastoral letters in the diocese, undertake journeys for making visitations and administer Confirmation, arrange collections of money, and even go to Rome, where in 1882, he was the first Russian Catholic bishop to pay homage to the Pope. Bishop Zottmann made his diocese one of the best organized in Russia. The good results were particularly brought about through the reorganization of the diocesan seminary.

The spiritual welfare of a diocese demands above all good priests, priests reared if possible in the diocese, and consequently familiar with the conditions obtaining in the diocese. The training of such priests is possible only in a diocesan seminary, and therefore the chief concern of a bishop will be his seminary. This was precisely the concern of the Bishop of the Diocese of Tiraspol. The seminary which had been promised by the Government in 1847 was opened only ten years later, and then in a rented building. Bishop Kahn made all efforts to obtain German parish priests. When he was appointed Bishop there were only Polish priests at hand. The cathedral chapter consisted exclusively of Polish priests; the Auxiliary Bishop likewise a Pole, and the aged bishop was the only German. Bishop Kahn tried in vain to procure German teachers for his seminary. The consequence of this situation was that

the sons of the German colonists who entered the seminary soon turned their backs on the seminary and its Polish professors.

However a change came in 1859, as noted above, when Franz Xaver Zottmann was appointed Superintendent of the seminary. Franz X. Zottmann was born June 27th, 1826 at Ornbau in the Bavarian Diocese of Eichstaett. He attended the gymnasiums at Eichstaett and at Neuburg and graduated from the latter in 1846. In the fall of that year he went to the University of Wuerzburg. After finishing the philosophical course, he studied theology for two years at the Lyceum of Eichstaett. After that Zottmann studied philology for three years at the University of Munich and attended at the same time the lectures on Church history by Doellinger. At the end of the three years he passed his teacher's examination. He received a position as tutor to the son of the Greek Ambassador to Russia at St. Petersburg, and thus he came to Russia. After some years when the Greek Ambassador went back to Greece, Zottmann went to Moscow where he was tutor in the family of a German banker. It was here that he finally decided to become a priest. He entered the seminary at Saratov in 1859 and was ordained priest in the following year. His first appointment was to the office of Vicar of the cathedral chapter. But his activity in this office was short-lived, because on February 14th, 1861 the bishop appointed him Superintendent (Subregens) and professor of the diocesan seminary.

Zottmann set about reorganizing the seminary. The seminary in par-

ticular was founded to educate German parish priests. But so far this purpose was not realized since most of the professors of the seminary were Polish and knew very little German. Whoever had the welfare of the diocese at heart must of necessity have wished for a change of conditions at the seminary. The time, however, was critical on account of the uprisings in Poland and the consequent persecution of the Church in Poland, and this situation to some extent also influenced the attitude of the Government towards Catholics in other parts of Russia. Bishop Kahn had repeatedly been asked by the Government whether there was any hope, that in the near future the Germans would be taken care of by German priests educated in the seminary, and whether the administration of the seminary and the consistory would not soon come into German hands. Bishop Kahn felt the necessity of

making a change in the seminary, but on account of his advanced age and lack of influence upon the Polish priests, nothing ever developed. Repeatedly he expressed his fears to Father Zottmann that after his death the diocese would again be dissolved because a sufficient number of German priests from the colonies could not be educated as the Government

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desired. His fears were further confirmed when in 1863 he asked the Government to build an episcopal residence, and he received the answer to wait, because the residence of the bishop was not yet definitely settled for Saratov, and then there was still doubt whether the German element in the diocese would ever gain the ascendancy in the administration of the diocese. Zottmann, however, told the bishop that he would nevertheless go ahead with his plan, although he feared opposition from the Polish priests.

Above all good German professors were to be obtained, and if possible also German priests for the parishes, deaneries, etc. After negotiations with the Government to allow foreign priests to come to Russia and take charge of the German parishes. Zottmann received a letter from the bishop authorizing him to obtain German priests. He went to Germany to obtain good professors especially in his native Diocese of Eichstaett. Two professors, Reverend Doctor Michael Glossner and Reverend Willibald Zottmann volunteered to teach in the seminary, and for parish work Zottmann enlisted a Capuchin from the Monastery of Wemding. The Capuchin, Father Sebald was made pastor of a parish near Odessa.

On his return from Germany with his new priests, he stopped at St. Petersburg, and here he heard of the death of Bishop Kahn. At the same time he learned that Auxiliary Bishop Lipski, a Pole, was appointed Vicar-General and administrator of the diocese. The death of the German Bishop seemed to make Father Zottmann's plan in regard to the seminary a very doubtful matter. Bishop Lipski, however, was favorably inclined towards the whole plan and finally after some negotiation appointed Father Zottmann rector of the seminary in place of the then Polish rector, and Doctor Michael Glossner superintendent. Father Franz Zottmann, Doctor Michael Glossner and Willibald Zottmann constituted the new faculty of the seminary. The new rector was very active in reorganizing the seminary and mainly modelled the seminary at Saratov after his native seminary at Eichstaett. Under the rectorship of Zottmann the seminary finally brought those results for which Bishop Kahn and the government had longed.

The seminary consisted of two divisions, the so-called clerical seminary in which were the theological and philosophical departments, and another the preparatory seminary. The latter was opened both to candidates for the priesthood and others who wished to follow a secular career. Theology and philosophy were taught in the clerical seminary only. The curriculum was constituted of dogmatic and moral theology, introduction to the Sacred Scriptures and hermeneutics, exegesis, liturgy, homiletics, pastoral theology, canon law and Church

history. The philosophical course comprised besides philosophy, Roman literature, Russian history, history of Russian literature, and composition. In the preparatory seminary were taught: religion, Latin, Russian, German, French, mathematics, general history, natural sciences, penmanship, and ecclesiastical chant. Instruction in instrumental music was also given.

The order of the seminary in general was as follows:—common morning and night prayers, daily mass in the seminary chapel. On Sundays and Holy Days the students attended the solemn services at the Cathedral and furnished the music. The students went to confession every month and received Holy Communion in a body. At the beginning of each school year there was a three days retreat. The discipline at the seminary was rather strict, involving the sacrifices necessary in the training of the future parish priests.

The seminary had eighteen scholarships in the philosophical and theological department and twenty-five in the preparatory department. The yearly income of the seminary was 15,000 rubles (\$7,725) of which 1,875 (\$965.62) were collected from the colonies for the twenty-five scholar-

ships in the preparatory seminary. For the scholarships 12 boys were selected from the colonists on the Volga and 13 from the Black Sea colonists. The diocese also had two scholarships at the Catholic Imperial (Kaiserliche geistliche Akademie) at St. Petersburg. Here the talented alumni of the Catholic dioceses in Russia and Poland pursued a postgraduate course of four years in theology. Priests who studied at the University

in St. Petersburg, became professors at the seminary. Some priests also went to Rome to study.

While Zottmann was still rector he built a new seminary to accommodate the increasing number of students. In this new building the students of both the preparatory and the major seminary were housed. Later when Zottmann became bishop of the diocese he also erected a special hospital for the seminary. He at all times

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kept his seminary before the minds of his people and exhorted them to love and cherish their diocesan seminary from which they received their priests and largely also their school teachers. The Government also was favorably inclined towards the seminary and partially exempted its students from military service. Those students who had reached the age of 21 were allowed to continue their studies until they were 24, and if then they were ordained sub-deacons were exempted from service altogether.

From 1865 to 1882 no less than 68 priests finished their studies at the seminary. Of these 47 were Germans, 17 Polish, and 2 Georgians. This is considered a comparatively good result considering the peculiar circumstances. When in 1889 Bishop Zottmann resigned he bequeathed to his successor Anton Zerr a native of the diocese, a well organized diocese with a good seminary which augured well for the future. The seminary attendance grew from year to year, and flourishing parishes arose throughout the diocese. Then came the World War and finally the Revolution and the work of years was undone over night. On the eve of the Revolution the seminary had to be closed on account of the animosity of the Government against the Germans and then came the Revolution which gave it the final death blow.

RECAPITULATION

If we once more briefly pass over review what has been said about the German Catholics on the steppes of southeastern Russia, we shall find that their life was a continuous struggle to preserve their faith and nationality. The German colonies in Russia were entirely segregated from their mother country, being surrounded on all sides by foreign peoples, some of whom were only half civilized and all of whom stood beneath the Germans in culture. The colonists brought to Russia German customs and manners and these they were determined to preserve. On account of their aloofness from the Russians they seem never to have influenced their Russian neighbors to any great extent culturally, but did have influence upon them industrially.

The German colonies brought the German school system of the 18th century to Russia. This system they, however, did not perfect nor develop further, the reason being their total separation from Germany. Culturally they were therefore not able to follow their clansmen in the mother country. Therefore, we meet with conditions here as they existed in Germany 100 years ago. But at the end of the 19th

century and the beginning of the 20th century education particularly received a new impetus. Catholic education received its greatest impetus through Bishop Zottmann who modeled his seminary after German types and also raised the standard of the parochial schools by training better teachers. Great were the difficulties which Catholic schools met on all sides, yet they stood their ground. The difficulties in regard to Catholic education were largely increased when the Government began to Russianize the German colonists. This began gradually from the time of Alexander II and from year to year grew stronger until in 1892 the German schools came under government supervision and the Russian language was prescribed as the language of instruction in the schools. The greatest blow the schools received during the War when the German language was forbidden in the schools and the colonists were considered enemies of the Russian Government. War was waged against everything German and German teachers were removed from the schools upon the slightest pretext. Then came the Revolution and that put an end to all schools, and in particular Catholic schools. School buildings were destroyed by fire or else so ruined that they were unfit for school purposes. After Bolshevism had gained the upper hand schools were again opened, and German language instruction was allowed again, but religion was excluded from the schools. The law indeed allows private religious instruction, but a decree of June 13, 1921 forbids in general all boys or girls under 18 years to take part in religious instruction. This also affects religious instruction in the church. Lately religious instruction is allowed at home but no more than three children are allowed to be present at the same time. Thus Catholic education in Russia has come to a standstill.

Something still remains to be said in regard to the economic conditions of the German colonies from the beginning to the present time. Under the most difficult circumstances the colonists started their pioneer work and in a comparatively short time many of them became very wealthy. At the same time they fulfilled the

main purpose for which they were called to Russia, namely they served as models for the Russian farmers. As long as there was no dearth of land upon which the colonists could settle, they were tolerated and not molested. But when the colonists began to spread out, and bought land from the Russian landlords the Russian Government became alarmed. In 1871 the privileges guaranteed to the colonists by Catherine II and Alexander I were recalled. The Russian press, started a propaganda against the Germans in Russia, which found its culmination in the World War. The one privilege which the colonists cherished most was the exemption from military service and this was taken away by a law passed January 13, 1874. The consequence of this law was immigration to foreign countries. The Government gave the colonists the liberty to emigrate to other countries within a period of ten years without forfeiture of any property. Many colonists made use of this privilege and emigrated from Russia. Some went to Canada, others to South America especially to Brazil, and large numbers came to the United States and settled in the following States: North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Kansas. A purely Catholic settlement of colonists from the Volga was established in central Kansas on Feb.

21, 1876. In this country they have been particularly successful farmers. The German colonies in Russia had to suffer much during the War and finally during the Revolution they were reduced to poverty. Many lost their lives during the "Red Terror" and many more died from starvation and pestilence. The future of those who remain is not very bright. Communication with Russia is still very poor and uncertain and consequently we hear little about the true conditions of the German colonies in Russia.

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