Kenyon Collegian - January 29, 1919
STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS IS NOW A MATTER OF HISTORY

Significant Changes Wrought By Introduction of Military Unit At Kenyon College--Definite Progress Made Until Conclusion of Hostilities

Lieutenant Scearle M. Brewster, Commanding Officer, Proved Excellent Executive and General Favorite of Enlisted Men In Corps

With a personnel of two officers, First Lieut. Scearle M. Brewster commanding, and approximately 700 enlisted men, the Kenyon unit of the Students’ Army Training corps, beginning operations on Monday, October 1, 1918, continued in its work of smashing practically every precedent and tradition that Kenyon was accustomed to in college, ever before; suffered a considerable loss of morale after the armistice was signed, and culminated in the government orders in its demobilization on Saturday, December 14, 1918, much to the great satisfaction of faculty, alumni and students alike.

As impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of people on the second day of the unit's existence when the company was formed on the campus between the Alumni library and Ascension hall and formally inducted into the service of the United States, President William Foster Peirce and Lieut. Scearle M. Brewster making inspiring addresses.

The non-commissioned officers, with the exception of Sergeant's Weidas and Brewer, who had attended the O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the previous summer, were picked from those having had some military experience before entering the unit and the machinery for turning out good soldiers under the most trying conditions, that of drilling but two hours a day while the remainder of the time was taken up with academic work, was put in motion. The first few days were busy ones indeed for the commanding officer and Lieut. Lawrence B. Maplesden, adjutant. The company was divided into platoons of five squads each besides the detail squad, those men who were over twenty-one and more commonly known as the dirty dozen. The men were then assigned to quarters, averaging four men to one room, and physical examinations held.

Ravages of the Epidemic

Shortly after the unit was mobilized, an epidemic of the widespread Spanish influenza gained a hold and raged for six weeks. Because of the fact that there were four, and sometimes five, men in one small room as at the men were crowded into the Philathemian and Nu Pi Kappa literary society rooms each evening for two hours’ study, the epidemic spread with amazing rapidity. Every day for almost a week, men would be ejected with the disease and faint while standing in ranks. Ultimately, the West Wing was converted into a hospital and the “Hu” victims were there isolated, but not until they had had time to pass the germs on to others.

When men were attacked with the disease, they were taken to their rooms and then not moved to the hospital for at least one day after being attended over by a physician. One man remained in his room for a day and a half with nothing to eat and with no attention whatsoever. Finally, when all the patients were removed to the hospital, conditions were but little better.

There was but one physician, Dr. F. W. Blake, to care for over 400 (Continued on Page 7)

KENYON ALUMNUS ASSUMES DUTIES AS CHAPLAIN

Rev. Horace Wyndome Wood ’11, New Rector of Harcourt Parish

The calling of the Reverend Horace Wyndome Wood as Rector of Harcourt Parish and Chaplain of Kenyon College brings a Kenyon graduate into our midst. Rev. Wood attended St. Stephens College for one year. He entered Kenyon at the beginning of his sophomore year, being at that time a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1911.

While a student Rev. Wood was an active and a loyal Kenyon man and was intimately connected with many college activities. He was a member of the Civic Club and a supporter of (Continued on Page 3)
THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

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R. O. T. C. UNIT TO BE ADJUNCT OF KENYON

Permanent Military Department Begins in March—Institution Fortunate In Securing Establishment

General Plans Made Public Will Satisfy Requirements of Kenyon Trustees

In the days preceding the war that existed in several colleges and universities military units authorized by the government. These by the act of June 3, 1916, were called Reserve Officers' Training Corps with the primary object of providing officer material for the army. With our entrance in the war and the subsequent lowering of the draft ages the R. O. T. C. gave way to the Students Army Training Corps then organized in the greater number of American educational institutions. Now that the colleges have returned to their former pre-war status many of them are re-establishing their R. O. T. C. and many of those who formerly possessed no units are now clamoring for recognition. To date 64 of the organizations have been re-established and 77 new ones have been authorized and 186 applications are now pending.

Kenyon is among the 77 institutions in which the new R. O. T. C. has been authorized.

The work of organizing and providing for this training is in the hands of the Committee on Education and Special Training under the direction of the War Department. From this committee the President of Kenyon College received a telegram announcing the authorization of an R. O. T. C. pending official notifications from the Adjutant General of the army and the assignment of a Professor of Military Science and Tactics in the near future. At the present time it appears that the establishment will occur sometime in March. By this arrangement the present day convictions regarding the advisability of college military training and the stipulation of the Trustees on the same subject are fulfilled.

The primary object of the R. O. T. C. is to maintain systematic and standard methods of military training at civil educational institutions for the instruction of possible reserve officers. It is believed that by this method suitable material may be trained with very little interference with civil careers and that in time of national danger a sufficient number of trained and educated men will be on hand to meet the requirements for reserve officers. The accomplishment of this purpose will be the measure of success for units of the R. O. T. C.

The government requires that "no provision states that the course shall be such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physical education fit male students." An additional at least of two years duration and that when a student has entered upon it the work shall be a prerequisite for graduation. Arrangements are made for induction and remuneration to especially capable students who are selected to continue the work in the corps. These men in addition attend the six-weeks’ summer camps prescribed by the Secretary of War. The ordinary powers of supervision by the college authorities are in no way affected by the government military training.

To quote the memorandam issued for those interested in the project—"The Secretary of War in an address before the Advisory Committee of university presidents and the Committee on Education and Special Training on Dec. 30 inquired the idea of military training in educational institutions and stated that he hoped the R. O. T. C. would be extended to a great number. He said that there are some handsome things that we have discovered about military discipline and military practice applied to young men of college age. He declared that the discipline and the courtesies which grew out of the relations of military men among themselves and the lessons that the soldiers had learned in keeping themselves "fit to fight" were fine additions to what we have been able to get in colleges and he expressed the hope that they would not all be forgotten.

MAJOR W. T. BLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

he was rendered the exceptional honor of being elected President of the Oxford Union an office never before given to other than an Englishman.

In 1914 he returned to Kansas City, Mo., as assistant City Counsel, later teaching in the City School of law.

Upon America's entrance in the Great War he immediately entered an Officers' Training camp and received his commission as captain in the Infantry on August 15, 1917. He was assigned to the 256th Inf. U. S. N. A. and later received a commission as major of Infantry. It was in the performance of his duties that he was killed.

Kenyon men everywhere will receive the news of Major Bland's death with a genuine sense of regret. The institution has lost one of her noblest sons.

L. H. Tate, '18, recently discharged from the Heavy Artillery Officers' Training School at Fort Monroe, is now teaching at the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Tate visited Gambier in December.

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MOON'S WIN HANDILY IN PRACTICE GAME

Contest Reveals Possibilities For Good Basketball Team This Year

Mr. Vernon Y. M. C. A. decisively defeated the Kenyon basketball squad by the score of 43 to 17 in Rosse hall Monday, January 6. The game showed lack of practice in the Kenyon team but brought out individual brilliancy in the material.

After a few minutes of exciting basketball the Mounts took the lead and after repeatedly scoring by long shots soon had a twenty point lead which was never in danger throughout the rest of the game.

Read and Sears held the only veterans of last year's team and both showed up well. Monk only played the last half which was marked by the fact that the Vernons did not increase their lead. Both teams scoring about evenly, Eddie was there with his speed, repeatedly dribbling to within shooting distance but his eye for the basket was not up to his usual form.

The visiting team was composed of the most part of rango players, having advantage in height on our boys. Their shooting was above criticism but for the fact that it was too steadily and regularly done.

Following is a summary:

Kenyon
Read . . . . . L. F. Jones .
Trout . . . . R. F. Younger .
Maxwell . . . C. bond .
Walton . . . . L. G. Clements .
Cable . . . . R. G. Cunningham .
Substitutes—Sears for Cable .
Field Baskets—Bond 6, Younger 6.

The Navy's commission is represented by George Brain, '20, who has received his Ensign's commission since leaving school last spring, Randolph Versa, '21, from the Naval Training Station at Minneapolis and Edward Maine, '21, from the naval unit at Michigan University.

JANUARY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 1)

Instances of supposed flagrant waste and inefficiency were brought up. After several strong speeches in favor of a walkout, more conservative members urged earnestly that the Assembly take no action on this matter until after its meeting with Dr. Peirce following his return to the Hill. Such a course was finally agreed upon. Sentiment in the Assembly was unanimously against Mr. Miller's second proposal.

Mr. Malley now moved that a resolution be handed to Dr. Peirce demanding immediate change, such resolution to be delivered on the floor of the special Assembly to be called upon the return of Dr. Peirce. Mr. Miller reminded the meeting that a committee be appointed to draw up and present to Dr. Peirce, resolutions covering the same point. After some little discussion this motion was defeated.

Mr. Cart urged that conditions at the Commons be thoroughly investigated and that no action be taken by the Assembly until the results of such investigation be laid before it.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to secure from Kenyon alumni and various colleges information regarding boarding systems. This motion was quickly defeated.

The meeting then adjourned with the Commons question still open. The sentiment of the Assembly seemed to be that no action should be taken until after the return of Dr. Peirce.

KENYON ALUMNUS

(Continued from Page 1)

No Pi Kappa literary society. He served as president of the Oratorical and Debate Association. In his senior year the student body elected him President of the Assembly. As a member of the Collegian staff and as editor of the 1910 Revelle his work was invaluable.

After graduation he attended the General Theological Seminary in New York City. From 1915 to 1916 he resided in Indianapolis where he was on the Staff of all Saint's Cathedral. He was rector of St. John's Church Washington, Indiana, in the ensuing three years. Recently Rev. Wood has been at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as Civilian Chaplain under the War Commission. He was called as Rector of Harcourt Parish in November 1917 and again in December, 1918.

In assuming his new duties during these three years of reconstruction, Rev. Wood will face many problems and difficulties.

The close co-operation of the under-graduates is vital to the continued residence of any rector of the parish. Kenyon men should take a particular satisfaction in having "one of their own blood" as parish priest.
The Love of Kenyon’s Sons

If I had the time and could break away from the world cares of mere life long enough, I would like to write a book. The book would be prejudiced in tone for I am prejudiced. I should title the book, “The Love of Kenyon’s Sons.” Its chapters would have for their chief complement, reprints from letters written by Kenyon men in active service with the United States military and naval forces.

I should try and try very hard to make my reader live and sympathize with the deeply sentimental authors of the letters. And—I am confident that such an attempt, no matter how abortive, would be in the souls of outpourings of strong men with strong hearts and strong loves—I am sure—that such a book would have an appeal.

There is a wealth of material. Read, for example, this bit from a man in France who not many months ago was in Gambier, in full enjoyment of the very things he mentions.

“There’s a little cafe down along the river bank where all is quiet and where few come because of the distance between it and the camp but those who, like myself, like to take themselves off for an evening now and then just so they may sit and dream over these woe of the things they are missing now. As the darkness settles over the valley and the stars turn out one by one, the view in the Konokee and there it is, the spire of Old Kenyon. It is gone now as the train crosses the bridge and pulls up to the little stone station where I see you all waiting for me. Hello all of you and I am so damned glad to be back.”

I don’t know? Perhaps I am peculiar and maybe my book would have no appeal but, anyway, I, too, love Kenyon and I would enjoy doing it.

Carry On!

Kenyon College is our college. Its individuality has made it distinctly and truly our institution. Never has there been more apparent than during the period of the war. Our men have gone; they have conducted themselves capably and patriotically and in addition they have realized in some small measure with them certain individual qualities of Kenyon and Kenyon men. What then do we mean by these perhaps not wholly definable characteristics? Are they composed of honor, breeding, education, patriotism perhaps? Yes and more—from the first drop of the bat to the last drop of blood, a Kenyon man has been loyal, loyal above all other things to his country and his college. Never has there been a group of men as men who have talked to enthusiasm, so untrammelled on any subject or who have so faithfully upheld the reputation of Kenyon as a college which is clearly outside of the commonplace! If then we are based on loyalty, on broad sympathy and understanding it is our duty to meet these times unflinchingly, to fight and strive for that just principle which is supposed to eradicate all personal differences and to some extent subordinate personal views which are at this time clearly a detriment to the well-being of our body as a whole.

Think for a moment that Kenyon belongs to us as it really does. Its prestige is its prestige, its condition is fundamentally and vitally of our concern and its success lies to a large extent in the hands of such men as we. How the work is done is not more a matter of trustees, faculty or alumni, all of whom have our interest at heart, but it is up to us—we are the men who should be most intimately concerned. If we all looked at this in this way and would attempt to be helpful and suggestive rather than destructively critical, more could be accomplished. The fault is in ourselves. This is no time for factionalism or for pet politics. Kenyon is our college! Get behind it and push!

J. K. HAMILTON, ’59
DIES AT TOLEDO

Member of Phi Beta Kappa and
Ass’t. Professor English—Served in Civil War

James Kent Hamilton, class ’59, residing in the city of Toledo, a loyal and devoted member of Phi Beta Kappa, of Kenyon College, died early in December. Mr. Hamilton was a prominent Toledan lawyer and held many municipal offices in that city, among them being that of prosecuting attorney and
RESUME OF FOOTBALL SEASON
DURING THE S. A. T. C. REGIME

Starting the Season With An Entirely Green Team, Coach Jerpe Whips Into Shape a Machine That Fights Hard Every Minute Though Beaten Four Times

Football under the S. A. T. C. was an entirely different proposition than that which existed during normal times. The short hours of practice, the sub-

servience to military discipline and the ravages of the influenza all hindered the development of a team.

For the first time in years fresh-

men were allowed to play. This was another thing which had to be fought out. In previous years the freshmen got their training in the freshmen t

mats and were ready when called upon the next season, but this year, besides coaching the older men Coach Jerpe had to teach the high-school players in rudimentary knowledge of the college game. They were all good men but their inexperience in college football was a great disadvantage at the first of the year. However, after only three hours practice and a team composed almost entirely of new men the squad left the hill to play Mt. Lisaon. A defeat resulted. The game showed the apparent faults and shortcomings of the team and with the old Kenyon light formation was sought. Team-work was decidedly lacking, and the next game saw a second defeat at the hands of the strong Miami team, later state champions. But defeat only strengthened the team and put new power into its blood.

Practice followed practice, each suc-
cessive one being longer and stiffer than the previous one, and gradually there could be seen a smooth playing, a spirit of confidence which had been lacking in the first part of the season. That week - the Maue eleven set out to accomplish an unprecedented thing, to beat Wooster, an undefeated team for three seasons. The game was a fight from the first. Again and again Wooster would come down the field, even getting to the five-yard line and again and again they would be held, held with a strength and de-
termination which was astonishing. Rain followed rain, down followed down, the ball went back and forth thru the air many times, but yet neither side gave, neither side scored, and it finally settled down to a struggle of endurance and spastic force. Although out weighed to the man, the handicap did not seem to matter little to the diminutive Kenyon team. Minute by minute the strain of working against heavier odds began to tell on the team, and all at once it happened—a drop-kick from the fifteen-yard line and Wooster had scored three points. Again the hard, fast play began and as the minutes passed the Maue be-

gan to weaken under the drive and plunge of the heavier team. In the last quarter Wooster scored, scored the touchdown which won the game.

Otterbein was next. They too held us — held us in contempt, for were they not about to play a team which had not won a game? The time for the game came, and from the start it was a one-sided proposition, Kenyon's first touchdown being made in the first five minutes of play. It was really pa-

theretic to see them try to stop the Maue. Kenyon tore thru their line, raced around their ends, passed over their heads, and made them eat their ow

The next and last game was with Wittenberg. The team started off the night before in a pouring rain, a rain which did not break until just before the game the next day, so when the teams lined up for the kickoff it was on a field of mud. Again Kenyon had the lighter team, and a light team and a muddy field do not go well together, yet the game was played, and with a fight and with a punch. With Coach Jerpe's teachings and Captain Tread's actions the team played as they had never played before. Slip, slide, fall, fourth down, and the dull thump of the wet ball could be heard time after time. The players were covered from head to foot with mud; it was in their ears, their mouths, their eyes, but still they kept up. Rush followed rush, slide followed slide, fall followed fall and neither side scored. The game was coming to a close, and the score was the same, not a point had been made.

There were only a few more minutes to play when a sudden fluke, one of those unexpected turns of fortune turned the tide. And on Kenyon's twenty-five yard line Wittenberg was preparing for a drop kick, a final try for a score. In the mud and water the two teams crouched breathlessly for the snap of the ball. Suddenly there was a slide, a heavy, soggy thud and the water soaked ball spun crazily to-

ward the goal. It seemed to veer in its unsteady course and for the mo-

ment a hush fell over the field, but the next instant it wobbled thru the goal posts and Wittenberg had won—three to nothing.

Matter not the scores, the season was successful as Kenyon seasons go. Despite the flu, despite the military authorities, despite the new, green team, the season was ended with an elate, that any Kenyon man could well feel proud of.

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INTERCOLLEGiate FOOTBALL SEASON OF 1918

Critical Review--TeaM Ranking -- All-American Selection Comments on Cracks Service Elevers

Fall Unusually Productive of Star Backfield Men--Eastern Gridiron Teams Best

By DR. LACY LOCKETr

EDITOR'S NOTE:--The West has few sporting events to show the course of the great American college game more clearly than does Dr. Lacy Lockert. The Collegian is fortunate in being able to publish each year, his survey of football activities.

In 1918 American football passed through its leanest season in a score of years. The war, of course, was a handicap to it, for though the number of men attracted to the S. A. T. C. and the permission of freshmen to participate in athletics in a measure offset the losses of old material, there was not enough time to be found for practice under the military regime to teach the game as well as formerly. But what the war could not forestall the influenza accomplished; practically all October games were canceled; and the season was cut short to one full crowded month. So brief a time did not permit a proper development of latent prowess. If our survey included service elevers, there would be no dearth of strong teams or All-American material as compared with other years; but the records of the athletic sport, with which alone we are concerned, do show such a dearth. There was less falling off in the Middle-West than anywhere else, but even there a certain amount of this. Not that the very best players and teams of this year did not compare favorably with those of former years. They did. The trouble was that there were so few of both.

Yet the task of the reviewer is not thereby simplified. Though he had less stuff to get tangled up in, he had far fewer clues to help him untangle what is really there. The absorption of one in every three gigantic events which were re-making the world reduced the sporting news to a minimum, and moreover the shortened schedules afforded much fewer opportunities for comparison of men and elevers than a season before. Consequently the reader who has encountered hitherto no effective opposition has its troubles when it meets a worthy rival which has already laid to flight in some of its games. Pittsburgh is not really thirty-two points stronger than Tech. At straight football the ratio of ground they gained was only five to three. Pittsburgh's celebrated line- playing game was pretty well smoothed. But Tech. had had no practice in defense against forward-passing enacted with any real deception, or in covering kicks against a runner who necessitated first-class tackling, or in holding up to the ball when hit hard and low. Consequently, at the test here none of these things, and between that failure and the long trip and the unfamiliar weather conditions they were confused and demoralized. Pittsburgh in turn tasted the bitter pill, taking the Cleveland Naval Reserve her first defeat in several years. It simply went to show that no team can play three games of football in eight days and "get away with it" against any sort of respectable opposition. Even so, Pittsburgh came very near doing it, the call of time at the end of the first half robbed her of what would have been the winning touchdown, then only one yard away. She led all the game again till the last quarter, and then tired nature rebelled and Cleveland crashed through to victory. I think under equal conditions Pitts- burgh could have beaten the Cleveland eleven by at least three touchdowns.

By a queer freak of chance the next strongest team of the year, Annapolis, lost its main contest through even harder luck. Fumbles are a part of football, but the fact remains that Annapolis was two touchdowns better than Great Lakes instead of one point worse, for it was on the final plunge that would have given her a second touchdown that she fumbled and a man from the middle line, Walter Hutter, contributed the winning score. It is a pity Dobie could not have matched his middles against Pittsburgh; they met no other opponent at all worthy of their skill. A game between Pittsburgh and Annapolis would have been close, though it is generally conceded that Warner's men would have won. Both teams were really better, regardless of the season's scores, than any ten combination of the 1918 season.

Season's end was characterized by the Chicago-Auburn game; they are an eleven or a Texas, a far more impressive and popular team than Chicago's. Auburn would probably have filled the ninth place, and in selecting the three men of the All-American squad, Harvey at end and Murray at quarter-back would have been considered as usual, we are concerned only with the territory east of the Rocky Moun- tains.

The appended All-American selec- tions do not call for any lengthy comment. Considered in itself, the great start of last year, did not shine as brilliantly this season, but are all among the most valuable players in the country, especially the latter. Ailman and Jefferson is a man who did not get a chance to display his real worth. Davies, with his wonderful open-field running, was the sensation of the campaign; Gott was a tackle who would stand out any year. The material is weaker now than in 1917, even the few centres are as scarce this season as they have been super-abundant hither- to. For guards on the first eleven I have rejected the more spectacular men and put the more notably good in rush lines which as a whole were marked for consistency in opening up the enemy's front. Her weight varies around two hundred pounds and is very active, while as for Robeson, he was the best man outside of Robe- son in the Rutgers line, and it must be forgotten that, though beaten 21-0 first down to her opponent's two, and by Syracuse, Robeson made sixteen practically all on straight plunges showing what he can do to the huge Up-State forwards.

Each of the three teams, as selected, could play an all-round game. Acker at Schwarzer was the most famous player in the country, and while on the second team that of Lab- man to Reed was hardly less cele- brated. And of course Robeson is the supreme receiver of them all. It is probably even that All-American eleven which behind it has been led by inter- forces as Guyan and McLaren, and
both of these are also splendid defensive men. The letter for straight
makes, the former to pound off
tackle, and Davies for wider runs
would be a winning combination. The while.
whole varsity backfield throws the
forward passing into good
pointer and Ackley a better that
tackle; while Ackley is a drop-kicker of
the first water. Davies and Ackley
could handle the hostile punting. On
defense I would let Roberson back up,
through center out to end, his old posi-
tion, and playing Vick on the line of
scrimage.
In modern football the deadliest
weapon of attack lies in the possession
of one man, who can kick, pass, or run
equally well, dropped back into the
tackler’s position as a “universal
tackler.” Ackley or Guyon could ful-
sil this function on the first eleven.

Position
First Eleven
Left End
Roberson, Rutgers
Left Tackle
Hilty, Pittsburgh
Left Guard
Mohr, Illinois
Centre
Vick, Michigan
Right Guard
Rollins, Rutgers
Right Tackle
Gozza, Michigan
Right End
Schwarzer, Syracuse
Quarterback
Ackley, Syracuse
Left Halfback
Davies, Pittsburgh
Right Halfback
Guyon, Georgia Tech
Fullback
McLaren, Pittsburgh

Second Eleven
Hopper, Pennsylvania State
Scaife, Annapolis
Alexander, Syracuse
Day, Georgia Tech.
Perry, Annapolis
Usher, Syracuse
Reed, Iowa
Robb, Columbus
Flowers, Georgia Tech.
Strieker, Michigan
Lahman, Iowa

Third Eleven
Wecks, Brown
Henry, Wash. and Jefferson
Etahl, Pittsburgh
Healy, Georgetown
Husmanel, Iowa
Ingversen, Illinois
Ewen, Annapolis
Frisch, Fordham
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Shortly before the unit was dis-
banding, President Peirce presented
medals to five men for excellence in
military and academic work, their
standing being compiled from a list
 tendered him by the commanding
officer and from faculty reports.
the medals were struck by the
municipality of Verdon in com-
memoration of the defense of that
city in 1916 and were secured by
Dr. Peirce in a tunnel underneath
the city.

The following were the awards:
For excellence in both military
and academic work, standard
medal, Sergeant Harry C. Wolfe of
Cathohon; souvenir medals for
the same work, Sergeant Robert
Hambuch and Corporal Kenneth
Kastor both of Cleveland.
For excellence in military work,
First Sergeant Isaac C. Brewer.
For excellence in scholarship,
Corporal William P. Wiseman of
Lancaster.

During the afternoon of Friday,
December 13, physical examinations
(Continued on Page 8)
ALUMNI NOTES

F. B. Shanker, '17, Beulah, '18, has charge of a parish in Cleveland.

F. D. McCudden, '08, is with the United Sanitary Co. at Canton, Ohio.

E. E. Neff, '94, Captain in the Engineers, stationed at El Paso, spent a few hours on the Hill recently.

T. L. Snook, '19, is training at Key West for Naval Aviation. He expects to return to College in April.

John Larcombe, '16, visited the Hill for a few days during the S. A. T. C. He is a sergeant in the Chemical Warfare Service and is stationed at Edgewater Arsenal, Maryland.

H. S. Downe, '18, Ensign, U. S. Navy, is a Paymaster at the Naval Aviation School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts. "Fuzzy" and wife were guests of the early fall.

D. H. Wattle, '17, was in Gambier for a few days. He is an Ensign in the Navy and is stationed temporarily at New York, returned to the Hill for a short visit, the last of November.

STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS

(Continued from Page 7) preparatory to demobilization were given and on the next day the unit was demobilized.

Great Changes During S. A. T. C. Regime.

Imagine, Mr. Alumni, the Commissary being turned into a mess hall or the cafeteria plan with no table cloth and no napkins, the divisions being divested of all furniture and made barracks, the Alumni library being a study hall where all men marched to study when they had no classes and no one being allowed in said "barracks" except for a few minutes at noon, just before and after supper. Imagine Kenyon men tumbling out of bed at 5:45 in the morning to the call of bugle and "standing reveille" a full half hour before breakfast, making their beds, sweeping out their room before breakfast, and the rising bell being rung only in case of a fire or fire drill! Truly, the government turned things topsy-turvy.

To First Lieut. Brewer, command ing, is given the honor of making the unit what it grew to be—the best unit for its size, in the whole of the S. A. T. C. A man with a good mind and a strong character, a disciplinarian of the first order and at the same time having the interests of his men ever at heart. Kenyon may well feel exceedingly fortunate in having the service of such a man to command it—"first army corps."

As to the real success or failure of the S. A. T. C., one should be wary in pronouncing judgment because of the fact that the armistice was signed and the men demobilized before it had been given a fair trial. However, Dr. Charles E. Twing, president of Western Reserve University, approaches a complete summary of the training corps in the following words: "The college man has acquired formal courtesy, health, industry and a thorough democratic spirit, but—higher education, culture, intellectual breadth and liberal learning have been retarded."

The personnel of the officers stationed at Gambier to train the Kenyon unit, was as follows:

First Lieut. Searle M. Brewster, commanding, Belfast, Me.
Second Lieut. Lawrence B. Mapsleden, adjutant, Chicago, III.
Second Lieut. John J. Kindel, rifle instructor, Cleveland.
Second Lieut. Jesse C. Williams, Fort Stockton, Texas.

BRIG. Gen. KENYON'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1) to explain, constitutes the foundation of all education and in the college, the Church has a valuable medium for the dissemination of its message into the hearts of men. The Kenyon family has been for many years a strong Church family—the Ascension of his line has for a motto, "Magnanimus suum sustine." Perhaps the strongest appeal, Bishop Chace had when he went to the first Lord Kenyon nearly a century ago was the religious one. The General said that he took no little pride in seeing that to this day the men were standards for which his ancestor must have hoped, were maintained at Kenyon College.

In closing, General Kenyon waxed enthusiastic and assured his audience that his Gambier visit would be a decidedly pleasant memory of his American experience. Typical Kenyon songs followed the General's address after which each undergraduate was personally introduced to the distinguished visitor.

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which each undergraduate was personally introduced to the distinguished visitor.

General Kenyon's work in the country has been with the Bureau of Missions, British War Mission, in New York City. He was accompanied to Gambier by Colonel Lyden, a member of his staff.