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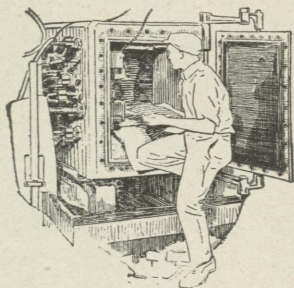
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Table of Contents

Frontispiece—His Holiness, the late Pope Benedict XV	
Sonnet—"Peace Is Not Dead".....	John H. Holtvoigt
Essay—A Blessed Life Reviewed.....	James R. Haley
Extracts—Student Military Training..	Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War
Essay—Our Present Military Policy.....	Raymond G. Hieber
Essay—West Point.....	James R. Hill
Essay—Spring and a Bivouac.....	Joseph J. Lamoureux
Essay—Camp Knox.....	Joseph J. Lamoureux
Essay—History of Military Training at Dayton U.....	William Janning
Poem—Evening Prayer.....	John H. Holtvoigt
Essay—The U. of D. as an Honor School.....	Floyd Marshall
Essay—The Man from the Middle Ages.....	John H. Holtvoigt
Editorials—The New Pontiff.....	D. H. A.
Pope Benedict XV.....	A. C. C.
The R. O. T. C. Exponent.....	V. P. Y.
The Lyceum Course.....	A. C. M.
Exchanges	John H. Holtvoigt
Alumni Notes.....	Edmund Klass
University Chronicle.....	Edward J. Finan
Athletic Notes.....	Bob Payne
Krazy Kracks.....	Nick Lause

ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece—His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV.	
Major James R. Hill, Professor of Military Science and Tactics.	
Associate Professors of Military Science and Tactics	
The Regiment	War Department Letter
Military Instructors	Cadet Commissioned Officers
The Cadet Regimental Staff	Cadet Non-commissioned Officers
S. A. T. C. Certificate	The R. O. T. C. Band

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HIS HOLINESS,
THE LATE POPE BENEDICT XV

Died January 22, 1922

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No. 2

"Peace is Not Dead"

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

Oft hath the inspired voice of poet sung
Of chains wrought amorously by men of old,
The links thereof from Life's warm substance wrung
And fashioned strong by hearts with Love grown bold.
Their antique sequence many a tale hath told
Of thoughts of Peace and deeds of Love fulfilled
And these thru dusky ages are unstilled
Nor is the chain of Love the less pure gold.

So while rings o'er the hushed dark hours of Death
The choral chant of stricken nations weeping,
Sounds o'er the mourning World a waking breath:
And o'er the fastness of dark deeds it saith
"Ye stricken ones, funereal watches keeping,
Peace is not dead with him, but sleeping."

A Blessed Life Reviewed

JAMES R. HALEY

AS the gentle tones of the Angelus rang forth on the morning of Sunday, January 22, 1922, Pope Benedict XV, two hundred and sixtieth successor of St. Peter as the Spiritual Father of Christendom, was severed, physically, from a world which had, in the closing years of the Supreme Pontiff's life, meted out to him only sorrow and tribulation. The "Vice-Regent of Peace," one of the most illustrious popes of the many the Church has gloried in, has gone to the Palace of the Prince of Peace.

Before ascending the papal throne, Benedict XV was Giacomo della Chiesa, scion of a noble Italian family which traced its ancestry back to the twelfth century.

On the twenty-first day of November, 1854, at Pegli, in the Diocese of Genoa, a son was born to the Marchesa Edwiga della Chiesa, and was baptized Giacomo four hours after his birth. This immediate baptism was considered necessary because of the delicate condition of the infant.

From his early boyhood Giacomo was urged to take up the profession of law. His father strove ardently to instil in his son a liking for the career of a barrister—but young della Chiesa had higher aspirations. The altar of God was his goal. From his thirteenth year his eyes were steadily set upon the priestly vocation and he pleaded with his father to grant the paternal permission to follow his divine inclination. The elder della Chiesa, at last, subjugating his own will to that of God, heeded Giacomo's earnest importunities. By this time the young nobleman was past twenty years of age. Despite a diploma in law which he had received, he immediately began his studies for the priesthood, in Rome, and was ordained amidst impressive solemnities. His unwavering perseverance had led him to the place which God seems to have especially prepared for him.

The young priest, although apparently very frail and delicate, toiled indefatigably from early morn to late at night in the pursuance of his duties. His natural competence and assiduity won the esteem of his superiors and the confidence of the laymen. Again the Hand of God is seen, for Father della Chiesa had been ordained scarcely five years before he came under the favorable observation of the eminent Cardinal Rampolla. The Cardinal, upon becoming Papal Secretary

of State, during the Pontificate of Leo XIII, appointed Monsignor della Chiesa, who had been the Cardinal's secretary at Madrid, as one of the minor officials of the State Department. In 1901, the future pope was further promoted as a recognition of his general capability. However, upon the death of Pope Leo, Monsignor della Chiesa was returned to the more ordinary duties of the priesthood. A short time later, May 28, 1907, he was selected as bishop of the See of Bologna. The consecration took place in the Sistine Chapel, at Rome, and Pope Pius X personally officiated. Seven years later, May 25, 1914, Archbishop della Chiesa was raised to the cardinalate. As a cardinal, he served only slightly over three months and was then, September 3, 1914, elevated to the supreme pontificate.

Thus, we see that all through his life, Giacomo della Chiesa seems to have had his career fashioned by God. The very name, della Chiesa, which, literally translated means "of the Church," is prophetic.

As has been said, Pope Benedict XV possessed a delicate constitution—yet he was scarcely ever sick until the time of his last illness. His frail body and the march of years failed to deter him from fulfilling his onerous duties with the same sublime courage that characterized his young manhood. He toiled sixteen hours a day, ate very frugal meals—some days no meals at all—often imposed upon himself penances of silence; prayed copiously, and lived as simply and humbly as the lowliest of his three million children.

This physically weak man with the marvelous mind, amazing courage, and peace-loving soul, was placed upon the chair of Peter at a time terribly critical in the history of the earth. But six short weeks prior to the ascension of Benedict, another "shot heard 'round the world" had been fired in Serbia, and the conflagration begotten by its explosion quickly heated the blood of nations, and precipitated them into a boiling caldron in which were intermingled anger, pride, and hatred. The great burning spread so rapidly that the forces of prudence and common sense were unable to check it. It was at this junction that Benedict XV became the Spiritual Father of Christendom. Among the very first acts of the new Pope was a declaration of his policies in connection with the war. Spiritual head of a vast Church, with millions of souls enrolled in the militant forces of both belligerent factions, the problem confronting the supreme Pontiff made imperative the exercising of most careful diplomacy and statesmanship. An analogy may be drawn between a father who, in a battle has two sons one against the other, and the Pope with his millions of sons under opposing standards. Southern Germany and Austria with their preponderant Catholic populations, were in arms

against Catholic Italy, Belgium, and Poland. Besides the armies of these nations, the military forces of all the other combatants numbered in their legions myriads of the children of the Church of Christ. The necessity for the strictest impartiality and neutrality on the part of the Papacy was decidedly apparent. And the policy which was immediately declared by Benedict—that noble policy of “good will, love, human brotherhood, and charity toward all”—was in precise conformity with the necessity that demanded it.

Among the first of the many splendid proposals which the Holy Father made, was the one in which he, by letters to the Sovereigns of the warring powers, requested that prisoners incapacitated for warfare, be exchanged. His second move was to broach an appeal for the women, children, physicians, surgeons, ministers, and men physically unfit or not within the age for military service, who were interned in enemy countries. It was his desire that they be returned to their native lands. Next, the Holy Father secured a haven in Switzerland and other neutral countries for sick and wounded prisoners.

A signal example of the late Pope's remarkable efforts to alleviate or mitigate the sorrows consequent to the disheartening strife in arms, is evinced by his establishment of an international bureau for the purpose of tracing missing soldiers and other war sufferers. Through the efficiency of this bureau, in which the Pope manifested an intense personal interest, physical and moral assistance was accorded to thousands of unfortunates and the severity of keen suffering was abated in many homes. This bureau, affording such unusually rich opportunities for the practice of Divine Charity, had an especial niche in the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff. Several illustrations, thus far discussed, of Benedict's charity in connection with the late world-shaking catclysm, were not to be placed in the same category with his supreme efforts in the behalf of absolute peace. At several different periods during the crisis did the Holy Father attempt to bring the blind leaders of the world back to their senses. Pleas for peace, highly praiseworthy in their statesmanship, and beautiful in their charitable sentiments, came forth from the Vatican at times thought by the Father of Christendom to be propitious for the proclamation of such appeals. These appeals, however, were rejected by the rulers, whose appetite for blood, covetousness for new territory, or irrational pride had not, as yet, been sated. A letter calculating to free the imprisoned dove of peace, written soon after his enthronement was followed soon after by an entreaty to the belligerent powers asking for a Christmas Day truce; “As a profession of faith in Our Lord, Jesus Christ and an act of Christian devotion toward Him.”

Even this comparatively slight request was not granted. In January, 1916, another unsuccessful imploration was despatched, but it, like its predecessors, went unheeded. A day of prayer was set aside during February, and in May a three day's fast was instituted for the sake of peace.

At different intervals during the progress of the conflict, Benedict XV felt constrained to remind the participants that they were unscrupulously setting at naught, or infringing upon, in a shocking manner, many of the laws of international warfare. Each nation laid the cause of transgression at its enemies' door and pharisaically folded its arms.

Most men would have become discouraged and despondent as a result of, undergoing such disheartening setbacks, but Pope Benedict was a man of indomitable carriage and steadfast perseverance. He had taken a firm and deliberate stand upon the war question and he was not to be shaken from it. His was an attitude precisely congruous with a position His Master would have taken had He been similarly placed. The words of Benedict, themselves, in his peace note of August 1, 1917, best explained the state of feeling and delineate the three lofty principals which dominated their composer. These are his words:

"There are three things we always had in view: a real impartiality towards all warring nations, as is becoming in the Father of all, who must love all his children; an earnest striving to be of the greatest service to all, and this without respect of persons and without regard to difference of creed or race, a duty imposed upon us by virtue of the high office to which Christ has called us. Finally, we have been animated by a constant care, as is proper to our mission of peace and good will, to do all in our power to put an end to these evils, and to arouse more kindly feelings in nations and their rulers."

In this peace of August 1, 1917, the Vicar of Christ warned the greater powers against holding lesser nations in bondage, and came out emphatically for the rights of small states. He very insistently declared against the popular theory that "might makes right" and expounded the necessity of the subjugation of the force of arms to the force of morals. In this note were included nine important points dealing with international controversies and their solution.

The proposals of the Pope, although disappointingly unsuccessful at the time of their announcement, as time passed, and statesmen's minds were not so beclouded with prejudice and propaganda, were seen to possess the unmistakable attributes of superior statesmanship. President Wilson recognized these points, as did Lloyd George. Most of the Holy Father's leading suggestions were approved by emi-

nent diplomats and it is not hard to believe that the League of Nations and Disarmament Treaties have inculcated in their composition a number of these points.

Next in importance to the various declarations made by Benedict XV in connection with the war, probably is ranked his famous statement, issued at Christmas, 1920, in which he sets forth the five wounds or plagues of society. In the Pope's estimation, these plagues are: 1. The denial of authority; 2. Hatred between man and man; 3. The frantic pursuit of pleasure; 4. Aversion of work, and 5. Neglect of the spiritual end of mankind. The Pope issued this statement after a careful study of the dangerous political, social and economic problems of the day.

Under the leadership of the able Benedict, the influence of the Vatican has been incalculably increased. At the beginning of the late war Catholic influence was at its lowest ebb, and political opinion held that the war would serve to further diminish this influence. Such was not the case. Instead, the Holy See's social and political influence has blossomed out in such an amazing manner that it is now undoubtedly the most powerful moral force in the world. The Vatican has representatives at a great number of world courts, and Catholic parties, in countries of large Catholic population, have greater strength than ever before.

Pope Benedict XV, great in the big things in the world, was also great in small things. Always cordial to his visitors, he at no time left the impression that he was too busy for friendly greetings. Love of his fellowman seems to be paramount in his large list of virtues. At every opportunity he put into practice the virtue of Christian charity. He firmly believed in practical sanctity and effectually carried out the old adage, "to labor is to pray." He was a friend of the working man and, at the same time, no enemy to capital. The "Little Pope" impressed upon the working man the necessity of giving an honest day's work for an honest wage. The Holy Father forcefully opposed the doctrines of Bolshevism and Socialism.

Perhaps no Pope was ever more universally loved than was Pope Benedict XV. Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, Jew—all loved and revered him, realizing his greatness and benignity. No better testimonial of the general affection in which the late Pope was held can be found than the erection by Mohammedans, Greek, Schismatics and Jews in Constantinople, a few weeks before the Holy Father's death, of a monument in his honor. Pope Benedict had aided them from the bounty of his charity during the war, and they do him honor now. They are all witnesses to the beauty and goodness of his life and when his soul is judged by his Maker, they will appear to testify

in his behalf. No man dare say that Giacomo della Chiesa will not be able to give a good account of his stewardship. Time will shed a brighter lustre over his deeds. They are already winning their reward in heaven.

Student Military Training

Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War

Many students at the University of Dayton are wondering what it is all about. They cannot see exactly why they are required to take certain courses in military training when the war is over and representatives from the great powers of the earth have spent weeks devising some plan whereby possibilities of wars are to be removed. Along with the students are a few parents who cannot understand why their sons are required to train themselves to lead America's armies of the future in the face of all the disarmament efforts and pacifists' propaganda.

To throw some light upon the subject of the benefits the nation and individual are going to derive from the efforts which are now being diverted into the perfecting of efficient R. O. T. C. units, for those who cannot comprehend the why and wherefores of military instruction at the University of Dayton, the Exponent is publishing the recent address made by the Hon. John W. Weeks, secretary of war, on "Student Military Training."

Secretary Weeks' speech follows:

IN my capacity as Secretary of War I am officially disposed to emphasize the importance of student military training from the standpoint of its value to the national defense. It means an assured supply of highly intelligent reserve officers. It means that the requirements of national service are to have proper consideration in the education of our future thinkers and men of affairs. It means that a new public value is being developed in the graduates of our schools and colleges. It means a more intelligent public opinion with reference to military economics and international affairs. This alone will justify student military training in the minds of all patriotic citizens.

But student military training does not involve a sacrifice for the public good without return to the individual. It has a positive educational value for each student. Our most eminent educators have agreed that, aside from its physical benefits, time devoted to the military studies in the R. O. T. C., is fully entitled to credit in the general scheme of mental culture. The student of engineering will be a better civil engineer for some knowledge of the military applications of

his profession to the nation. In subjecting themselves to the discipline which is essential to military teamwork, young men soon learn the real secret of modern civilization which depends upon the combined action of human beings to common ends.

There is also a distinct moral advantage in the contemplation of patriotic service to the nation and in preparing to meet its obligations. But perhaps the greatest benefit of military training is found in the opportunity it gives a young man to develop his gift of leadership and to acquire a sense of its responsibility. No man can prepare himself to serve his country in war without making himself more valuable for all of the relations of civil life. The student who avails himself of the opportunity offered by the military department of this University will graduate a better man for himself, for his family and for his country. He will go out better prepared for peace as well as for war.

The progress of military training in our schools and colleges is already most encouraging. At the close of the past academic year, the total enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was 90,811. There were 227 Senior Units with 5,025 students enrolled in the Advanced Courses and 39,228 students enrolled in the Basic Courses. There were 116 Junior Units with an enrollment of 46,558. Of these Junior Units, 51 with an enrollment of 34,472 were organized in the High Schools of the country. Of the 5,025 students in the Advanced Courses, 1,069 qualified for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps at the close of the academic year.

It is my good fortune to be the first Secretary of War who has been able to announce the establishment in time of peace of a national defense organization sanctioned by the Congress and defined by the President of the United States. It has always been understood that in the event of serious national emergency we would expand a small professional peace Army into a great non-professional War Army. The defect of this policy in the past has been that we have always deferred the organization of this national War Army until danger has actually come. Our new national defense law does not change the type of this traditional American institution. It simply prescribes that the defect be corrected—that our traditional Citizen Army be organized in time of peace so that the actual units which may be required upon mobilization shall be permanently constituted and localized. This is the realization of Washington's words to Congress in 1790, when he said, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite."

This simplifies and defines the problem of preparedness for all of us and it particularly defines the purpose and objective of the training system in our schools and colleges. It has always been the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to train young men to serve as officers in the event of emergency. In the past this mission has been vague and its obligations uncertain. It has always been understood that they would serve as officers in such an Army as we might require in the event of war. But that Army did not exist as a vital national institution and therefore the reserve officer could have no definite conception as to the unit with which he might serve or the character of duty which might be expected of him.

The important constructive features of our military law were originally contained in the so-called Wadsworth Bill which was prepared by the Senate Military Affairs Committee during the last session of Congress. This bill provided for a National Citizen Army and for a system of universal military training through which all of the units of that Army would be filled with trained men with an ample surplus for replacements. The military system proposed in this measure was similar in form to the military system of Switzerland but adapted to American conditions. This bill was not accepted in its entirety by Congress. Congress did provide for the national Citizen Army composed of the National Guard and Organized Reserves but it rejected compulsory military training. It provided, however, in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, for the germ of a national system of voluntary training. Through the development of these camps and of the system of training already established in our schools we may hope that the day is coming when every young man who is willing to take it will have an opportunity to prepare himself for service in one component or other of the Army of the United States. Under universal training all of the units of the Army of the United States would be filled to overflowing. Under voluntary training the number of trained citizens will of course be less, but I believe that we may reasonably expect enough of them to maintain the Regular Army and National Guard at effective strength and to provide the officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists and a considerable number of the private soldiers required for the units of the Organized Reserves.

It is impossible to predict the number of young men who will undergo voluntary training. But I take it that as the system develops a number of influences will tend to increase its popularity. In the first place with an organized Citizen Army localized and officered in time of peace, it must soon become apparent that only those can hope to lead in war who prepare themselves for the responsibility of leader-

ship in time of peace. Therefore, the young man who aspires to be any higher than a rear rank private upon mobilization will be impelled to prepare himself for leadership in time of peace. Another influence and I think a most potent one, will be the gradual development of the idea that it is the proper action for every self-respecting young American to give a portion of his time during his youth to preparation for effective service if his country should ever need it. I expect to see the development of a feeling of **Noblesse oblige** that will spur all patriotic young men to prepare for national service.

With our military policy and organization definitely settled by law, the mission of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is clarified. We can now say that the young men of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are being trained to serve in a definitely organized Army of the United States. After they receive their reserve commissions they will have an opportunity to join definite territorial units organized and established in the neighborhood of their homes. They will be officers of local units of the organized Citizen Army. They will know precisely what is to be expected of them upon mobilization. This will enable each reserve officer with the greatest possible economy of time to prepare for his assigned mission. This means more definite organization for the nation and a more precise understanding of the obligation incurred by the individual citizen soldier.

In the future, when a graduate of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps receives his commission and returns to his home he will find in that vicinity an organization either of the National Guard or of the Organized Reserves with which he can identify himself. His duty of preparedness will thus crystallize into the very definite duty of helping to prepare this particular organization for service in an emergency. When he joins this unit he will probably find enrolled in it older men of his acquaintance who have served in the World War and it will be a part of his mission to receive from them and to transmit to the future, the experience and traditions of the great War Army of 1918. He will report to this unit as a junior officer but a well-defined pathway of promotion will be open to him, through which, if he has the time, the ability and the industry, he can prepare himself for the highest rank and the greatest responsibility in any future emergency.

The establishment of this national military organization will go far towards funding the cost of the World War as a permanent national investment. At several times in our past history it has been necessary at great cost of money and energy to create a great national military organization and then, after the emergency, we have demolished that organization without making any provision for making it

available for the next generation that may be subjected to the burden of war. It is the great feature of our new military law that this defect in our national policy is corrected for all time. In our new organization we will actually perpetuate the principal military units that fought in the World War. We will assign each such unit to a definite locality. We will enroll in these units those veterans of the neighborhood who are willing to serve for a time until they can be replaced by younger men. The initial officer corps of this great Citizen Army will thus be provided by the veteran officers of the war. The problem of the R. O. T. C., has become the well defined problem of providing gradual replacement for this veteran officer corps. In any future emergency, mobilization will not be a process of hasty organization and classification of millions of untrained and unprepared men but the much simpler process of filling the ranks of organized units assigned to definite localities and provided with competent officers and non-commissioned officers.

I have explained that the new law provides for an Army of the United States comprising the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. It is very important for all of us to form a clear conception of this force as a whole and of its several components.

The Regular Army comprises those organized military units which are always ready for immediate military service and it also includes the corps of professional officers and enlisted men who are required to train and develop the Citizen Army which comprises the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The sub-division of this Citizen Army into two separate parts is a logical one. But there should be no rivalry between these two parts.

The National Guard is that part of the Citizen Army prepared for any sudden emergency as a first re-enforcement of the Regular Army and is composed of those citizen soldiers who voluntarily assume that special obligation. The Organized Reserves will comprise those citizen soldiers who obligate themselves to serve only in the event of a great national emergency.

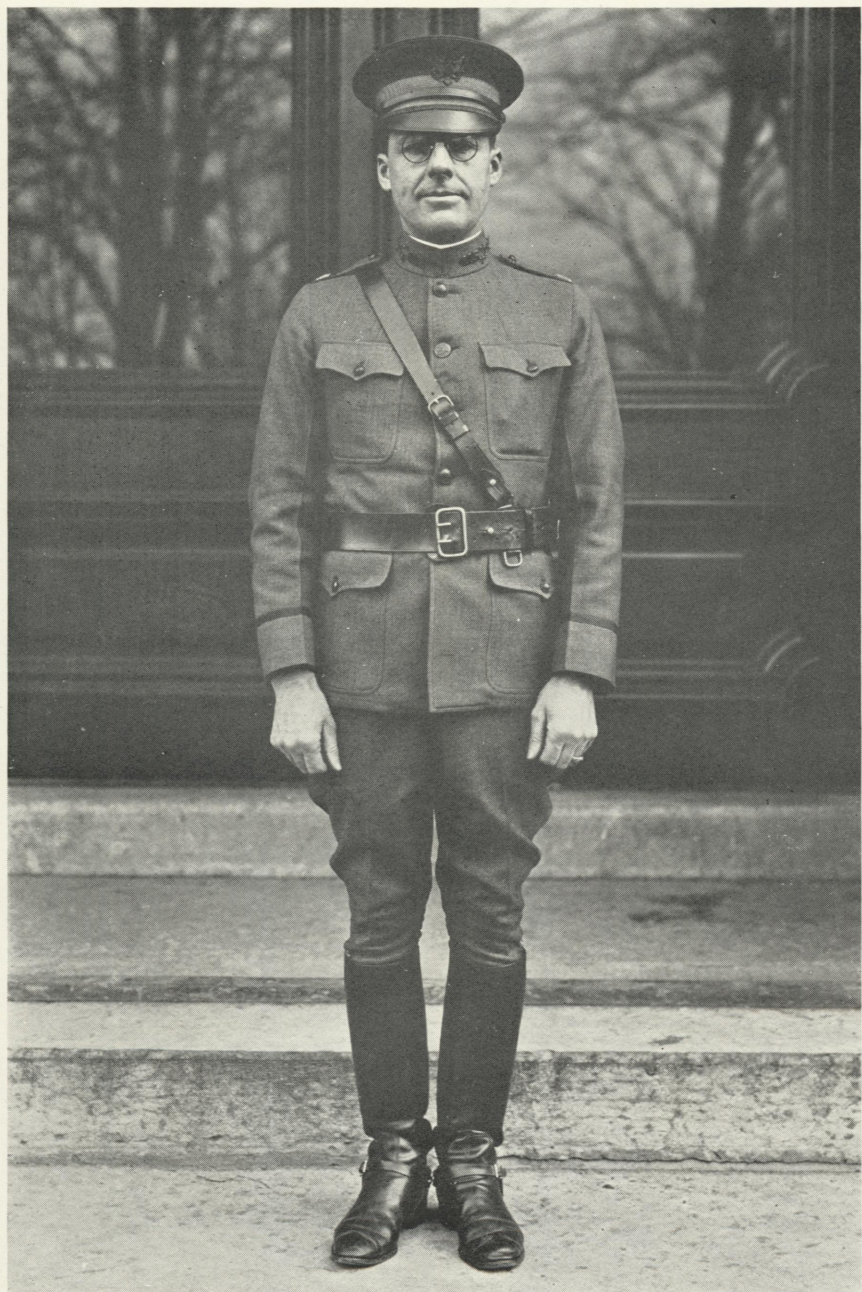
There must be a harmonious relation between these two forces. The proper development of either should advance the development of the other. Those young men who desire continuous military service for a time will find their place in the Regular Army. Those who desire service only in periods of emergency but who are prepared for any emergency will find their place in the National Guard. Those who are able to obligate themselves only in the event of a great war will find their proper place in the Organized Reserves. In practice there should be an interchange of personnel between these two forces.

Every young man who desires to become a member of the Army of the United States and who is free to take the special obligation involved, should be encouraged to enter the National Guard.. Later, the same man, when business and family obligations restrict his freedom for military service, will transfer to the Organized Reserves.

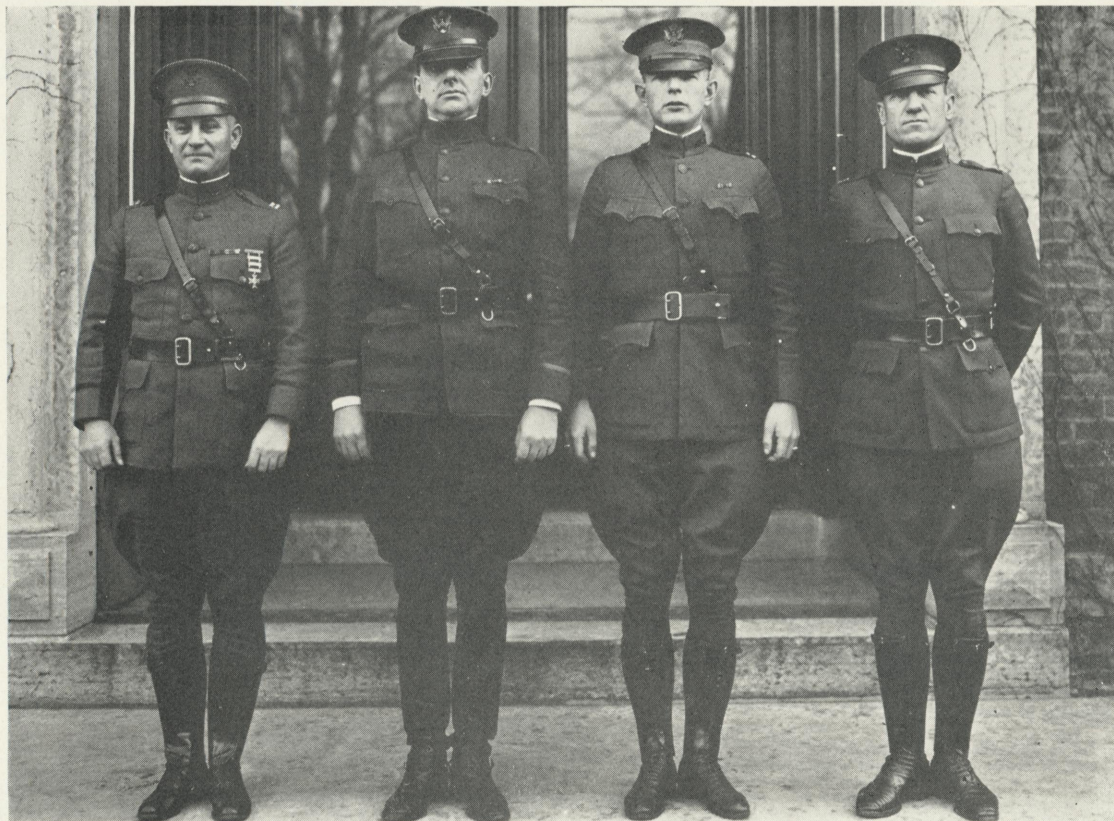
There has been an impression in some quarters that the development of the Citizen Army will tend to reduce the importance of the Regular Army. It is indeed true that by the development of effective citizen forces, we make it possible to reduce our regular establishment to a safe minimum. But the development of the Citizen Army in time of peace provides the greatest field for constructive work that our regular officers have ever had. Considering the Army of the United States as a whole, the Regular Army forms the keystone of the arch. But its trained officers and men serving in institutions like this and with the National Guard and the Organized Reserves form the cement which binds all of the members of the structure into one complete and permanent whole.

Thus we find that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has a more definite mission than was anticipated at the time of its inception. It was proposed then to prepare young men for an undefined service in the event of an emergency. It is proposed now, under the new law, to prepare young men to be officers in a definitely organized Citizen Army. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps will always be one of the most important agencies for training our citizen officers but it will not be the only agency. Through attendance at training camps and by actual membership in the Organized Reserves and National Guard, any young American with sufficient ability and industry will be able to prepare himself for a commission in the Citizen Army whether he is able to go to college or not. With this conception in mind it is important that we should not permit the R. O. T. C. to regard itself as a separate agency of preparedness. It is an important part but only a part of the machinery for developing leaders for the Army of the United States. Its members should, therefore, take every means of identifying themselves with the National Guard and Organized Reserves. I take it that the time is coming when many young men who come to college expecting to prepare themselves as reserve officers will come as members of the local military organizations formed at or near their homes. They will come here and enjoy exceptional opportunities to prepare themselves for leadership. But they will retain their identification with their home organizations and they will return to these organizations after their graduation. Their real title to leadership will be determined there.

Today the Government of the United States is determined to



JAMES R. HILL, Major of Cavalry
Head of Military Department



Associate Professors of Military Science and Tactics

Left to right—Capt. Theodore Bundy, Major Harry F. Hazlett, Capt. Floyd Marshall, Capt. Samuel C. Payne

take such measures in time of peace as a prudent nation should take, not in the interest of, or with the thought of military aggrandizement, or military aggression against other nations, which the sentiment of our people and the fixed policy of our Government forbid, but in the interest of the preservation of peace among the nations of the earth, and the War Department appeals to the Universities and Colleges—the Institutions of Higher Education in our land—to give effective aid to this end by giving our intelligent educated college-bred men such reasonable means of military training and knowledge as will make better men of them, and prepare them to efficiently serve the country if need should arise.

Our Present Military Policy

Raymond G. Hieber, Colonel, Inf., U. S. R. O. T. C.

IT is with a feeling of sympathy that we look back upon our past military policy and justly class it as being inefficient, because the qualities wherein this policy was embraced necessitated the prolongation of wars. Some of the weaknesses of this past system which caused its abandonment were: the employment of militia and undisciplined troops commanded by generals and officers utterly ignorant of military art; short enlistments from three months to three years, instead of, for or during the war; reliance upon voluntary enlistments, instead of voluntary enlistments coupled with conscription; the intrusion of states in military affairs and the consequent waging of all our wars on the theory that we are a confederacy instead of a nation; confusing volunteers with militia and surrendering to the states the right to commission officers of volunteers the same as officers of militia; the bounty—a national consequence of voluntary enlistments; the failure to appreciate military education and to distribute trained officers as battalion, regimental, and higher commanders in our volunteer armies; the want of territorial recruitment and regimental depots; the want of post-graduate schools to educate our officers in strategy and the higher principles of the art of war; the assumption of command by the Secretary of War.

Our past military policy or, as many would affirm, our want of it has now been tested during more than a century. It has been tried in foreign, domestic, and Indian wars, and while military men, from

painful experience are united as to its defects and dangers, our final success in each conflict has so blinded the popular mind as to induce the belief that, as a nation, we are invincible. With the greater mass of people who have neither the time nor the inclination to study the requirements of military science, no error is more common than to mistake military resources for military strength and particularly is this the case with ourselves.

History elaborately records our triumph in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Florida war, in the Mexican war, and in the war of the Rebellion; and as nearly all of these wars were largely begun by militia and volunteers, the conviction has been produced that with us a regular army is not a necessity. In relating the events of these wars the historian has generally limited himself to describing the battles that have been fought without seeking to investigate the delays and disasters by which they have been prolonged, till in nearly every instance the national resources have been exhausted. All of our wars have been prolonged for want of judicious and economical preparation. This prolongation lies partly in the unfounded jealousy of not a large but even a good small standing army, in the persistent use of raw troops, and in the want of an expensive organization to meet any emergency.

Our present National Defense Law establishes an economical and democratic military law thoroughly consistent with our national traditions. It provides for a small Regular Army to be augmented by great citizen forces in the event of a national emergency. But whereas in the past these larger war forces have been extemporized after the concurrence of an emergency, the new law wisely provides that the framework of their organization be established and developed in time of peace, in so far as this is practicable through the voluntary service of our patriotic young men. The army of the United States as defined in the new policy comprises the Regular Army, the National Guards, and the Organized Reserves.

Congress has thus settled the military policy of the United States and has prescribed that the military organization required at the outbreak of war shall be constituted by the President in time of peace. It grants the President as Constitutional Commander in Chief, the necessary powers and personnel to accomplish this organization, leaving the details of organization to him. The President has accepted this constructive mission. But the President has done more than to recognize the mission of an Act of Congress and to announce a purpose. Through the Secretary of War he has assigned this immense constructive task to General Pershing.

General Pershing through his new assignment under the terms

of the new law is given an opportunity to perpetuate that framework of the great organization that he himself created. He will be able to leave his experience to posterity not merely as a historic memory, but as a vital national institution prepared to meet the stress of the next great war, though it be a hundred years hence. Future American commanders will be spared the burden of hasty organization, and the enormous expense necessary to accomplish this hasty organization will be eliminated. In short the task of General Pershing is to perpetuate the great organization that he created in less than a year.

West Point

James R. Hill, Major of Cavalry, U. S. A.
Commanding Officer R. O. T. C. Unit. U. of D.

THE United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, is the national academy for the training of army officers. It is truly national in its personnel for the cadets come from every state and territory in the Union and from the Insular Possessions. They are appointed by Senators and Representatives from their respective states and territories and a few "at large" by the President of the United States and from the Army and the National Guard. It was founded in the year eighteen hundred and two as a training school for Engineer and Artillery officers. It has had a steady growth since then and now has an authorized strength of 1,334 with an enrollment on January first of this year of 1,262. Records show that less than twenty million dollars have been spent on construction since its foundation. The Superintendent in his last report recommended legislation to double the strength of the corps and estimated that the necessary building budget would be about twelve million dollars. For years the Military Academy has not been able to supply enough officers to fill the vacancies from ordinary separations from the service. Before the World War the proportion of West Pointers in the army was slightly less than 50 per cent and with the recent large addition of officers from other sources it probably has dropped to 25 per cent or less. Even with its strength doubled it is doubtful if West Point would be able to supply more than 50 per cent of the new officers required.

Aside from the national character of the corps, its democracy and honor and integrity are a source of pride to all. Every cadet's stand-

ing is won by his character and personality, irrespective of his financial or social standing outside of the institution. No differentiation is permitted at the academy, all wear the same clothes, eat the same meals, receive the same pay and the son of the poor man cannot be told from the son of the rich. The regulations do not permit any departure from the "uniform" either in dress or the furnishing of the room. Also as the "Blue Book" used to state: "No cadet is permitted to have a dog or valet." All cadets make their own beds, sweep their own room and take care of their equipment irrespective of whether they are rich or poor. Friends, even roommates, have remained throughout the four years ignorant of, and indeed, uninterested in, each other's social or financial standing in the outside world. This century-old democracy has developed the tradition of a group pride in the Honor of the Corps which is responsible for the maintenance of high standards of individual conduct. This standard is jealously guarded by the cadets themselves and the unwritten code imposes an obligation on each member of the Corps to report voluntarily even to the disregard of personal friendship, any deception or falsehood. This is not the result of any regulation but comes from the student body themselves. To deceive or tell a falsehood is the unpardonable sin in the eyes of every cadet and at once brands the offender as unfit to associate with the corps.

During the cadet's four years all follow the same routine which, while it makes proper provision for recreation, requires a cadet to apply himself to the task at hand. From reveille to taps his time is accounted for and with the exception of one furlough at the end of the second year, the four years are spent at West Point. This extra time the three summers at the Academy and the long academic year from the first of September to the first of June, gives time for the necessary military and physical training in addition to an academic course that requires as many hours as the average college course. The curriculum is based on the following function of the institution, as formulated by the Academic Board: "The function of the Military Academy is to give, in addition to the character building for which it has long been famous, and in addition to the necessary military and physical training, such a combination of basic general and technical education as will provide an adequate foundation for a cadet's subsequent professional career."

The cadets live two in a room and as previously stated sweep and take care of it themselves. The rule is "A place for everything and everything in its place." Daily inspections are made to see that everything is in order and a careful record is kept of all delinquencies. Roommates take turns being "room orderly" and the orderly is re-

sponsible for the dusting, sweeping and general condition of the room. The cadet's life may roughly be divided into four periods, corresponding to the four years, first year, second year, third year and fourth year.

The first year student is officially known as a "Fourth Classmen" but in cadet slang this is abbreviated to "Plebe." During this period the older cadets watch carefully to see that the plebe follows the straight and narrow path as laid down by tradition and regulations. And woe betide the fresh plebe who presumes to have any knowledge for tradition says that it is not so. All knowledge belongs to the upper classmen. The plebe is simply expected to follow blindly the path of tradition which has been followed by the hundreds before him. Time was when hazing flourished and there are still sporadic outbreaks now and then but it is soon squelched. The plebe who wishes to get along well is always very decorous when in the presence of the upper classmen keeping strictly to himself and by such means his presence is tolerated.

Having withstood the pitfalls and stumbling blocks of the first year the cadet becomes a third classman or "yearling." The yearling, according to his own opinion, is the most important member of God's universe and as such spends his spare time seeing that the plebe is properly chaperoned. He so recently the scum of the earth, now has a mission and that is to impress his importance on all and the one to bear the brunt of his growing conceit is the helpless plebe. Having the first part of the year devoted his time to the growing generation the latter part is spent in dreaming and thinking of furlough that Nervana of the first two years of a cadet's life. As June draws near it is more and more in his thoughts and at last comes the time when he lays away the cadet gray and dons "cits" and goes back to "Six Corners" to impress the native with his devilish airs.

But everything has an end and the latter part of August back to West Point must come the erstwhile yearling, but now a second classman. But no longer is he blythe and carefree but morose, sullen and sour. He has no furlough to look forward to and graduation is two years away. What joy is there in the world? He lives in memories of furlough and "the girl he left behind." But time flies on, memories become indistinct and as June approaches the second classman seems to throw off his sour and sullen manner and take a new lease on life. Soon June, blessed June will be here and graduation only one year away. Life after all may be worth living.

Now comes the fourth year, the first classmen, lord of all he surveys. He looks down on the under classmen and thinks: "Was I ever as green as that plebe? That yearling, how fresh he is, nothing

like that when I was a yearling. That second classman, why so sour?" He must set the proper example so must always look dignified and important. The year rolls on, graduation week arrives and his Commencement Day. Perchance fond, loving and proud parents are here to witness him receive the reward of his four years of work and again perchance **She** who is to share his future life is also here. Be that as it may, there is a tinge of sadness with the joy at the thought of parting with friends who have stood by you through four years of labor and who have helped you over many of the rough spots of the trail. When will you meet again? Perhaps in the far-off Philippines under the tropic sun, or in the frozen North under the midnight sun, where, no one man can say, but wherever it may be you will part with a toast for your Alma Mater vowing anew to live up to her motto of a hundred years, "Duty, Honor, Country."

Spring—and a Bivouac

J. J. Lamoureux, Lieut.-Col., Inf., U. S. R. O. T. C.

TWO years ago the R. O. T. C. unit was granted a "free day" by the President. That's how it all started. Immediately one cadet-officer, with a little wilder imagination than the others, conceived what was thought to be at that time a fantastic dream—a mere whim, or something that is to be spoken only in whispers—like smoking, for instance. Strange to say the idea took root, sprouted and thrived. It was no longer a fancy, but an about-to-be-realized fact. And it was realized as those, who remain to tell the tale of that first Spring camp, can testify. True it was short—we went one day and came back the next, to be exact, but the time we had! The men took a new interest in their work and the authorities were proud of the record that the students established on their initial splash into Army life in the field. Even before the night was over, plans were being formed for the next year's camp—plans that entailed much tent-rope pulling and guard line running, and other outdoor sports that men find it impossible to get along without.

So last Spring it happened again. Only this time it was a wilder idea. Three days! And we got 'em! All that was needed then, was to rush the plans—they were completed a month ahead of time. Nothing else was talked of for weeks, and never were so many heads held erect. (No. You're wrong. Not with dignity—just watching

the weather.) Time finally dragged its way around, as it has a habit of doing, and the fatal day dawned. Was the sun busy bathing the landscape with its rays? Were the happy birds singing in the spoutings? Not so you could notice it! It rained so much that if we'd have been a naval unit instead of infantry we'd have had maneuvers. Three days more of "hopeful waiting" and then the start. Off at last! with a bigger and better equipped outfit than ever, and a prepared site in Hills and Dales as a rendezvous.

In order to do away with the possible monotony of a hike the plans called for a field problem which was to end on the camp site. The plans were simple. One company was to defend the camp site while the remainder of the battalion was to endeavor to capture it.

The defense had all the advantage, but, due to a bit of strategy the offensive won the "fight" which ended in a thrilling charge, when the attacking companies swept over the last hill in one great wave, completely surprising the defenders, and took the camp.

In an incredibly short time out of the bustle and rush that followed, a city of "pup tents" arose, and the men were soon "at home" to visitors. Then suddenly over the encampment arose the silvery notes of a bugle, trilling that call to duty that men have heard through the ages and eons past with heads erect, nostrils flaring, eyes sparkling and gladness in their hearts—"chow call." After "seconds" and "thirds" the men soon got used to eating with their "shovels" without spilling the grub over acres of ground and their neighbors' laps.

Then the fun began. Formations, guard details, parade, chow, formations, entertainments, and "taps" formed the program for the rest of the day. At sundown a crowd of visitors were treated to the impressive ceremony of "battalion parade"—something that few of the people had ever had the opportunity of witnessing before, and which the cadets carried through like veterans.

In the evening a clever little vaudeville show was staged by the cadets—all home talent, by the way, which delighted a crowd of several hundred visitors, but was the "nth" degree of despair to the guards as the visitors persisted in overrunning the camp, even to prying into the men's "boudoirs."

Then came night and "taps," and from here on till morning this narrative will have to be written from a more or less personal standpoint. We didn't have the fortune (?) to be able to sleep in one of those nice, comfortable, spacious, warm "pup-tents" (likewise—"?") in fact we didn't get to worship at the shrine of the god, Morpheus, at all, but were kept constantly busy issuing soothing syrup in the form of gargled, incomprehensible, harsh words to a bunch of cold;

cramped, stiffened buddies whose one ambition in life seemed to be to see the sun shine once more before freezing to death.

Would morning never come? This was the freezing question of the night! Then the morning star flew up and daybreak took place with a crash. Almost immediately the camp took on the aspect of a Commanche Indian reservation, as form after form, draped more or less picturesquely in vari-colored blankets, sallied forth, in a direct line from their tents to the nearest fire. The picture was completed by the sun, which, despite all bets placed against it, shone as warm—hot as on the day before.

The morning's work consisted in eating, "policing," a field problem and eating again. A baseball game featured the afternoon, but as the scorekeeper forgot to keep the score we're still wondering who won. The entire battalion was present for this game, but only about a squad saw it as the others were busy doing what they should have done the night before—sleeping.

Finally, the thus-far successful camp clinched its success in a "sham" battle before a crowd of about two thousand people, who came out filled with anticipation and were not disappointed. The attack started early and the action was fast and furious until "Recall" sounded over the field, bringing to a roaring climax the encampment which made the people of Dayton realize just what work the University of Dayton was doing to make their boys real "he-men."

By nine o'clock the next morning not a trace of the camp remained. Everything was contained in the pack on the back of each cadet and the battalion stood "at ease" in line ready to move off. By 10 o'clock the last olive-drab clad form had crossed the ridge and the hike back to school was on.

Not far from school the marching column was met by the battalion band and the last leg of the trip was begun—a march that thrilled every spectator. Every man was in step, head erect and shoulders back; heavy shoes all hitting the street at the same time to the tune of a lively march, rifles all slung on the same shoulder and arms swinging in unison. Were these sun-burned buddies proud? Were they fit to whip the world? We'll have to leave it to the men who know.

(That's all—there isn't any more.)

Camp Knox

J. J. Lamoureux, Lieut.-Col., Inf., U. S. R. O. T. C.

ALREADY entered into the historic achievements of the University of Dayton is the signal victory scored by University of Dayton students at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp in Camp Knox, Kentucky, last summer. We have been asked to chronicle this triumph, but, before doing so, one point has to be made clear. It must be understood that, while it was a triumph, it could hardly be termed a "walk-away," and that the prize obtained was the reward only of five weeks of teamwork and fight—two qualities which the University of Dayton men possessed superior to those of their competitors from other schools. The reward of five weeks of blistering heat, parched throats and swollen tongues; of aching muscles and tired backs; of long dusty roads, and endless rolling, barren hills! These are only some of the things which went into the making of men and the building up of character—the course that the War Department prescribed.

Camp Knox was primarily designed solely to be an artillery training camp, and had served as such until last summer when the Infantry R. O. T. C. of the Fifth Corp Area was ordered there for training—the first infantry which was to be stationed there. As an artillery camp it is ideal, but for infantry it could be termed almost anything but that.

Then it seemed that fate had surely taken a hand in affairs. Orders were received at headquarters cutting the time of training from six to five weeks thereby jamming an extra week's work into an already crowded schedule, but in the face of all these handicaps they won—this is how it happened.

The infantry course was divided into two parts: the Advanced and the Basic sections. The Basic section, which comprised four companies, was represented by eighteen different colleges. School pride, therefore, was one of the primary thoughts of the students, and, as the men from each school were quartered together this feeling was given plenty of chance to thrive.

From the beginning the University of Dayton men were quartered in F Company, with Major W. A. Raborg commanding, an officer and a gentleman who thought there was no company like his own, and whom his men fairly idolized in return.

The first week was an awful trial for several, as there were no preliminaries leading up to the hard work, and it proved to be the best way to work. The interests of every man in the camp was aflame before the first day was done. He realized that this was to be no pleasure trip, or soft excursion, but a man's size test for men. There was never a hitch or delay in plans. Every company received its schedule for the following day at the finish of each day's work and early the next day each company was on its appointed grounds at the appointed time. Accuracy and punctuality were the unwritten watchwords that radiated from headquarters.

After the first two or three days the men "found" themselves and learned something new—to help their buddies even if they had to deny themselves. This was one of the greatest factors that helped to put the camp over to a successful finish and one of the most beautiful things a man could learn. Some had had experience in other army camps,—they helped those who were raw. Confidence was born and bred in the men for their buddies. They got to know each other, which led on to the great pride in their outfit; this in turn, led to teamwork, and finally success. We might add a word about the "Rough-necks"—a name which those of the first platoon of F Company will recall with pride—a name with a record behind it, and, the "Fighting First Squad"—crack squad of the company on every occasion, in which six of the eight members were from the University of Dayton. It was just such small factors as these that made the life worth while.

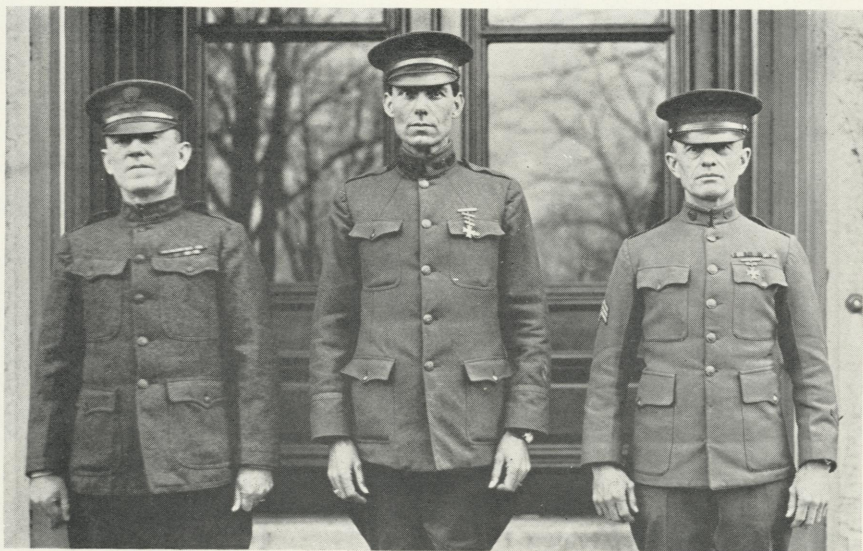
It would be useless to go into details regarding every point of interest—there were too many. We can only pick out an event here and there and then only slightly develop that.

Physical examinations, field problems, rifle work and range firing, pit details, hikes, machine-gun firing, pistol work, thrill rides in truck trains with reckless drivers over roads worn deep with the wheels of big guns, standardization tests, and hundreds of other things all went to make up the schedule that kept every man busy.

Don't imagine though that they didn't have their fun. From Saturday noon until Monday morning there was nothing to do, and in order that the men would have some place to go, the Morale Officers of the camp held a dance for all infantrymen who cared to come, and a movie for those who didn't. Both were well attended, but the greatest **real** fun took place in the barracks where there was nothing to do, but write letters, tell stories or get into trouble. Bunks were elaborately "Fixed," as were canteens for purposes other than drinking, and hardly a day would pass without its "water fight," a game where everybody suffered.

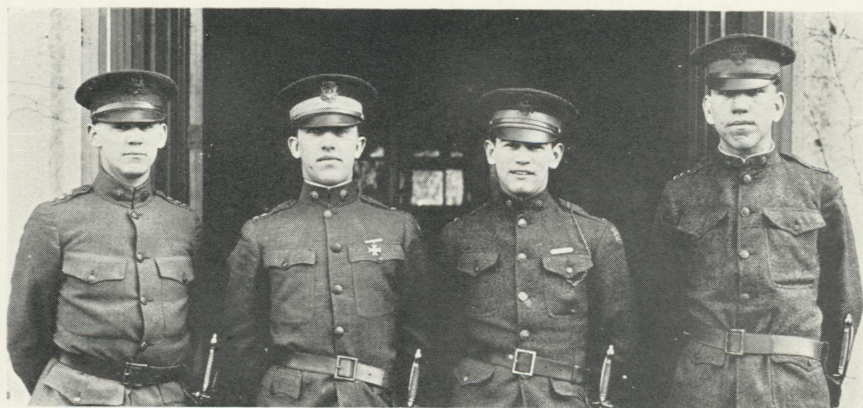


THE REGIMENT



MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

Left to right—Sergeant Walter Ervin, Warrant Officer W. A. Kramer, Sergeant Philip Kearney



Left to right—Colonel Ray Hieber; Lieut.-Col. Joseph J. Lamoureux; Capt. Varley P. Young, Adjutant; Capt. William J. Janning, Supply Officer

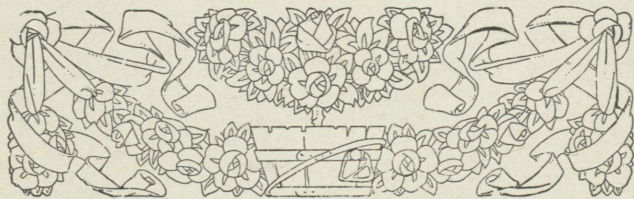
Then, too, there was boxing, wrestling, the infantry baseball team that trimmed the artillery R. O. T. C. neatly in a series of three games, and the infantry track team, which won its laurels also from the artillery.

On Sunday morning we went to church in, probably, the quaintest church some had ever seen. It was the Camp Auditorium on week days. Prize fights and movies were held here on Saturday nights and on Sunday mornings we would clean up and hear Mass. The priest was a Regular Army chaplain, and the servers, the organist, and the choir were furnished from the congregation. There, in a place like the one just described, you will feel, if never before, like going to Church for a purpose.

On the last night there was a great assembly of the entire R. O. T. C. Infantry. The infantry commander, Colonel Ryther, delivered his farewell address to his men and introduced the camp commander Brigadier-General Lassiter, who declared the camp to be the biggest success of anything of its kind ever held before. At the close of a touching address he presented with congratulations to each of the four representatives of the school winning honors, a prize. These prizes were alike in both the Advanced and the Basic Courses. The first prize was a gold band to be placed on the staff of the National Colors, and the second prize was the same band in silver.

Thus it was that our school, yet in the infancy of military work triumphed over larger and older institutions where military science had been the major course for years. And as a close competitor, Ohio State University won second prize for the Basic section.

So in closing, the point to be remembered is: the University of Dayton men held their school at the top of the list on the bulletin board in front of camp headquarters from the first week to the last. They never surrendered first place. To the men that follow—you are expected to keep that record clean.



History of Military Training at Dayton University

William Janning, Capt., Inf., U. S. R. O. T. C.

THE present importance of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at Dayton University is the result of years of effort and progress on the part of the authorities who foresaw the great advantages and possibilities connected with such a branch of training. To study the growth of any institution is always interesting but the phenomenal advances made in the development of this department from its inception to its present day standing is startling. It is in a sense a broadening out of the course in Physical training which it replaced, some six years ago.

Beginning with the year 1916, a course in military drill was organized. Captain J. Orin Donovan, then stationed at the National Military Home assumed charge of drill. The training was not compulsory and the students elected their own officers. Two companies were formed and we see the present unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the university in its embryo state: uniforms of khaki with canvas leggins, grey wool shirt and campaign hats, were secured, each student buying his own outfit. Some of us probably still shiver with the memory of standing at attention on a cold winter day, in that gossamer cotton khaki, or trying to look "at ease." Captain "Dooley" Donovan was later a major overseas in the late war being in charge of entertainments. He is now in the theatrical business in New York City.

During the scholastic year of 1917-18, Sergeant Campbell of the Wright Aviation Field was secured. He was a regular drill sergeant of the army and assumed a very masterly and energetic command. He was popular with the men and had great success in his work. He greatly insisted on discipline and deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted the exercises. One of his acts was to establish a court-martial to try all cases of disobedience, etc. He did much to put the organization on a firm basis. During this time wooden rifles were secured and many will remember the sham battle held on Schantz's Hill when most of them were broken over the heads of the enemy.

With the fall of 1918 the government was organizing the students in the colleges of the country, under the Students' Army Train-

ing Corps, with a view to service in the World war. After an inspection by the War Department a unit was established. This was the start of military training at Dayton University under direct government control. The S. A. T. C. unit was extraordinarily successful, under the command of Lieut. Charles Schwab.

The government presented the school with a certificate of service rendered in the Great War, in recognition of the valuable service performed.

The men were sworn in soon after school began and regular army discipline was observed. "Taps" and "reveille" were familiar sounds. The unexpected ending of the war, however, brought the activities to a close without producing direct results.

That the unit was an exceptionally efficient one may be judged by the official recognitions given the school by the War Department. It was classed among the ten best engineering schools of the country by the government.

With the disbanding of the S. A. T. C., the authorities of the school made application for the establishment of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Previously these units had been in existence in only a few of the big universities of the country. This was approved by the War Department and the unit was authorized in January, 1919. Accordingly, in the spring of 1919, Major George McCain was detailed to the university and there was established the organization of today. He was here only a short time when he was relieved and succeeded by Major James R. Hill, who arrived in April, 1919. Major Hill took command and drill was started in earnest. He set to work arranging schedules of drills and organizing classes in the various branches of Military Science and Tactics.

There were 115 men in the unit at the time, without uniforms, the only equipment being Enfield rifles.

The following summer twenty men were sent to Camp Custer, Michigan, the R. O. T. C. training camp.

With the start of school in the fall of 1919 the unit numbered 230 men all being outfitted with complete uniforms and equipment. By this time the men were drilling like real soldiers and the training staff of regular Army Officers had been strengthened by the arrival of new men; Sergeants George Kolk and Howard Jones, Frederick Miller having reported some time before.

In the spring of 1920, the Enfield rifles were changed to the Springfield Model 1903, a much better weapon, having proved itself the most reliable and efficient rifle in the World war. A two-day encampment was held on the grounds of Mount St. John Normal School, about eight miles from Dayton. Who could forget the experiences of

the sham battle during the night, the stratagem of the enemy spies, "restful" sleep, etc.,—but that is all better told in another article.

At the closing of the school for the summer vacation, 25 men were sent to Camp Custer for special training. These men on their return to school in the fall of 1920, were appointed Cadet officers of the battalion. At this time Military Training was made a required subject for the Freshman and Sophomore years and the battalion was composed of four companies of 400 men completely equipped.

The University Band organized seventeen years ago was made an R. O. T. C. Band under the direction of Louis Vogt, S. M., with Mr. Moehring as assistant.

The Regular Army detail was also increased at this time with the arrival of Sergeant John Kramer, who had been in almost every part of the country and also in the Insular Possessions. He was promoted in February, 1921, to warrant officer. In March, Sgt. Oscar Cecil and Wayne Schoffstall reported and were followed some time later by Sergeants Walter Irwin and Russell Thompson. The teaching staff at this time numbered five, the other men being either relieved or discharged.

Of the encampment held for three days at the community country club, little can be said here for that is a story in itself.

The sham battle with blank ammunition—the mess line—and the different events—all are memories. All in all it was highly successful and will probably lead the way for a bigger and better one for the coming spring, when it is hoped to spend at least ten days in the open.

To say that the students were enthusiastic about camping would be putting it mildly, for over 75 applied to attend the summer camp which was held at Camp Knox, Ky. However, because of lack of funds only twelve were permitted to attend. The government paid all railroad and living expenses. The singular achievement of the men sent from the U. of D. is another story, for they won highest honors and received a gold band to be placed on the staff carrying the colors. How hard the men worked and the competition they surmounted is related in a letter of commendation from the Camp Commander to the President of the University.

Shortly after the beginning of school in 1921, the roster included 450 men. The Regular Army staff now numbering three men, the others being relieved, was greatly overworked and following the disorganization of the 40th Infantry of the Regular Army, more help was promised. Accordingly within a short time new officers arrived and before the close of 1921 there were eight men on the staff.

The present teaching personnel of the Department of Military

Science and Tactics is as follows: with the new men added in the order of their arrival: Major James R. Hill, Commanding; Major Harry F. Hazlett; Captain Samuel Payne; Captain Floyd Marshall; Captain Theodore Bundy; W. O. John Kramer; Sgt. Walter Irwin, and Sgt. Philip Keorney.

All the new officers are from the 40th Infantry just released from strike duty in West Virginia.

Major Hazlett will teach military tactics and field engineering, Captain Payne has charge of instruction in sketching and military law. Captain Marshall teaches bayonet and musketry. Captain Bundy specializes in infantry weapons, the 37mm. gun, the light mortar and the machine gun.

The unit has appeared in parade and has made creditable showing on many occasions in the City of Dayton.

The University has been fortunate in securing such able men, each being a specialist in his own line, and under their able directions the unit is assured success and will enjoy even greater progress in the future.



Evening Prayer

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

Yea, Love, the labor is sweet
Here in the dimness of Eve,
Awhile the arms of the dusk
Embrace us, we twain, in the Eve.

Let us not part, nevermore
Know the longing and pain, let us take
Here in the dusk God's gift
To each, Love and the Presence we feel.

Now sweeps o'er the line of the sea
The host of the stars; let them gleam
High o'er our hearts and our heads
Let them march on awhile we dream.

They have dreamt these star-hosts
The day's hours knew them in vain:
Let them march o'er the world, let us
Dream in the twilight we twain.

For lo, from the sea rises up
The misty, mysterious veils
And the star-light gleams o'er them
And these in my heart's-heart avail.

For comes o'er the hours of Eve
The sea of a measureless rest
O'erwhelms me a measureless sea
Of rest and the sweet content.

Let them go Love, the star-worlds and Earth
Let us say, Tomorrow must wait
Let us watch them flit by in the dusk
And bless them the blessing of Love.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify that

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

*in a spirit of patriotism and of devotion to country, rendered efficient and loyal
service in connection with the World War through the establishment and
operation at that institution of a unit of
The Students Army Training Corps*

Given at the War Department, District of Columbia, this twenty-second
day of November *one thousand nine hundred and* twenty-one.

*The Adjutant General's Office
Recorded*

*P. G. Kearney
The Adjutant General*

*James W. Wright
The Assistant Secretary of War*

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

AG 312.191
(Misc.)

December 14, 1921

The President,
University of Dayton,
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inclose
herewith a certificate awarded in
recognition of the services of your
institution in establishing a unit
of the Students Army Training Corps
during the World War.

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS
The Adjutant General

1 Incl.
(Certificate)

The U. of D. as an "Honor School"

Floyd Marshall, Capt., Inf., U. S. A.

BETWEEN now and the time that the inspecting officer from Fifth Corps Area Headquarters comes to give the University of Dayton R. O. T. C. Unit its annual inspection instructors and members of the Dayton corps are going to put in some mighty strong licks getting everything right up to the minute in order that this institution will get a very favorable report to the War Department from the inspector. The University of Dayton along with its drive for a **bigger and better school** is plugging right along to secure a place among the "distinguished colleges" of the United States which are giving student military training.

Only 20 per cent of the schools of the United States giving military training can be placed in the "distinguished college" class and if the University of Dayton can qualify by the time the inspector comes here from Ft. Benjamin Harrison it will be a great boost for the school. The only thing that is required is for every student and instructor to get down to hard work and give the best that is in him. When it comes to deciding whether a school shall be placed in the "distinguished college" class the War Department upon the receipt of the inspecting officer's report and the recommendation of the Corps Area Commander takes into consideration the training and instruction facilities of the school, the support given the R. O. T. C. unit by the faculty and student body and the efficiency of the practical and theoretical instruction given students in military training.

It is not believed that there can be any criticism of the present facilities for carrying on instruction here. When weather permits the entire campus is available for drills and ceremonies, and the university farm of approximately fifty acres is at the disposal of the military department for field exercises. During inclement weather the gymnasium and as many class rooms as are needed are thrown open to the R. O. T. C. classes. The new gallery which was completed the latter part of 1921 offers splendid facilities for instruction in marksmanship indoors. It is planned to make provisions for outdoor firing with the service rifle and with service ammunition in the spring.

The support the faculty and student body is giving the military department of the university is commendable. Every father and

brother is ever ready to assist and co-operate with the regular army officers detailed here. The high state of discipline which the university has secured from its students makes instruction much simpler for the military men. The students also are holding up their end when it comes to supporting the R. O. T. C. unit. Approximately 75 per cent of the entire student body belong to the R. O. T. C. Instead of looking upon military training as an additional burden thrust upon them the students are considering it a privilege.

The big task before the unit now is to perfect its efficiency in disciplinary drills and ceremonies, extended order drills, field and terrain exercises, and in the use and knowledge of the infantry arms. The purpose of an R. O. T. C. unit is to develop leaders, not crack squads and platoons. Consequently particular attention is being paid to leadership. All students are being given a training which will assist in fitting them to command America's citizen armies of the future.

That the R. O. T. C. students at the University of Dayton are producing the goods was emphatically illustrated by the way the twelve men from here showed up at the summer Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Knox, Kentucky, last year. Competing with a thousand other men from the Fourth and Fifth Corps Areas, the University of Dayton men enrolled in the basic course were awarded first prize at the camp. They surpassed every other body of men in athletics, military training and discipline and in rifle marksmanship. Represented at the camp were all schools having Infantry R. O. T. C. units in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, of the Fifth Corps Area, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, the states comprising the Fourth Corps Area.

As a result of the commendable work done by these twelve men the University of Dayton has an engraved gold band on the staff of the National color of its Infantry Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the trophy awarded for first prize. On July 20, 1921, the president of the University of Dayton received the following letter from Col. D. W. Ryther, commander of the summer R. O. T. C. camp:

HEADQUARTERS

The Camp Knox R. O. T. C. Infantry Camp,
Camp Knox, Kentucky

July 20, 1921.

The President,
University of Dayton, Dayton Ohio.

Dear Sir: 1. It gives me great pleasure to forward to you by registered mail an engraved gold band which is intended to be placed on the staff of the National color of the Infantry Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at your institution.

2. This prize was awarded to the unit of the Basic Course of the R. O. T. C. which ranked first in a competition based on military work, athletics, deportment—in fact on everything the members of the unit did individually and collectively while at this camp.

3. There were eighteen institutions represented here in the Basic Course, and you have reason to be proud of the showing made by your students.

Please accept for yourself, your Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and your University, my heartiest congratulations.

Very sincerely yours,

D. W. RYTHER,

Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L., Commanding.

This institution also received commendation from the Commanding General of the Fifth Corps Area for the showing its representatives made at Camp Knox. In a bulletin from the Fifth Corps Area dated August 8, 1921, the Commanding General says:

To Professor of Military Science and Tactics,
University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

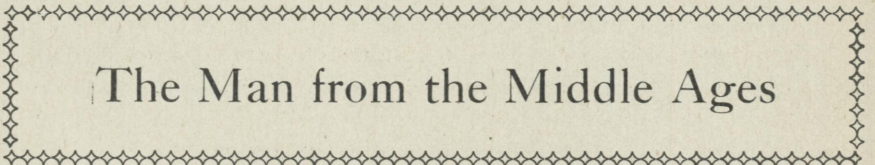
These headquarters have been informed that your institution won first place in the basic course competition at the Infantry Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Knox, Kentucky. There were eighteen institutions represented there in the Basic Course and you have reason to be proud of the showing made by the students of your institution. The Commanding General extends to yourself, your institution, and to the members of your Reserve Officers' Training Corps his heartiest congratulations.

Students from Ohio State won second place in the basic course, First place in the advanced course was won by Indiana University. A college from the Fourth Corps Area was awarded second honors in the advanced course. Dayton did not have a chance at first place in the advanced course due to the fact that but one man was entered from here. Raymond G. Hieber of Dayton was the only student from this school enrolled in the advanced course. Dayton students will always insist that had there been four more like him from here in the advanced course Indiana University would have had to have been contented with second place.

Dayton's prize-winning students were Joseph F. Amann, John H. Koors, Jr., Wilbur A. Kramer, Joseph J. Lamoureux, Nicholas T. Lause, Anthony M. Reiter, Edwin C. Rohr, and Alphonse C. Stelzer of Dayton; Elmer A. Platten of Cleveland, Leo Virant of Lorraine, Ohio, and Robert C. Wintermeyer of Covington, Kentucky.

On account of lack of funds to conduct the summer camp the War Department was forced to restrict admission to but a small percentage of those who made application. It is expected that more than a hundred Dayton students will be clamoring for admission next

spring but it is feared that only a few of the applicants will be able to go to Camp Knox for a six-weeks' course of field instruction due to the shortage of funds available for R. O. T. C. training. Dayton will be represented by more advanced course students this coming summer than it was last. Believing that they have a splendid opportunity to bring home first prizes in both the basic and advanced courses in 1922, Dayton's R. O. T. C. men are looking forward to the middle of June with great anticipation.



The Man from the Middle Ages

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

UPON the title page of a certain biography of the Life of William Morris one may see, a small floral standard, the scroll of which bears, in antique French the three words "si je puis." If I can: this cursive motto serves as an excellent introduction to any words concerning their exponent; they are the symbolic heralds of his life-long devotion to the Arts and human kind. From the point of view then of all that these words imply, it were well to consider the life, the work and the living influence of Mr. William Morris, poet, craftsman and socialist.

At the time when Morris was first entering upon his long career as an artist, Literary England was being stormed by the rapid fire publication of Alfred, Lord Tennyson; for the English readers poetry had reached its zenith in the lyrical and epic work of the laureate. At the same time one of the greatest men of the Century, Robert Browning, was publishing at intervals volumes of verse which reached a zenith in 1855 in the little volume called "Men and Women." Alge non Charles Swinburne in 1865, published his Atlanta in Calydon, placing its author high on the ascendant toward fame. Rich in poetic quality, the period was one of industrial evils and otherwise. The age was intensely modern in tendency; it was thought that beyond Tennyson, poetry could not go. Against this extreme modernism the glories of the past were already being upheld in poetry and in painting, by one of the strangest and most brilliant men of England, Dante Gabriel Rosetti. Indeed Morris from the outset received inspiration and constant pleasure from the great work of Rosetti's Pre-Raphaelite School: twin names in the glory of the past, Morris and

Rosetti were practically the sole influences against the stifling industrialism of the Age.

Since the majority of readers know Morris perhaps only through the medium of his great book, "The Earthly Paradise," it is the purpose of this essay to attempt to point out the abiding influence for good, which Morris has left to posterity not only through literature, but through the medium of practically all the decorative arts, not in turn omitting the extraordinary personality and stamp of strong character, impressed upon artistic as well as industrial England during his lifetime. For this strange Vikinglike figure, rising as he did out of dreams of the thirteenth century into the smoky atmosphere of the industrial nineteenth century, has left a distinct, often reviving, impress upon all the great decorative arts. Besides this Morris has been given by critics first place among our great story tellers in verse, since Father Chaucer. Surely the life and work of a man, who was at once an accomplished Gothic architect, a weaver of beautiful carpets, a designer of exquisite patterns, a Pre-Raphaelite painter, a mural decorator, a worker in dyes and stains, an ecclesiastical decorator, a carver in wood, a printer of the most beautiful books in England, an active politician, and a great poet, must be an interesting study. Does it not recall the words "si je puis."

In such a study it is often most appropriate to begin with the extreme materialities, rising as it were from the flesh to the mind and the soul. Thus we are prone to cite idiosyncrasies; and to cite idiosyncrasies with Morris is to cite volumes. However, we have the picture of a man, a giant in body, a genie in mind, as strange in exterior matters as he is incoherent in things of the spirit. Indeed with Morris the materialities were always liable to predominate; Earth is a grand and beautiful thing, Life a gift and blessing; Earth a healer and keeper. He must have been a remarkable figure to those around him: his gigantic stature, made more remarkable by a face unshaven from early manhood, hair unkempt and of such an appearance as to gain for him the loving name "Thopy"; a figure causing some scorn in Rosetti, who referred to him as having a remarkable aptitude for acquiring miscellaneous dirt. This to a certain degree grotesque figure was certainly impressive and awe-commanding. The qualities of his mind were not less so. To begin with the faculty of assimilation was tremendous. His friends constantly remarked the fact that Morris always knew things, though no one ever knew the origin of his knowledge. Wide reading in early youth was no doubt the cause. Before entering into his university life, he claimed that he knew practically all that was to be known about English Gothic. Called upon to paint a scene from Chaucer, requiring a mediaeval knight of a cer-

tain period and place, Morris was able to give without consultation of any book or authority the exact construction of the armour and coat of mail. In one of his early prose romances, Morris, made use of a fact regarding colours in painting, not discovered by science till years afterward. These qualities of mind, were no doubt the great factors which made the scope of Morris's work at once so broad, so comprehensive, so complete.

The tendency which Morris shows all through life, of harking back to the Middle Ages in architecture and kindred arts, is at once the most important and most inexplicable aspect of his genius. No doubt a mind such as his was capable of immediate comprehension of present evils in art and life. It is therefore natural that he should look for greater and purer models in the forgotten past. His choice is clear and definite. Morris did what many theorists have advocated since: he started to rebuild where mediaeval Europe had left off at the time of the Protestant Revolution. Born in the nineteenth century, Morris lived the life of the thirteenth so completely, that his dress, his home, his art, his all was affected by it. However we may not say, that this harking back was any part of a set plan; rather it was an entirely unconscious devotion. He was unaware apparently of the individualism which he so well represents. With him the Middle Ages represent a golden period one in which he felt perfectly at home, whose perfections were goals to be striven for, whose art was the highest man knows. The influence of this ideal, when propelled into contemporary art by such a vigorous exponent, may well have been, and is constantly proving to be tremendous.

The short space here allotted to this article may not permit of a just appreciation of Morris's work as a decorative artist. We have seen how at the outset Morris fell in with the Pre-Raphaelite School. While enlarging his scope and ideal, the influence of Rosetti's dominating personality retarded the growth of his own. Being unsatisfied with his painting Morris soon developed a passion for creating things of beauty, whatever they be. He wanted to decorate his home and other homes in England, making them artistically beautiful. He started a firm, with some fellow artists and friends, for the creation of beautiful furniture, textiles and mural hangings. All these various crafts Morris found commercially degraded. Beginning at the bottom he read widely the books upon the subject, assimilated all possible knowledge and started in with his own hands. It is interesting to note, that the authorities consulted by him, were whenever possible, those of the Middle Ages. When he had mastered one craft, and created enough things to satisfy the craving for artistry, he started upon another, until as one critic puts it, hardly an aristocratic

old home in England, exists, which does not contain some bit of decorative art, done by Morris or his fellows.

At first this enormous activity was carried on mainly to satisfy himself and his innate craving for artistic creation. Later on, the scope of his work became clearly defined, and his views on the decorative arts were put into various papers and essays, during his lifetime. Morris distinguishes a twofold division of art; the greater arts; including poetry, sculpture, music, painting, and the lesser or decorative arts such as mural decorating, manuscript illumination, artistic furniture making, working in textiles, embroidery, etc. The greater arts are powerful and capable of producing the highest emotions. Hence by their very nature they are not destined for the constant accompaniment of man. Now it is in order to surround man at all times in his home and elsewhere, with pleasurable beauty, that the lesser or decorative arts are brought into use. Thus Morris explained the position of the arts in regard to life, and throughout a long and active career he labored to give to each and every man that beauty of Earth and Nature which Art labors to produce.

Thus far nothing has been said concerning the greatest of Morris's gifts to mankind, his poems. And here the task of delineating the active forces of his nature and his genius becomes as it does with all great original poets, extremely difficult. Though one finds here that same devotion to earlier models and that same beauty and exquisite originality, that which was said of him, in reference to the lesser arts, may not suffice in reference to what may be called the greatest art, poetry. From the outset given to archaeology and a to-a-certain-degree slavish diligence in holding to older and purer models, Morris through the medium of his verse has asserted to the world that individuality which marks him as a genius. Therefore above all things else Morris in his verse is original.

Unfortunately for students a great amount of lyric verse was destroyed by Morris, after compiling his first volume "The Defence of Guinevere." Thus the first efforts of his pen are, save for a few scattered examples, forever lost. It becomes necessary therefore, here to quote the words of Canon Dixon, who had the immense pleasure of hearing Morris read, the very first poem, he had ever written. In referring to that memorable occasion he says, "It was a thing entirely new: founded on nothing previous: perfectly original whatever its value and sounding truly striking and beautiful, extremely decisive and powerful in execution. It must be remembered particularly that it was the first piece of verse that he had ever written: there was no novitiate; and not a trace of influence; and then it will be acknowledged that this was an unprecedented thing. He reached his per-

fection at once:—and in my judgment, he can scarcely be said to have much exceeded it afterwards in anything that he did." These words coming as they do from such eminent authority, surely are remarkable.

In the "Defence of Guinevere" Morris, especially in the lyric and ballad element, increased in range and facility of expression over his earlier work. Naturally it is impossible to convey the beauty of the poems in such a transmutation as this. There is a visible archaic effect, together with quaintness of romantic diction, and an abounding scope of localisms from the Middle Ages. Morris himself when questioned concerning possible models, states rather unconcernedly, that they were much in the style of Browning. Realizing how utterly at variance the great poets are, this statement is at first deceptive. As one critic states, "after all Morris, in a different manner approaches poetry from the same side, one may so put it, as the author of "Men and Women." What both alike aim at and attain is the realization, keen swift and minute of some tragic event or situation, and the expression with absolute sincerity of that exact event or situation, precisely as thus realized, and no further, disregarding conventions of poetical treatment and too eager to pause over finessée of workmanship."

Again, the length of this essay curtails the complete expression of appreciation, for the prose narratives of Morris. This is not entirely inappropriate however, since from the very standpoint of the critical public, Morris's prose, being far less popular possesses not those lasting qualities which distinguish his verse. The extended use of archaisms and old forms, for which they are condemned, are however a part of the authors message to the world. Morris despised the prose English of his day; declared it to be useless until changed to the simple unadorned style of its youth. Characteristically he reverted at once, setting example, and the English reader generally disagrees with Morris in this conception of artistic propriety.

The afore mentioned tendency of Morris to disregard finessée of workmanship was later changed considerably by him in his longer verse narratives, from European and Classic sources. He may be said to have turned to a sure and deliberate artistry modelling after Chaucer, yet retaining the spirit of his theme and the richness of his own poetic strain. To mention his adoption of Chaucer as a model is to recall all the delightful aspects of that renowned old English bard, and since Morris's narrative poems are so long and so well known as to render additional criticism unnecessary, that duty may be here given over—not however forgetting to mention as probably Morris's best bit of introspection, and at the same time one of the



COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Left to right—Front row: Capt. Hagan, Lieut. Derby, Lieut. Wong, Lieut. Aufderheide, Capt. Stelzer, Lieut. Rohr, Major Wintermeyer. Second row: Lieut. J. Maloney, Capt. Sherer, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Dwyer, Lieut. Paulus. Third row: Col. Hieber, Lieut.-Col. Lamoureux, Capt. Janning, Capt. Lause, Capt. Scharf. Last row: Lieut. Sullivan, Lieut. Kramer, Capt. Young, Capt. V. Maloney, Lieut. Clifford, Lieut. Supensky, Major Melia.



CADET NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



THE R. O. T. C. BAND

greatest defences of romantic verse, the delectable introduction to the "Earthly Paradise" which contains that oft repeated burden: "The idle singer of an empty day."

We come therefore, to the little volume entitled "Poems by the Way" by William Morris, which contains the best isolated short poems written since the publication of "Guinevere." Since very little idea has been given yet, concerning the burden of Morris's subject matter and method it will not be unfit here to pass through critically a typical example of his ballad style in the poem "Goldilocks and Goldilocks." This particular poem, goes slightly out of the strict romantic treatment and passes by means of improbabilities into the highly imaginative type of ballad.

"It was Goldilocks woke up in the morn
At the first of the shearing of the corn."

He proceeds to dress as for a journey, with "scarlet gear" and sword at side. His mother and sisters question him and he answers—

"Gay clad am I that men may know
The free man's son where'er I go.
The grinded sword at side I bear
Lest I the dastards word should hear."
"The morn is fair and the world is wide
And here no more will I abide."

Here Morris interjects a touch of mystery, when he makes the departing youth say

"The autumn drought, and the winter rain
The frost and the snow, and St. David's wind
All these that were time out of mind,
All these a many times shall be
Ere the Upland Town again I see."

The hero goes forth and on the seventh day, he sees a fair castle, but when about to hurry to the spot, he is at the first step confronted by a maid in very mean apparel. She is Goldilocks the maid who is held here in the woods by an aged crone. It is the old story of the hero and the forlorn maid,—love at first sight. So the story goes on. The hero is lured into an enchanted castle of delight by the crone, who has changed to a beautiful queen. He is forced to love and wed her. At the wedding feast, Goldilocks by an act of witch-craft, gains control of the Queen, and once more wins over the swain Goldilocks. By the same power they break up the feast, whereupon the guests turn into uncouth shaps.

And bare-boned bodies of vile things
 And evil-feathered bat-felled wings
 And all these mopped and mowed and grinned
 And sent strange noises down the wind.

Having slayed the witch, the castle disappears, and together Goldilocks and Goldilocks fly away. The swain then must go through a series of trials to keep the maid, all of which are passed successfully and they come once again to the hero's homeland, at the last of the shearing of the corn. The mysterious allusions at the beginning of the poem now come into play. Goldilocks thinks only the summer of his departure has gone by, but lo, his mother's hair is grown from gray to pure white, his little sisters have become grown women, and all is changed.

cries out:

"O son, O son, we are blithe and fain; ,
 But the autumn drought and the winter rain,
 The frost and the snow, and St. David's wind,
 All these that were, time out of mind
 All these a many times have been
 Since thou the Upland Town hast seen."

and Goldilocks the swain concludes in these words:

"The years are as a tale gone past.
 But many the years that yet shall be
 Of the merry tale of thee and me.—
 And Goldilocks and Goldilocks
 Shall dwell in the land of the Wheaten Shocks."

Now in this poem several methods of great power and artistry are to be noticed. We are first of all impressed, as has been mentioned before, by the readiness with which Morris utilizes for quaintness sake certain archaic forms and localisms. Then too, a peculiar method of introducing conversation is employed. At the beginning of a new part, when scene and action are supposed to be changed completely, the poet by a few skilled spoken sentences lays bare the new development of the theme without further explanation. This lends an admirable terseness to the whole, besides keeping the mind alert and interested. Lastly there are the innumerable and inexplorable quaintnesses which dispart to Morris's poetry the indubitable stamp of genius and originality. Whatever other faults one may find in poems of this sort, it cannot be denied that they are delightful, artistic and yet as unconventional as anyone class or style of poems may possibly be. In just such poems and such like themes as this,

did Morris bring to the English language one of the rarest of new departures in the field of lyric and ballad poetry.

Midway upon the journey of his life, at the full prime of his intellectual and poetic vigour, there blew upon the serene course of events in Morris's life, a cross wind which never ceased to leave an impression upon that coarse and which gave us, that poem, which the writer cannot refrain from naming, as the greatest epic poem written originally in English from foreign sources. The undying story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs. Naturally this has been held till last, that it might be dwelt upon at some length, but the attempt even in a volume must fall far short of justice. If the reader is in any way acquainted with that wonderful Icelandic saga, this will be at once apparent. That awe and wonder which made Morris quail at thought of writing upon such a theme, gripes in like manner the one who attempts some appreciation of Morris's accomplishment. To begin with, the breadth and wonder and greatness of the theme cannot be realized by pygmy minds. It has been called the greatest tragic fiction the world has ever produced. The Icelandic saga of Sigurd the Volsung, thus becomes the greatest epic of the world, upon the authority of competent critics.

For some time Morris in connection with a certain Mr. Magnuson had been studying Icelandic and reading and translating the various sagas. The power and the grandeur and the tragedy of the great past of that lone bleak land, had immediately taken hold of him, and he never entirely shook it off. Its highest fruition was Sigurd, but the nature of the Inspiration may be found more surely in the poem Iceland First Seen, where the poet cries out:

Why do we long to wend forth, through the length and breadth of a
land,
Dreadful with grinding of ice, and record of scarce hidden fire,
But that there 'mid the grey grassy dales, sore scarred by the ruining
streams,
Lives the tale of the Northland of old and the undying glory of
dreams?

Slowly the inspiration came over him to put into poetic form, the greatest of those undying dreams, Sigurd. After some hesitation, he started, and in less than two years was completed the greatest poem written by Morris, and the greatest poem, in certain aspects, which the English language has produced. To understand fully the greatness of it, one must read it.

In undertaking this remarkable theme, Morris may well have hesitated. In its composition he found at once, the greatest scenic

splendour, the greatest mystical symbols, the greatest moving action, the greatest tragic interpretations of Fate and the greatest clash of opposing forces, that have ever been combined in one story before. And a certain critic states the fact that Morris never disappoints the reader in Sigurd. Always for a great inspiration, the artistry and the poetic powers rise to meet it, until we are overwhelmed with the sense of woe and tragic hopelessness. We see the greatest of men go down before the overwhelming machination of circumstances which have all the terror of reality and the sublimity of what is natural. The marching sweep of these verses carry us through the golden birth of the hero Sigurd, through his youth of fame and his manhood of deeds, and then, in a series of action at once simple, and natural and strong, the great hero of the North, lies blasted in all his glory, through the love of a woman "Lone once, and loved and undone by a love that no ages outwear." And finally, in the terrible fourth book of Gudrun, the powers that felled the Golden Sigurd are ruthlessly destroyed, till not one of the actors in that terrible drama remain alive.

The statement above made, ranking Sigurd so highly, cannot be in full defended here. The task of delineating the great epic is impossible to the limited experience of the writer and the limited space here allotted. And thus this study of Morris and his works and his art and his life must come to an end. All that he has meant to Englishmen and men of all the world, united by the arts, cannot be estimated. His deeds still bear fruit; and his works more and more are finding their place in the libraries of all men. His position in English literature, though surely high, cannot, in this short a perspective of years, be exactly placed. Through Sigurd he has clomb high toward the pinnacle of the world, to find there a permanent abode. If this essay may have caused a few persons to procure and read that marvellous poem, it cannot have been in vain; and the tale will once more be told how the Earth—

Shall yearn, and be oft-times holpen, and forget their deeds no more,
Till the new sun beams on Baldur, and the happy sealess shore."





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The New Pontiff

"Habemus Papam." This was the glad cry that surged upward from millions of Catholic hearts when it was announced that the Sacred College in conclave had elected a successor to the late Pope Benedict XV.

The choice of the conclave fell upon Cardinal Achille Ratti, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, and formerly Archbishop of Warsaw. The new Pontiff is indeed a "man of God." In his diocese at Warsaw he was the bulwark against the spread of Sovietism and by his religious revivals he brought once again the true spirit of Christ among the struggling people of the infant republic of Poland.

His distinguished services to the Polish Church won for him the esteem of Pope Benedict. He was elevated to the Cardinalate in 1921 and was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milan. Prior to his consecration he was librarian of the Vatican. The archdiocese of Milan is one of the most important in Italy and its administration demands a man with a large grasp of social and economic problems. Pius XI, it is reputed, is very liberal-minded and some look to him to bring about an amelioration of the condition between Church and State.

This amelioration would be the righting of a long-standing

wrong. It would be the return of the popes to those conditions which are rightfully theirs, and it is the fond hope of all Catholicism, that their great Father be one day released from his palatial prison and that he may rule his beloved children in the possession of true and untarnished liberty.

D. H. A.

Pope

Benedict XV

The death of Pope Benedict XV spread a sorrow over the whole Catholic world. The church has lost a shepherd who at all times manifested love and charity towards his flock; he was ever the advocate of justice, liberty and peace.

Benedict ascended the Papal throne in the midst of the horrors of the world's greatest war, and soon he won the esteem of a grateful world by his clear vision of world-wide problems; his ability as a diplomat; in the fitting execution of these problems, and the loving gentle heart of a Father that he possessed.

He was the common father of millions of Christians in all parts of the world. From Rome Pope Benedict ruled, but far reaching were his words and actions. Although he resided on another continent his interests were not limited to it alone.

Benedict XV always held in high regard America, and the Catholic Church in America, as he made manifest on different occasions. After he had made unavailing endeavors to quell the vehement blood of the belligerents in the war did he not suggest to President Wilson in May of 1916 for the United States to make an offer that they may pacify the antagonists?

He added to our number of cardinals when he bestowed the cardinal hat upon Cardinal Daugherty of Philadelphia. His consideration was disclosed for the Knights of Columbus, which is an American organization, by asking them to form an order in Europe to offset the various secular organizations.

The Pope with tender and faithful vigilance observed the development of Catholic education in America which was felt more impressively through a personal letter when he blessed and praised the work of our own University of Dayton at the time the name University of Dayton was officially adopted.

This Prince of the Apostles was the object of supreme reverence and deep-felt affection which penetrated the hearts of a great legion of Catholics throughout Christendom, who are stricken with a sorrow which in its depth and unselfishness has no supplement. It is in a special manner that we should join the throng of mourners and render homage to the dead Pontiff.

A. C. C.

The R. O. T. C. Exponent Through the courtesy of the editors this issue of the Exponent has been devoted primarily to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The military department realizes that this is an especial favor and wishes to extend its thanks for the privilege.

For several years the Military has been growing in the University until it is now a separate department with a faculty of eight instructors, maintained by the government, and has over 500 students following its courses.

The object of this unusual attention given the military by University authorities, nicely explained in a recent lecture by Rev. Joseph A. Tetzlaff, President, is not to turn the U. of D. into a military institution but simply, by following prescribed courses outlined by the War Department, to fit the students to be morally and physically better equipped to defend their country in conflict and serve it in time of peace by using to advantage the invaluable experience in leadership which only military training can give.

Some months ago it was thought to compile a military annual; but due to the drain on the finances of the students through their generous contributions to the Extension Fund it was deemed impracticable this year. Instead the February Exponent will in a small measure be an expression of the ambitions of the regiment.

The editors have tried to make the articles and pictures as representative as possible. They would have liked to have had an individual picture of each one of our soldiers, but this is of course impossible. We can only live in hope and look to next year and—an annual.

Major Hill was reluctant at first to write his article. He wished to give the students all honors. However, after further thought he turned it in. He writes on a subject near and dear to him. West Point. Major Hill is a member of the class of '09 and "Knows his oats."

R. O. T. C. representatives on the Exponent this month are Col. Ray Hieber, Lieut.-Col. Joseph J. Lamoureux, Capt. Varley P. Young, Capt. N. T. Lause and Capt. William Janning.

V. P. Y.

The Lyceum Course The patrons and students of the University during the 1921-22 lyceum season have been treated to a series of entertainments which has proven to be a novel divergence from the usual order of the lyceum numbers. This variance from the usual path was furnished by the local dramatic society, The Players' Club, whose splendid work and untiring zeal have contributed greatly to the gratifying success of this year's course.

Donating its services to the Greater University of Dayton Extension Fund, this club offered the production of four plays, which, with The Allen Lyceum Bureau's two best numbers, comprised the program.

Beyond doubt the Dayton Lyceum Course of this year was far superior to any previously given by the University. In determining the program, the faculty of the University certainly showed rare judgment and excellent foresight. The fact that the audiences have increased considerably, proves that the public in general prefers the drama to variety entertainment.

The purpose of the lecture course was to furnish the students with wholesome recreation and be a diversion from the otherwise monotonous routine of scholastic life.

The Lyceum Course of future years will have to be far removed from the ordinary in order to maintain the high standard set by this year's presentations.

The course was inaugurated on October 19, when the Players' Club made their initial debut of the season at the University auditorium, presenting the rural comedy—"Down in Maine." Although the plot was simple in itself, this production was remarkable for the excellent portrayal of the characters and the New England atmosphere that was prevalent throughout.

Quite at variance from the commonplace run of farce comedies, was "The Heart of Dixie," produced by the same organization as the second number of the course. It was a highly pleasing drama depicting a southern romance of the 60's, interweaving with a pretty love story, strains of pathetic quality and tender emotion, and lightening the intense dramatic interest with bits of vivacious comedy. The appreciation of the audience was distinctly manifested by numerous encores.

The third entertainment was more or less a disappointment. Josef Konecny, the famous violin virtuoso, was unable to be present for the concert at the University on December 13, so the engagement was filled by the Allpress All-Star Company. The trio which comprised company, Mr. Allpress and two lady performers, failed to live up to their name and, indeed, fell short of furnishing that delightful entertainment to which the patrons and students are accustomed. **The evening was spent with various musical numbers and several vocal selections.**

On January 9 and 10, the best of the season's attractions—"The Prince Chap" was staged by the Players' Club, and delighted all who were present. This is a story of studio life in England, depicting the adoption and rearing of a former model's child by an American sculp-

tor, and the unselfish love he bore his ward. The sculptor's fiancée, learning of the adoption, jilts him and only too late discovers her mistake in regard to his relations with the child. The artist, years later when the child had reached womanhood, falls in love with his adopted daughter and she with him. Strains of pathos and sympathetic emotion carried the audience through the play with keen and excited interest.

The final numbers: "Ready Money" by the Players' Club, and the engagement of the Trinacria Operatic Company, were indeed delightful entertainments. The University faculty and students express their gratitude to the Players' Club with the fond wish of seeing more of its work.

A. C. M.

The Fifth Japanese Scholarship

On hand\$1,084.48

Recent Contributions

Mrs. Mary Blase, \$3.00; Mrs. Helen Butzen, \$5.65; Mrs. J. L., 65c; Mr. and Mrs. F. Baier, \$5.00; from sale of Japanese curio, 50c; Xavier High School, Dyersville, Iowa, per Bros. Edward Messner and J. A. Repking, \$5.00; Knights of Our Lady, Sodality of Freshmen—A Class, West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys, per Bro. John Koenig, \$10.00; Henry Frische, \$5.00; John P. Daleiden, \$5.00; Alex Leies, Sr., \$5.00; John Leies, \$5.00; Theresa Esterl, \$2.00; Anna Mandik, 75c; Angela Rieger, 25c; Mary Metzmer, \$1.00; Anna Osterkorn, \$1.00; Caroline Mueller, \$1.00; Helen Michels, \$1.00; Mary Merfy, \$1.00; Sofia Petroshek, 25c; Lizzie Mueller, 25c; Eva Schreiber, 50c; Lucy Johann, \$1.00; Rose Resch, \$1.00; Verena Resch, \$1.00; Anna Resch, \$1.00; Aloysius Resch, 50c; Anna Resch, 25c; Ottilia Buettgen, \$1.00; Gertrude Kalvelage, \$1.00; Catherine Toussaint, \$1.00; Helen Keller, 50c; Anna Brunner, 50c; Angela Weiss, \$1.00; Amalia Tripp, \$1.00; Marianna Kathrein, \$1.00; Marianna Free, \$1.00; Johanna Hill, \$1.00; Gertrude Bishop, \$1.00; Emilia Vogel, \$1.00; Clara Teschke, \$1.00; Gerard Resch, 25c; Mary Poeppel, \$1.00; Elizabeth Krier, \$1.00; Anna Hofman, \$1.00; Angela Neifing, \$1.00..... 79.80

Total cash on hand, February 1, 1922.....\$1,164.28

Grateful acknowledgment is made of receipt of the annual scholarship from the C. S. M. C. Unit of Notre Dame Academy, Dayton, Ohio, towards the support of a Japanese student for the Priesthood at the Apostolic School of Urakami. This is the fifteenth consecutive year that the Notre Dame students presented this scholarship. Their generosity is an eloquent proof of their interest in the foreign missions and of the Crusaders' spirit that animates them.

Exchanges

JOHN H. HOLTVOIGT

THE holiday number of the *Fleur de Lis* contains quite an interesting literary contribution in a one-act play called "Smouldering Embers." We found this play to be of special interest, in that it is a very lifelike presentation of a really dramatic incident. The author has embodied his theme in very good dialogue, has seemed to carry the reader over the difficult seas of strong passion, and above all, has done so with a minimum amount of verbiage. Also, there is quite a number of little incidental things brought up during the dialogues, which shows a rather broad knowledge of things, especially for a college writer.

One-act plays have always seemed dull, uninteresting things, because they very seldom have contained that element which adds life to any drama,—namely action. The author of that sort of play, seems only desirous of changing the form of his work from short story to drama, in order to obtain the reader's attention. To illustrate, we might suggest that this one in question, very good in itself, might after all be made into a very good short story, with very little change in the text. Perhaps the only change required would be the lengthening of the scene directions into narrative. The pure dialogue, could remain in the story. We find therefore that the one-act play is usually undramatic or at least, not more dramatic than a good short story aptly told. Acknowledging the excellencies of "Smouldering Embers" we should like to discourage the one-act drama form and call the attention of college writers to the sprightly short story, with living, real conversation.

The Winter number of *Ariston* contains a revelation to hardened Exchange editors in the poem "The Legend of St. Berenice." This is not verse, this is poetry. A simple beautiful story half ballad, half lyrical, couched in quaint running metre, exactly fitted to the theme. Consciously or unconsciously the poet has added a touch of old English to the lines making them rugged in some places, yet always pleasing. The older idioms may be discerned in the following lines:

"Scarce had eleven summers
 Bloomed for her youthfulness,
Yet unto her was given
 Rare virtue to possess."

This poem is one of the most captivating pieces we have had the pleasure of reviewing for many a day.

We refer all readers to the January number of the Spectator as an example of a really artistic cover design for a college magazine. We cannot find among all our exchanges a better.

From far away Japan comes a newcomer among our exchanges in the form of the "Forward" which is the organ of St. Joseph's College, Yokohama. Considering the size of the magazine, the editors have certainly done well in handling the various departments. We might suggest that a little more space be devoted to literary efforts.

The Exponent gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following January exchanges: The Ariston, Forward, The Spectator, Fleur de Lis, The Argus, St. John's Record, The Collegian, The Mountaineer, Villa Sancta Scholastica, Boston College Stylus, Loyola Quarterly, The Laurel, Abbey Student, The Arrow, and St. Vincent College Journal and The Setonian.

Perhaps it may not be amiss here to say a few words concerning the College Anthology of Verse for 1920-1921, which has lately appeared. All in all the editor seems very much satisfied with the college poems for the past college year, and indeed notwithstanding a certain untoward levity in a number of the pieces, the anthology is very good. The dominant tone of the whole seems to be a vogue, the realistic melancholy touching the spirit of Youth. It is a harsh note, especially in the love lyrics. However to counterbalance this tone, there are a number of very hauntingly beautiful poems, the best of which are shaded with a marked degree of realism.

In a number of the poems in the new Anthology, one discerns a finished air, a sense of completeness, which when analyzed more closely, makes one think that the writer's course is run that he has expressed himself to the height of his powers. This of course is not a good sign in youth. Other poems, "fancies which broke through language and escaped," show a striving a reaching after something, which is promise of greater heights and greater things.

As an example of that slight pervasive touch of realism, we quote the first two stanzas of perhaps the finest poem in certain respects in the entire Anthology. The title is "Cloud Pictures," and the first two stanzas are the finest:

Storm Clouds

Half bright half dark, ringed and sweeping,

Vagrant flames of Paradise

That hither float and yonder rise—

Goblin glamour, spirit form;

The wild sweet aftermath of storm!

Wind Faces

Terrible pitiful faces, wind-painted on the sky
 I pass you by,
 With a curse for the painter that daubed you there—
 Bitterly beautiful, hauntingly fair—
 Grinned—and left you to dry.

Alumni Notes

EDMUND J. KLASS

We Urge You The Alumni Editor tries hard to have in each issue of the Exponent bits of information about the Old Boys. It is difficult to make the number of paragraphs large and the news interesting when sufficient material is not at hand. Therefore, alumnus, we urge you to drop us a letter telling us either about yourself or about some other old boy.

Our Service Flag When it was decided that this issue would be devoted to the R. O. T. C., the suggestion was made that we publish a list of alumni who served their country during the World War. America called, and former students went forth resolved to live up to the motto of our University, "Pro Deo et Patria." Among them were chaplains, majors, captains—and so on down the ranks. Every one, we are sure, served his country admirably. Several made the supreme sacrifice.

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Sergt. Thomas N. Sunshine
 Joseph Sutton

Harold Sweeney
 Francis B. Sweetman
Lieut. Paul Swift

Clarence J. Teders
 George Teigler
 Charles Theils
 Carl A. Theuring
 Mark R. Thompson
 Russell G. Tilton
 Humphrey Timothy
 Erwin A. Toomey
 Ben Topmoeller
 Fred Topmoeller

Lieut. John R. Underwood
 William Underwood
 Joseph Unger

Lauris E. Valley
 Edmund H. Vanderhoff
Ensign Max. Von Mach

Harry Wager
Sergt. Alfred Wagner
Capt. Dr. Matt. A. Wagner
 Albert Wald
 Albert J. Walsh
 Frederick A. Walsh
 Howard R. Walsh
 Charles H. Wassenich
 Norbert R. Weaver
 Alphonse K. Weckesser
 Urban F. Weckesser
 Maley Wentz
 William M. Werner
 Joseph Weser
 Albert Wetzel
 Charles W. Whalen
 Bernard Whelan
 R. E. White
 Edw. F. Wiederhold
 Martin H. Wilkinson
 Edward Winterhalter
 Paul Wintermeyer
 Walter Wintermeyer
 Ralph Wirshing
 Chester Wirtz
 Charles M. Wolbert
 Ralph J. Wollenhaupt
 Leo A. Wolf
 Robert F. Wooster

Wilbur A. Yackley
 Elmer Yost
 Clarence Youngerman
Lieut. Arthur Zimmerman

Alumni and Athletics

At a meeting held at the University just recently it was decided that alumni be represented on the athletic board. This will no doubt be pleasing news to alumni. The old boys who were elected were: Joseph B. Murphy, president of the local alumni association; Harry Finke, former athlete and president of the Finke Engin-

engineering Co.; Wm. Carroll, of the Carroll Engineering Co.; Francis J. Powers, sport editor for the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Wm. Sherry, our basketball coach.

During the meeting the question of alumni support of athletics was discussed, and it is expected that alumni will take definite steps toward financing athletics and placing them on a paying basis. Exponent readers may expect some interesting announcements of developments in athletics. All legitimate means will be used to make the U. of D. famous in athletics.

OBITUARY

Joseph E. Hook Mr. Hook, the father of Thomas Hook of last year's junior engineering class, died February 5, at his home in Dayton. During the Cleveland administration Mr. Hook was appointed superintendent of the Dayton mails. He held that position until he resigned, having become interested in mining projects in Arkansas. He retired from active business ten years ago.

Surviving him are his wife and two sons, Thomas and James.

Blumenthal On January 28, the father of Matthias (B. S. '97), Alexander (B. S. '94) and Edward (B. S. '03) Blumenthal, died at his home in Chicago. Two of the faculty members were present at the funeral.

The Exponent wishes to extend to the bereaved families sincerest sympathy.

University Chronicle

EDWARD J. FINAN

HIGHEST HONORS FOR JANUARY

Collegiate Departments

Senior Arts—D. Herbert Abel, 100.

Senior Electrical Engineering—Edward Finan, 99; Anthony Horvath, 96.

Senior Mechanical Engineering—

Junior Arts—Robert Von Koenel, 98; Ades Cholley, 92.

Junior Electrical Engineering—Walter Steger, 100; Alvin Rabe, 94.

Junior Civil Engineering—

Junior Mechanical Engineering

Sophomore Arts—James Haley, 94; James O'Brien, 93.

Sophomore Engineering—

Freshman Arts—E. Hopping, 95; J. Koehler, 95; Merrill Smith, 94.

Freshman Engineering-A—Robert Leighy, 94; Gerald Lyons, 94; Carl Feigenbusch, 93; David Pauly, 92; Harry Harn, 91.

Freshman Engineering-B—

Freshman Pre-Medics—Robert Norris, 93; Chas. Quinlan, 90; Richard Hochwalt, 90; Paul Fox, 90.

Freshman Commerce and Finance—Joseph Deddens, 92; Lionel Bradmiller, 92; Jas. Carabin, 92; Robert Bremer, 91.

High School Department

Fourth High-A—Thomas Burkhardt, 97; Edward Keefe, 97; Louis Mahrt, 96; Omer Burdick, 96.

Fourth High-B—Theodore McCarthy, 98; Albert Tischer, 94; Maurice Reichard, 94; Charles Himes, 92.

Fourth Commercial—

Third High-A—Herman Brunner, 96; L. Monheim, 96.

Third High-B—William Oldt, 98; J. A. Sanchez, 91; Fred Berner, 91; Norbert Stechshulte, 90.

Third High-C—J. Gibson, 97; T. Kirk, 95.

Third Commercial—Harry Heider, 92; Robert Minnerup, 92; Richard Williams, 91; Daniel Poliquin, 90.

Second High-A—Cyril Stein, 98.

Second High-B—DeWitt Ashton, 100; L. Gitzinger, 97; L. Goetz, 93.

Second High-C—Edward Haft, 99; William Lukaswitz, 99; Albert Shreck, 99; William Feree, 98.

Second High-D—Joseph Keller, 94; Joseph Liebold, 92; Edward Powers, 91; Milburn Quinlan, 91.

First High-A—Philip Wilker, 98; Charles Mitchell, 98; Michael Moran, 97.

First High-B—Charles Deger, 97; Thomas Grimes, 95; Driscoll Grimes, 95.

First High-C—

First High-D—John Will, 100; Carl Wenzel, 98.

First High-E—Francis Groger, 99.5; Charles DeBanto, 95; Dennis Driscoll, 94.

HIGHEST HONORS FOR JANUARY EXAMINATIONS

Collegiate Departments

Senior Arts—Herbert Abel, 98.

Senior Electrical Engineering—Edward Finan, 99; Anthony Horvath, 98.

Senior Mechanical Engineering—

Junior Arts—R. Von Koenel, 97; Ades Cholley, 92.

Junior Electrical Engineering—Walter Steger, 99; Alvin Rabe, 93.

Junior Civil Engineering—

Junior Mechanical Engineering—

Sophomore Arts—James O'Brein, 94; Cletus Miller, 92; John Garrity, 92.

Sophomore Engineering—

Freshman Arts—Elwood Hopping, 94; Joseph Higgins, 91.

Freshman Engineering-A—Robert Leighy, 96; Carl Fiegenbusch, 92; Gerald Lyons, 92; David Poaluki, 89.

Freshman Engineering-B—

Freshman Pre-Medics—Richard Hochwalt, 88; Robert Norris, 88; Charles Joseph Greene, 83; Vernon Roden, 83.

Freshman Commerce and Finance—Robert Bremer, 92; Joseph Deddens, 92; Robert Wintermeyer, 87.

High School Department

Fourth High-A—Edwin Van Leunen, 96; Martin Murphy, 93; Edw. Keefe, 92.
 Fourth High-B—Theodore McCarthy, 94; Albert Tischer, 91; Chas. Himes, 90.
 Fourth Commercial—

Third High-A—Joseph Unger, 98; Herman Brunner, 97.

Third High-B—William Oldt, 95; John Waluiszis, 94; Norbert Stechschulte, 92; J. A. Sanchez, 88.

Third High-C—Herman Reboulet, 97; Jerome Gibson, 95.

Third Commercial—Harry Heider, 92; Daniel Poliquin, 90; Richard Williams, 90.

Second High-A—

Second High-B—DeWitt Ashton, 99; Lewis Gitzinger, 94; L. Goetz, 91.

Second High-C—Albert Schreck, 99; William Ferree, 99; William Lukaszewitz, 98; Edward Haft, 97.

Second High-D—Joseph Keller, 90; Charles Lowry, 88.

First High-A—Charles Mitchell, 97; Michael Moran, 96; Philip Wilker, 95.

First High-B—Charles Deger, 97; John Wellen, 96; Driscoll Grimes, 96; Thomas Grimes, 96.

First High-C—

First High-D—John Will, 99; Carl Wenzel, 98.

First High-E—Francis Moyer, 97; Anthony Deddens, 97; Charles DeBanto, 95.

EXTENSION FUND CAMPAIGN

The campaign for the Extension of the University of Dayton was launched at a meeting of the Alumni and friends at the University, Thursday, January 12. One hundred and seventy "enthusiasts" were present and pledged themselves to raise Dayton's quota of \$300,000. M. J. Gibbons, Jr., vice-president of the General Executive Committee, was chairman of the meeting.

Able addresses by Father O'Reilly, Father Thill and William M. Carroll filled the campaigners with the "pep" to make the drive a success.

During the following week the men assembled every thirty-six hours at the Gibbons Hotel to turn in their pledges and to partake of the meal served for those engaged in the campaign work.

The campaign was closed on Monday, January 30, at the University where an elaborate banquet was served. As soon as all the Dayton men have been heard from the total amount subscribed will probably equal Dayton's quota but at the present time the drive has fallen short by several thousand dollars.

"Prince Chap" Big Success

By James Muir, Dayton Daily News. The best of the several plays given by the Players under the direction of Joseph J. Abel, was "The Prince Chap," presented in the auditorium of the University of Dayton, Monday and Tuesday nights, January 9 and 10, as a portion of the University of Dayton Lyceum Course.

The "Prince Chap" was enacted in this country about fifteen years ago by a cast headed by Cyril Scott. It was written by Edward Peple and was one of the first plays to present the character of an English slavey in a sympathetic manner. It is a play of studio life showing how William Peyton, an American sculptor in London, adopted the little daughter of his former model. His sweetheart the beautiful "Princess Alice" imagined that he was the father of the child and discovered her mistake all too late. In the end the sculptor falls in love with his ward and she with him.

The company gave a good account of itself, considering the difficulties that confronted it. Mr. Abel, himself, as Peyton, played a very long role having over 90 sides and gave a sympathetic portrayal of it. His scenes with Miss Rosemarie Abel and Miss Lucile Abel, the slavey and the little ward in the play, were handled with delicacy and feeling. The little girls were also splendid in their respective parts, acting very naturally and making a deep impression upon the audience. Their mother, Mrs. Joseph J. Abel, has one affecting scene, and she makes that poignant. D. Herbert Abel in the character role of Marcus Runion showed a talent for character work that was surprising considering his youth. He garnered many laughs for his quaint remarks during the evening. But decidedly the best bit of the evening was that contributed by Norbert Pfeiffer in the role of the Earl of Huntington, monacle, accent, and spirit of the part were right. The play belonged to Mr. Pfeiffer whenever he was on the stage.

Miss Rosemary Pfeiffer was excellent in the unsympathetic role of "Princess Alice." Miss Theresa Kager, a very pretty girl, fitted well into the role of the Claudia of ten years later. It was Miss Kager's first appearance in the company, and her work was very creditable and promising. Miss Sarah Doody as the Puckers of ten years later was also convincing. Smaller roles were acceptably played by Varley P. Young, who distinguished himself in the former play "The Heart of Dixie," Herbert Dwyer, Wilbur A. Kramer and DeWitt Ashton.

Stage manager for the Players' Club was Wilbur A. Kramer, Property manager, Varley P. Young, and stage electrician, Cooper O'Grady.

New Varsity Prefect

Bro. Lawrence Drufner, S. M., has been assigned as prefect of the Varsity Division of resident students. He succeeds Bro. Elmer Bender, S. M., who is transferred to Erie, Pa. Bro. Drufner is by no means a stranger to the University students. He was here for several years in charge of the Senior Business classes. Students express themselves as very well pleased with their new prefect. Bro. Bender, during his prefecture at the University won the reverence and esteem of his charges. Along with Bro. Drufner comes the glad news that resident students are given an extended Sunday night privilege.

Capacity of Gymnasium Increased

By the addition of two rows to the bleachers on each side of the Gymnasium the seating capacity has been increased 50 per cent. The hall will now accommodate approximately 1,250 basketball spectators. This improvement should largely relieve the congestion apparent at the early games. The pillars in the Gym have been repadded and recovered. This, together with a liberal application of paint has greatly improved the interior appearance.

To the untiring energy and not-afraid-to-work spirit of Bro. Bernard Shad, S. M., and other members of the faculty, is this much-needed improvement due.

"Blasphemer" Here

"The Blasphemer," a Catholic-Art production was shown on the screen in the University auditorium Sunday evening, January 8, to a well-filled house. That a moving picture may be morally perfect and at the same time interesting was demonstrated by the film. The crusade for better movies is aided greatly by the presentation of such pictures as this.

Music Notes


The U. of D. Band gave four concerts, during the last two months on the following occasions: The Community Chest Drive; the celebration of Brother Rush's golden jubilee; at the honor of Very Rev. Jos. Hiss, and at the U. of D. Extension Drive banquet. Classic and popular music were well rendered and much appreciated.

The student orchestra was very much in demand these last two months playing the latest popular music. The U. of D. orchestra rendered splendid classic and standard music for the lecture courses. This orchestra consists of faculty members and students.

Exams

The mid-season semester exams were held on January 23, 24 and 25. We hope all were fortunate enough to pass but the exams usually take their toll. Hence, we wish the best of luck to any who find it necessary to discontinue their studies at the University.

In acknowledgment of the hard work done by the students, the Thursday following the exams was free.



Athletic Notes

BOB PAYNE

The Indiana Trip Shortly after the Christmas holidays were over the Varsity went on a two-day trip over in Indiana. The results of this trip were not entirely satisfactory in as far as winning basketball games goes. Huntington College and Indiana State Normal School at Muncie, were met. The Huntington affair, the first, January 13th, ended 14 to 9 against us and on the following night the score in Muncie stood 25 to 15 in favor of the Teachers when the final shot echoed through the hall.

In both of these games the Varsity appeared to be away off color, and especially did they fall down when it came to looping the pill into the narrow confines of the basket hoop. Playing on a strange floor seemed to upset the team greatly, and according to witnesses of the game, they did not hit their stride until the game was nearly over. Then it was too late to go in and win the game.

Muskingum

Then followed the game with Muskingum College which was played in Dayton. The Varsity on this evening showed a remarkable reversal of form and turned in a win against the strong Black and Magenta team by a score of 24 to 14. This victory was particularly sweet to the followers of basketball in local circles. A defeat of a conference team in good standing means a lot more to followers of basketball in general than to win over small colleges that have no standing.

The Muskingum team came here with a wonderful reputation and according to all the dope we were expected to lose again to the visiting five, but the Red and Blue Varsity was not to lose three games in a row. The work of Mahrt and Becker on the guards contributed greatly to this win, as not only did they hold the Muskingum forwards in check, but Mahrt garnered several fielders himself.

St. Xavier

On the 21st the Red and Blue made a short run down to Cincinnati to take on the St. Xavier College team of that city. The Varsity was defeated in this game principally because the team work let down greatly in the second half. Leading throughout the first half, the quintet seemed to be overcome by coma in the last half, and were only able to ring two baskets, and these nearly at the end of the game. The score at the end of the first half stood 12 to 11, but the game finished 27 to 13. The Blue and White forwards started pulling long shots with a marked degree of regularity in the final period, and our guards seemed to be at a loss for a method to cope with it.

**Indiana State
Normal**

The Muncie school was booked to appear here on the 27th of January, but for some reason not given out, the game was cancelled by the authorities of the Indiana school, and was not played as per schedule. As a result the U. of D. gym was in darkness on this evening as efforts on the part of Manager Hellebusch failed to bring some other first class aggregation to this city. Wittenburg, Denison and Antioch were dickered with, but no game could be arranged.

Huntington College February 1st, and 3rd two games were booked in one week. This was something unusual in the history of basketball at this school. The first one was with Huntington College in Dayton. The second with Capital University of Columbus.

The game with Huntington was fast and well played. The Varsity was returned the winner in this game by a 16 to 15 count. While Huntington trailed nearly the entire game, they came from behind in the last half and evened the count. Then with just a few minutes left to play the Varsity went ahead by four points, and Huntington cut the lead down to three, but was stopped by the final shot announcing the end of the game.

Football, 1922

Manager Joe Wagner of the 1922 Varsity football team is arranging a nice schedule for the team of next fall. By the end of this month he expects to announce a complete list, and according to some advance notices it will be about the finest schedule that any football team has ever been called upon to face at this school.



FROLICSOME FOLLY

NICK LAUSE

FIELD PROBLEM No. 779563

Headquarters R. O. T. C. Infantry,
University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

January 13, 1922, 7:11 A. M.

GENERAL SITUATION

War has been declared recently between our Red State and the enemy Blue State lying just beyond the State's Asylum, which is very closely allied to us. Our Red forces are concentrating on the campus at the University. The enemy Blue forces are concentrating at a very strategic point in their territory. (Gascho Dairy Co.). Small Blue forces have been seen in swimming in the old stone quarry.

SPECIAL SITUATION

Corporal X, in charge of the awkward squad, has been sent out as an advance party point. He instructs his squad to precede the advance party at a distance sufficient to give the advance party time to make a get-away should the enemy be encountered. After a strenuous march of sixteen seconds, Corporal X sights a small enemy party crossing the road at the Cozy Inn. How many men does he see? Why are there no more? Why no less? Are the men mounted or on horses? Why? What formation are they marching in? How much money have they? Is this the most tactful formation for them under the circumstances? What if a prohibition officer should appear? What are your reasons for your answers? (Answers not to be more than 2000 and not less than 1999 words.) Write out message Corporal X sends back to the corporal in command of the battalion. (Message should fully cover situation, but not exceed three words.)

Corporal X instructs his men to open fire. Is his fire effective? Why? Under ordinary conditions, how many men should his squad kill at this range? Taking into consideration the topography of the country, do you think he should retreat at this point? Give twenty-three reasons for your questions. Why does who win the war when they do?

"Soup"—Say, Scharf, did you qualify on the rifle gallery?"

"Scharf"—"Yea, I qualified as Expert."

"Soup"—"What—expert liar?"

Major Wintermeyer—"The average squad under normal conditions contains a maximum of eight men."

Maloney—"Where is the balance of your rifle?"

Sleepy Stude—"Dunno, sir. 'His is all that was issued to me."

Q. What is the trajectory?

A. The path taken by a cadet to avoid saluting an officer.

Cadet at Hills and Dales Encampment—"Who in \$!(?*)&@. swiped the other half of my dog tent?"

Major Hill—"How many runners in a company?"

Bright Eyes—"Two hundred and fifty, Sir."

"Late for drill again, I see," snorted the irate Captain. "How do you account for this persistent tardiness?"

"'Tis inherited, sir," answered Pvt. O'Malley. "Me father was the late Mike O'Malley."

Sign at golf course. "Members will refrain from picking up lost balls until they have stopped rolling."

Joe—"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?"

Bill—"Sure. Did you think it would go right on through?"

WET MEASURE

Two pints, one quart,
Two quarts, one fight,
One fight, two cops,
Two cops, one judge,
One judge, thirty days.

HORRORS OF DISARMAMENT

First Sailor (searching vainly for his ship after a few hours' leave)—"But she was here when we went ashore, wasn't she?"

Second Same—"It's them blokes at Washington. They've started scrappin' the fleet, and started on us."

"What an awful gash you have on your forehead!"

"Oh, next to nothing, next to nothing."

"The only remedy for Malaria, is Whiskey and Quinine."

"Where can I get it?"

"What, whisky?"

"No, malaria."

"I am particularly liable to sea-sickness," said a young naval recruit. "Can you tell me what to do in case of an attack?"

"'Taint necessary, my boy, 'taint necessary, you'll do it."

First Cadet (having just received new issue of breeches, O. D.)—"These breeches are tighter than my skin."

Second Cadet—"How's that?"

First Cadet—"Well, I can sit down in my skin, but I can't in these breeches."

"Mary had a Thomas cat,
It warbled like Caruso,
A neighbor swung a baseball bat—
Now Thomas doesn't do so."

Mac—"If I were a doctor I'd specialize in bone surgery."

Jack—"You've got a good head for it."

"The trouble," said the dentist, as he probed away at the aching molar with the dental doodingus, "is evidently due to a dying nerve."

"Well," groaned the victim, "I suppose you can do to me what you want, but you might at least have a little respect for the dying."

"First Pater. "My boy's letters always send me to the dictionary."

Second Pater. "That's nothing. My boys letters always send me to the bank."

Proprietor of Hash House—"Yes, I was in it two years—officer's cook—wounded twice."

Buddy (tasting soup)—"You're lucky mate, it's a wonder they didn't kill yer."

Dear Editor: "What is a 37mm. gun?" Ima Dud.

Answer: We refer students asking this question to two answers by prominent R. O. T. C. students. Lieut. J. A. Supensky says, "A 37mm. gun is a young cannon." Capt. W. J. Janning says, "A 37mm. gun is a cross between a machine gun and a heavy field piece."—Ed.

The review had gone fine. After the ceremonies all were congratulating themselves. Major Hill was asked by the Music Professor how the band performed.

"Oh, they did all right but I wish you'd have those slip-horns in the front row all go up and down together. We want a little uniformity in this band."

Captain Payne had a class in map sketching out one day. In concluding his speech he said: "You birds want to watch this stuff, there's only about five men in the whole army who know everything about it."

Gerber: "Who's the other four, Cap."

The infirmarian tells us that Gerber is doing nicely. They have extracted only one hard lead pencil and a bayonet point from him so far but the best is hoped for.

Dear Ed.: Where was Willie Fritz when the officers were photographed?

Answer: Willie got in a fight and was kicked right in the interval between Co. A and Co. B on the Fourth Division campus.

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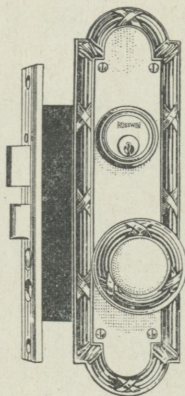
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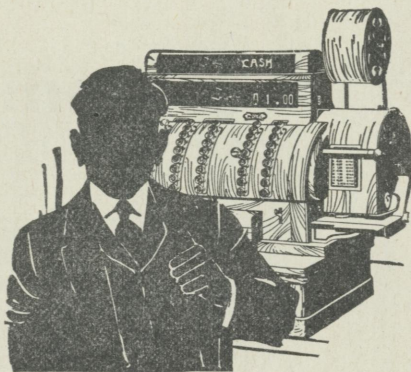
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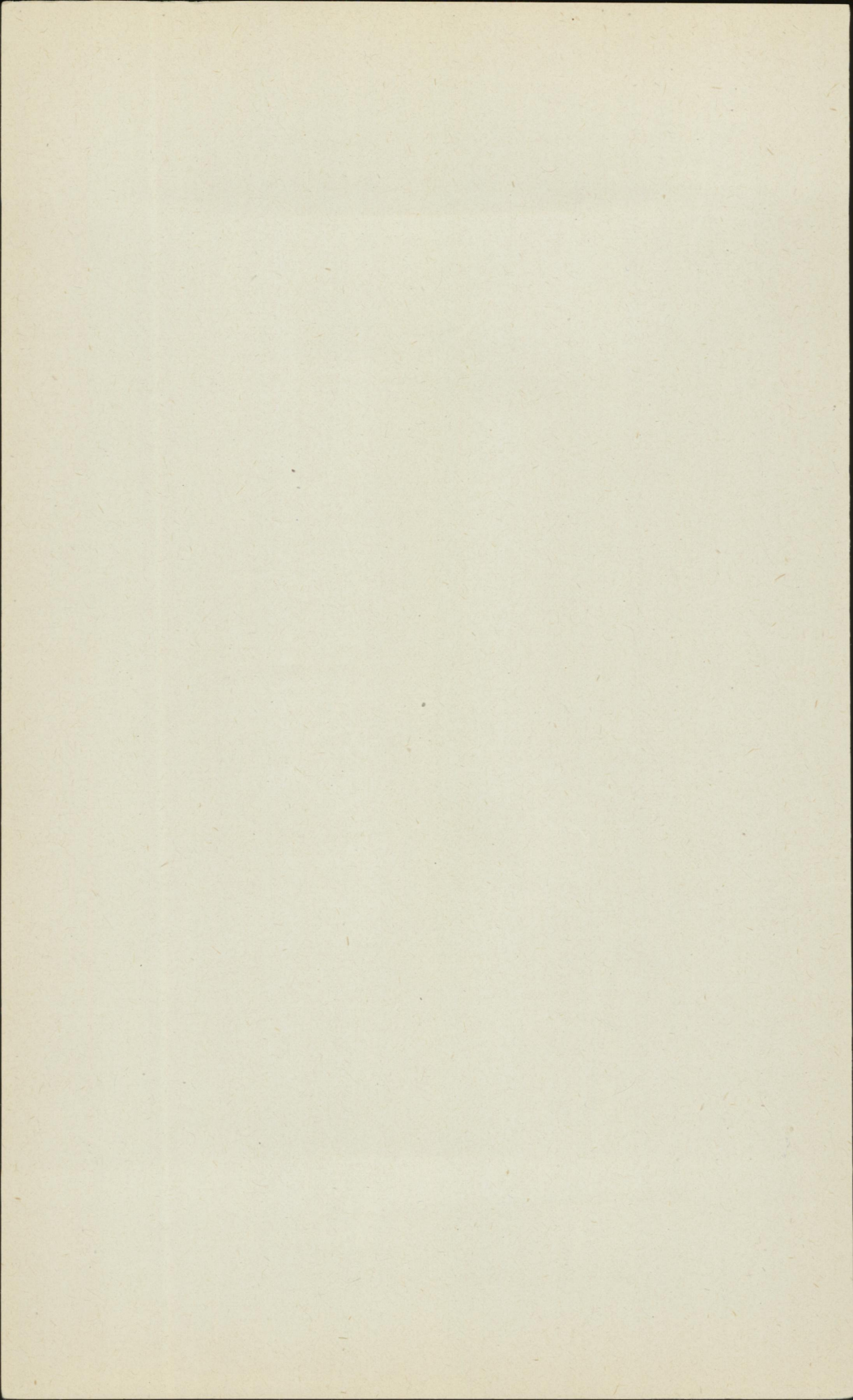
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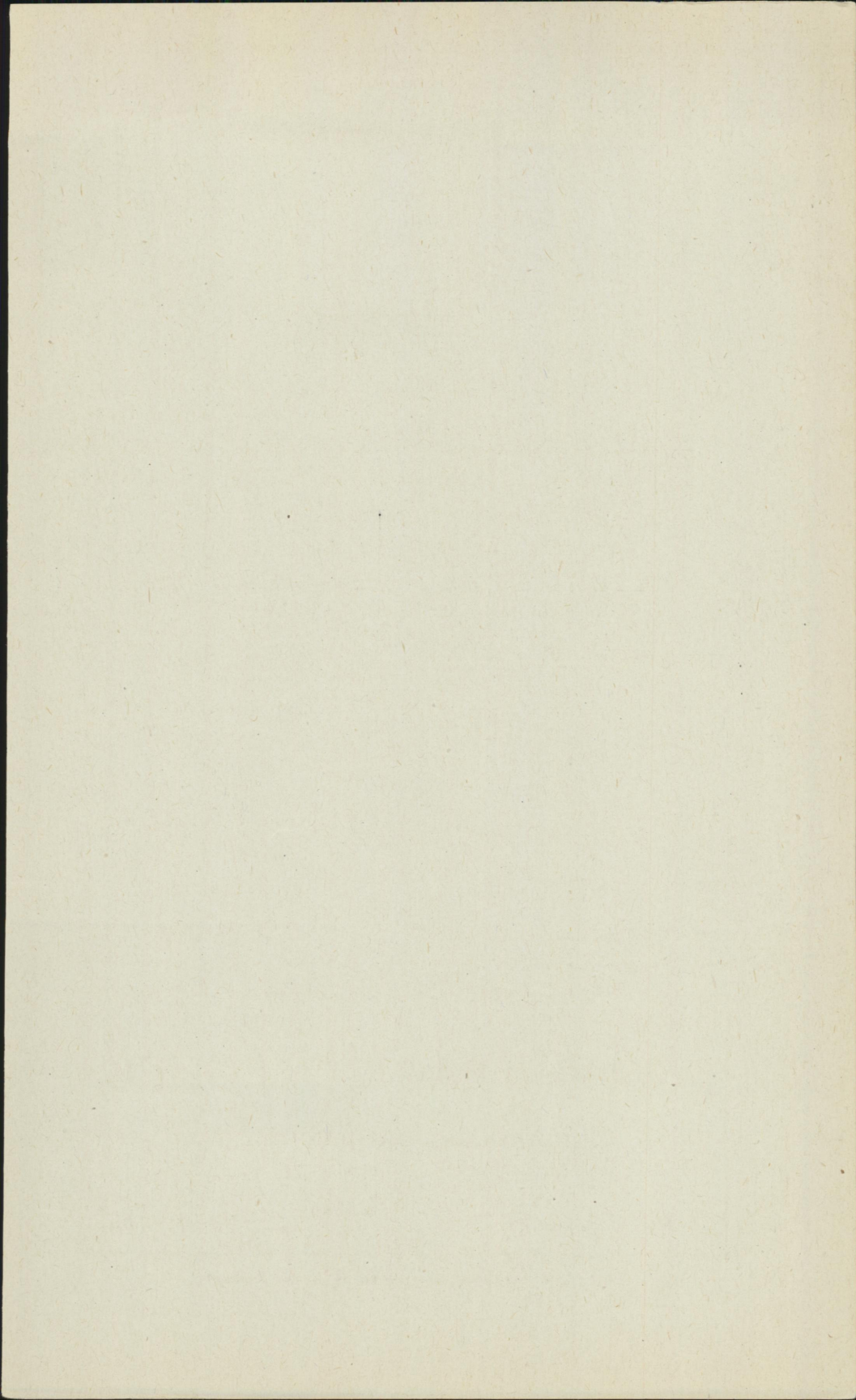
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