

## COLLEGE MEN SHOULD STICK, SAYS HOOVER

Food Administrator Tells Upperclassmen to Await the Call, But to Complete Course if Possible

### ALL CAN TEACH SAVING

The duties and obligations of undergraduates in regard to the war at the present time are discussed by Herbert Hoover in a statement just issued to college newspapers throughout the country. The U. S. Food Administrator addresses college men as follows:

"To the college men of America I address myself with confidence, a confidence born of unforgettable experience.

"In the relief of Belgium, most of the actual work of the Commission in the occupied territory was done by young American collegians. Each time a call was made for volunteers many more than asked for offered their services. And those that were chosen perished. And those that were chosen perished with a spirit of devotion that made their service beyond praise. They combined idealism and efficiency. It is the combination that moves the world forward.

"Today all the young college men of America face a special responsibility and duty. At no time in the world's history has the technically trained mind been at a higher premium. And this need for it and demand on it will continue after the war is over. Hence the young man in college is faced with a serious problem. He must ask himself: Is the immediate need of me by my country in my present stage of training greater than this need will be later, and when I have acquired a higher training. This is a question the clear answer to which cannot be indicated for all by a single formula, because the young men in college find themselves under varying circumstances. Yet an answer in general terms of some helpfulness may be made.

"To the younger men, the lower classmen, only beginning their professional training, I say: Keep on with your college work. If the war lasts long enough you will be needed more later than now; and you will be better qualified to fill the need then. If the war ends soon, there will still be urgent need for your help in the necessary great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The more advanced your training, the more mature your judgment, the more valuable you will be. So try to possess yourself in patience and stick to your college work.

"To the upperclassmen, I would say: Hold yourself ready to respond to your country's present need at any moment. Where you see your way clear to make your training useful, do not hesitate to follow the way. But you, too, should remember that every additional month or semester of training will make you a more effective helper to your country in this time of its emergency, ever growing more critical. So be willing and ready to go out, but go in no thoughtless hurry, nor merely to satisfy the natural restlessness of the moment.

"Finally, to both lower and upperclassmen and to the great army of American college and university graduates, I would say: The country looks to you for justification of the advantages it has given or is now giving you. You are a privileged class. All special privilege brings special responsibility and special duty. Yours is the advantage of the expanded mind and the uplifted spirit. Your knowledge of the conditions and needs of your country, and your understanding of the real meaning of patriotism should be beyond those of the many denied your privilege. Therefore, your response to the call of your country's need should be quicker, more insistent, more persistent and more ready to adapt itself to any form of this need than that of the unprivileged many. You have already responded nobly to the call to the colors. But not all of you can now march to battle; not all of you should

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### SWITCH MONDAY AND SAT. CLASSES TO CONSERVE FUEL

On account of the installation of a Sunday train schedule on Monday, the examinations which were held on that day were shifted one hour ahead. For the period during which Mondays will be legal holidays the classes which would ordinarily come on Monday will be held on Saturday, and the Saturday schedule will be shifted to Monday afternoon. By following this schedule the curriculum of the Institute will not be affected in any way whatsoever, but instead it will merely cause a temporary rearrangement of hours. There is no shortage of coal at the Institute at the present time, this schedule being adopted in compliance with the recent fuel conservation order.

## WANT 5000 ORDNANCE MEN

### Choice of Candidates Will be Based on Qualifications

According to a bulletin issued by the War Department yesterday, thousands of workers are needed by the Ordnance Department of the United States for the satisfactory prosecution of the war. There follows a list of positions which must be filled. The salaries named are the usual salaries at entrance, but higher or lower salaries may be paid in exceptional cases. Positions paying higher salaries than those named are usually filled through promotion. The positions are open to men only unless otherwise specified.

For further information apply to the representative of the United States Civil Service Commission at the post office or custom house in any city, or to the Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C. Except for the positions of stenographer and typewriter, typewriter operator operator, multigraph operator, and general clerk, applicants are not assembled for a written examination, but are rated principally upon their education, training and experience, as shown by their application and corroborative evidence.

#### Clerical Positions

2,000 stenographers and typewriters, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.  
2,000 typewriter operators, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.

2,000 general clerks, men and women, \$1,100 a year.

500 index and catalogue clerks, men and women, \$1,100 to \$1,200 a year.

200 clerks qualified in business administration, \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.

300 schedule clerks, men and women, \$1,400 to \$1,600 a year.

300 production clerks, not more than \$1,500 a year.

200 clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, \$1,100 to \$1,800 a year.

100 statisticians, \$1,800 a year.

100 multigraph operators, men and women, \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

#### Testing Positions

200 engineers of tests of ordnance material, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.

200 assistant engineers of tests of ordnance material, \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year.

#### Mechanical Trades Positions

2,500 machinists, \$4.00 a day.  
500 machine operators, \$2.75 a day.  
200 drop forgers, \$5.75 a day (piece-work).

100 tool makers, \$4.50 a day.  
Large numbers in practically all other trades.

#### Drafting Positions

500 mechanical draftsmen, \$800 to \$1,800 a year.  
50 gauge designers, \$2.00 to \$3,000 a year.

#### Inspection Positions

300 inspectors of small-arms ammunition, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
100 inspectors of artillery ammunition (high-explosive shell loading), \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.

100 inspectors of artillery ammunition (forgings), \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
100 inspectors of artillery ammunition (ballistics), \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
300 inspectors of field artillery ammunition steel, \$3,500 to \$5.00 a day.

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## INSTITUTE SWIMMERS TRIM PENN 27 TO 23

Technology Team Triumphs in Hardest Meet of Season and Maintains Three Year No-Defeat Record

### UNTERSEE STARS IN SPRINTS

Max Untersee, captain of the Institute swimming team, was the star performer in the 27 to 23 victory gained over University of Pennsylvania in the dual meet at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Saturday night. Untersee won the 50 and 100 yard events, but his greatest accomplishment was the winning of the relay race for his team.

One record was broken. E. J. Elderkin of the University of Pennsylvania covered 71 feet in the plunge for distance. This mark was an improvement of two feet over the old figures made by Arthur E. Wales of the Technology team two years ago. Wales finished second.

The relay race, the first event on the program, was most interesting. The first three Penn swimmers gained 10 yards, and when Untersee chased D. Leopold, Penn anchor, it looked like a forlorn hope. Untersee picked up three yards in the first stretch. At the turn Untersee's getaway was cleaner, and in the dash to the finish he passed the Quaker and won by half the length of his arm.

Untersee defeated Leopold easily in the 50-yard swim, but in the 100-yard event the Penn man made it a close race. Untersee being stalled until the last five yards, when another sprint enabled him to nose out a victory.

The triumph of C. D. Greene of the Institute in the 220-yard race was well earned over J. Kaiser of Penn. W. Kaiser of Penn had to chase in Bolan's wake for third place. A. L. Klein of Pennsylvania gave a fine exhibition of fancy diving, and won by a wide margin over J. Shaw of Technology.

Relay—M. I. T. (O. K. Triwbridge, W. H. Young, J. Shaw, M. Untersee) vs. Pennsylvania (C. Watts, J. Kaiser, J. Allen, D. Leopold). Won by M. I. T. Time—1 m. 50 4-5s.

Plunge—Won by Ed. Elderkin, Pennsylvania, distance 71 ft.; second, A. E. Wales, M. I. T., distance 61 ft.; third, M. J. Baum, Pennsylvania, distance, 58 ft., 6 in.

Fifty yards—Won by M. Untersee, M. I. T.; second, D. Leopold, Pennsylvania; third, J. Allen, Pennsylvania. Time—26 2-5s.

Two hundred and twenty yards—Won by C. D. Greene, M. I. T.; second, J. Kaiser, Pennsylvania; third, R. S. Bolan, M. I. T. Time—2 m. 42 1-5s.

Diving—Won by A. L. Klein, Pennsylvania; second, J. Shaw, M. I. T.; third, J. Allen, Pennsylvania.

One hundred yards—Won by M. Untersee, M. I. T.; second, D. Leopold, Pennsylvania; third, J. Kaiser, Pennsylvania. Time—1 m. 3 1-5s.

### FIND CHEMISTRY BOOKS MUTILATED; SUSPECT GERMANS

Libraries Report Pages Torn From Many Important Works.

Springfield, Jan. 22.—Mutilation of chemistry books, especially those dealing with explosives and dyestuffs, has been reported in many libraries of the country, according to reports received at the Springfield City Library, which has also found some of its scientific works damaged. The wide extent of the operations leads to the belief that the mutilation has been done systematically, presumably by German instructions.

The libraries in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago have all reported that the chapters on electro-chemistry of "Practical Electro-Chemistry," by Bertam Blount, London, were either cut out or the pages torn from the book. In some instances books have been stolen. Other books have been subjected to similar treatment.

## WAR INDUSTRIES IN ENGLAND RUN ON WOMAN POWER

This Is Message from Miss Helen Fraser Who Has Come to America To Tell How Great Britain Solved Her Munition Problems

### SCORES GERMAN IDEA OF "WELTMACHT"

#### USE METRIC SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Adoption of the metric system of measurement for artillery, machine guns and maps for the American overseas forces was announced today by the war department. The change was agreed upon at the suggestion of the French government to avoid confusion in France, where the metric system is used exclusively.

## CAN STILL GET IN NAVY

Men in Draft May Enlist if not in Present Quota

On account of the general impression that the Naval Reserve Force is included in the law prohibiting enlistment of men eligible for draft, a statement intended to clear up the matter and to encourage enrollment in that force has been issued by the enrolling officer of the Second Naval District. In this he says that any man may enlist in the Naval Reserve, provided that men of draft age submit a certificate from their local exemption boards saying that they are not "within the current quota, under a present call."

The false impression concerning this law has caused the authorities of the Naval Reserve considerable trouble, in view of the fact that the Second Naval District is in need of at least fifteen hundred additional men to fill up its force. Since December 15, when the law went into effect, enlistment in that branch has fallen off, even though it was not included in the provisions of the law. The information furnished by the enrolling officer in his effort to stimulate enlistment follows:

1. Section 151, Selective Service Regulations, does not prevent registrants who may be placed in Class 1 from enlisting in the navy or marine corps after December 15, 1917.

2. A registrant who has been classified in Class 1 may enlist in the navy if his liability order number is such that he is not within the current quota of his Local Board under a present call.

3. "All officers and enlisted men of the naval militia naval reserve," etc., are in the naval service of the United States. See Note 3 to Rule XII at Page 40, Selective Service Regulations.

The provision of sub-paragraph (a) of Section 151, Selective Service Regulations, means that any registrant may enlist in the Navy or Marine Corps after December 15, 1917, upon presentation to a recruiting officer of a certificate showing that his order number is so low (whether he be in Class 1 or a deferred class), that he is not within the current quota of his local board under a present existing call.

### WAR STOPS ATHLETICS IN EIGHTEEN COLLEGES

Eighteen colleges in four Eastern states have dropped athletics because of the war, according to returns from a questionnaire distributed by Professor Frederick B. Well, of the College of the City of New York. The colleges are in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Twenty-two colleges have eliminated all pre-season coaching and the others have cut down the period. Twenty-three colleges have dispensed with a training table, and the other three answering kept it only for football.

"Since the beginning of the European War, England's industries have undergone a radical change. At the outbreak of the struggle Great Britain had three factories where munitions of war could be produced. Now she has thirty strictly government plants and over five hundred private concerns under government control. The majority of workers in these munitions plants are women, have had to be women so that England could release her man-power to the extent of 5,000,000 for service in France." This was the message which Miss Helen Fraser, famous English lecturer on social problems, delivered to the women of America at her lecture in Smith Hall Monday afternoon.

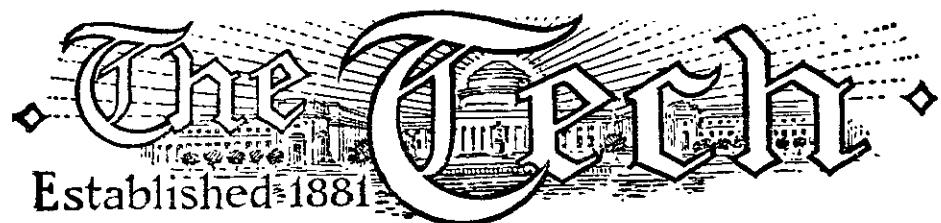
"When war broke out," Miss Fraser said in part, "England was hopelessly unprepared. There were very few nurses and few hospitals. Our little army was immediately sent to France to aid in stopping the German push on Paris. Conditions were so unsettled that scores of women workers were thrown out of employment while men were enlisting at an enormous rate." "The steady streams of men flowing into the recruiting offices," said Miss Fraser, "soon crippled the industries. The situation was acute and some women volunteered to work men's places. This example was followed until at present women are employed in all capacities in the mechanics trades and on the railroads all positions are held by women except those of engineer, fireman and train guard."

"One of the great problems has been to feed the army of women munitions workers. Canteens have been established at all the depots where Government factories exist. With the food question as acute as it was the problem of waste became vital. Conservation was studied and practised to the highest degree of effectiveness. We even went so far as to save the fats which were carried off by the water in which dishes were washed." Last year Miss Fraser said enough glycerine was obtained from fats reclaimed at the canteens to make 18,000,000 shells.

At the close of her speech Miss Fraser scored Germany and Germany's aims.

"Germany is mad. Our quarrel with Germany is with her idea that war is profitable. Not until we reduce Germany to a position of humility, not until we have forced back the Germans to the position territorially they occupied before the war and make Germany give reparation for her wrongs, will the German people see the false philosophy and leadership of the German autocrats."

Prior to the war, Miss Fraser was engaged in lecturing on Suffrage and Social subjects throughout Great Britain; she is a member of the non-military group of Suffragists, The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is President and of which Miss Fraser herself is a member of the Executive Committee. Since the war began she has been continuously engaged in war work of various kinds; Miss Fraser is an official of the British Treasury, being a speaker and organizer for the National War Savings Committee for which she has personally organized one hundred and nine of the fifteen thousand War Savings Associations in Great Britain. She is speaking in America solely on what she considers the most vital subject before women today, namely "Women's Part in Winning the War;" her addresses do not touch upon the Suffrage question.



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The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

D. D. Way '19 ..... C. A. Clarke '21

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919

MISS FRASER'S MESSAGE

MISS HELEN FRASER, in her lecture Monday night, opened the eyes of students and friends of Technology to the necessities of this war and the way to meet them. Conservation was the keynote of her speech, and she urged that every precaution be taken to utilize to the highest extent every available source of energy. Great Britain, since her entry into the war, has realized as never before how dependent she is upon outside nations to supply her with the necessities of life, and she has had to control and systematize all her industries and resources in order not to paralyze her war preparations. A fair example of the result of this conserving was shown when enough glycerine was saved from waste disposal to supply 18,000,000 shells. Not only must food and supplies be used as sparingly as possible, but man power must be utilized to the best possible advantage. To this end, women have taken the place of men in many of the industries, and thus the men are relieved for heavier duties in the trenches. Rich and poor, educated and uneducated, ladies of rank and London cockneys may be seen working twelve hours a day for the cause which they are exemplifying by their disregard for social distinction, the cause of democracy. America must emulate Great Britain's example. Her people must cease seeking luxuries so long as they are engaged in this great conflict, and must bend all their energies and resources toward the overthrowing of Kaiserism. The money spent for these luxuries may not be of such great importance, but the material and man power which is sapped in producing them is greatly needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

CRITICISM

CRITICISM has been unjustly used too frequently by both the newspapers and the public, particularly in reference to the Government and governmental affairs. It is true that wholesome criticism is constructive to good management in any venture, but the wholesale "knocking" which seems to be so prevalent with every public move is in these days of strife senseless, discouraging, and unpatriotic. Without criticism, the Government would, very probably, conduct this country's interests in a manner which would be detrimental to the Nation at large, but is it necessary to denounce in scathingly uncomplimentary terms every official act and ruling? No sooner is a law passed which is somewhat unusual owing to the pressure of the times than there is let loose such a torrent of unfavorable comment, that one would think the death warrant of every individual in the United States had been signed. Constructive criticism is helpful, but "knocking" is decidedly to the contrary. When the recent drastic order of the fuel commission went into effect, the papers immediately hauled the administration over the coals, and reiterated petty grievances they had against the Government. None, of them, however, suggested a more feasible solution to the problem. Now, they begin to realize that the action was the only possible step, and they "knock" because the railroads were not taken over sooner. This, undoubtedly, would have prevented the present shortage. The papers were not far-sighted enough to vociferously demand such an action, however, and thus proved themselves more incompetent than those they were criticizing. If the papers cannot comment upon matters with the idea of promoting the general welfare, and helping the Government, they had better not comment at all.

We are glad to see that the Institute authorities have been considerate to the commuters, and have decided to interchange Saturday's and Monday's program that men coming from a distance may not be so much discomforted by the holiday train schedule which is to be effective on Mondays.



The Question Box has been inaugurated for SERVICE. So many questions have arisen, and so many doubts have been expressed among both the student body and the Alumni about the relations of Technology and Technologists to the war, that the WAR TIME TECH has deemed it advisable to establish a medium for clearing up these difficulties. It is strongly desired that neither the Alumni nor the undergraduates will hesitate to send in any questions that concern them directly or any that they think will be of benefit to Technology in common.

Address all inquiries to The Question Box Editor, The Tech. The name of the questioner will be withheld from publication, but each letter must be signed.

The Question Box is for YOU personally. Be sure you use it!

Question Box

Gentlemen: Please send me particulars as to how I can get into the government service for the service noticed in The Tech of two weeks ago, which I have received recently. It calls for men speaking Spanish for confidential work in N. Y. City. I wrote to Mr. Terry at address in Boston a week ago, but have received no reply. As the work is in N. Y. City, there must be someone there who can tell me about it. Can you advise me how I can obtain the information, as soon as possible, as I think I am qualified to serve.  
 Yours,  
 W. B. '98.

You can obtain the desired information by writing Mr. Terry at Room 816, 641 Washington St., New York City. He has no office in Boston, and the city should have been printed at the time the article was.

START SCHOOLS FOR ORDNANCE NON-COMS AT TEN COLLEGES

Successful Graduates May Be Picked For Officers' School

At the initiative of the ordnance department, 10 American colleges are offering six-week courses in fitting young men to perform the technical stores handling and accounting duties of the ordnance field service. Men from 18 to 40 years of age are eligible, but those who have been drafted must make their application for admission through the proper military channels. A registrant, not drafted, should apply to the chief of ordnance for authorization to take the course. They should be college graduates or men of mature business experience.

With all that effort, the students are enlisted or inducted into the service as privates, and the ordnance department cannot promise definitely any further advance. But with such preparation the new private should soon be advanced to ordnance supply sergeant, and have a favorable chance to be ordered to the Camp Meade training school for ordnance supply officers, where, if he makes good, a lieutenant's commission is his reward.

The colleges approved by the ordnance department are Columbia, Dartmouth, State College of Pennsylvania, the Universities of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Chicago, Oregon and California and Northwestern University.

School for Ordnance Officers

A training school for ordnance supply officers, opened Jan. 2 at Camp Meade, has been organized to provide the army with ordnance supply officers selected from the enlisted army. The students are designated by the commanding officer of the several camps and cantonments, on notice by wire from the ordnance department.

The school has a model ordnance depot at Camp Meade, where the students receive six weeks' training in the most practical way. As they must have served as ordnance supply sergeants at least three months before they are eligible to the school, the course really serves as a test of their fitness for a commission. Upon receiving their commission the young officers are sent to duty either in the production side of the department or with their commands on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

The school opened with a class of 50; 100 more candidates are on their way to the institution.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—Comparison of this with last year's freshman physical statistics reveals the fact that the class of 1921 is far below the standard of former classes, forty per cent having been pronounced as not able to pass the examination normally given to candidates for the R. O. T. C. Thirty-one per cent of the newcomers cannot swim, a greater proportion than ever before.

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COLLEGE FINANCES ARE GREATLY REDUCED

Withdrawal of Students for War Makes Big Hole in Revenues

War has done more than to reduce the number of students attending colleges and universities; it has turned many an institution's financial surplus to a heavy deficit. An inquiry made by leading publications at institutions throughout the country shows that, while some lecture courses have been eliminated and the business administrations cut down to a minimum, the faculties and salaries have been reduced in only a few cases. Some of the women's colleges have saved themselves from a deficit by calling upon the students to do their dormitory housework. Columbia University faces a loss of \$300,000 due to the withdrawal of 2,000 students. The only department

showing an increase in enrollment is the College of Physicians.

Pennsylvania will end the college year \$300,000 short. Pennsylvania lost 2,000 students through enlistments.

Yale University, in spite of its struggle to economize, will have a deficit of approximately \$260,000. The \$36,000 saved in maintenance and upkeep of building will help cover the \$50,000 lost from dormitory rentals. Thirteen hundred students have entered the service.

Large deficits occur in many other colleges. Princeton will be \$124,000 short; Dartmouth will lack \$50,000; Cornell will run behind about \$100,000; Lafayette will need \$25,000, and Wesleyan expects a shortage of \$35,000. It has been impossible to ascertain the extent to which the Institute expects to fail to meet expenses.

**TECHNOLOGY IS WIDE "AWAKE" IS PROF.  
PEARSON'S ANSWER TO HERALD EDITORIAL**

The following editorial appeared in the Boston Herald several days ago, and was answered by Professor Pearson of the English Department of the Institute.

The college presidents who attended the conferences on war education in Chicago last week must have been impressed by the vigorous assertions which came from among their own number to the effect that American education in its higher branches is today being carried on wastefully and without any proper adaptation to the new situation which confronts the country. President McCracken of Lafayette College went so far as to advocate the appointment of a federal educational administrator whose duty it would be to secure the pooling of all college interests. This, he intimated, would be the only effective way to prevent that waste through competition and duplication, which is just as objectionable in colleges as anywhere else at a time when all energies are being bent to the conservation of national resources and energies.

Here is in truth a startling proposition. Its practicability may be out of the question, although that is not at all certain, for we have seen various things hitherto accounted impractical come to pass during the last nine months. The significant thing is that any such radical project could be seriously put forth by an educator of high standing and conservative inclinations. It indicates how rapidly everything in our national life is whirling toward the maelstrom of centralization. Is it not high time, therefore, for college faculties to sense this unmistakable trend and to grapple manfully with a situation which may completely pass beyond their control if the war lasts a year or two longer?

Why, for example, cannot all the colleges of New England agree to admit during the war period any graduate of a public high school without additional examinations, thus helping to recruit their attendance up to the normal level? Why cannot all our institutions of higher education be put for the duration of the war on a twelve-months basis, omitting the long summer vacation and thus enabling the work which ordinarily takes four years to be done in three? Educators of the cloistered variety will balk at these and similar innovations, but not all members of college faculties are of this type, and it is these latter who should take the problem in hand.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:  
Readers of the editorial in your Monday's issue entitled "Are Our Colleges

"Awake to the Situation?" may be interested to know what readjustments are being made at the Institute of Technology to meet the conditions which your editorial so well analyzes.

Within two months after the beginning of the war the institute had made arrangements for giving to its advanced classes during the summer special courses which would enable them to anticipate work that ordinarily would be done in the following year. The considerable number of juniors who availed themselves of this opportunity are well on the way toward early graduation. It is expected that the chemists, who are greatly needed in war work, will be graduated during the month of April. Members of the senior class in other courses who have entered the army and who were in good standing have already been given their degrees.

The present junior class is having its program of studies readjusted, with a view of accelerating their time of graduation. They will drop out substantially a term of their senior work, will study throughout the summer, and, if they enter the national service, receive their degrees about Oct. 1. By this means they will be ready for service eight months earlier than they would have been in normal times.

Finally, in order to meet the need for men trained in technical lines, which is growing more exigent with every day, and which, as far as present indications go, is likely to continue for the next four or five years, the Institute is admitting a special class of freshmen who will enter on Feb. 4, at the beginning of the second term. These men, as your editorial suggests, are to be admitted without additional examinations, the certificate of the master of the school that they are of sufficient maturity to do the work of the Institute being deemed enough. They must, of course, be in good physical condition to stand the strain of continuous work. The response which is being made to this offer of the Institute to take in men at this time justifies the wisdom of this radical departure from its traditional methods as to time and conditions of entrance. There is every probability that the new class will be composed of an unusually fine group of students, anxious to pursue their higher education without delay, in order that when the time comes they may be able to serve their country as trained engineers.

HENRY G. PEARSON,  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Jan. 14.

**COLLEGE MEN SHOULD STICK  
SAYS FOOD COMMISSIONER**

(Continued from page 1)

try to, but all who should not or cannot, and all who are sticking to their work of making themselves fitter for their future service can still serve and serve now. There is very much that you can do right now.

"I would call your attention to just one of the many ways in which you can help, and help importantly. It is the way to insuring the absolutely necessary food supply to ourselves, and to our Allies.

"Especially must the matter of the food supply of our Allies be stressed. The vital word problem of food is not generally understood. The popular view is too self-centered, too selfish—to use an ugly word. It does not look across the sea. The back-wash of Europe's misery does not carry to our shores. We do not know, and hence cannot feel, the pangs of hunger, and pain of hunger weakness that are everywhere in Europe. They are pains felt by our Allies as well as by our foes. We must make this known to all our people, that all our people may understand the great and indispensable and immediate role they must play in this all-important part of the war situation. You who can readily understand must help.

"You can impress on the people around you, and wherever you go, the fact that the critical phase of the world food problem is now, not the question of high or low prices, but the question of producing and saving and sending enough food to our Allies to keep them alive and strong and steadfast in war. The critical question now in this war is the question of the actual physical strength of the fighting nations.

"You can understand it, and you can explain it. You can help us let the people of this country know that our Allies depend absolutely on us to maintain their food supply. They, themselves, simply cannot do it. If it is not done for them by us the end of the war is near, and it is a bad end, an inconceivably bad end. From every American college man the country expects the truest devotion, the truest patriotism and the highest service. And it will give it."

**FORMER INSTITUTE PROFESSOR  
CHOSEN AS RECRUITING EXPERT**

Announcement has just been made of the appointment of Professor Frank P. McKibben, head of the Civil Engineering Department of Lehigh University, as expert in lecture and recruiting service of the Industrial Service Department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which is under the United States Shipping Board. The Government seeks 200,000 additional workmen for building ships to meet war conditions and Professor McKibben has been called upon to take charge, in particular, of propaganda to make college and technical school students of the country acquainted with the opportunity for patriotic service presented in this line of work. The lectures comprise a popular presentation for general audiences of America's needs for ships to win the war and a somewhat detailed exposition, for technical students, of the design and construction of ships.

Professor McKibben's appointment to Government service in this work came in part as a consequence of wide attention attracted by the new course being given Civil Engineering seniors at Lehigh in Ship Construction and Ocean Transportation. This course is based upon Professor McKibben's earlier work—he taught classes of civil engineers and naval constructors at the Institute in structural steel as applied to ship design—and also upon recent study of ship building methods and equipment at Atlantic coast ship yards.

Professor McKibben graduated at Technology in 1894, and later served as Instructor and as Associate Professor in the Civil Engineering Department from 1894 to 1907. Since the latter date he has been Professor of Civil Engineering at Lehigh. His practical experience has included employment as Assistant Designing Engineer of the Boston Elevated Railroad Co., 1891 to 1901; as Assistant Bridge Engineer of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, 1901 to 1907; as Consulting Engineer for the State of Pennsylvania in the Austin Dam Investigation, and for Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania.

**Notice of Proposed Purchases for the Navy**

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1918. Bidders desiring to submit proposals for the following material should give the schedule numbers desired and forward same without delay. Applications will be filled as soon as the schedules are received from the Public Printer Schedules can also be obtained upon application to the Navy purchasing office in or nearest to each Navy Yard.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Generators, motor .....	30 sets.....	Various.....	1653
Machines, punchings, rapid action, for angle bars.....	2.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1655
Pine, white, air-dry, B selects.....	Miscellaneous.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1654
Pine, white, common, No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	1654
Pine, white, C select.....	do.....	do.....	1654
Tractor, mill type.....	1.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1652

Dates of openings have been assigned the following schedules as noted below: 1642, February 5, 1918; 1643 to 1650, January 29, 1918; 1651, January 22, 1918.



**STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**—A radio class has been started at the Stevens Institute of Technology to prepare men subject to the draft for the Signal Corps. Classes will be held four evenings a week from 8 to 10 o'clock. The course will cover a period of about six months, and as it is under the direction of the Federal Board of Education the students will have no expenses.

**TUFTS COLLEGE**—To save time Tufts cancelled its mid-year examinations. As much time has been lost there, due primarily to the shortage of fuel, the faculty is trying to gain all possible time, and coming vacations will either be shortened or dropped altogether.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**—The undergraduate body of Columbia recently established a "Student Activities Fee" similar to the Student Tax of Technology. The \$10 fee, payable in semi-annual \$5 instalments, is to be divided in half for the support of athletic and non-athletic activities. A committee has been appointed to investigate the claims of those students who protest financial inability to pay the sum.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**—Many students are attending the military drill recently established at Boston University, and now under the direction of Harold E. Collins, Technology, '18, Cadet Colonel of the Technology Regiment, R. O. T. C. According to the Boston University News, Col. Collins has quickly won popularity with the men and is well pleased with their showing. It is expected that B. U. will make drill compulsory, and suitable uniforms will be chosen.

**RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE**—The R. O. T. C. at Rhode Island has adopted a demerit system to discourage the tardiness and absence of members which has been prevalent there during the past month. Fifteen demerits are enough to cause the dismissal of a member of the corps.

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**—Phi Delta Psi, the honorary senior sorority of the University of Illinois, has inaugurated a campaign to collect tinfoil. The money obtained from the sale of the tinfoil will be devoted to various relief funds.

When an unexpected holiday was given to all classes in the Chemistry Building of the University recently the students, strange to say, poured out of the buildings with handkerchiefs to their eyes, wiping away the tears. The cause of the holiday and of the unusual actions of the students was the blowing off of the safety valve on a cylinder of chlorine gas. The escaping gas was caught in a current of air and circulated through the rooms and corridors. An assistant donned a gas mask and carried the cylinder out of the building.

**LEHIGH UNIVERSITY**—When the fraternity houses at Lehigh were short of fuel the University volunteered the use of the dormitories to the limits of their capacity to the men thus inconvenienced. In addition arrangements were made to furnish limited amounts of coal from the supply of the University.

**WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**—To be in keeping with the existing war-time spirit of economy, it has been decided to reduce the size of the year book of Worcester Polytechnic to 150 pages, which will be sufficient to cover the essential features. The price of the book has been reduced accordingly.

**CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**—Twenty enlisted men and four officers are now quartered at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where they are taking a course in automobile maintenance and gas engine operation. The group will remain for a month of

intensive instruction under men from the Dodge and Pierce automobile companies and will then be replaced by a similar detachment.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**—The Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania has vigorously objected to the proposed admission of women to all undergraduate courses of the University. Undergraduate opinion and editorial comment all disapprove of the proposal to admit co-eds on an equal basis with men, which, it is said, will "damage irreparably the reputation of the University." A separate department or college is advocated.

**CORNELL UNIVERSITY**—It has been decided to advance the date of commencement four weeks at Cornell University. The vacations during the year have been reduced.

**TRINITY COLLEGE**—In an address on the present condition of Russia, recently delivered to the Political Science Club of Trinity, Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University told the members that "the Bolshevik and the I. W. W. are so closely connected that it is almost impossible to draw any line of demarcation between the two." The former, he said, want to keep Russia in a state of constant revolution until everything is destroyed and then they propose to build a democratic and socialistic state out of the chaos.

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE**—It has been suggested that Dartmouth omit the long summer vacations and graduate students after three years of intensive work, but no definite action has been taken by the trustees. There are many unofficial rumors being circulated that the college will close earlier than usual.

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY**—By a vote of the athletic council of Wesleyan, all sports, with the exception of swimming, are to be suspended at that college. Other activities are also to be dropped for the present. The Wesleyan swimming team will meet Technology at Middletown on Feb. 23.

**WILLIAMS COLLEGE**—As it has been impossible to get water for the swimming pool, and coal to heat it, Williams has decided to have no swimming team this season. The five scheduled meets have been cancelled.

**ALFRED COLLEGE**—Alfred College, at Alfred, N. Y., has closed because of lack of coal.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**—After a three months' trial the schedule adopted in October, which called for 7.30 o'clock classes, has been abandoned, and classes now begin at 8.00 o'clock in the morning. Eastern time, instead of central, will hereafter be observed on the campus.

**COLGATE UNIVERSITY**—In recognition of its extensive Government service Colgate has been promised official sanction for a R. O. T. C. by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

**RUTGERS COLLEGE**—Mid-year examinations have been omitted this month at Rutgers, the Christmas vacation was considerably shortened and the college will be closed early in May.

**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**—President Hibben of Princeton has made arrangements for the detailing of French and Canadian officers who have seen service at the front as instructors in the military department of the University.

**UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG**—Pittsburg will not put forth an intercollegiate varsity baseball team this spring. Interference of the sport with military drill and general lack of interest are given as the causes for the abandonment.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY**—Hockey is to be the leading sport at Harvard this winter. The proceeds of the games played are to be devoted to various relief organizations.

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**BRITISH EXPERIENCE WITH CORRUGATED STEEL SHIPS**

Consul General Skinner at London reports:

Considerable interest has been created in Great Britain in consequence of the recent public statement of Mr. Axel F. Ericsson, chairman of the Ericsson Shipping Co. and the Monitor Shipping Corporation, setting up the claim that the corrugated ships recently built by his concerns have proved to be extraordinarily successful in every respect.

The corrugated-steel ship is produced from patented designs and is distinguished mainly by the fact that the necessary strength is obtained by deep corrugations instead of a structural framework.

**Strength and Economy or Reparation**

Mr. Ericsson in his statement said that the Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Co. would build many of these ships "simply because they are the strongest, owing to their construction, and the most economical in their working." He continued:

"In my experience during the shipping depression of 1909-1912, when it became necessary for the ordinary ships to be laid up, as they could not make ends meet, the Monitor, pioneer of the Monitor system of construction, not only made ends meet, but made a profit during each of the years ending September 30, 1910, and September 30, 1911, enabling this company, with only one steamer, to pay dividends of 8 per cent each year, and write off substantial amounts for depreciation, etc. The profit earned during these two years was 4,542 pounds, toward which the freight on the extra cargo carried over the ordinary plain sister ships amounted to 1,620 pounds, with a saving in coal of 452 pounds, a total of 2,072 pounds. The results obtained under such exceptionally depressed conditions of shipping were so marked that this company built the Hyltonia, which was delivered in October, 1911.

**Make Substantial Profits**

"These two steamers during the year ending September 30, 1912, made a substantial profit, which enabled the company to increase its dividend to 10 per cent and write off large amounts for depreciation, etc., which practically laid the foundation of its financial success. It was, therefore, no wonder that other owners, both home and abroad, got their eyes opened to the advantages of the Monitor type of cargo steamers, with the result that up to the present time 10 steamers have been built with a gross tonnage of 19,619, and a dead-weight carrying capacity of 34,238 tons. If these steamers had been of the ordinary flat-sided type the dead-weight would have been 32,930 tons, so that the extra carrying capacity represents an increase of 4 per cent. In spite of the increased carrying, there is also a reduction in the consumption of bunker coal of about 15 per cent, the speed being the same in both cases.

**Adapted to Present Conditions**

"In my opinion, in bringing the building of corrugated ships to your yard and to the Tyne, we have brought to the shipbuilders of this river one of the most important economic developments in the construction of ships that has ever taken place, and it comes at a time when it is of national importance

## LIFE IN "SUNNY FRANCE" IS PICKING UP THOUGH RAILROADING IS NO EASY TASK

September 14, 1917.

Life in "Sunny France" is picking up. We continue to have more than enough to do, and as a result time passes much quicker than at our last camp, where the monotony of morning drill and afternoon free, but empty of any amusement, had produced an almost deathly dullness. My own work has yet to reach any permanent state. At present I am trying to help the doctor put the camp in shape, but a scarcity of men, we almost have to steal them from the railroad work, is preventing any very rapid progress on our part. We line up a couple of jobs each day and get only half of one of them done, so it piles up rather rapidly. Today I managed to keep one detail busy on incineration, using an old one left us by the British, another putting the kitchen in shape and providing a neat cellar, a third building a new canteen. Tomorrow I hope to start a grease removal filter for waste water, and finish up a couple of other jobs, then build a new and more convenient incinerator and continue the task of getting the place in shape for winter quarters. It begins to look as if this might be our permanent camp.

Sunday I managed to get the p. m. and evening off and with Corp. Dowdell journeyed in to see the town, some four miles away. We waited about half an hour for a truck to come by on which we could ride in, and finally caught one that was taking a Scotch football team from the reserve trenches to play a football game in a nearby town. They were all infantry, all either just out of the trenches or about to go back in, and yet never a sign of anything but cheerfulness. Of course it was a holiday for them and they were out for a good time, but so were we. There were six or eight of us in the truck, none of us with a grouch, and yet they seemed the more contented lot of the two. All the Tommies seem to be well sick of the war, but at the same time take life as unconcernedly as if they were but sightseers, in fact, much less seriously, than some of our renowned Cook tourists do. It certainly is the only way to get along in this section of the world, for to think seriously about the war, and the condition of the country is to be depressed.

Our visit to the city was without much interest. The place is one shelled by the Germans but never captured, and is just beginning to be repopulated by civilians. The signs of the bombardment were everywhere, but the ruin was hardly in the same class as that we saw at —, where the villages had been practically leveled. The Catholic church was pretty well battered, a large bronze statue of the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child above her head is hanging by a few iron bars at the very top of the tower. The rest of the church is pretty well shot full of holes. We had a difficult task getting anything to eat, but after a two-hour hunt managed to discover a little cafe where we were served an omelette, some canned asparagus as a salad, potatoes and canned peaches, with good bread and bad butter, augmented by red wine and champagne, quite a luxurious repast, and very reasonable.

You will probably remember how huge the army shoes looked at Rockingham. Well, one glance at our last issue, and the ones we wore then would look very much like dancing slippers. Just before we moved we were issued English field shoes, shod with iron horseshoe on the heel and toes hobnailed and built of the heaviest possible material, on extremely broad lines, gunboats rather than footwear, but very much the thing for this mud.

Some of the second class mail has arrived and since last Wednesday we have had no letters. One man received a telegram a few days ago, sent August 5th from the States. It arrived later than letters mailed the 16th. Apparently it is entirely a matter of luck on how fast they come through. Some letters get here in a little over two weeks, others get here within four, five, even six weeks.

September 12, 1917.

My end of the celebration has been a very easy day, learning the train dispatching game. I took a walk over our three miles of track this morning, to get an idea of what could be done with the trains, and this afternoon I have been hanging around the dispatcher's office seeing just what had to be done. It seems a very simple matter, about all that is needed is a little common sense and a clear head; at present it hardly requires even that, for it is a difficult task to get our three

to increase the carrying capacity of the mercantile fleet and also insure the utmost economy in fuel. The Monitor corrugated ships do both, and I am sure posterity will do justice to all who have taken a hand in so important a development.

or four engines balled up.

September 14, 1917.

"Mail ho!" yesterday, a red letter day.

My labors as train dispatcher continue. They are very simple and not too exacting, about all that seems to be necessary is to stay on the job while on duty and not go to sleep at the switch. For a few short hours it looked as if I would have a little interesting work to do, for Lieut. Rouke, left yesterday for several days to work with a detachment we have a few miles from here, and put me in as trainmaster while he was away, but the Capt. had put another Sergt. in charge and after Rouke left I was deposed and went back to despatching. My promotion to trainmaster was too rapid, considering my three or four days' experience at railroad operating. I'll have to work my way up. Seriously, though, I was sorry to lose it, as there seemed to be some chance to try to plan things out a little and accomplish something.

I went out over part of our line a couple of days ago, and had a good chance to see at close range just what the condition of the country is. One is overcome by conflicting impressions. The shell holes, shrapnel, etc., give the idea that no one could survive the terrible bombardment that must have caused the havoc, while the trenches, barbed wire, dugouts, etc., make one wonder how any force could overcome and batter down the defenses I cannot picture it so that you can ever realize the actual conditions. My own impressions from the newspaper accounts before I came over were very, very mild when compared to what one actually sees here. It is an experience never to be forgotten, but which one almost regrets having had. While eight miles in all directions, nothing but shell holes, dugouts, trenches, barbed wire, weeds and graves, graves in small burying grounds, graves in groups, graves haphazard anywhere on the plains, but always graves. All the life that is visible is caused by the men doing salvage work, gathering in old shell cases, tearing down dugouts to get the iron, bringing in lumber or when one encounters a main highway, the military tracks and cars going back and forth from the line to the city. The salvage is apparently only to collect what material is worth picking up, and to get rid of any dangerous explosives that remain. No attempt is made to make the country habitable. That is left for the French peasants when they return and with it I am afraid not a little danger goes for the salvage of explosives is at best incomplete, and a good deal of it must remain to be discovered, sometimes disastrously, by the peasant that must eventually return to till what now seems utterly worthless land, worthless in spite of the fact that for it has been paid the dearest of prices.

September 16, 1917.

Another Sunday in camp, to be spent cleaning up a little, writing letters, and perhaps reading over for the 'teenth time those that we have already received, the one connecting link with God's Country. At present I am sitting on the edge of my cot, with a cheery fire in the stove at the center of the hut, and two or three of the boys puttering around, shaving, washing, or fixing up little things to make the place more comfortable. My table is a long and rather heavy old door, or part of one, held on my knees while I write, then stowed away at the foot of Dick's and my cot until another opportunity arrives to scribble a few lines home.

I went in town again late yesterday afternoon, with one of the privates whom you don't know, a boy named Fitzgerald, from Holyoke. We wandered around for a couple of hours, buying a few things here and there, and amusing ourselves talking to the trades people in our broken French. With their slight knowledge of English, and our very similar French, we have a hard time carrying on a conversation that is in itself interesting, but the attempt to do so is good and we manage to pick up a new word every now and then. At 6:00 o'clock we repaired to a little cafe, there are only two or three that have reopened, and dined on four poached eggs apiece, fried potatoes, cabbage, an excellent salad, French bread and fresh butter, cakes, coffee and a good red wine, cost 4.25 francs per without the wine, not at all bad for a town not yet really reoccupied by civilians. To us it seemed a banquet. There was nothing that had ever been canned and to anyone who has eaten canned beef, canned beans, canned stew (called Army rations) and even canned butter, well, we could easily forgive or overlook entirely any lack of service or neatness. We walked back, about four miles, and reached camp long before taps, none the worse for our little break in

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the monotony of our existence.

I told you, didn't I, that Bob has been sent as cook for a detachment we have a few miles away. One of the boys dined with them yesterday, and returned with amazing tales of the food he had, and the kitchen Bob has built, etc. From all accounts his gang worship him night and day. They are getting better food than they have had since they joined the army. I hope to get over there some night soon to dinner. I cannot let anything as good as that go by and besides I'd like to see Bob again, his ever cherry smile is missed.

**BUREAU NOW OPERATING TO PLACE TECHNICAL MEN**

One Branch of U. S. Employment Open For Engineers Exclusively

At the present time there are eighty-five public (free) employment offices throughout the United States which are being maintained under the United States Employment Service Bureau. At Chicago, Illinois, a section has been set apart for the sole benefit of professional men and women, being known as the Teachers' and Professional Service Division. Through this division the Government endeavors to find suitable positions for teachers and professional engineers, draftsmen, civil, mechanical, electrical engineers, chemists, etc. The bureau also tries to fill the needs of school officers and employers needing such help.

The acting director of Employment for Illinois, under whose jurisdiction this division is operated, reports that during the past year it has been found impossible to find enough teachers to supply the need, and many attractive positions throughout the United States have been unfilled for this reason. The Director earnestly hopes that this will not happen during the 1918-19 appointment season. This can only be accomplished by having every available teacher registered in the division before the opening of the appointment season. It is therefore suggested that those who expect to be available for a position for the next year write to the bureau for a registration blank immediately. Then, when the appointment season opens in April or May, the records will be complete and the division will be able to nominate men for the first positions reported. Registration in the Teachers' and Professional Service Division will also benefit those registering in other ways for, if a registrant should learn of a position for which he would like to supply through some other source, the Division will, if asked, send copies of the registrant's confidential record to the school officer to whom application is made.

What has been said above in regard to teachers applies with equal force to the other professions cared for by this division. Although this phase of the work was not commenced until October, 1917, the demand for engineers,

designers, draftsmen, chemists and metallurgists has been far greater than the supply. To Seniors the Division says, "If you are preparing for any branch of the engineering profession, register with the Division as soon as possible," and to Alumni, "If you are dissatisfied with your present position, write to the Bureau at once for a registration blank. The Division has some very attractive positions listed and it may be possible for you to secure one of these."

Any communications intended for this Division should be addressed, "Teacher-United States Employment Service, Seniors' and Professional Service Division, South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois." Applicants for registration should indicate the kind of work desired so that the proper blank may be sent. It will be a convenience to the Division if applicants will enclose a self-addressed stamped legal size envelope.

**WANT 5,000 ORDNANCE MEN**

(Continued from page 1)

500 inspectors of small arms \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
100 inspectors of material for small arms, \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year.  
100 assistant inspectors of cannon forgings, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
100 assistant inspectors of finished machine parts, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
100 assistant inspectors of gunfire control instruments, \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.  
50 assistant inspectors of steel helmets, \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year.  
50 assistant inspectors of cleaning and preserving materials, \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year.  
400 inspectors and assistant inspectors of powder and explosives, \$1,400 to \$2,400 a year.

**GEDDES TO APPEAL TO ENGINEERS**

Will Go to Clyde to Urge Them to Waive Exemption.

London, Jan. 22.—Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, having failed to have the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, an organization which took no part in the conference held in the past week on the man power bill, come to meet him, has decided to proceed to the Clyde, where the larger number of the society's engineers are engaged, in order to discuss the subject with representatives of the men.

The Amalgamated Society, in a statement issued today, explains that from its point of view the military needs of the country do not justify the government in abrogating the pledge given last May that the skilled men of the engineering business should not be withdrawn from it when others of military age and fitness, who have entered the business since the outbreak of the war remain in it. The society has no objection to the men who entered the engineering business since the beginning of the war being taken for the army.