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THE TECH.

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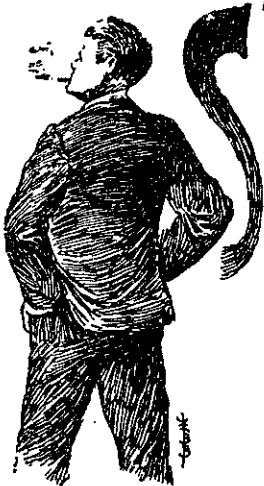
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STATEMENTS in criticism of the Institute such as have appeared in the *Boston Herald*, may have an influence on those having no better idea of the policy and workings of the Institute, than that displayed by their author and which may be quite independent of their actual truth or falsity. It is for this reason more than for any merit in itself that the article deserves to be noticed.

The first charge, and the less serious, is that of maintaining a too high standard of requirements for graduation. If the degree of the Institute counts for more than that of the average American college, it is only because it is obtained at the price of the increased labor and thoroughness which are demanded by the high requirements of the Course of study. A glance at the catalogues of the last few years will fail to show that an increase in the amount of work has been followed by

a decrease in the proportion of graduates. Lowering the present standard of excellence would certainly be an easy way to "enable the largest number of students possible to graduate with honor," but such a cheap policy would never have built up the Institute's present reputation.

The arguments for more severe entrance examinations and a longer course, if ever they were of force, have ceased to be applicable to present conditions. The Institute offers, and in many cases recommends, a five years' course, and the recent revision of the requirements for admission brings them up to the standard of any college in New England. In comparable subjects these requirements are nearly uniform at all the colleges in this part of the country, and the *Herald's* suggestion of adjusting the course of studies in the preparatory schools to meet its other suggestions of raising the standard of examination here is not likely to be generally adopted. In the plan followed at the Institute, the first year is one of elementary studies for all Courses, and serves as an introduction to the more advanced work of the following years. Whether some of these studies could be dispensed with in an institution of this character is a question which is open for discussion.

The demoralizing effects of a four months' vacation are more noticeable in the editor's imagination than elsewhere, but if lengthening the term would lead to better work, it would be worth a trial.

The argument for the change is, however, based upon assumptions of overwork and undue crowding, which we believe to be essentially mistaken, while for students of limited means, as well as for the large number who spend the summer in professional practice, the present arrangement is of great benefit.

The second charge is, that no collegiate institution in this country has led directly to the physical or mental breakdown of so large a proportion of its undergraduates. When a student who is toward the close of his course at the Institute tries to recall from the large number of men that have dropped out of his class since its entrance, those who did so by reason of physical or mental breakdown, the above statement seems so absurd as to be untruthful. There are students at the Institute who do themselves an injury by too close application to their work, but such cases are the result of a desire to do too much and not to the system of the Institute.

A great majority of men who leave Tech. before graduation, and largely before the close of their Freshman year, do so because the place is not congenial; that is to say, they find it impossible to adapt themselves to the Institute's demands of time, study, and discipline, and it is an open secret that in the cause of their failure, they themselves are the chief factors.

The work here is doubly hard on those who at their entrance are either mentally or physically unfitted to undertake it. At West Point and Annapolis, which have been cited by the *Herald* as the only two places where a high standard excellence is imperative, the physical examination of applicants is more rigorous than the mental. Those schools have little in common with this but such a system of selection would make a difference in the progress of students at the Institute; and it has always been our opinion that physical exercise and athletics are too much neglected and discouraged by those at the head of affairs.

It seems throughout the article as if the *Herald* has been led out of its way to misrepresent an institution whose policy and methods have already given it a reputation as one of the foremost of its class, a reputation which its conductors are steadily increasing by the aid of intelligent experience.

THE great advantages offered by THE TECH as an advertising medium for the notices of society and class meetings, appear to be realized neither by the secretaries nor the members of such organizations. Surely enough has been said heretofore on the subject, but only spasmodic responses have followed our efforts. The gradual elimination of the older classes, and the coming in of new men, does much to dissipate traditions and advantageous customs; and so we wish to reiterate the actual fact, that the best-attended meetings held here at Tech. have been those for which timely notices have appeared in these columns.

In nearly all cases those men who do not actually subscribe to THE TECH, have and utilize opportunities to see it, while the small attendance at our meetings effectually attests the real state of the case, that the large number of men in a class do not see their class notices.

Furthermore, the secretaries of our local societies and clubs should realize that notices of all descriptions will, if given to THE TECH in time, more surely reach the men than if posted usually in places seemingly chosen for their darkness and inaccessibility.

ALL educators agree that the success or failure of a college course depends to a very large extent upon the amount of interest it arouses in the students. Both as the result of such an interest, and as a means of inciting it, our local professional societies have come into existence and prospered. They prove, on the one hand, the merit of the broad course of study that can raise and maintain such an interest; on the other hand, they not only give, but make, opportunities for the men to obtain substantial views of their professional life to come. By going, as most of them do, outside the proscribed bounds of college studies for subjects to discuss, they give their members an opportunity to keep pace with

the rapid improvements and changes in the business fields of applied sciences. This is a matter that no college course, however recently planned, can keep up with. In the extension of this system of education our own Institute is far in the lead of all the technical schools with which it may fairly be compared. However, the majority of these possess societies for similar purposes, from whose methods the officers and executive committees of our own organizations could get substantial hints.

By far the most important improvement would be the establishment of some form of publication to represent the interests of these various societies. The Cornell M. E. Society has *The Crank*, Stevens undergraduates publish *The Indicator*, and one or two of the Western scientific schools support intermittent periodicals. Now, while we as a college have the *Quarterly*, its wavering existence shows plainly enough that it is not just what is wanted. In considering the ways and means of any such scheme as this, three different plans naturally present themselves: first, each society might publish its own paper, as the Civil Engineering Society has recently proposed to do; second, all the various societies interested might combine in issuing a more pretentious publication; or, third, the character of the *Quarterly* could be changed to an extent sufficient to have it meet the requirements of such a technical periodical as we need, and it could be issued at more frequent intervals.

The small patronage that any paper could command under the first plan, condemns it, if ever attempted, to a most fleeting existence. It is true that the *Architectural Review* very happily supplies the want of one particular course; but it is, to a very limited sense, an undergraduate publication, and looks very largely to outside patronage for its support. The second and third plans are similar in many of their best points. By either method well-filled numbers could be produced at frequent intervals, presenting a range of articles

not narrowly confined to one particular branch of some one of the applied sciences, but representing the best thought of both the undergraduates and their teachers, combined with the experience of the alumni.

As preventing a needless multiplication of papers, the third plan is to that extent better than the second; but before it can be considered it will be necessary to ascertain the ideas and wishes of those now interested in editing and publishing the *Quarterly*.

The possibility of such a paper as an educational medium will be large. It will give to the men a most profitable expansion of the lecture system which their societies now present, and to the corps of professors and instructors a most convenient method of presenting to their classes the latest developments of their own individual line of study.

Such a paper would in no way be a rival for THE TECH nor a model for "Technique." What the one is to our daily, the other to our social, this new paper can be to our professional life, giving us the latest phases of the ideas which it represents.

With a board of editors equally representing each society, with the large amount of material constantly on hand, and with the active interest back of it that now shows itself in our Civil Engineering Society, Mechanical Engineering Society, and Electric Club, or in the more reserved K₂S and 2G, such a paper can be started with a minimum of labor, and a well-founded hope for a continued and successful existence.

It is estimated that if the tobacco used in France in a single year were twisted into a cord two inches in thickness, it would be long enough to encircle the earth thirty times, following the line of the equator.

Ohio Wesleyan University has made plans for a new university building to cost about \$90,000. A chapel with a seating capacity of 1,400 will be in the new building.

A Day in Monaco.

A FEW years ago, in company with a friend, I spent a day at Monte Carlo. We arrived there in the morning, and the first thing that struck us as strange was the fact that we were obliged to pay for every meal as soon as it was eaten, although we intended to stay at the hotel for some time. The reason for this custom is obvious.

As soon as we had finished our breakfast, we started on our way to the Casino, which is situated on the top of a hill, overlooking the pretty little bay and the sea. Our first impression of Monte Carlo was that it is a most delightful watering place. The Casino, situated in the centre of beautiful grounds, in which an excellent orchestra continually entertains visitors, is very large and handsome. In the Casino is a reading room, which contains papers and journals from all parts of the globe. On approaching the *salle de jeu* we passed through the promenade hall, in which, at convenient intervals, were settees and divans. Footmen, dressed in gorgeous liveries, were in waiting, occasionally offering the visitors wine. The whole institution is free to all but the inhabitants of Monaco, the Prince of Monaco forbidding them to impoverish themselves, as they would then become a menace and a burden to him.

The *salle de jeu* is an immense hall, which, if it were not for the tables scattered about, might pass for the ball room of some old palace, and I have seen but few palaces which are superior to it in style and finish. We approached one of the tables at which roulette is played. Sixteen players and eight croupiers sit at each table. The playing commences about noon and lasts until midnight every day, Sunday included. When the last prince lost his daughter, the gambling hall was closed out of respect to her memory—for one hour!

We stood behind the players to watch the game. The players placed their money on the various squares, each marked with a

number, color, or some other symbol indicating the degree of chance of that square. One of the croupiers cried "*Messieurs, faites vos jeux,*" turned the roulette wheel and spun a little ball on the top of the wheel in the direction opposite to that of the rotation of the wheel, and at the same time saying, "*Le jeu est fait; rien ne va plus!*" and when the ball came to rest, he announced the result of the game. We were impressed by the quiet and well-behaved air of the gamblers, entirely lacking that vulgarity with which we had always associated professional gambling.

We ourselves, to pass a half-hour, determined to play a few dollars just for amusement, but the fascination impelled us to keep on. It was not long before I was somewhat poorer, but wiser, and I concluded that I had been sufficiently amused. It was a little consoling to learn that a certain English duke had lost two hundred thousand dollars in an hour or so. My friend, however, sat at the table with varying success, for seven hours.

Having nothing else to do, I watched the gamblers with considerable interest. They apparently did not play according to any fixed rule, and if anyone is ever detected playing according to a scheme, he is immediately "required to withdraw" from the hall. One of the gamblers—evidently a German—played about two thousand dollars each time, spreading his little pile of gold all over the table. When he won, his face was wreathed in smiles, and when he lost, which happened oftener, his smile became forced, and underneath it I could detect a wild, eager, and desperate expression. There were also two women, the hardened expression of whose features betokened their low character. When they lost, they gave vent to their feelings by cursing the croupiers and calling for wine. When the German had lost all his money, he proceeded to the pawnbroker, whose office is in the hall, and disposed of his last valuables, and then he returned to the table wearing a look which seemed to indicate that his very life depended

upon the result of the play. He lost, shrugged his shoulders, and left the building. Shortly after, the report of a pistol was heard, which announced his fate. Although the remaining players at the table all knew what had happened, they scarcely noticed this sad incident—it was an everyday affair. The two women spent their last sou before long, and then one of them became ferocious, rushed at a croupier and dragged him off his high chair, bestowing upon him all the while maledictions in the most unsavory language, while the other attempted to relieve the bank of some of its money. Both were handcuffed and sent outside the boundaries of Monaco. These two occurrences so disgusted us, that during the night we left the cold-blooded luxury of this magnificent den.

Resolved,—That Home Rule Should Obtain in Ireland.

THE second debate of the Twentieth Century Club called forth a large attendance Monday afternoon, December 1st. Mr. Wentworth began with a comparison of the United States in 1776, and Ireland at the present time. With both, it was for America, and is for Ireland, a question of representation. Englishmen are incapable of seeing the true needs of Ireland, because they cannot place themselves in the position of the Irishman. Emigration from Ireland is due largely to the discontent caused by their inability to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Ball's arguments upon the negative were very interesting as showing the position taken by the upper classes in Ireland: (a) The question is not only Home Rule, but separation. One is the direct outcome of the other. (b) The prevailing cause of distress is agrarian trouble, and this cannot be eliminated by Home Rule. (c) In Ireland the majority are Catholic; with Home Rule Protestants would suffer. (d) Ireland creates a very large portion of the expenses of the

United Kingdom, but does not meet her share of the obligation, because of her poverty; still harder would it be to maintain home government. (e) In order to command, one must know how to obey; Ireland has not yet learned to obey. (f) Home Rule in Ireland would menace England in time of war, and offer a foothold for foreign invaders. (g) Home Rule in Ireland would lead to a demand for the same thing in Scotland and Wales.

Messrs. Greer and F. I. Davis closed the debate, the former for the affirmative, the latter for the negative.

Professor Levermore, as speaker of the day, made use of notes already prepared; hence his presentation of the subject, a part of which took the form of question and answer, was not as liberal as it might have been.

(1.) How is Ireland governed to-day?

An integral part of Great Britain and not a crown colony, Ireland cannot be compared with Canada or Victoria. That the Irish Administration has retained differences from that of Scotland, is due only to the stupidity and inertia of British Governments.

(2.) Why is the majority dissatisfied?

About eighty-four Irish members of the English Parliament assert that the present government is not representative. By the help of an organization known as the Irish National League, they have made the majority of Irish people believe that their grievances would be removed if a Parliament could be established at Dublin.

(3.) Do the Irish people support this demand for Home Rule?

The upper classes, including landowners, merchants, etc., do not. On the other hand, the peasantry and the priests favor it.

(4.) How is this policy advocated?

In England, according to customary methods. In Ireland the Irish National League resorts to intimidation and resistance to the ordinary operations of the common law.

(5.) Is there any counter proposition?

That in Ireland as in England, there should be

County Councils which may attend to the local political needs. Securing these, many of the best people in Ireland claim that all trouble would cease if persecutions by the National League were abandoned.

(6.) What is the real relation of agrarian discontent to Home Rule?

Much of Ireland's soil is not fertile; the land that is arable is in great demand. The removal of the National League would make many farmers happy, although Mr. Parnell has made the peasants think that Home Rule is the salve for all wounds. The bases of the whole movement are to be found in the hope for a redistribution of the land of Ireland and in the old Fenian aim to separate Ireland entirely from England, and to make it independent. The issue, then, reduces to this: shall there be increasing union between Ireland and England, or complete separation?

Compare Ireland's position and claims to the position and claims of the South before the Civil War.

I.

During 1861 and 1862 the higher classes in England looked with favor upon the cause of the South, although desire for Southern success was probably based upon low motives. After thirty years the respective positions of the United States and England reversed. To-day we are the spectators of a struggle for Home Rule, which in the United States has been seen in the State Sovereignty controversies of the early constitutional period, in the attitude of South Carolina in 1832, and finally settled, it is hoped, between the years 1860 and 1865. Irish agitators want more than Home Rule; that is only a step toward separation in the end. In such a struggle it is natural that our liberal instincts should be touched, but the Home Rule in which we believe may be granted to Ireland, in the same system of County Councils and popular representation which obtain in England. Beyond this we cannot go

in our sympathies; the question of separation has been answered forever with us.

Ireland demands protection, and many Irishmen are in hopes that Home Rule will bring this with everything else beneficial to Ireland. But while England might wink at a protective policy in Victoria, she never would do so in Ireland.

II.

The Secessionists endeavored to dismember the Union; but our Gulf States are not more securely bound to the United States than is Ireland to England, and England could no more allow such a foothold for a hostile power than could we. The Irish have English blood in them, and in all things except some forms of social organization, Ireland is a part of England.

III.

The secession of the Gulf States was the work of a vigorous, evil-minded oligarchy. So it is in Ireland; for since O'Connell's day the Irish majority has been moulded by a minority,—due largely to clerical control of the peasantry.

IV.

The secession policy was imposed by intimidation. Terrorism silenced dissenters, Union men were ostracised and warned out of the country, slander against the North in Southern journals was most bitter. The National Land League does the same thing in Ireland by tyrannizing over every household, and has succeeded, in imposing upon the peasantry the belief that Home Rule will bring, not only relief from their troubles, but also a redistribution of goods. Many farmers of Ireland would gladly give up Home Rule, to be rid of the tyrannical league. Moonlighters terrorize helpless families, and scenes of cruelty bring back visions of the Ku-Klux Klan outrages. Vituperation is most bitter against England, as was well illustrated by several sentences read by the speaker from *United Ireland*—a paper designated by Professor Levermore as “a journalistic freak.”

V.

Slaveholders plunged into civil war after our statute books gave them permission to maintain their social order. We see the same thing in Ireland; amelioration in the shape of Land Laws, etc., has been resisted by Mr. Parnell and his followers. Government by County Councils signifies Home Rule, perhaps, of the humdrum style. It does not signify independence; hence it is not satisfactory to Irish agitators.

In this meeting the open debate was, to a great extent, one-sided, and lacked the snap and vigor which generally characterize discussion upon this question. The executive committee may have been somewhat to blame for this, by not having the question posted until within only a few days before the event. The question and speakers should be posted at least two weeks before the meeting.

A just criticism might be made in regard to the amount of time allowed for open discussion; not less than twenty minutes should be given for this, whereas at this meeting open debate lasted not eight minutes, and two or three members were cut short by the premature entrance of the Speaker of the day. Again, this same critic might have good cause to criticise the action of the President in calling for speakers upon the affirmative and negative alternately. Debate should be spontaneous, and the first man recognized by the chair should have the floor.

A Freshman arrived at his family nest,
And acted the howling swell;
He'd stolen two signs, had sampled some wines,
And such terrible actions could tell.

As he recounted his feats to admiring friends,
And said, "I'm a bird, they say,"
Some Sophs who heard, said, "Yes, you're a bird,
But the bird you're like is a jay!"

—*Yale Record.*

Twentieth Century Club.

THE fifth regular meeting of the Twentieth Century Club, held in Room 14, N. B., was called to order by Secretary F. H. Meserve, who read the minutes of the previous meeting.

President Ripley then introduced Dr. Edward E. Hale, who gave a most interesting lecture on "International Arbitration and the Pan-American Congress."

He began with the statement that this Congress was the most important event of the present century; that posterity would look upon eighteen hundred and ninety, the year of this gathering, as the most fruitful of our time.

For the reason that the delegates to this convention chose to conduct their business as diplomats rather than demagogues, excluding reporters, while freely admitting those competent to understand and participate with true interest in the great cause of international peace, public opinion, guided to a large extent by the daily newspapers, has failed to realize either what was done, or what a substantial foundation was laid to further progress in the same direction.

Dr. Hale then told of the extremely high character of the men who came as delegates, fully representative as they were of the highest literary, educational, and diplomatic circles of the American nations. A statement well supported by the fact that, though the proceedings were carried on in both Spanish and English, yet with very few exceptions, the delegates spoke English fluently.

From the beginning the promoters of this peace scheme have realized that the great prevalence of war has thrown the burden of proof upon them, and as part of this proof they bring forward those almost forgotten periods in the history of our civilization that have been marked by long intervals of peace and, what is almost synonymous, prosperity.

Such a period existed during the first and, second centuries of the Christian era, during

which time our present civilization got its first great impetus. Nor has written history been quite fair in chronicling such times. To be a success a history must be read; to be read it must be interesting; and so historians have naturally dwelt more on war and its attendant scenes of excitement than on the tamer times of peace. There is one event in the annals of pacific history that certainly deserves more space than has been accorded to it. This is the "Great Project" of Henry IV. for the pacification of all Europe, and it is curious to notice that this plan, which came so near success, does not differ materially from the one now proposed for the perpetuation of peace in the Americas.

If its practicability at that time was such as to secure the co-operation of fifteen of the sixteen reigning monarchs of Europe, it effectually releases its projectors now from the title of dreamers.

One hundred years ago our own United States was as separate as the principalities of Germany, and yet we have grown into a most united whole without that frequent spilling of blood that characterized the other consolidations. What has made the difference? It is that wise provision of our national constitution which provides that interstate matters shall be submitted to a permanent tribunal for settlement. One single question was left outside its jurisdiction, and its settlement by other methods left the blot of civil war upon our national history.

Since its institution, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided nearly fifty cases of the interstate disputes, any one of which would have been a better excuse for conflict than most of the modern wars have had.

It was on a similar basis that the extremists at the Pan-American Congress hoped to have international disputes settled. That is, a permanent tribunal, organized and given the greatest dignity as the Supreme Court of Nations, should decide on questions arising in the law

of nations, a code which at present owes much of its moral force to the power of custom.

While the Pan-American Congress did not go so far as this, it was agreed that before a dispute between nations represented in the Congress could be cause for war, it should be submitted to arbitration. This, while it is not all that was asked for or desired, it is still a long step in the direction of a practical national peace.

The Indoor Winter Meeting.

THE twelfth annual winter meeting of the M. I. T. A. C. took place on Saturday afternoon, December 13th, at the gymnasium on Exeter Street. The games were all very successful, and the events were the same as those of last year, with the exception of sparring, which was replaced by rope-climbing, 20-yards dash, and individual tug-of-war.

At half past two a considerable crowd, including a large number of ladies, had gathered and were waiting the appearance of the fifty-two athletes who were to take part. In the contest for the class cup '91 scored 10 points; '92, 9; '93, 7; and '94, 3. C. D. Heywood tied the record in the running high jump, but no records were broken.

The meeting was opened by the fence vault with seven contestants. B. R. T. Collins, '88, won first place by vaulting 6 ft. 7½ in., beating J. C. E. De Bullet, who took second place by one inch.

L. C. Wason, '91, easily won first place in the standing high jump. He was the only one able to clear the stick at 4 ft. 6¼ in., but declined to go higher, as he wished to save himself for the succeeding events. W. F. Keene, '91, won the second place by jumping 4 ft. 5¼ in.

The next event, putting the 16-lb. shot, was won by J. C. E. De Bullet, '91, who has held the Institute record since the spring of 1889. This year, however, he did not quite come up to his former record, and only made

a put of 34 ft. $4\frac{1}{5}$ in. His record last year was 35 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. B. R. T. Collins, '88, took second place with a put of 30 ft. 7 in.

In the running high jump the four contestants did excellent work. Keene, '91, dropped out at 5 ft. 3 in., and Dearborn, '93, at 5 ft. 5 in. C. D. Heywood, '93, tied the record with a jump of 5 ft. 6 in. L. C. Wason, '61, was second, being but an inch behind Heywood.

The 20-yards dash next took place and excited considerable interest. The first round winners were C. R. Boss, '93, M. L. Johnston, '94, J. C. Boyd, '93, R. C. Anderson, '94, T. Spencer, '91, F. W. Lord, '93, H. A. Foster, '94, A. French, '92, W. F. Keene, '91, G. B. Hawley, '91, and F. S. Vielé, '91.

The second round winners were C. R. Boss, '93, F. W. Lord, '93, W. F. Keene, '91, and F. S. Vielé, '91. In the final heat Vielé took first place, owing to his excellent start. His time was $3\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. F. W. Lord took second place, and C. R. Boss third.

The individual tug-of-war was won by F. H. Harvey, '92, and S. L. Wardner, '92, had second place.

Considerable class feeling was shown in the next event, the tug-of-war between the teams of '93 and '94; '93's team weighed within $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of the limit (600 pounds), while that of '94 weighed only about 550 pounds. '93 got an inch at the drop, which distance it steadily increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, until within thirty seconds of the time, when '94 succeeded in regaining an inch and a half, so that '93 won by a distance of one inch.

R. C. Anderson, '94, took first place in the rope-climbing against seven contestants. His time was $5\frac{4}{5}$ seconds. Blumé, '94, and Sturgis, '94, were tied for second place.

L. C. Wason, '91, and C. D. Heywood, '93, were the only contestants in the running high kick. Heywood did well, but was somewhat disabled by a sore foot, and Wason won with a score of 9 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Heywood also went above 9 ft.

The tug-of-war between '94 and '92 was comparatively uninteresting. Ninety-two got the drop, which it held without much trouble, and when time was called she had the pull by 4 inches.

The meeting closed with the tug-of-war between '93 and '92. Ninety-two held the championship at the Institute last year, but Burroughs, of '93, is regarded as an unusually good anchor. At the drop '92 gained an inch, which increased to four. Then at a critical moment Burroughs' belt slipped, and '92 pulled the '93 team off the cleats at the end of three minutes and a half.

Harvey won the individual pull, with Wardner, '92, second.

All of the men on the victorious '92 tug-of-war team have pulled on winning teams before. Locke pulled as a rope man at Exeter, and, two years ago, pulled on the team which was successful against the Harvard Freshmen. Kales and Doe pulled on the '89 team at Exeter, which held second place there for two years.

At the Institute Kales pulled No. 3 on the '92 team in his Freshman year, and has since pulled No. 2. This is Doe's second year as No. 3 on this team.

Harvey distinguished himself in his Freshman year by pulling the '91 team twenty inches, but was afterward beaten by Pierce.

The officers of the meeting were: Referee, John L. Batchelder, Jr., '90; Judges, C. M. Lincoln, B. A. A.; N. Durfee, '89, and E. L. Hamilton, '91; Timekeepers, J. Taylor, B. A. A., F. M. Wood, B. A. A., and H. G. Gross, '88; Starter, H. S. Cornish, B. A. A.; Clerk of Course, E. Cunningham, '91; Scorer, W. B. Poland, '90.

The Boston Athletic Association football team is largely made up of Harvard graduates.

The Atalanta Boat Club has secured a new city club house and has ordered several new boats to be built.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Cambridge University has lately given H. M. Stanley a degree.

The graduates of Yale number 13,444, one half of whom are living.

The Persian language is taught at Cornell.

The Williams College library is open to the students on Sundays.

Blaine is the only college graduate in Harrison's cabinet.

The endowment of Cornell is about \$6,000,000, and the annual income over \$500,000.

The present principal of Exeter is a graduate of Andover.

The Freshmen at the University of California are all examined by an oculist.

A bronze statue of ex-President Woolsey, costing \$14,000, is to be erected at Yale.

Cornell will receive \$100,000 by the will of the late D. B. Fayerweather.

Poe, Furness, Spicer, Black, Lewis, Jones, and Dalton, of this year's Princeton team, graduate next June.

A movement is on foot to organize a Pennsylvania State Football League among all the colleges in the State.

Cornell has more Greek letter fraternities than any other college.

There is a movement on foot to establish a chair of the Irish language at the University of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins, and Asa Packard gave over \$14,000,000 to the colleges which bear their names.

Out of 867 graduates of Vassar College, 315 or a little more than 36 per cent have married.

The new building to be erected at St. Paul's School will accommodate one hundred students.

After January 1st, at Columbia, the attendance of students at chapel will be made voluntary.

American colleges derive two fifths of their income from students, while English universities get only one tenth from that source.

The football team of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis practices from five to six in the morning.

Three English football players, sent over by a London paper to examine American football methods, witnessed the Yale-Princeton game.

A tug-of-war pull has taken the place of the cane rush at the University of Michigan. This year the Sophomores won.

The Faculty of Lawrenceville School, the celebrated "prep." for Princeton, has decided that hereafter masters shall not play on the school eleven.

Harvard was founded in 1648, Yale in 1701, Columbia in 1739, Princeton in 1746, Dartmouth in 1766.

William Dudley Foulke, A. M., a graduate of Columbia, has been elected President of Swarthmore College. The inauguration will take place March 1st.

At Columbia there has been established 12 fellowships for 1891, 18 for '92, and 24 for '93. These fellowships each amount to \$500.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with Harvard second. Their endowments are \$9,000,000 and \$6,853,000 respectively.

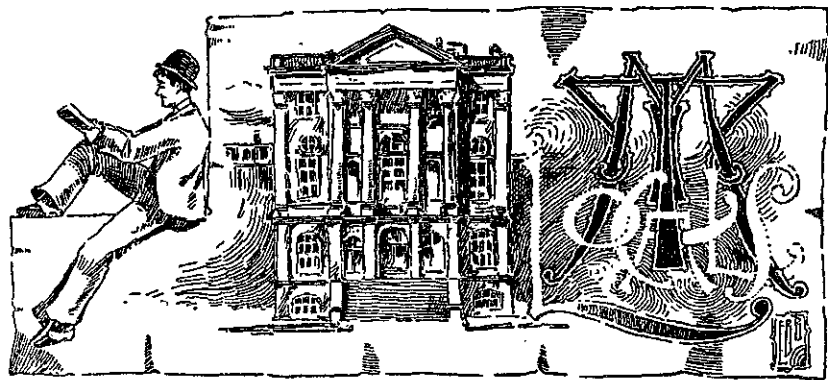
The north entry of South Middle, one of the old Yale dormitories, was burned out recently. This is the first serious fire Yale has ever experienced.

There is talk in New York of bringing action against the managers of Eastern Park, Brooklyn, for criminal carelessness in erecting insecure seats at the Yale-Princeton game.

The "Masque," Cornell's new dramatic club, netted \$400 at the performance for the benefit of Cornell football team.

In 10 games this fall, Harvard has scored 541 points to her opponents' 6, and Yale has scored 446 points to her opponents' 6, in 12 games.

Professors who have served at Columbia for over 15 years, and are over 65 years old, will be pensioned at one half their salaries.



How about the Glee Club?

The "Technique" is to be out this week.

H. N. Latey, '93, is organizing a banjo club.

Only four weeks before the Semies "and refused."

The majority of '93 Civils have finished their field work.

Orren Allen will act as toastmaster for '92's class dinner.

Ninety-three subscribed \$30 to procure the new belt for their tug-of-war team.

Tickets for the '92 class dinner can be procured from the members of the executive committee.

Tickets for the '93 class dinner can be procured from Latey, J. C. Brown, Moody, Godchaux, or Boss.

The Athletic meeting last Saturday showed a great awakening of interest in athletics since two years ago.

In the B. A. A. cross-country run Saturday, December 6, Kales, '92, won fifth prize, Leeming, '91, sixth.

Everybody has sent home a copy of the *Herald* of Sunday, December 7th, containing the editorial on M. I. T.

A. P. Hall, '92, and W. P. Gray, '92, were initiated into the Hammer and Tongs, Saturday evening, at the Parker House.

The date of '93 class dinner was changed to enable the men who took part in the games of last Saturday to be present at the dinner.

Ninety-four Co-eds seem to have a good deal of class spirit. They turned out in full force Saturday at the election of class officers.

The Co-operation Directors held a meeting December 5th. After transacting routine

business J. C. Hawley was elected director from '93.

At a meeting of '92, December 6th, F. H. Harvey was elected captain of the tug-of-war team. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject of a class dinner.

For a month the market has quoted Lanza's Applied Mechanics at \$4.75. A rise is being effected, however, and this stock is now quoted at \$5.00.

The Junior Civils have completed their term's survey. A railroad line has been laid out from Crescent Beach to Everett to connect with the B. & M.

The Webber Centrifugal Pump has been put in operation in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, and is being tested by the Fourth Year men.

Ninety-Two class dinner will probably be held at the Tremont House. S. W. Weis, E. P. Gill, and S. Burrage are the executive committee in charge.

J. Scott Parrish, '92, gave a banquet to twenty-five of his friends on Saturday evening; the occasion being in honor of his twenty-first birthday.

The regular meeting of the Society of Arts was held Thursday, December 11th. Mr. Easton Devonshire read a paper on "The Purification of Water by Metallic Iron."

Williams, '92, Kales, '92, and Merrill, '89, were appointed the representatives of the Football Association to the convention of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association.

It will be noted with interest that an enterprising '93 man succeeded in passing a plugged nickel on our esteemed friend R-dl-r, under the Berkeley.

In the *Herald* of December 14th General Walker replied to the charges against the Institute, in an article headed "Why Students Leave School."

At '93 class meeting, Dec 3d, the date of the class dinner was changed from Dec. 12th to 19th. Towne was elected toastmaster, and it was voted to make the question of wine optional,

In the B. A. A. in-door games on Wednesday, December 3d, three Institute men won prizes. Vielé, '91, won third place in the 15-yard dash. In the running high jump Wason, '91, won second place, and Lord, '93, third.

The Mechanical Engineering Society listened to a lecture from Prof. George H. Swain, last Thursday night, on "History of Bridges." Professor Swain illustrated his lecture by lantern views.

The regular meetings of both the Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Societies have been postponed until December 18th, to prevent conflict with the meeting of the Society of Arts.

At the regular monthly meeting of the K₂ S., held at Young's, Friday evening, November 14th, Messrs. Weed, Hathaway and May conducted the following men through their initiation into the society: A. B. Stoddard, '91; H. W. Jordan, '91; E. A. Hersam, '91; M. H. Kauffman, '91.

On the two teams in the recent game between Harvard and Yale, there were nine Exeter men and two Andover men. Yale had from Exeter, Rhodes (Capt.) McClung, B. Morison, S. Morison, and Barbour, and one Andover man, Bliss. Harvard had from Exeter, Cranston, P. Trafford, B. Trafford, and Newell, Andover one, Upton.

The Co-operative Society has decided to give at least one more scholarship this year. This action is taken because of the large surplus in the treasury. There is some talk of attempting to get one of the first-class hotels on the list of affiliated tradesmen.

The following men have recently been taken into the Electrical Club:—

H. C. Forbes, '91, H. A. Fiske, '91, H. H. Sykes, '91, H. J. Sage, '92, H. S. Webb, '92, W. R. Kendall, '92, R. H. Mansfield, Jr., '92, A. G. Pierce, '92, E. R. French, '92, G. H. Lukes, '92, W. M. Sackett, '92, H. N. Philips, '92, H. H. Wheeler, '92.

On Christmas Day a cross-country run, handicap, will be given by the Boston Ath-

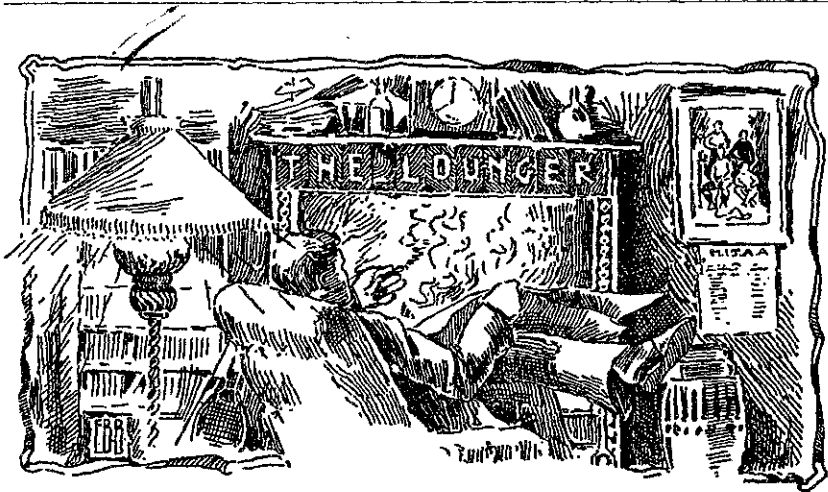
letic Association. The course will be the regular B. A. A. course, starting and finishing at the club-house. The run will be started at 10.30 A. M. The entries will close at 8 P. M. Wednesday, December 24th, with H. S. Cornish. This run will be open to all amateurs, whether members of any athletic club or not. The handicapping will be done by the A. A. U. official handicapper.

Sixteenth regular meeting of the Electric Club was held in Room 14, N. B., Friday, December 5th. The speaker of the evening, Professor Dolbear, of Tufts College; delivered an address on "The Relation of Electrical Phenomena and the Ether." He compared the phenomena exhibited by light and radiant heat waves with the waves of electric disturbance in the ether, showed that their action was totally different, and cited experiments to prove that electricity and light are not identical, as modern writers affirm.

There were over 100 men present at '94's class meeting, December 5th. The constitution was adopted in full and the following permanent officers were elected: President, John Rogers; Vice-President, Clarke; Secretary, Dickey; Treasurer, R. C. Anderson. For the executive committee of three the following men were elected:—

Mr. Green was appointed manager of the tug-of-war team; temporary President Stevens presided, Mr. Dickey acting as secretary.

There was a meeting of the Football Association on Thursday, December 4th. Reports were listened to from the treasurer, manager, and captain of the team. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: W. R. Kales, '92, President; R. H. Beattie, '93, Vice-President; E. P. Gill, '92, Secretary and Treasurer; H. N. Williams, '92, Manager. Executive Committee, Sutton, '92, Vorce, '93, Kimberly, '94. The following will represent the Institute at the next football convention: Kales, '92, Williams, '92, and C. G. Merrill, '88. Power was given the manager to elect an assistant.



THE Freshman who, until now, has been too delighted in the realization of the fact that he goes to college, and is responsible to himself alone for his actions, provided that he does not obtrude his freshness too forcibly before the eyes of higher beings; too blissfully joyful in his newly awakened aspirations and newly discovered fields of pleasure to find fault with anything; even our youngest precocious piece of preciousness lifts up its dazzled eyes toward the Fount of Universal Lore, the upper classman, and wants to know why he can't obtain possession of his "envelope square" without struggling into a line of some forty odd other unfortunates, to be slowly shoved into position before that little window in the wire thing, there to respectfully request the lady in charge to be so kind as to notice if there is any communication addressed to him in that little collection behind her. He has learned to use some such formula after much bitter experience.

And the Fount, following the example of its illustrious deposed predecessor, the Delphic Oracle, gives forth a response laden with multitudinous meanings, and seals its awful lips, leaving the troubled Freshie to struggle on in sorrow.

But do not despair, Freshman; your faithful Mentor, for the relief of our beloved Freshmen, and also of our Sophomores, our respected Juniors, our honored Seniors, and even our envied Specials, gathers up his robes, seeks the gods above, and thus addresses them in your behalf:—

"We, the Fount, having approached the spacious Hall of Council upon Olympus, humbling ourself before the mightier powers that dwell thereon, would ask of ye, oh gods, is there no hope for these your charges? Since, eons gone, this world was evolved from chaos, its people have looked to you to change this direful system, and they have received no answer to their prayers. And now we ask, oh gods, and mighty Jove, thyself, can it be that there suggests

itself to your all-understanding intellects no method for our relief? Were that true, then would all life return to chaos. We pray you, deign to consider this appeal; grant this boon, and all Technology will ring your praises, until the universal clamor reaches even to these lofty heights."

Freshmen, when your patience once more fails you, approach the Fount yet another time; mayhap the omens will at last prove propitious, when you may withdraw, and prepare for joyous celebration.

The Lounger threw away the end of his "Garcia" Saturday, at about the time set for the athletic meeting, and dribbled into the "Hole" to make a call on General and General's brother. He slowly swept the tiers of benches with a happy, peaceful glance and looked with great content upon Tech's goodly showing. We were all there, with our double-breasted coat and our Ward-McAllister smile, and if we happened to be a judge, or a referee, or had a pencil and piece of paper in our hand, and knew one of the fair damsels who graced ^{etc.} ~~it~~, how important we found it all! And what a case of swelled head one of our mighty athletics was suffering and blowing under, to be sure. The number pinned to his shirt was a large one, but it wasn't exchangeable for a size of hat-band that would fit ~~the~~ ^{his} head, and he wasn't a Freshman, either, more's the pity. The Lounger watched him for a little while; then fell to musing on the freaks of human folly, and waited for the fall. But Fate was busy elsewhere—perhaps with the fluttering heart of some of those gentle maids, the Lounger thought—and Swelled Head got his cup.

Take warning, Freshman; when your turn comes to kick, or run, or jump, or ~~hurry~~ ^{hurt} yourself in anything, go about it in the old, simple, manly fashion, and we'll all shout "Bravo" when you win.

A valuable collection of autographs and manuscripts has been presented to Princeton, by Trustee M. Taylor Pyne, of New York, and J. Bayard Henry, as the beginning of a Henry-Pyne autograph collection.

The Stinnecke Scholarship at Princeton has been awarded to Jesse B. Carter, of New York City. This scholarship, valued at \$1,800, is the largest prize given in any American college.

Unclaimed matter in letter-rack at 3.30 P. M.,
Friday, December 12th:—

Letters.

Barrows, Geo.	Swanton, W. D.
Bowen, S. S.	Slater, Fred
Bowles, C.	Skinner, Theo.
Brown, H. H.	Stearns, F. L.
Cowles, J. H.	Sperry, Austin
Carlton, J. Clyde.	Stratton, Geo. E.
Couch, Oscar R.	Tyler, C. M.
Doe, Haven	Vining, J. F.
Du Pont, B.	Wait, Harry H.
Glidden, G. B.	Welch, S. S.
Harris, J. L.	Wilson, F. A.
Hilliard, J. B.	Williams, P.
Hunt, W. F.	Wason, P.
Jacobs, A. L.	Wray, J. E.
Koch, C. F.	Wade, J. F.
Otis, H.	Welch, J. J.
Patterson, W. E.	White, J. F.
Pevear, A.	Weed, H. T.

Newspapers and Catalogues.

Andrews, E. L.	Manahan, Jas., '92
Bates, H. R.	Mackey, A. R.
Carlton, J. C.	Norton, F. E.
Craighill, J. C.	Rose, F. H.
Ensworth, J. C.	Robinson, F.
Hammond, C. F.	Swanton, W. I.
Jones, S. E.	Starr, P. W.
McCabe, Jas.	Williams, H. N.

Societies.

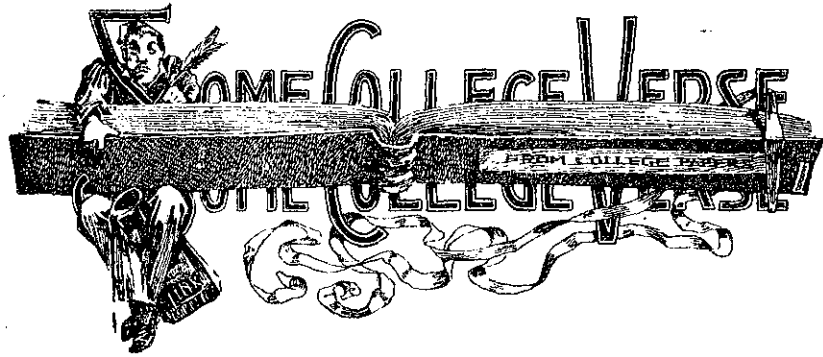
M. I. T. Photo Society.	Theta Delta Chi.
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Notes from the Executive.

Binney, J. A.	Lamb, A.
Churchill, W. B.	Loud, F. W.
Carney, Geo. S.	Marcy, W. A.
Darrow, C. R.	Roberts, H. B.
Emery, J. A.	Sherman, L. B.
Houghton, H. A.	Shurtleff, A. A.
Hersam, E. A.	Shattuck, A. F.
Howland, F. S.	Warren, J. A.

*Notes between Students and from Professors and
Instructors.*

Burrage, '92.	Thompson, H. A.
Cushing, R. D.	Welch, S. S.
Grimes, C. B.	Wallace, C. F.
Haskins, Wm.	



NO WONDER.

Why is the air so blue?
What is it troubles you?
Why dost thou strive in vain
Thy curses to restrain?
What woe hath fallen thee
So terrible? I see!
Unluckiest of men,
Thou hast a fountain pen!

Lampoon.

PENELOPE.

Penelope, Penelope,
She sat in silence by the sea.
Far out she gazed with eager eye,
She saw the sea-gulls circling by,
But her Odysseus, where was he?
Penelope, Penelope.

Penelope, Penelope,
Sadly she sat beside the sea.
The changing months to years had run,
The years had passed by, one by one,
But her Odysseus, where was he?
Penelope, Penelope.

"Ye gulls, as o'er the sea ye flew,
Saw ye Odysseus and his crew?"
The sea-gull only shook its head,
As with swift wings away it sped.
Alone she sat beside the sea,
Penelope, Penelope.

Penelope, Penelope,
She sank into a reverie.
Odysseus seemed to tread the shore,
She seemed to hear his voice once more.
But hark! Is that the voice of Death?
There stands her maid all out of breath.

"Please, Ma'am, will you come home with me?
There's fifty suitors come to tea.
The cook has left, there ain't no meat,
There's nothin' in the house to eat.
Mike says the ice-cream isn't made,
Telemy's drunk the lemonade."

One long, long look out on the sea,
Then home she skipped, Penelope.

—Yale Record.