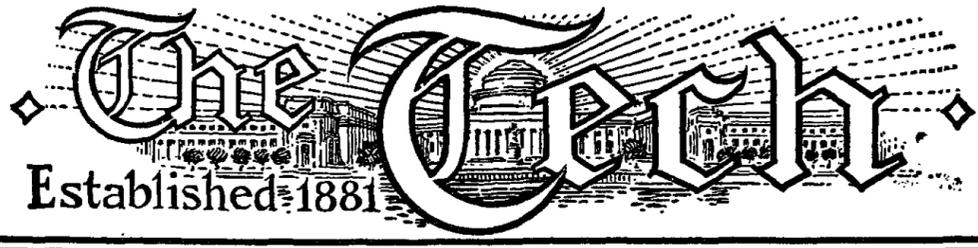


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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1917

Price Three Cents

ENGINEER REGIMENT AT AYER RE-ORGANIZED

Officers Largely Picked From
Institute Graduates—Will Or-
ganize Drafted Men to Clear
Camp Grounds

MUST MAKE COMPLETE SURVEY

The 25th regiment of engineers under the command of Col. Wildurr Willing has been organized at Camp Ayre as a separate unit from the 76th division. This unit, which is commanded almost entirely by officers who are graduates of Technology, will lay out all of the engineering work of the fortifications, tactical roads, bridges and other constructive work necessary to the camp. Major General Hodges has ordered an entire survey of the surrounding territory and a complete topographical map showing in detail all features to be found on the Western front are two of the duties which the corps will have to perform in the near future.

A proper line will be taken and a series of trenches will be constructed thereon. It will necessitate the construction of miles of opposing trenches. There are large numbers of little streams which must be bridged.

A site must be found for the artillery and rifle ranges. Maj-Gen. Hodges has no money to hire men to clear the training ground, neither has the construction quarter-master, Capt. Canfield. All the clearing will be done by the draft soldiers. To manoeuvre the entire division a very large piece of land must be made suitable for marching. The land will not be made smooth like a parade ground for exhibition drills, but will be cleared of trees and underbrush so that marching and drilling in every conceivable way can be accomplished.

One battalion will specialize on surveying, mapmaking and camouflage. Most of the officers of the survey companies are from the geological survey service of the government. The officers and enlisted men of the camouflage companies are high-grade artists, stage managers and motion picture directors. This company is not yet filled and is being recruited in Washington, D. C. Another battalion of three companies will specialize in construction.

The regiment supply officer is Capt. J. R. Fuller, and the topographical officer E. F. Ireland. Maj. E. V. R. Oayne commands the 1st battalion, with Capt. C. F. X. Lacombe as adjutant, Capt. B. D. Deau is supply officer, and 1st Lt. N. F. Pratt is assistant. The company officers include: Company A, Capt. O. L. Burdett and H. E. Shuddemagen, 1st Lts. H. C. Soeet, S. A. Graham and M. A. Bell, and 2d Lts. A. L. Hooper and J. C. Milliken.

In Co. B are Capt. C. T. Osborne, Capt. D. G. Hatmaker, 1st Lts. R. B. Carver, H. G. Burrows, R. B. Allen, 2d Lts. W. J. Anderson and J. S. Wetherald. Co. C has Capt. H. I. Eastman, 1st Lts. N. Trace, R. A. Smallman, P. T. Coffee, 2d Lts. J. S. Crandall, H. W. Machenchie and R. V. Hugh.

CREOSOTE TREATMENT OF TIMBER USED ON NEW WOODEN SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Despite the haste of construction the much talked about fleet of standardized wooden ships is being built in a substantial fashion. One little item in a long list of things to be considered is the use of creosote to prevent decay of exposed surfaces. The instructions to district officers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation provide that during the building of the hulls of these ships the joined surfaces of timbers and planking shall be treated with a coal tar distillate of the physical and mechanical characteristics required by the specifications for the brush treatment of poles adopted by the National Electrical Association. Such treatment is quickly and easily applied, and experience has proved it to be very helpful in increasing the durability of timber when exposed to decay.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL AVIATION NOW WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY WITH LONG WAITING LIST

The School of Naval Aviation established at the Institute last summer is working at practically full capacity and there is a waiting list for appointments. A college education is desired of those seeking admission, but this is not a requirement. Applicants must write to the Supervisor of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps at Washington stating their age, weight, schools attended, practical experience if any, etc. Although there are more applicants than the schools can take care of, any man possessing special qualifications as to practical or technical experience in any line may be sure of appointment.

Two months' study of gas engines, theory of flight, meteorology, signaling, gunnery, reconnaissance, infantry drill and Navy regulations is given at the Institute. After this "ground work" the cadet goes to an elementary flying school where he must pass a test of five hours flying alone. Advanced instruction is then given at another school where the cadet qualifies for the commission of ensign in the Naval Reserve.

A new course is to be started shortly

by the Institute under the supervision of the government, which will train men for inspectors of aircraft materials and motors. Because of the nature of work a candidate for this course should have a thorough technical education. A question of whether a commission will be granted to these men before or after their course of instruction, is still under discussion at the Navy Department.

Instead of housing undergraduate activities and providing a gymnasium, lounge and reading rooms for Institute men the new Walker Memorial will be devoted solely to government purposes. The School of Naval Aviation occupies the entire floor for barracks and officers, while the School for Naval Ensigns occupies the balconies and second floor for dormitories. That the Memorial is to be used for the National service is a fitting tribute to the man for whom the building was named, Francis Amasa Walker. This former president of the Institute rendered distinguished services in the Union army during the Civil War and was one of the youngest men in the army at that time holding the commission of general.

NAMES BEFORE SENATE

President Nominates Six Institute Men For Commissions

President Wilson has sent the names of six Technology men as nominations to fill existing vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer, Corps of Civil Engineers, United States Navy.

These nominees were the successful candidates in the final examination held recently in Washington, open to the 190 candidates who had passed the preliminary examinations and who represented 47 colleges and 29 states.

Of this number, 62 candidates passed the preliminary examination and 53 presented themselves for the final examination, of whom 16 failed to qualify physically.

Thirty-seven took the written examination, and out of this number 25 qualified and have been nominated for appointment as assistant civil engineers, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), six of these men being graduates of the Institute. The 25 men nominated represent 14 colleges and come from 9 states.

The examination was open to men under 26 years of age who had received an engineering degree from a college or university of recognized standing and who had had no less than 18 months practical professional experience since graduation.

Those Technology men whose names have been placed before the Senate are: Arthur H. Bond, of Mass.; Henry Nieman, of Mass.; Arthur P. Peaslee, of Mass.; Thomas J. Shack, of New York; William Smith, of Mass., and Joseph J. Straehan, New York.

MAKES ARMY HEIGHT RECORD

Student Officer Ascends 22,000 Feet at Mineola

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 19.—Caleb Bragg, a student officer in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, climbed 22,000 feet in a bi-plane yesterday, establishing an American record. The bi-plane, equipped with a 150 horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor, went up in a great spiral and in twenty minutes was out of sight of the unaided eye. In the descent Bragg "step-laddered" down from the sky. That is, he volplaned long distances with the power off, only using power to make a turn and volplane in the opposite direction.

When he had made a good landing on the very spot from which he had started just an hour earlier, Bragg was so numb from the cold he had suffered that he had to be lifted out of the airplane.

The best previous official record, 17,000 feet, was made in California, it was said, although several of Major Kilmer's students have returned to the earth recently with barographs reading 18,000 and 19,000 feet.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL ACTIVITIES READY TO BEGIN SEASON

A Few Games Scheduled for Today but Teams Have Had Little Pre-Season Practice

Tomorrow marks the opening of the college football season—a season that probably will go down in the records as the most peculiar since the modern game has been played. Harvard, Yale and Princeton will not be represented on the gridiron by varsity elevens, for the first time in more than two score years. They will have freshman teams and will endeavor to carry out the games arranged for the 1921 elevens. Many of the smaller colleges have abandoned all idea of playing varsity football because of the small number of men available and have cancelled their schedules entirely. Others—notably the Maine colleges—have materially reduced the number of games to be played.

Since the last football season the United States has become involved in the world war. At first there was practically a panic among the colleges, which plunged into intensive military training and abolished athletics right and left. Since then wiser counsel has prevailed and practically all of the colleges are making attempts to resume sports in some fashion. President Wilson sounded the first note in favor of continuing athletics in our schools and colleges and he has been supported by Secretary Baker and others in authority.

Further evidence of a general need and desire to continue athletics was brought out at the conference called at Washington on Aug. 2 by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This conference recommended:

First, that athletic sports be continued during the coming year, with an increased effort to develop athletics for all rather than for the chosen few.

Second, that the schedule for inter-collegiate sports be carried out so far as local conditions allow, care being taken not to interfere with the military training of the students or to conflict with the military interests of the nation.

Third, that there be no pre-season coaching.

Fourth, that training tables be given up.

Fifth, that professional coaching and the expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum.

Sixth, that the number of officials at

(Continued on Page 4)

TAKE OVER FRENCH RAILWAY

American Training Camp in France, Sept. 21 (By the Associated Press)—An American regiment of engineers has taken over an important line of French strategic railways. While they have not yet been under shell fire, the Germans have attempted to bomb the trains. The regiment is entirely under the French and is handling supplies of ammunition to French units.

D. G. TARPLEY TELLS OF EXPERIENCES OF TECHNOLOGY UNIT

Men Inspect Dugouts Made by Ousted Germans and Have to Look Out For Hidden Unexploded Shells

HAD ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT BORDEAUX

ONE of the members of the Technology Unit which left for France soon after the close of school, D. G. Tarpley '17, wrote to Professor Pearson, of the English Department, describing some of his experiences during the first few days after his arrival abroad. The letter is published here in full except for some erasures demanded by the military censor:

In Camp near L—, July 18, 1917.

My dear Professor Pearson:

FIVE DINING ROOMS OPEN

Hours of Service For Army and Navy Men Announced

Upon the arrival of the regular students at Technology, the Institute has had to establish hours for the serving of meals to the Army and Navy men taking courses here. These hours are published by the school so that the students may know when the dining rooms are being used the most and thus be able to regulate their schedules to accommodate themselves at other times. By trying to avoid these hours they will increase the facility with which they and the military men may be served.

Five different dining halls are now to be open. The main dining hall in the Walker Memorial, seating 650, will be open to all persons connected with the Institute and the government schools. The hall will be open for breakfast from 6.00 to 9.00 A. M., for lunch from 11.00 to 2.00 P. M., and for dinner from 5.30 to 7.30 P. M. On Sundays the hours will be 6.00 to 9.00 A. M. only.

The following times have been designated for use by the government schools in this main dining hall: Army aviators, 6.00 A. M., 12.15 P. M., and 6.00 P. M.; Navy aviators, 6.45 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 6.30 P. M.; Cadet School, 7.15 A. M., 12 noon, 5.45 P. M.; Navy aviators (second section) 7.30 A. M.

Accommodations for 125 persons will be found in the North Dining Room, second floor of Walker Memorial. This room will be open from 12.00 to 2.00 P. M. and from 5.30 to 7.30 P. M., and must be reached by the northeast entrance to the building, near the dormitories.

A limited cafeteria service will be maintained in the old quarters in Building 2 between 11.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. A Faculty Dining Room has been opened on the second floor of the Walker Memorial where members may be served from 12.00 noon to 2.00 P. M.

A Grill Room on the first floor of Walker Memorial will be reserved exclusively for members of the faculty and officers of the Army and Navy. This will be open 12 noon to 2.00 P. M., and 5.30 to 7.30 P. M.

FORESTS NEAR DEPLETION

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 20.—Increased foreign markets for American lumber in New Zealand are indicated in a letter received by Secretary Kellogg of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from E. Phillips Turner, Inspector of Reserves, Wellington, New Zealand. Writing from the standpoint of an intimate knowledge of the forest resources of that country, Mr. Turner says: "The milling forests of this country are being rapidly used up, and I think that as the people are too blind to look to the future, there will be in a few years a good market here for American timbers. In seven years' time our celebrated kauri pine will be practically exhausted."

Our arrival at Bordeaux is an event you shall remember all our lives. If you have ever been in Bordeaux you will know what a quaint little town it is with its crooked and narrow streets. It happened to be the Fourth of July when we landed and the French people knew it. There were American flags on the slips in the harbor and everyone waved them at us from little balconies and windows as we marched up from the dock to the square in front of the station. All of the people saluted or cheered our flag and traffic had to stop for the time being while the crowds collected on the sidewalks to see the "Ted-dies," as they called us, go by.

We were crowded into a troop train that night and the only ones who got any sleep were those who had the ingenuity to crawl up into the parcel racks. We were only in Paris two days and we were so busy and tired that we had little time for sightseeing. The night before we left, however, Mr. Lansing had us all down to the Hotel Madison for the last good dinner we shall have for many days to come. He was also kind enough to come over the next morning at six o'clock and take a picture of us all starting fully equipped with our steel helmets, gas masks, guns, etc.

The camp where we are now is a quiet little spot surrounded by big shady trees and was once somebody's private estate. We are not in range of the guns here, but close enough to hear the booming most every morning. We have been here almost two weeks and day after tomorrow, we are to pack and leave for — where we will be stationed for active duty. It is located between — and —. We are connected with the Reserve Transport Section of the French army, and our duty is to carry ammunition and other supplies to wherever the fighting is the heaviest.

The French army considers this a more valuable or necessary adjunct to the service than the ambulance work. The machines are all Pierce Arrow five ton trucks and there are two men to a car.

Every day we leave the camp in runs of five cars each and set out in different directions, so we have been able to see a great deal. The Lafayette Escadrille is only a couple of kilometers away and it is very interesting to talk to the aviators and watch the machines leave to fly over the lines.

It would take too long to tell you about all the trips we have to take, but I shall describe yesterday's as a typical one. We left the camp at 1.09 P. M. and went to the well known town of — which is not far off. It is subjected to shell fire from the Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

PATRIOTIC ECONOMY

(By Everett Morss '85)

THE necessity for patriotic economy will be evident if we think of finance in terms of labor instead of in dollars. We have natural resources and we have capital invested in the tools of production, but even with these facilities our productive capacity is limited by the supply of labor. By labor we mean the personal service, whether of brain or of brawn, of the forty million of us who are engaged in gainful occupation.

To carry on the war we shall spend at least twelve billion dollars per year, or thirty-three million dollars per day. This is as much as Great Britain is spending, and the figures are so huge that few of us appreciate what they really mean.

Europe is already so deeply in debt that she may never be able to pay, and we are on the road to the same condition. Balance of trade statistics indicate that we have made an extra profit from foreign business since 1914 of five billion dollars, or about two billion dollars per year. The effect of this in enriching the country is suggestive of the result of three years of impoverishment at the rate of eight billion dollars.

Our normal annual savings are about four billion dollars, and not only will our war expenditure absorb all of these savings, but we must find eight billion dollars in addition. During the past three years our present allies have obtained much assistance from us, but as there is no country to whom we can turn we must carry our burden alone.

Our savings go into public and private improvements, including the extension of business enterprises. These savings will not be available for war until we stop federal, state, municipal and private improvements; until we forbid all issue of securities except under federal license, following the example whereby England reduced the issue of industrial securities from \$468,000,000 in the first half of 1914 to \$11,000,000 in the same period of 1917.

Immediately after war was declared the President warned the Country that everyone should produce more and consume less. The idea that business was to be suddenly reduced by a wave of economy was a shock to business men and the cry "business as usual" was spread over the Country and caused the President's appeal to be forgotten. Not only are people spending as usual, but many conscientiously believe it their duty so to do.

Every dollar spend means the consumption of labor. We shall not be far wrong if we say that every four dollars spent consumes a day's labor, and that every twelve hundred dollars spent consumes a year's labor. A war expenditure of twelve billion dollars will consume the labor of ten million people; twenty-five per cent of our total labor supply. This added demand comes during the greatest labor famine in our history, which has increased commodity prices eighty-five per cent since 1914.

We have reached a point where the increasing demand reduces the efficiency of labor and thereby reduces the supply, and we are facing a further rise in commodity prices, perhaps to exceed present conditions in England, where prices are up one hundred and twenty per cent.

The most effective remedy is to decrease consumption, and it is imperative that every one should make a drastic reduction in personal expenditures. The example must be set by the rich, but every man, woman and child must be drawn into the movement until patriotic economy becomes the greatest fad the country has ever known.

Our young men who try to avoid military service are "slackers." Every one of us who will not economize to help the war is a "slacker." Who will fail to spend less when he realizes that every four dollars saved is a day's labor contributed to the war? It is not a question whether your income justifies an expenditure, but whether the country can afford to let you spend.

Even to prevent hardship we have no right to spend to keep people in their usual employment, for only by a process of readjustment can we obtain the labor necessary for the war. Already the Government is resorting to price fixing and other dangerous experiments, because we can no longer submit to the law of supply and demand.

The real horrors in Europe are not on the firing line, but amongst the civil population, who are pinched for the necessities of life and in many cases dying of starvation. If each one of us is not willing to make sacrifices for the war, Germany was right when she characterized us a "Nation of Slackers."

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF TIMBER REQUIRED BY NEW FLEET

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 20.—Notification has been received by the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau from the United States Shipping Board that Southern pine manufacturers will be called on by the government to furnish during the next twelve months timbers for the construction of 100 more wooden ships, in addition to the 144 schedules which had already been placed with mills, 109 of which are now being cut. This means approximately half a billion feet of timbers will have to be produced for the government in the Southern pine territory within a year. Four hundred million feet will go into ships, and one hundred million feet will be needed for ways, docks, props, houses, etc., at shipbuilding sites.

WILL EXEMPT HAMMOND

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 20.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., noted wireless expert and son of the famous mining engineer, was among those called before the local exemption board today for examination for the national army. He passed his physical examination and filed a claim for industrial exemption. Hammond is still at work on wireless experiments for the government and the board has been requested by the War Department to exempt the wireless man. The exemption undoubtedly will be granted, as Hammond is engaged in an important work.

TECHNOLOGY UNIT IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

man big guns quite often and certain sections of it are battered to pieces. Whole blocks of houses have been torn away and houses which were once handsome residents have shell holes in them big enough to drive through.

As we left the town our drive continued to get more interesting. There were shell-torn houses, evacuated trenches, and barb wire wherever you looked. We took a winding road up a little hill and there we saw bomb proofs and dugouts all along the road. Finally we came to the famous battle field of the ——. Not long ago it was the scene of hot fighting, but of course now it is nothing but one of desolation. Over the flat field as far as could be seen there was nothing above the ground except the posts for the barb wire and here and there rusty pieces of broken machinery.

Where the French trenches ended and the German began could hardly be discerned, because they ran so close together. Little wooden crosses marked the graves of both the French and German soldiers.

We continued down into a little valley where once stood the little village of ——. Not a house remained standing. Now it is as ruined as Pompeii. As we turned to come back we stopped for a half hour to go down into some old German dugouts. There were little entrances to ground everywhere. Some of them were shallow and in others it was necessary to climb down a ladder about thirty feet under the ground.

When the Germans were there they were all lighted by electricity, but we had to use our pocket flash lights. We had to be mighty careful what we picked up and stepped on for fear of unexploded bombs. It seemed something like the catacombs only instead there were little bedrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, hallways and stairways.

Some were much more elaborate than others and a few employed concrete. In one dugout which was very deep the walls were painted with German eagles and different coats of arms. Everybody was collecting souvenirs and had their pockets filled with cartridges and even fuses which they could use for fire crackers. I wanted a German button so picked up a coat to cut one off and uncovered a little wooden cross with a German inscription on it.

Looking in the direction of the present battle line we could see several observation balloons and of course aeroplanes. We returned to camp about half past nine in the evening.

We are getting all the exercise and work we want and we have to go through a French drill and manual or arms. Everyone in our unit except a couple have had their heads clipped because it is cleaner and our steel helmets are pretty warm for summer wear.

I got paid our five cents a day yesterday and our ration of French tobacco. It was hard to get used to this war food, in fact, I don't think I ever shall. Butter, eggs, milk and sugar are unknown commodities.

The fourteenth of July was a French holiday and they gave us boiled beef instead of the usual red wine.

I hope I haven't made this long letter tiresome to read, for if I have I apologize to you and the censor.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) DON TARPLEY '17.

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A direct means of communication between the Technology and the National Government. If there is anything you wish to know in Washington, write to the Technology Bureau.

Among the callers at the Washington office during the past few days have been E. H. Clarkson '16, who has accepted a position with the Red Cross, as sanitary engineer, at Columbia, S. C.; McMurtrie '15, who is interested in gas research under the Sanitary Corps; F. J. Friedman '08, 1st Lt., O. O. R. C.; C. W. Danforth '01, who has applied for commission in the O. O. R. C.; H. P. Gray '16; J. Campbell '91; and Roland B. Pendergast '02.

Rudolph H. Fox '12 has received his commission as 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C. H. L. Havens '09 has accepted a first lieutenancy in the Engineers' Reserve.

J. H. Scarff '10 is reported as having been commissioned as lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Reserve.

H. S. Alexander '11 is reported as first lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

The following men are reported as being called for the National Army: John Christie '10, "Flip" Fleming '16, Paul Flagg '17, D. R. Stevens '11 and M. J. Dumit '17.

Defective eyesight is said to have caused the rejection of W. B. Hunter '17, from the National Army.

W. H. Keen '05, who has been with the Washington Steel and Ordnance Co., has accepted a position as General Manager for the Chemical Products Co., of Washington, which is concerned with the manufacturer of ordnance steel.

JAPANESE MISSION INSPECTS TWO GREAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Imperial Envoys Are Shown Through Institute's Buildings—Inspect Harvard's Libraries and Reviews Radio School

After the members of the Japanese Mission had visited the Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday afternoon, they made a brief tour of inspection through the Institute, when they were welcomed by Professor C. H. Peabody, head of the Department of Naval Architecture. The party included in their visit the freshman chemical laboratories and the heat measurement laboratories. They took the elevator to the library and inspected the engineering laboratories before taking their leave at the Faraday entrance of Building 3.

From the Institute they were taken to the Hotel Somerset to participate in a reception planned by the Japanese of Boston. Here about a hundred Japanese men and women greeted their fellow countrymen and "Banzais," the Oriental for "Three Cheers," were given in true Japanese form, the cheer leader being Lieutenant Commander M. Nishisaki of the Imperial Japanese Navy, a student at the Institute.

On Wednesday Harvard was the host of the Japanese Mission and the visitors were given an opportunity to make a hasty survey of the university's educational and military activities. Going from the Copley-Plaza in motors the Mission was taken along the Charles River Basin to the Anderson bridge. At the Widener Memorial Library in Harvard yard the Japanese were greeted by President Lowell. In the Widener room Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato inscribed their names in the visitors' book.

After an inspection of the library, including many of the special libraries, the general reading-rooms and stacks, the party emerged from the building to the steps, where a pleasing incident took place in the presentation to Count Ishii and Ambassador Sato of Perry

Rodgers Pease of New York, the great-grandson of Commodore Perry. The young man was visiting Harvard, on his way to St. Mark's School.

From the library the party walked to Memorial Hall and thence to Holmes Field back of the Jefferson physical laboratory, where the radio regiment was drawn up in command of Lieutenant Ayer. The Japanese were greeted by their national anthem, played by the band, and then met Commandant Rush and staff of this naval district. The formal introductions over, the regiments were inspected and the presentation of the colors followed.

Out in the quadrangle were the 1500 students of the Radio School, Langdell Hall forming a background for their long and precise ranks.

Captain Rush and his staff filed into the quadrangle, and after greetings with the Japanese envoys had been exchanged, Miss Rush stepped forward with Mr. Parker and presented the colors, a silk United States flag and a school flag, with a navy blue ground properly inscribed. Chaplain Stone from the Navy Yard dedicated the colors, and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the civilians uncovered and the radio men stood at attention.

Then, in honor of two of the French army officers, Captain Amann and Lieutenant Bose, who had joined the other officers, both American and Japanese, the band played the "Marseillaise."

Following these ceremonies, President Lowell, the Japanese envoys, Commandant Rush and his staff reviewed the Radio School men and then the men marched before the reviewing stand, the band playing Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea."



Women Health Officers

The school for health officers operated jointly by Harvard and Technology, will admit women on the same terms as men the coming year. The entrance requirements call for college graduates who have completed two years' work in a recognized medical school or Tech students who have done certain preliminary work.

Yale's New Dormitories

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—The corner stone for the Harkness quadrangle at Yale University will be laid on Monday, Oct. 8. The quadrangle will be bounded by York, Elm, High and Liberty streets, where nearly all of the old buildings have been razed to make way for new.

Charles H. Sherrill, president of the Yale Law School alumni fund, announces that the sum of \$100,000 has been raised among graduates of the school for the erection of a dining hall. It is the plan of the alumni to make this branch of the university distinct from the other branches, and in time to give to its own dormitories and recreation buildings. Mr. Sherrill says the dining hall will come first.

Average Enrolment at Amherst

AMHERST, Sept. 20.—President Meiklejohn presided this morning at the first Chapel of Amherst's academic year. Though exact figures are not available, it seems probable that the total enrolment of the college will be larger than was expected. More upper classmen are returning than was anticipated, partly because the Government has given leave of absence to certain men under twenty-one in order that they may resume their college work. The number of freshmen, though not equal to last year's bumper class, is well up to the average for the past few years.

Only 900 at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 21.—With 385 freshmen already enrolled, and more expected in the next few days, the prospects for a thousand students at Dartmouth become even brighter. In the sophomore class there are 265 men, and about 125 juniors and 100 seniors are registered. These numbers will probably be increased, as many men, who are doubtful now whether to return, will probably come back.

Military training will be compulsory for the freshman class this year, and those of the upper classes who desire to participate will have an opportunity

to do advanced work. Captain Louis B. Keene of the Canadian expeditionary force will remain here for the year, and will have with him Lieutenant John S. Pickett, for years a member of the First Corps Cadets, not the 101st Engineers.

No Decrease at Smith

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 21.—There are no indications that the enrollment of Smith College is greatly affected by the war. Although it will be several days before exact numbers can be ascertained, it is said at the office of the registrar that the figures will probably be somewhere between 1900 and 2000.

Bowdoin Opens

BRUNSWICK, ME., Sept. 20.—Bowdoin College was opened today with a freshman class of 100, or 42 less than last year. It was estimated roughly that the registration for the upper three classes will be about 60 per cent of the number enrolled a year ago. Five members of the faculty and about 100 students are engaged in military service.

PROFESSOR TALBOT INSPECTS DEFECTIVE AMMUNITION

Dr. H. P. Talbot, professor of Inorganic chemistry at the Institute has been appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate the matter of defective ammunition sent to the American expeditionary force in Europe. The House Military sub-Committee continues its inquiry into the manufacture of defective cartridges at the Frankford Arsenal. Major J. E. Monroe, chief inspector of small arms ammunition at the Frankford Arsenal, testified that 8,000,000 cartridge primers had been condemned since the defective primers had been discovered in the arsenal's output.

"HOW M. I. T. AIDS UNCLE SAM" APPEARS IN CLUB MAGAZINE

The September issue of the South Shore Country Club Magazine, published at Chicago, contains an illustrated article on "How M. I. T. Aids Uncle Sam," by Mr. H. M. Deavitt '97. Mr. Deavitt gives a general description of Technology and her buildings and describes the Army and Navy courses being given here. He also tells what the undergraduates have been doing to prepare themselves for military service.

PENSION FRANCAISE—House recently occupied by Professor von Munsterberg. Opens August 1. Educated, refined French family offers board, room, laundry to professors, students, and others. Reasonable terms. Excellent table. French spoken exclusively. Write or come, see at once, Mme. Lenior, 16 Aven Street, Somerville.

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To be admitted to the first-year class, applicants must have attained the age of seventeen, and must pass satisfactory examinations in Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Physics, English, History, French, and German, and must present teachers' certificates for two of a series of elective subjects. A division of these entrance subjects between June and September or between two successive years is permitted.

Entrance examinations are held at the Institute in June and September of each year. In June, applicants may be examined also by the College Entrance Examination Board in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many other cities in America and Europe. A circular stating times and places is issued in advance, and will be mailed on application.

Graduates of colleges and scientific schools of collegiate grade are admitted, without examination, to such advanced standing as is warranted by their previous training.

Graduate courses leading to the degrees of Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Engineering are also offered. Special Research Laboratories of Physical Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, and Sanitary Science have been established.

Correspondence should be addressed to Prof. A. L. Merrill, Secretary of the Faculty.

PUBLICATIONS

The Annual Catalog (issued in December), the Report of the President and the Treasurer (issued in January), the Programme (issued in June), and circulars in regard to Admission of Students from other Colleges; Summer Courses; Advanced Study and Research.

Any of the above-named publications will be mailed free upon application

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U. S. NEEDS TECHNICAL MEN FOR SERVICE DURING WAR

For further information concerning these positions, communicate with the nearest Secretary of the Civil Service Commission or the M. I. T. Committee for National Service, 908 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Position	Service	Salary	Date of Exam	Cir. No.
Metallographist	Frankfort Arsenal	\$1,500-\$2,000		1938
Assistant Chemist	Frankfort Arsenal	\$1,800-\$2,000		1938
Assistant Steam Engineer	Penitentiary Service	\$1,000-\$2,000	Oct. 3	1963
Statistical Clerk	Departmental Service	\$900-\$1,200	Oct. 3	1964
Assistant in Crop Acclimatization	Bu. Plant Industry	\$900-\$1,400	Oct. 3	1965
Telephone Operator	Departmental Service	\$600-\$720	Oct. 3	1966
Radio Draftsman	Navy Dept.	\$3.52-\$6 per diem		1983
Copyist Radio Draftsman	Navy Dept.	\$3.44 per diem		1983
Junior Chemist				
Qualified in Tars	Pu. Soils, Dept. Agri.	\$1,500	Oct. 2	1959
Investigator in Marketing Fruits and Vegetables	Bu. Markets	\$1,900-\$2,760		1985
Assistant in Marketing Fruits and Vegetables	Pu. Markets, Dept. Agriculture	\$1,200-\$1,800		1940
Agriculturist in Farm-Management Demonstrations	State Relations Service, Dept. Agri.	\$1,800-\$2,760	Oct. 2	1960
Law Clerk, Stenographer and Typewriter	Bu. Naturalization, Dept. Labor	\$1,000-\$1,400	Oct. 26-27	1897
Gauge Checker	Bu. Ordnance, War Dept.		Sept. 10	1332
Barn Architect	Office Pub. Rds. and Rural Engrg. Dept. Agri.	\$1,800-\$2,400	Sept. 25	1986
Plate Cleaner	Departmental Service	\$2.69-\$4.16 per diem	Sept. 24	1987
Pathologist	Freedman's Hospital	\$2,000	Oct. 3	1989
Assistant in Plan Disinfection	Federal Horticultural Board	\$1,200-\$1,440	Oct. 3	1990
Senior Signal Engineer	Interstate Comm. Com.	\$3,000-\$4,800	Oct. 2	1988
Scientific Assistant in Public Health	Public Health Ser. Grade 2	\$1,500-\$2,000 \$900-\$1,500	Oct. 2	2006
Junior Topographer and Topographic Aid	Geological Survey	\$720-\$1,500		2007
Stenographer and Typewriter	Departmental and Field Service			2003

FOOT BALL SEASON OPENS

(Continued from page 1)

intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible.

It was further resolved "that the Association reiterate its belief in the eligibility rules which it has already endorsed, including the freshman rule, and recommends to the colleges that there be no lowering of eligibility standards because of present conditions."

It is in line with these recommendations that most of the colleges are proceeding in an attempt to carry through their schedules. The first recommendation must be generally carried out because of necessity. Practically all of the larger institutions have lost the greater number of their star athletes in the upper classes, through graduation, volunteering and the draft. If sports are carried on new men must be developed to take their places and this will be one of the most beneficial results of the present conditions. Many colleges will go ahead and impress practically every student into some line of physical training or athletic competition.

Very little pre-season coaching is being done this year. A few of the Pennsylvania colleges found themselves confronted by difficult early season games. By adhering strictly to the letter of the recommendation they would have been forced to cancel the games or send their men into contests unprepared by the essential preliminary training. So they started a little before college opened. Some others have anticipated formal opening of college by a few days, but there has been a general observance of the recommendation. There will be very few training tables maintained this season. It is held in many quarters that the training table is unnecessary and its absence this Fall may mean that this feature of college athletics may be generally given up in the future. It goes without saying that all kinds of expenses will be cut this season.

Athletic treasuries will be greatly depleted. There will be a great cut in income from the football games this fall because of curtailed schedules and lessened interest due to the war and the absence of so many famous players. It will probably be found difficult later to get enough competent officials to go around, so many former college players have entered the nation's service. Unfortunately some prominent institutions, such as Dartmouth and Syracuse, have let down the bars to freshmen on their varsity teams. This is a step distinctly backwards, even though it is only for the duration of the war. It opens the way to the old abuses and is not in keeping with the spirit of the times. It would be better, if not enough athletes are available in the upper classes, to abandon football for the duration of the war. Such action is entirely contrary to the wish and practice of a majority of American colleges.

Football as a game will present no novelties the coming season. It has been found pretty satisfactory during the last few years and alterations in the rules are made less often. What changes were made for this fall are of such a nature that they do not in any way change the character of the game. Incoming players now may not communicate with any member of their team until after his first play. There are changes in the penalties for interference with the man attempting to catch a forward pass and for running into and roughing the kicker. Place kicks are more clearly defined and several other slight changes have been made in the interest of clarity.

Today's College Games

(From the Boston Transcript)
Clarkson Tech vs. Rensselaer Poly at Troy.
U. of Penn vs. Albright at Philadelphia.
Wash and Jeff vs. Bethany at Washington.
W. Va. U. vs. Davis Elkins at Morgantown.

VISCOUNT ISHII SEES UNINTERRUPTED FRIENDSHIP

Flag Presented to Envoys at Close of Their Visit

Declaring that the United States and Japan are comrades and partners, Viscount Ishii, speaking at the Boston City Club, this afternoon, urged the two nations to co-operate and fight together so that afterwards the memory of what they together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate the friendship of the two countries. He characterized as "venomous" the gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart, but said that he would carry home the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced both countries.

Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city presented Viscount Ishii with a beautiful American flag.

The members of the Mission were the guests of President James J. Storrow of the City Club, following the visit to Harvard University.

Viscount Ishii's address was as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the City Club of Boston:

"The wealth and generosity of our welcome to Boston will remain for all time a happy memory. It is particularly impressive and gracious of you to afford so much valuable time to the entertainment of this mission in the midst of activities unparalleled and in an hour when your country calls—a call you are answering with the energy and determination characteristic of America and Americans.

"We are conscious of the fact that this reception you have given to us is not prompted by the formal obligation of the host to the guest. We know that we have been bidden here as the representative of our nation to receive an assurance that Boston and New England in this, as in all else, holds out the hand of friendship to those who come to their shores from far lands, bringing honest assurance of friendship. In this voice of New England, we recognize the ring of sincerity which can only be found when friend greets friend.

"The venomous gossip that has, for a decade, endeavored to keep our nations apart; the difference between us in the past; the misunderstandings, and the misinformation which so easily finds credence, have perhaps caused doubt and suspicion to influence, to some extent, the people of your country and ours, but now returning to our home land, we can carry the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced us both, and that from now through all time, Japan and America in friendly council together will follow, steadfastly the path which leads to the fair fields of sweet content, each protected by the other and each protecting the other from the enemy.

"Mr. President and gentlemen: We are together in this great war to win freedom and to secure liberty, to give and to take according to our needs. We are comrades and we are partners. Let us see to it that no enemy tongue or intrigue can at any time throughout the years do anything to divide us. While this war shall last let us co-operate and fight together as comrades, so that afterwards the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate our friendship. tion may rise a surer and a safer world. And so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a new and a better world. "In behalf of myself and the members of my mission, I thank you sincerely."

Up to the end of June 2,250,000 Iron Crosses had been bestowed, including 49,600 "first class" and 2,200,500 "second class." For war services at home 5105 were given. For every 500 Iron Crosses awarded in the field one was awarded to home service. In the field one cross was handed out at the bases for every 125 granted at the front.

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