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The Ursinus Weekly, February 8, 1915


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Ursinus College

George Leslie Omwake
Ursinus College

Matthew Beardwood
Ursinus College

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The Ursinus Weekly

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VOL. 13. NO. 19.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

FOUNDERS' DAY NEXT THURSDAY

Prominent Speakers Will Be the Guests of the College

Founders' Day, which has come to be an important day in the life of the college community, will be observed on Thursday, February 11. A program to which more than ordinary interest attaches because of the prominent men who will take part on it, has been arranged. The Board of Directors of the college will meet at 1.30 p. m., and at 3.30 the afternoon exercises will take place. The program will open with a processional followed by the opening prayer. The address of the afternoon will be made by Mr. Alba B. Johnson, member of the Advisory Council of the college, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. Mr. Johnson will speak on the "Foreign Trade Relations of the United States." This address will be followed by an interesting academic function after which the first part of the program will be concluded.

At 5 p. m. the annual "Family Dinner" to which all the students, the professors and their wives, the directors and the guests of the day are invited, will take place in the Freeland Hall dining room. One of the pleasing features of this occasion will be an address by Charles Heber Clark, LL. D.

The evening program, which will begin at 7.30, will be made up of two addresses. Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, New York, will speak on the subject, "How to Disarm," and Mr. J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, will make an address on "The World's Challenge to Christianity." Every one of these speakers has a nation-wide reputation, and the college community and friends who will attend these Founders' Day exercises will be sure to be interested and profited by them.

President Omwake has been confined to his home during the past week, on account of illness. At this writing his condition is improving and he hopes to be out in a short time.

LECTURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Royer of the State Department of Health Talks Interestingly on Preventive Medicine.

Dr. B. Franklin Royer, Chief Medical Inspector of the State Department of Health at Harrisburg, addressed the students on Thursday evening on the subject of "Preventive Medicine in Pennsylvania with Special Reference to Its Progress Since the Creation of the Department of Health."

The speaker said in part: "Pennsylvania has a unique record for public health legislation. The first public health legislation in the United States was enacted in Pennsylvania. In 1700 the first act, promoting a campaign of preventive medicine was adopted. Massachusetts was a close second. Pennsylvania is unique in that all great advances in preventive medicine have been preceded by severe epidemics of communicable diseases.

"There was little progress in public health legislation from 1818 until 1885. The State Board of Health was provided for by the Act of 1885. A small-pox epidemic in Philadelphia in 1893 led to the creation of a Department of Public Health and Charities for the city in 1903. The epidemic became State wide and was not conquered until 1904. This fact led to the organization of the State Board of Health in 1905, which is a memorable year in the history of public health in Pennsylvania.

"The executive power of the State Board is centered in the Commissioner, who is granted authority to determine the most practical means for the suppression and prevention of disease. The Act also provides for the prevention of stream pollution, the registration of births, deaths, communicable diseases, etc. This Act provided for an appropriation of \$450,000 to start the work of the Board in 1905. Pennsylvania has been liberal in her support, for in 1913 the State help for this department totaled more than four millions of dollars.

"Dr. Damuel G. Dixon was appointed the first Commissioner of Health. He is well equipped by experience and training for the position, and his work has

(Continued on page eight)

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL DEFEATS VARSITY

Ursinus Loses to Ancient Rival in First Basket Ball Game

The Ursinus quintet journeyed to Lancaster, where they met the strong F. and M. five. This is the first time the two colleges have met in this branch of athletics, and naturally a hard battle was in store for both teams.

The game was more interesting than the score would indicate, for in the beginning of the game it looked as if Ursinus would sweep F. and M. off their feet.

The game started promptly at 8.30 and Ursinus was off with a jump on the blowing of the whistle. Ursinus scored first on two fouls. Soon afterwards Adams tossed one through the basket from the side line and this started the ball rolling. Kerr followed with a sensational goal from the center of the floor. In the meanwhile F. and M. had added a goal from the field. This put more fight into our boys and at half time they had scored twenty points to eighteen for their opponents.

In the second half the Ursinus quintet was swept entirely off their feet by the mad onrush of the F. and M. team. They had scored fourteen points in the first five minutes of play and thus had the game in their control until the final whistle.

The game was not lost on account of the lack of aggressiveness on the part of the Ursinus team. On the contrary they played hard to the finish and each man deserves credit for his efforts.

For Ursinus, Kerr led with field goals with Adams as a close second. Light, Schaub and Havard played consistently throughout the contest.

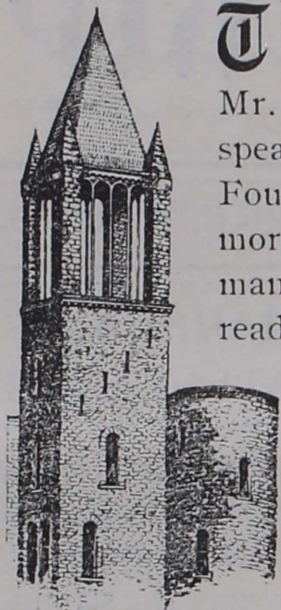
Evans with ten field goals to his credit was the star for F. and M.

The boys expressed their gratitude for the kind treatment which they received at the hands of the F. and M. men. The score is as follows:

URSINUS	POSITION	F. and M.
Light	Forward	Evans
Adams	Forward	H. Brenner
Kerr	Center	Mountz
Havard	Guard	Lobach
Schaub	Guard	Berger

Field goals—Kerr 4, Adams 3, Light 2, Schaub, Evans 10, H. Benner 3, Mountz 3, Berger 2, Lobach. Foul goals—Light 10, Evans 7. Referee—Stein. Timekeeper—Gerges. Scorer—Stugart.

The Tower Window



THOSE who will be so fortunate as to hear Mr. Charles Heber Clark speak at the dinner on Founders' Day will be able more fully to appreciate the man and his remarks after reading the following paragraphs regarding his literary career:

"In the public life of today, Mr. Clark is known chiefly as a writer and speaker on the tariff and other political and economic questions. To a less degree he is known as the author of a number of novels published during the past decade—'Captain Bluit', 'The Quakeress', and 'The Great Natural Healer.' Of those whose memory goes back to a past generation some may recall that Charles Heber Clark and Max Adeler, famous as a funny man in the seventies, are identical.

"Although long out of print, Mr. Clark's books, 'Elbow Room' and 'Out of the Hurly-Burly', written when he was Max Adeler, still maintain remarkable popularity. The stories which make up these books were written while Mr. Clark was employed as dramatic critic of the Evening Bulletin in the seventies. In their portrayal of every-day life in small towns of the Middle States lies their great charm. The reader meets old friends on every page. Though some disguise is offered, it is apparent that the scene of 'Out of the Hurly-Burly' is laid in New Castle, Del., while the incidents of 'Elbow Room' occur in Conshohocken, where Mr. Clark has lived for many years.

"A striking thing about these two books is their wide sale in England, notwithstanding the theory that Englishmen cannot understand an American funny story. Of 'Elbow Room' 5000 copies were sold in London within a month after publication; and more than 250,000 copies of 'Out of the Hurly-Burly' were sold in the United Kingdom.

"Then, when Mr. Clark left the Bulletin and became editor of The Manufacturer, he gave up funny writing. Since then he has not used the *nom de plume* of Max Adeler. In 1901 he again turned his attention to fiction, though his later works are not in his earlier style."

G. L. O.

Columbia has the largest number of students of any university in the United States. There are 12,500 enrolled.

Contributed Article

The Application of the Rare Earths Thorium and Cerium

PROFESSOR M. BEARDWOOD

It is a matter of general knowledge that if certain incombustible solids be held in a non-luminous flame a portion of the heat of the flame will be converted into light. The first substance used successfully for this purpose was lime. To render lime incandescent requires a very high temperature. A small amount of powdered lime could be heated to the required temperature by the flame of a spirit lamp. To heat a large pencil of lime a temperature of about 2000° is required. The oxyhydrogen flame furnishes a temperature sufficient for this purpose and in former years the oxyhydrogen lime light was much employed in projecting lanterns and we owe the colloquialism "to stand in the lime light" to the use of such lanterns in the theatres. The successful use of lime in this capacity, prompted investigators to search for other incombustible and infusible substances which could be employed to transmute some of the heat of non-luminous flames into light.

Some thirty odd years ago Dr. Carl von Welsbach of Germany was examining certain rare earths by means of the spectroscope; in such spectroscopic examinations it is necessary to heat the earth to vivid incandescence in order that its characteristic spectrum image may be observed through the telescope tube of the instrument. It occurred to von Welsbach that he might increase this incandescence by impregnating a piece of cotton with the mineral substance and burning it in the Bunsen flame. He found that the incandescence was much increased and after the organic matter of the cotton burned away a perfect image of its fabric composed of the oxides of the metallic elements used was left. The skeletal oxide glowed resplendently and beautifully in the flame. The oxide of the element lanthanum exhibited this property peculiarly well and he thought of using a cotton fabric impregnated with lanthanum oxide for illuminating purposes. The idea was to employ the lanthanum oxide skeleton as a gas mantle. Space will not permit a further narration of the interesting history of his attempts to perfect this particular idea.

As a result of his investigations he discovered that of all the rare elements, the oxide of the element thorium was the most efficient. It was found that the purer the thorium the less its light giving power and that the brilliant light

of the mantle must be due to some interaction between the thorium and some unknown impurity. This impurity was found to be cerium oxide. As a result of an enormous amount of painstaking labor what appears to be a *ne plus ultra* formula for gas mantles has been established, thorium oxide, 99% cerium oxide, 1%. Thousands of attempts to improve upon it have failed.

The explanation of the extraordinary power of light emissivity excited in the thorium oxide by the small quantity of cerium oxide presumably is to be found in a deep seated interaction between these two rare earths at the elevated temperature. Cotton upon incineration yields a certain amount of alkali residue. This alkali attacks thorium oxide and for this reason, cotton impregnated with thorium oxide proved unsuitable as a fabric for this purpose. China grass or ramie, a shrubby Chinese or East Indian perennial (*Boemeria Nivea*) of the nettle family yields a fine cotton like fibre, which proved ideal for this purpose. Ramie is cultivated in Italy, the West Indies and southern United States. The ramie fibre yields an ash of pure silica free from alkali. The thorium and cerium are obtained almost exclusively from a curious mineral found in Brazil, called monazite sand. This mineral is also found in California and Florida but this is of inferior quality. Herr de Freitas of Hamburg, a monopolist, controls the exportation of all monazite sand which leaves Brazil.

Many other rare elements are mixed in the monazite sand and these must be carefully separated before the sand can be used for the preparation of the piece of fragile pottery called a mantle. The bad, irritating greenish light of the early mantles was due to the presence of the rare elements ytterbium and orbium which are now carefully eliminated.

The stocking made of ramie is dipped in a suitable solution of the thorium and cerium nitrates; it is then passed through a wringer so that only the necessary quantity of the mineral substances remains. It is allowed to dry after being placed over a glass form which assures a uniform distribution of the thorium-cerium mixture and it is then given strength at the top by dipping the upper end into a solution of the oxides of aluminum and beryllium; these when heated, form a tough glass. The top is then drawn together and a loop formed with a thread of long fibrous asbestos made in Belgium. The label is painted on the mantle with a solution of uranium nitrate. The stocking thus prepared is unshapely and inelegant in appearance; it is therefore

(Continued on page four)

Among the Colleges

The Wooster Glee Club made an extensive trip during the Christmas vacation. It is estimated that no less than 28,000 people attended their concerts.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association held its ninth annual convention at Chicago, Ill., the latter part of December. The attendance consisted of hundreds of athletic directors and coaches from 180 colleges and universities.

At a meeting of the Kansas College presidents, a plan providing that students must offer four years of college work in order to secure a teacher's life certificate, was approved and is about to be presented to the State Legislature.

Princeton University receives \$250,000 for the erection of a new dining hall on the campus from Mrs. Russell Sage, provided a like amount is raised by July 1. Already \$75,000 has been collected toward the needed fund, of which the Sophomores have contributed \$30,000.

The Trustees of Penn State recently created the position of college physician. Separate apartments have been provided where all students shall have the privilege of free treatment.

Of all the English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge have felt most keenly the effects of the great war now raging. Never has such a crisis in these institutions been known. The attendance last fall was much smaller than ever before, and the bugle call to battle is decreasing the number daily.

Western Reserve University has just introduced a "Little Theatre." This theatre has a seating capacity of about 200. This movement is being urged chiefly by the university dramatic and musical clubs, with the cooperation of a committee of alumni.

Through the courtesy of the executive committee of the Norristown Choral Society, ten young ladies from the school of music of the college, chaperoned by Miss Lewis of the music department, and Miss Ermold, occupied the two upper boxes of the Opera House at Norristown to hear "The Golden Legend" by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and the "Banner of St. George" by Sir Edward Elgar. All were delighted with the beauty of the compositions, the fine work of the soloists, and the splendidly drilled chorus under the leadership of Mr. Ralph Kinder of Philadelphia. This is the fourth year that a number of students from the college have enjoyed the concerts as the guests of the Choral Society, and the privilege is greatly appreciated.

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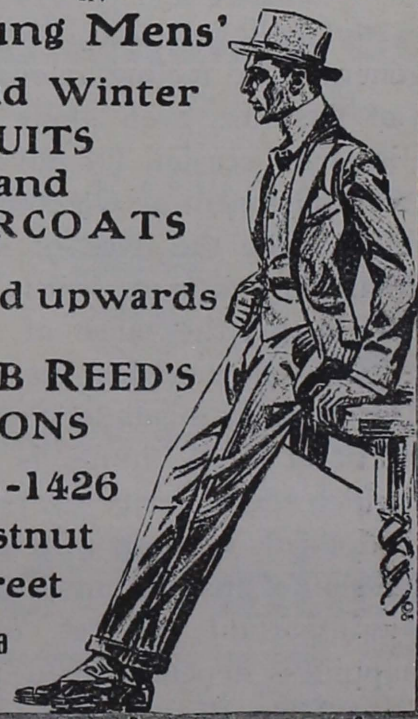
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Our Slogan: A GREATER URSINUS.

Editorial

The success and happiness of college life depends to a very large extent upon the feeling of fellowship that exists among the members of the student body. The writer believes, that though there is a general good feeling among the students of Ursinus, even along this line there is some occasion for advancement; the accomplishment of which would undoubtedly make the lives of some students happier and more fruitful. There is no doubt that the cause of ill-feeling towards a fellow-student is, in many cases, some petty misunderstanding.

Neglect of little things is the rock upon which the majority of the human race is divided. Human life consists of a succession of small events, which seem to be unimportant, and yet, our success and happiness depends upon the manner in which these small events are dealt with. If in our college life we ever keep our eyes and ears open, we can find many little deeds of kindness to do, such as will not only fill the hearts of our friends with joy and happiness, but will also inspire and encourage us to be continually doing something, even if it is just a smile or a word of encouragement, to some discouraged person.

Many college men are daily cast down who would strive upward if a word of encouragement or a helping hand were given them by their associates.

Too many students are ready to fling ridicule against a fellow-student and harbor a grudge against him simply because of some mistake that he may have made. None of us are faultless, and it were well for us to remember that

"There is so much good in the worst of us,
 And so much bad in the best of us,
 That it hardly behooves any of us,
 To talk about the rest of us."

We cannot afford to be content with a life of fault-finding and folly, while the bugle is calling for men and women of heart and brain, through noble and efficient service, to make our college life better and happier. We will be truly happy only as we contribute to the happiness of others. To duty and to sorrow, to disappointment and defeat, we may be called. Only those of us will hear who wake at dawn to listen in the high places, and only those will heed who keep the compass needle of their soul true to the north star of right doing.

J. S. G., '17.

The Application of the Rare Earth's Thorium and Cerium.

(Continued from page two)

moulded on a wooden form to the desired shape. The ramie mantle stocking impregnated with thorium nitrate and cerium nitrate and at the top with beryllium and aluminum and in spots with uranium is placed in the very hot flame of a blast lamp and instantly the woven cloth is consumed and the delicate fabric of a gas mantle remains. The nitrates of the metals have become oxides, retaining faithfully the original patterns of the woven stocking. The fragile character of this metallic oxide network renders it difficult to transportation. To strengthen the mantle it is dipped in a solution of collodion or a solution of camphor, copal, shellac, ether and alcohol and then after drying we have the finished mantle.

The collodion or the shellac mixture is burned off the first time the mantle is placed in position and used.

The chance thought of von Welsbach of dipping a piece of cotton in his rare earth solution has created a powerful industry. The total number of gas mantles manufactured in one year is enormous. The application of the rare earths has been the savior of the gas industry which was rapidly losing its place as the most generally employed illuminant through unequal competition with electric lighting.

A few years ago these rare earths had only an academic importance — today thousands of workmen and millions of money are employed in their exploitation.

Lecture on Woman Suffrage

Miss Adelia Potter of Brooklyn lectured in Bomberger Hall on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania. Miss Potter gave a clear, concise, and rational exposition of the cause of woman suffrage.

The speaker said in part: Men vote because they are men, but women do not vote because they are women. At the beginning of our constitutional government only men having property could vote, although the Declaration of Independence made all Americans equal. It was early in the eighties before men could vote without holding property. Fifty-five years ago there were slaves in the United States. Lincoln said the negro must have the ballot to protect himself.

The American Indian at first refused the franchise, but he was bribed by the United States by offering him homestead privileges, etc. There were no more massacres after the Indian saw the responsibility of the franchise.

The Constitution provides that men should vote because they are human beings. Citizenship stands for equal opportunities. Government derives its just powers from the consent of the people; women are people, therefore they should be permitted to vote. Women are taxed, but do not vote. This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people with the women omitted. Men, true to human nature, make the laws for their self interest. Representation of all classes is necessary for free expression of the will of the people. Women ask for the ballot because they are human beings. It was granted to them by the Declaration of Independence.

The mission of woman is to care for the humanity of the world. Woman's sphere has been encroached upon by man through the inventions and discoveries. Industries were formerly in the homes, but with inventions men are taking women's places. Girls in the factories are doing the work of their grandmothers in the twentieth century way.

In savagery man always went out to get things; today he goes out for the almighty dollar. Woman did all the constructive work of the race, corresponding to the arts and sciences of our day.

Woman suffrage will not bring the millenium, but as the United States government is better than Russia, so the suffrage states are better than those not granting the vote to women.

Women vote on an equal basis with men in 50% of the territory of the United States. There are only sixteen
 (Continued on page six)

Literary Societies

Zwinglian Society

The miscellaneous program rendered in Zwinglian Hall on Friday evening was of a very interesting character. The attendance despite the fact that many members had accompanied the Glee Club on its trip, was very good. The first number was a parody rendered by Mr. Stugart. Misses Snyder and Rahn followed with a piano duet which was well rendered. The essay on "Robert Bridges" by Miss Leiby well deserved its hearty applause. Mr. Yoch's patriotic speech showed logical reasoning and careful preparation. The president called upon Miss Wiest and Mr. Adams for impromptu speeches and received hearty responses. The next number, a girl's chorus, led by Miss Keyser, was well received. The Review by Mr. Lamont was carefully prepared and well read.

Under voluntary exercises the society was favored with a recitation by Miss Sheppard. The Critic's remarks was read by Mr. M. W. Yost.

Schaff Society

Resolved: "That Labor Unions Are Beneficial" was debated in a very spirited manner, Friday evening. Since this is a question on which much can be said, the arguments on both sides were heated and varied.

After the inaugural address by the newly elected president, the society listened with much pleasure to a beautiful solo sung by Miss Hyde. The subject of the debate was then announced and the direct speeches followed. Misses Boorem, Paul and Schlichter spoke on the affirmative side and Messrs. Light, Bemisderfer and Smith argued for the negative. At this point Mr. Johnson played two trombone solos which were much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Light and Miss Boorem then gave rebuttal speeches. The judges decided in favor of the negative as did also the house. The piano duett by Misses Faulkner and Kneeder and the Gazette by Miss Faulkner were the concluding numbers on the program.

The medical college of Harvard University has lowered her requirements for entrance from an academic degree to two years of specific college work.

The Editor of the St. John's Collegian suggested that every visitor to St. John's be asked to register his name and address in a suitable book so that the alumni and the students may keep in better touch with one another. Is this not a good suggestion for other colleges?

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(Continued from page four)

states and one territory in which women have anything to say about their own children.

People shudder at woman suffrage, because it is not thought to be ladylike. It has not been done in Pennsylvania is the reason that it is not considered ladylike. Forty years ago a college education was not considered proper for women.

We accept other things which we do not see, why not accept woman suffrage when it has worked in states where it has been tried. Wyoming was the first state to start the western movement. Only one representative from the suffrage states voted against the recent National Amendment.

It would not double the ignorant vote of the country, for there are three times as many girls graduating from high school as boys. Practically the same proportion of girls and boys are graduating from the colleges. It would elevate the electorate so far as book learning is concerned. It would not increase the poor vote because there are fewer women than men as dependents in the charitable institutions.

It has been said that women should not vote because they cannot bear military service. This qualification is not required of men, why of women? Homes are destroyed by war; hence war effects women more than men. Women should have something to say about the matter of war.

This is the first time in the history of the world when we are putting human life above the dollar. Women are humanity experts, why not call them in for consultation.

The world needs leaders for justice, righteousness, and humanity. We must meet the problem with the spirit of the twentieth century; community intelligence and the courage of our convictions are needed.

Rev. A. R. Taylor, the former president of Kansas State Normal School, has figured out on the basis of efficiency, that a college education is worth \$200 per day.

Instead of a stone bench or other sort of memorial, the 1914 class of the University of Chicago has initiated a plan to help undergraduates through college, by loaning them funds.

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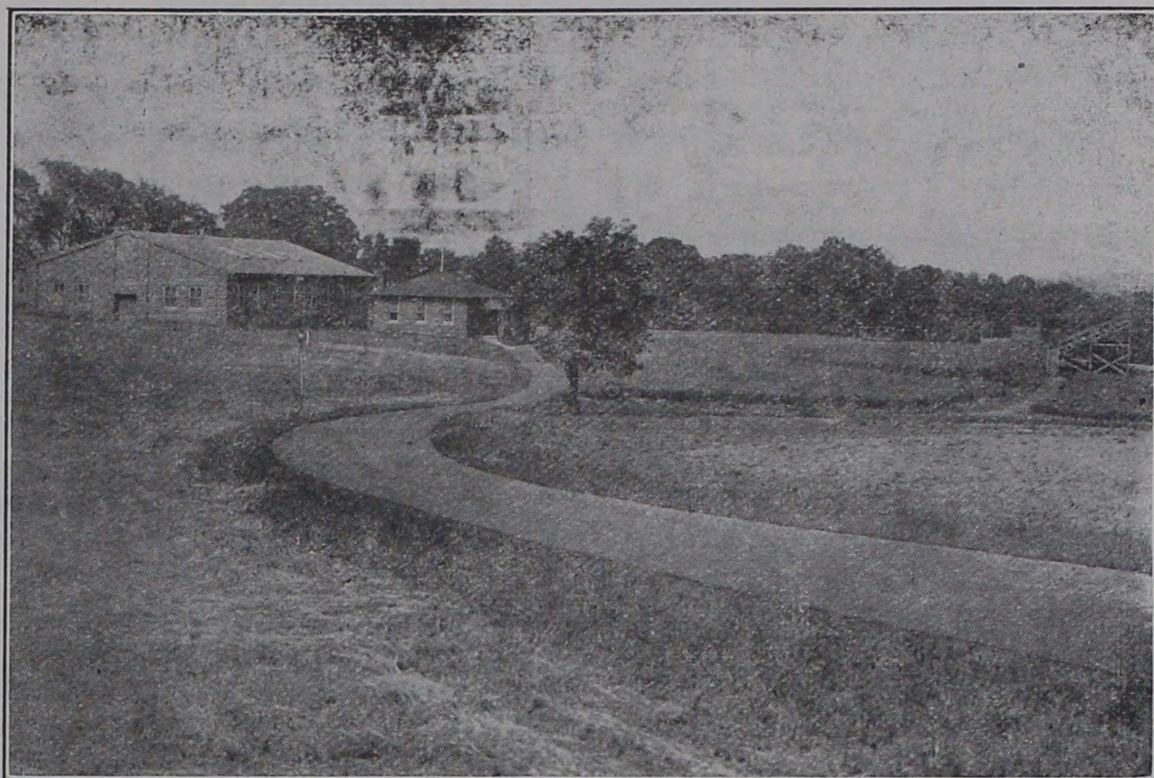
There is an art in making books. When we speak of this art we mean, of course, the material and mechanical make-up of books. This includes the paper used, the printing, the arrangement of divisions and chapters, the illustrations and especially the binding of books. There is much to be said about the art of printing and binding books and the lover of fine books may find ample material in the many beautiful and costly books that are being issued. Nearly all of the standard works in literature are to be had in *de luxe* editions by those who have a taste for such books and the means to procure them.

Through the interest of Mr. H. E. Paisley, president of the board of directors of the college, the Library has come into possession of a set of books which are of great interest both because of the contents and also because of the artistic form in which they are gotten up. The title is Luther Burbank—His Methods and Discoveries and their Practical Application. The contents of these volumes are prepared from the original field notes of Mr. Burbank covering more than 100,000 experiments made during forty years of plant improvement. The work was done with the assistance of the Luther Burbank Society and its entire membership, and under the editorial direction of John Whitson, Robert John and Henry Smith Williams. These volumes are illustrated with 315 direct color photograph prints, which makes them so much more attractive, interesting and useful.

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LECTURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Continued from page one)

shown this.

"By means of traveling exhibits, annual reports of the department, monthly bulletins, weekly newspaper articles, and other facts given out by the Commissioner, the public is educated in the plain facts of preventive medicine.

"The executive work is carried on through a number of departments. The department of statistics compiles birth and death records, morbidity statistics, marriage licenses, tabulates school inspection statistics. These records are filed and some of them are given to the Federal Census Bureau. The department of sanitary engineering looks after the sanitary improvements of municipalities and public buildings. The auditing, accounting, purchasing, and supplies departments care for the financial and business phase of the department. The tuberculosis dispensaries and sanatoria complete the executive departments as now constituted.

"There are 119 dispensaries in operation at present. Every large center of population and each county has a tuberculosis dispensary—several counties have more than one—Allegheny having six and Philadelphia four. There are three sanatoria for care of tuberculosis—Mont Alto, Cresson, and one uncompleted at Hamburg.

"The last session of the legislature made provision for a Bureau of Housing, but no funds have been provided for it as yet.

"The Department has taken over the manufacture of tubercle bacilli products used in the State's Dispensaries. Diphtheria anti-toxin is distributed to all poor who may require it. (Pittsburg and Philadelphia have their own manufacturing and distributing stations). Tetanus anti-toxin is also distributed from certain centers.

"Statistics show that 60,000 lives have been saved through the work of the department from 1906 until 1913, inclusive.

"The death rate in typhoid fever in 1905 per 100,000 was 54.8 in 1913, 18.3. Diphtheria in 1906 was 34.1 per 100,000, by the end of 1913 it dropped to 25.8. All forms of tuberculosis in 1906 was 150.9 per 100,000, in 1913 lowered to 120.9. Whooping cough in 1906 was 21.7, in 1913, 11.7. There were 1550 deaths in 1906 to 898 in 1913. Similar results have been effected in the cases of other communicable diseases except cancer which death rate has increased from 58.9 to 72.3 per hundred thousand."

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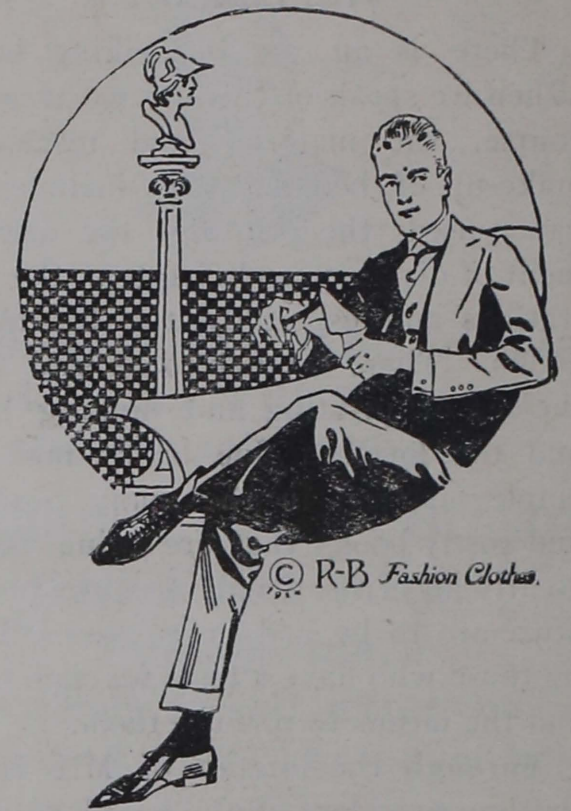
Coach Gerges' basket ball team scored an easy victory over the Perkiomen Seminary quintet on Thursday night in Thompson field cage. Score 43 to 24.

From the sound of the whistle the local lads showed superiority over their opponents, although at times, there were very clever exhibitions of real basket ball displayed by both teams. The passing and exceeding efficient teamwork of the Ursinus boys during the first half, joined with the sensational shooting of Capt. Light, were responsible for the score, 30 to 9, at half time. The visitors showed excellent individual floor work, but lacked team work and accurate goal shooting.

Both teams came back with renewed energy for the final period, during which the visitors put up a very close fight but were unable to overcome the large lead which Ursinus had secured. They showed aggressiveness that must be admired, and especially, during the second half, when, although they were certain of defeat still they put forth all possible energy until the game had ended.

Light starred for the locals, but on the whole, the home team played the best game of the season. Adams is a worthy companion for Light at forward, while Schaub and Havard played an excellent defensive game at guard. Kerr made some of his usual sensational baskets. For the visitors Moyer and Gregory excelled.

Ursinus	Position	Perkiomen
Light	Forward	Moyer
Adams	Forward	Ramsdell
Kerr	Center	Dewar
Havard	Guard	Gregory
Schaub	Guard	Swaboski



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