

REGISTRATION IN SUMMER COURSES TOTALS OVER 600

Junior and Junior-freshman Classes Will Each Take
Take An Intensive Course of About
Twelve Weeks Duration

300 SIGNED UP IN REGULAR COURSES

The summer registration has this year exceeded all expectations, totaling about six hundred and sixty students. These are divided between the regular summer courses, in which about three hundred have registered; the Junior Class, in which there are in the vicinity of two hundred and seventy-five; and the junior freshmen, totaling about ninety-five and possibly a hundred. These three groups of students are to pursue their studies in the same intensive manner as the Senior Class in their cram course which graduated a large percentage of them in January instead of June.

These summer courses are undertaken for various reasons in accordance with the standing of the students taking the summer subjects. The regular courses contain subjects of very varied natures, covering the demands of even the smallest group of students desiring any particular subject to complete their instruction at Technology. This general course is being taken advantage of especially by the sophomores, for many of them are taking up subjects this summer which are not included in their specific course at the Institute, but which will be of invaluable assistance to them in their future work. Other important benefits of the general summer courses are: First, for those who wish to prolong their stay in summer, in order to distribute their work over a larger portion of the year, or to gain more time for advanced work in their regular courses—time especially valuable in the fourth year, when original investigations and examinations of professional problems form an important part of their occupations; and, second, for those who, through illness or for other causes, have deficiencies to make up.

The Class of 1919 is particularly affected by the intensive twelve weeks course which they are to pursue this summer. The work which has ordinarily been covered by the Senior Class during their first term will be completed by the present Juniors in this seemingly short period of three months. By this means they will complete their four year course in about three and a half years, finishing the work in December or January. The purpose of this cram course is to free the students for active government or military work but to complete their Institute work first, in order not to disturb the consecutiveness of their study.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

(In effect in June, 1918, and thereafter)

Candidates for the entrance examinations instead of being required to take the examination in both elementary French and German, may make a choice of one of the following groups:

- (a) Elementary French and Elementary German.
- (b) Elementary and Intermediate French.
- (c) Elementary and Intermediate German.

Those who enter on (b) or (c) are to present an additional elective representing at least a half unit, and during the first year at the Institute will take the elementary language not presented at entrance, or, in several of the Professional courses may take a year's work in Spanish if they so desire.

Those who enter on (b) or (c) may not offer the Intermediate language as an elective.

A. L. MERRILL,
Secretary.

ROPER '17 KILLED

Institute Alumnus Meets Death
In Airplane Accident

A cablegram from London, conveying the sad news that Second Lieutenant George Roper, Jr., '17, of the British Flying Squadron, was reported as killed in an airplane accident on Saturday, May 25, was received recently by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Roper, of 509 North Fourth street, Steubenville, Ohio.

The cablegram, which read that the Lieutenant was "reported" killed, was seized upon by his grief stricken parents as one ray of hope that he might still be alive, or that there had been some mistake, and Mr. Roper communicated with the British Consul at Cleveland in the hope of securing through him more definite information concerning his son.

The cablegram from London read as follows:

"George Roper:
"Deeply regret to inform you that Second Lieutenant George Roper, Royal Air Force, is reported to have been killed on May 25th, aero accident. The Air Council express their sympathy."
"Secretary Air Ministry."

This message indicated that Lieutenant Roper was killed in England, and, although details are lacking, it is presumed that he went to his death in a plane accident during a practice flight. The young aerial officer had been serving in France, but was recently detailed to England as an escort for a superior officer when his instructor, with an observer, was killed in a flight "Somewhere in France."

Whether or not his brother, Lieutenant Kenyon Roper '18, of the U. S. Artillery of the American Expeditionary Force, was in England at the time of his brother's death, is not known here, but a message received several days ago was to the effect that Kenyon had obtained a leave of absence and that the brothers would spend ten days together. It is possible that the fatal accident occurred during their vacation from service.

Lieutenant George Roper, Jr., was twenty-five years of age on May 15. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, the son of George and Jean K. Roper. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduated from Steubenville High School and later from the MacKenzie School on the Hudson, and the Tome Institute. He afterwards entered Technology, and in May of 1917 was graduated with a degree in mining.

It was while in the Institute that he responded to the war call. In April of last year, before his graduation, he took the officers' examinations and received his commission as Lieutenant in the U. S. Signal Corps. He sought to enter the service immediately, but met with so many delays that in August

(Continued on page 3)

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE NEEDS MANY BOOKS FOR OUR BOYS

Professor Robert P. Bigelow, Librarian of the Institute, has received the following communication, dated June 4, 1918, from the General Director of the Library War Service of the American Library Association, with headquarters in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. "To the College and Normal School Librarian—

"In February, we sent you an appeal for co-operation in getting books for the men in uniform.

"The demand continues, especially for textbooks in science, mathematics, European and American history, rhetoric, grammar and modern foreign languages,—especially French texts and grammars.

"We appeal to you because we are sure you will be able to furnish many of these books. Can you not obtain gifts from students leaving school? Many who sell their used books to second-hand book dealers would be willing to give them for camps, if they knew of this urgent demand. Instructors and professors will give many volumes. Co-operative bookstores might be invited to contribute books. Many texts supplanted in school by new editions or the works of new authors, would be of service in camps.

"Can you not, even at this very busy season, obtain such books in good condition, and report to us by June 15th, the number of books on each subject you have on hand?"

"Very truly yours,
"HERBERT PUTNAM,
"General Director."

Professor Bigelow states that all all books should be left at the delivery desk of the Central Library of the Institute, room 10-550, accompanied by a memorandum stating that they are to be used for men in camps, and the books will be promptly forwarded to the proper authorities.

CAMP LEWIS COVERS A TRACT OF SEVENTY THOUSAND ACRES

The largest permanent Army mobilization and training cantonment in the United States in Camp Lewis, situated on the outskirts of Tacoma, Washington. Camp Lewis is about half way between Rainier National Park and Tacoma, and is connected to the latter by excellently paved roads, railroad, street car and automobile bus transportation lines.

The people of Tacoma have taken great interest in what they justly consider their camp, especially as the citizens of two adjacent counties donated seventy thousand acres of land and two million dollars to acquire the tract. With characteristic energy several Technology men, who are members of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, have issued a small descriptive circular which fairly bristles with figures and other data concerning this country's largest training ground. From this pamphlet we learn that Camp Lewis contains seventy-six thousand acres, being eighteen miles long and twelve miles wide; at the present time there are fifty thousand officers and men of the National Army in training at the cantonment. Irrespective of the continuance of the existing war, the Government has decided that one division, consisting of nineteen thousand men, will be permanently maintained at Camp Lewis.

There are 1850 buildings in the camp, in the construction of which fifty-four thousand board feet of lumber were used. These buildings have 250,000 doors and windows and are connected by twenty-six miles of graded streets, having twenty-five miles of sewer and water pipes. The total amount of material used, expressed in terms of carload lots is 4229.

The amounts expended for the construction and upkeep of the camp have been prodigious: \$6,864,000 were paid for the construction of the cantonment buildings, and the equipment and construction of the base hospital approximated a million dollars.

INSTITUTE LOCAL ALUMNI MEET AT COMMENCEMENT

Technology Graduates Visit New Buildings And See
the Development of Their Former
School Under War Pressure

MILITARY ASPECT GIVEN BY PARADES

Yesterday afternoon the Alumni of Technology met in an annual reunion at the Institute to renew their associations with the faculty and students, and incidentally to see what has been done in both government and educational work—since they undertook their course of instruction at the Institute. The awarding of diplomas to the class of 1918,—few as they were because of the call of war,—a visit to the buildings, a review of the various military organizations held on the parade grounds, and an exhibition of the tank "America," formed a few of the many events which claimed the recognition of the Alumni as a worthy reception to them.

NORTHFIELD

Student Conference Opens Week
of Action Tomorrow

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The annual Student Conference for men of the colleges of Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York is to be held at Northfield, Mass., during the week of June 13 to 21. This conference is to be held for the purpose of bringing together the leaders and members of the Christian Associations of the various institutions, in order to coordinate the work carried on in each university. This year the conference is of especial significance, because of the active part which such organizations as the Christian Associations play in the development of clear thinking men equipped for helping their country at this time.

In previous years there has always been a large Technology delegation at these conferences, but, due to the large number of Institute men engaged in war-work of different kinds, this year's delegation from here is only one man, Scott Well, '20. He has been very prominent in T. C. A. work here, and is the president of the association. In spite of the efficiency with which he has done his duty in the past, Wells expects to get much additional valuable information and new ideas for next year, especially in that branch which deals with the different services for the students.

An important purpose of the conference is to provide addresses and discussions on the spiritual issues of the war and its aims, and to aid those students who will be in school next term to unite in an adequate program for an association which will be well adapted to the needs of the hour. The work consists of Bible study, foreign missionary methods, industrial relationship, and recreational activities.

Dr. John R. Mott, the presiding officer will address the students with several Y. M. C. A. experts. John R. Mott, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work at the front, will return to this country just before the conference, and will be there as presiding officer, to bring to the men of the United States the message that he has gathered from his contact with the leaders of the Christian Associations in Europe. Bishop Brent, of the Philippines, who has been abroad for over a year, will also be present, and other men of like ability and experience. The presence of these men should in itself make the conference one fully worth attending, but in addition to this attraction there is the fact that the everyday association with men from other colleges gives the broadening influence that is lacking to a certain extent here at Technology.

(Continued on page 3)

Due to the departure of members of the Senior Class for fields of service as soon as they finish their work at the Institute, the Alumni Council decided that it was advisable to dispense with Commencement exercises for this year. It seemed a pity however that the Alumni who are accustomed to meet at the Institute on graduation day should lose his annual opportunity of meeting one another, and of reviewing the changes of the last year in Technology. Accordingly, Mr. Humphreys was authorized to send notices to the local Alumni, informing them that yesterday was the day when the degrees would be given out and inviting them to gather at the Institute, inspect the new features of the buildings, lunch at the Walker Memorial, and attend the special military features, which were given through the courtesy of the heads of the government schools here.

These features consisted of a drill and parade of the men in the aviation schools accompanied by the Naval School band; in the parade grounds between the main buildings and the Walker Memorial.

The parade was followed by maneuvers by the tank, "America," which was designed by Professor Miller of the Mechanical Engineering Department, and was built at the Institute. This tank has been out of commission for some time on account of emery dust which was put in the bearings by some foreign agents, but it is now in working order again.

The exercises took place between four and six, and except for tea and light refreshments which were served in the main buildings, composed all the special exercises of what is usually Commencement Day.

A considerable number of the Alumni were present, and were really amazed at the amount of government operations taking place at the Institute.

MILITARY SCIENCE BULLETIN

The following new Army Regulation is published for the information of students in the Military department.

"So much of paragraph 96, special regulations number 41 (Uniform Regulations) as prescribes that certain chevrons or other insignia for enlisted men will be worn on both sleeves is suspended during the present emergency. Such chevrons or insignia will be worn on the right sleeve only."

All non-commissioned officers will comply with the above regulations at once.

EDWIN T. COLE,
Major U. S. A. Retired.
Professor of Military Science.

The Tech

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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

C. A. Clarke '21 H. Kurth '21

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

IN TOUCH WITH TECHNOLOGY

If an army moves on its stomach, it fights on its letters from home. The real test of the soldier is not so much his actual rush over the top and into Noman's Land, as the long hours between with nothing to do. A man can get most of his back thinking caught up in a very few hours. After that there must be some outside stimulus to take his mind away from the harrowing details of it all. That dread mysterious disease, shell shock, comes but seldom to the mind occupied with cheerful thoughts but is visited chiefly upon the man with the morbid disposition.

Just imagine spending a night in an underground cavern, sealed up for gas, with the atmosphere so stuffy that sleep is well-nigh out of the question. What happens then if you have nothing to occupy your mind but the atmosphere and discomfort and general wonderings as to what will happen if the seals don't hold? Moments like these or the monotony of a quiet front are the real tests that break men.

Now that we know it, what are we going to do about it? Our part is quite simple and quite plain. We can't go across and play marbles with the poor Lonesome Sammy, but we can take the twenty-fifth hour of the Tech man's day that we sometimes devote to recreation and write a few letters to somebody whose address we happen to have. The letters ought to be newsy and cheerful, above all cheerful. Pictures and snaps of his old girl, if you can get them, will add, and if you are really good the L. S. will almost think he is home.

It might even do to ask the L. S. for advice for running Technology. He will appreciate being asked, and the mere fact that four months may elapse before you get it is of small moment compared with keeping the man's interest in his Alma Mater and making him feel that he is still a part of it.

The key note of the whole proposition of morale is support in the matter of letters from home. Do your share. You're apt to be glad that some body is doing theirs when you get over yourself.

W. S. S.

If you are like we are, you couldn't get dollars that you didn't need all at once. At least you couldn't get it without swearing off eating for an indefinite period, say a month, and we don't want to, because eating is one of the few luxuries we haven't cut out yet. However, more of which latter, and semi-occasionally we do have two bits that we might spend for the movies on provocation, but don't quite know which one to go to. As we hesitate between Mary Pickford and Mr. Chaplin, Uncle Sam steps in and solves our dilemma. Says he, "Mr. Editor, you ought to be working on The Tech and besides I need that money for this little argument I am having with William," and right away we go out and buy Thrift Stamps which cost only two bits a throw.

Seriously, whether you bought Liberty Bonds or wished you could, War Savings Stamps at \$4.17 for \$5.00 worth are quite within reach of your pocketbook. No sane man needs any arguments as to why he should buy, and the Administration won't let any man who can read wonder how. We don't own any yet, but now that we have written all this, we are hiking right across the street to Mr. Walton's to purchase several, just to show we mean it.

One of the "Iron Battalion" started across the Harvard Bridge. "Won't you have a ride?" someone asked. "Sure," answered the first mentioned. "Are you from the Aviation School?" asked the philanthropic one, and when the man of iron demurred, light began to dawn upon the motorist, and he excitedly exclaimed, "You're not one of those blamed Tech fairies, are you?"

PERSONALS

Capt. Philip Vincent Sherman, listed as one of the victims of the Tuscania disaster buried on the Scottish shores, formerly lived in Kansas City. He was a graduate of Technology, was connected with the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific railroad and was widely known as a railroad construction engineer.

Frank H. Shattuck, of Florida street, Springfield, announces the engagement of his daughter, Doris Catherine, to Lieutenant Henry L. Miller of Man-



HENRY MILLER '17

chester, N. H. Lieutenant Miller is a graduate of Technology, class of 1917, and a member of the Theta Xi fraternity. He is in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army and is stationed at the headquarters of the coast defenses of Boston at Fort Warren.

Harold James Murray '19, Course I, of Albany, Alabama, and Earl Henry McBroom '21, of Laramie, Wyoming, have entered the Naval Aviation School here with the last flight.

Word has been received that Philip N. Cristal has been promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant to that of Captain. Cristal prepared for Technology at Ogden College, and graduated from the Institute with the Class of



CAPT. PHILIP N. CRISTAL '17

1917. While in school he was very prominent in undergraduate activities, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In the latter part of his senior year he enlisted in the 300th Engineers, and has been stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, where he was promoted steadily and recently received a Captain's commission.

After a very pleasant visit with his family in Florida, Mr. A. G. Cushman, former general secretary of the Technology Christian Association, left there for Camp Lewis, Washington, where he will take up Army Y. M. C. A. work. Mrs. Cushman and her son are accompanying him to Washington. The family left on June 3, and have probably already arrived in Washington. Mr. Cushman's address there will be: 19-920 Lippy Building, Seattle, Washington.

349 AMERICANS ARE NOW IN THE POWER OF GERMANY

The latest records of the war department show that a total of 133 American soldiers have been located at German prison camps. There also are 216 American civilians, including sailors, who are interned in Germany.

About 5000 Germans are interned in this country. This includes 1310 prisoners of war at Fort McPherson, Ga., most of whom were seamen on German ships; 839 alien enemies at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 432 alien enemies at Fort Douglas, Utah, and between 2000 and 2500 prisoners taken from German merchantmen at Hot Springs, N. C., at present under the department of labor.

Five hundred Germans interned in this country are being sent to army camps to help in cultivating gardens. One hundred of them go to Camp Devens, 100 to Camp Grant, 100 to Camp Sevier, 100 to Camp Wadsworth and 100 to Camp Sherman.

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Technology Bureau University Union 8 Rue Richelieu, Paris London Branch, London

LT. ROPER KILLED

(Continued from page 1.)

Last he went to the British Flyers, enlisting at Toronto, Canada. He was readily accepted and placed in training immediately at the Leaside Training Camp near Toronto. Later he was sent to Fort Worth, Texas, where with other British flyers he received a six weeks' training course in gunnery. He was allowed a ten days' leave of absence after qualifying for the service and receiving his commission, and came home to visit his parents in January. That same month he reported at Halifax for duty and was detailed to overseas service.

He saw active service in France and was making rapid strides as an expert aviator. The death of his captain, while making a flight in his machine, was detailed to Roper's parents in a recent letter, and he sent word that he had been detailed to escort the body to London and represent the army at the funeral.

While at the Institute Roper was active in many of the undergraduate affairs. He was treasurer of the Mining Engineering Society in his Senior year, having been a member of the society for three years; besides the Walker Club, he was a member of his class football team. In recognition of his ability and deservedness, his class elected him to its Technique Electoral Committee, and the Committee honored him further by making him Societies Editor of Technique. Roper was a Chi Phi man, noted for his marked ability in his studies and his dogged determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, as he showed by his supreme sacrifice for democracy.

NORTHFIELD

(Continued from page 1)

The program for the day includes periods of study in the forenoon devoted to questions, such as the foreign missionary program of the Church, the task of Christianizing the social and industrial relationships in this country, and subjects vitally related to the war and our mission and ministry as a Christian nation. The afternoon is devoted to athletics, and contests between the various organizations represented at the conference are arranged, not only in baseball, but also in tennis, track and other sports. Although this feature of the conference is not over-emphasized, there is every year a keen rivalry between the teams, which gives to the recreation the interest of competition. In the evening men who have had special opportunities of gaining firsthand knowledge of the opportunities in the great life-work callings, will present the different phases of the task of making the whole world Christian. After this gathering, which is held on "Round Top," meetings of the various delegations follow, at which there is an opportunity to relate new ideas and impressions gathered during the day to the plans which the men are making for their own college.

The expenses in connection with attending the conference are as follows: A program fee of \$5 which is charged every member; the cost of board and lodging, \$15, including supper on the evening of June 13 and breakfast on June 22. In addition to the above expenses it is necessary for each delegate to defray his traveling expenses to Northfield.

DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS WILL BE ALTERED FOR DUAL REASON

Action to Give More Available Men and Fairer Administration.

With the double purpose of increasing the number of men available for military service, and of insuring fairer administration of the selective service law, Provost Marshal-General Crowder telegraphed Governors of all states on June 7, asking immediate reinvestigation of the draft classification lists everywhere.

Class 1, already exhausted in some localities by the repeated calls, contains 28.7 per cent. of all the registrants, according to the national average, but percentages in the 4500 local exemption board districts vary most materially both up and down from the average figure.

By "slacker marriages" and ungrounded claim of rights to industrial or agricultural exemption, Gen. Crowder believes, some registrants have imposed on the burdened local board to escape service, while in other districts an application of the regulations has been perhaps stricter than is intended. The governors and the appeal agents are asked to investigate and upon evidence to ask boards to reclassify men. Assistance of the public through supplying information to the boards also is asked.

It was said today that with the gradual exhaustion of Class 1, unskilled

farm laborers, whom the boards have been allowed to place at its bottom, will have to go to cantonments. There will be no change in this policy and the only relief, it is declared, will come from enforcement of the "work or fight" order generally.

2000 TECH BIBLES NEXT YEAR

G. F. Gokey, business manager of next year's Tech Bible, has just announced officially that the book is now in the hands of the publishers. The binding will be in black pebble leather with the Institute Seal in gold on the cover. The contents will be about the same as last year, with all the necessary corrections. In spite of the higher prices asked by the printer, the advertising rates remained the same as last year, and subscriptions to advertisements amounted to \$50 more than was needed for the publication of the book. Although no additions have been made to the new bible, the volume will probably be thicker than last year. This year's bible will be sent to the class of '22 as has been the case in previous years, and those who do not receive their bibles through this channel will be able to get them in the main lobby at the Institute as soon as the fall term begins.

Over 2000 copies are to be printed and that this number will be sufficient and that there will not be any waste as has been the case in a few of the previous years.

The T. C. A. Board has heartily commended the work done by the different associate editors and assistant business managers. The staff of next year's book is as follows: B. H. Sherman '19, Editor in Chief; G. F. Gokey '20, business manager; J. W. Weigand '21, assistant business manager; W. H. Leonori, assistant editor. The latter's work in procuring advertisements was especially commendable, and the work of the assistant editors was highly praised. All those who worked on the bible were elected to the staff and will have positions on next year's book.

In addition to the above announcements, plans have been made to have a publicity department in the Technology (Christian Association) next year. This will be a fine opportunity for men of the classes of '21 and '22 to enter an excellent activity, and to get valuable experience. The T. C. A. is not just a single activity, but embodies several departments, each of which necessitates individual aptitude on the part of those who have the bulk of the responsibility.

Owing to the nature of the work in which the T. C. A. is most active, men who are successful in the new publicity department must have some ability in making posters, and in that kind of advertising that announces and explains new projects in addition to the regular activities of the association. The candidates must be able to pick out important facts or features in the new activities which the T. C. A. is constantly initiating. The competition will open as soon as the Institute opens for the fall term, and men who think that they can do this kind of work are urged to come out for this department, as it will be an important part of T. C. A. activity, at the same time offering valuable experience in advertising.

ABLE-BODIED MILITARY CLERKS MUST GO TO THE FIGHTING FRONT

"Defectives" Will Replace Those Who Are Physically Able to Fight.

Two hundred and fifty thousand men released from early service under the draft because of minor physical defects, but held for "special and limited military duty," are to be brought into the army within the next few months for service in non-combatant units.

At present, every man in the army has had to pass rigid physical tests for field service. Tens of thousands of these sturdy, athletic young fellows, however, are serving as clerks and storekeepers in quartermaster and ordnance depots, as military police, hospital orderlies, headquarters clerks, telegraph, telephone and wireless operators and in other jobs that could be as efficiently filled by men not physically qualified for front line work.

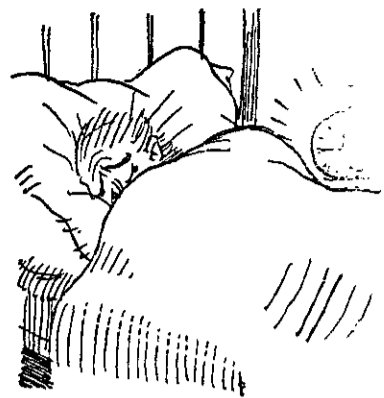
In order that America may put into this war her maximum fighting strength, Gen. Crowder, provost marshal general, has decided that no man physically fit for the front line service shall be permitted to serve in a non-combatant capacity so long as it is possible to fill acceptably these jobs with men not fit for the trenches.

A man may have a thumb or finger off, a glass eye or flat feet, and still be able to do everything that is required in non-combatant service. Often he will be able to do it better than the young athlete. Some of the most efficient office men to be found are often virtually cripples in the military sense.

"There is a job in the army for every man who is able to handle any

(Continued on page 4)

Wake Up



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Dead Oil
Dinitrophenol
Ether, U. S. P.—1910
Ethyl Acetate
Flotation Oils
Iso Amyl Acetate C. P.
Iso Amyl Alcohol C. P.
Wood and Metal Lacquers
Leather Renovators
Leather Substitute
Solutions
Mantle Dips
Nitro Cake
Nitrobenzol
Parlodion
Patent Leather Solutions
Pegamoid Aluminum Paint
Pitch
Pontar—Road Tar
Pontoklene—Tar Remover
Py-ra-lin Enamels
Refined Aceton Oil
Refined Croosote
Refined Fusel Oil
Salicylic Acid
Shingle Oil
Sodium Acetate
Solvent Naphtha
Solvent Thinners
Split Leather Solutions
Special Pyroxylin Solutions
Sulphanilic Acid
Waterproof Cement
Wood Preservatives

Du Pont Chemical Works

Equitable Bldg. New York, N. Y.



CLERKS MUST SERVE

(Continued from page 3)

sort of job in industry," it was stated at Crowder's office. "The whole army cannot be on the battleline, and it is absurd to apply battleline requirements to the men of the non-combatant forces.

"As a result we will release from non-combatant work for duty at the front the equivalent of 20 German divisions—for every one of these men brought in for special and limited military duty will release from non-fighting work a man physically fit for the trenches."

Orders for the induction of these "limited service" men into the army will end the regime of "slickers and slackers" who, although strong and sound, secured assignment to desk jobs and other duties that would keep them far from the sound of the guns.

"Thousands of men in Washington alone will be released for field duty," this draft official declared.

"This refinement of selection will continue until about the only Class 1 men not in service will be the invalids and total incompetents. For specialized work, too, we will go into the deferred classes when necessary." From now on ability to serve is to be the deciding factor in selection. Probably the most expert wireless operator in the United States has only one leg. Should the government turn this expert down because of this defect, and put in his chair a sound, two-legged operator? We think not. The one-legged man can give more efficient service at the wireless key than the man who is physically sound. And putting him on the job for which he is fitted releases the sound man with his two legs to charge the Germans across No Man's Land.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS.

The War Department has announced that General Pershing has issued instructions as a guide to his officers for the awarding of the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal.

The Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross are both awarded for gallantry in action. The Medal of Honor is awarded only to officers and soldiers in the American Army.

For Distinguished Service.

The award of the Distinguished Service Cross is confined to anyone who may distinguish himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the Medal of Honor, and may be awarded to any person who while serving in any capacity with the army shall distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself. This is held by the War Department to include officers and enlisted men of the Allied forces so serving.

The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded for exceptionally meritorious service and will be confined to anyone who distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with operations against an armed enemy of the United States. This is held by the War Department to include officers and enlisted men of the Allied forces so serving.

The following tests are to be applied to all cases recommended for the medal of honor:

Men who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished personal bravery and self-sacrifice: (a) above and beyond all call of duty; (b) so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; (c) which involve risks of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service, and (d) the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure as for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

In order to guide commanders in making recommendations typical cases for which similar awards have been made in the past in the armies of the Allies are given. All recommendations will be submitted to the commander-in-chief who will make the decisions and forward them to the division commanders who forwarded the recommendations. The particular award for which a person is recommended should be stated by his immediate commander, but before the divisional commander forwards the recommendation he should, whenever possible, make an investigation of the case.

Given by Commander-in-Chief.

The presentation of the awards will be made by the commander-in-chief in person, when possible. If it is impracticable for the commander-in-chief to be present at the ceremony of presentation, the army, corps or division com-

mander will be authorized by the commander-in-chief to make the presentation in his name.

When practicable, the actual presentation of the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Service Medal will be accompanied by a formal review. The persons to receive the awards will assemble on the right of the line between the music and the first company. If practicable, not less than one battalion will take part in the review. The division commander will receive the review and personally present the awards.

After the review the persons to be decorated will march to the front accompanied by the colors. The national anthem will be played, or, if only field music is present, "To the colors" will be sounded. On the completion of the music the brigade commander will bring the troops to order arms. A staff officer of the division commander will then read to the command the order announcing the awards. The division commander, accompanied by his staff, will then advance to the line of position to be decorated, and after making appropriate remarks will pin the decorations awarded on the left breast of each person.

TANK CORPS CALLS FOR RECRUITS FROM COLLEGES.

The following telegram, dated May 20, 1918, concerning enlistment in the Tank Corps, has been received by the Registrar:

"Registrar, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.:

United States Tank Corps, National Army, offers special opportunity to all college men of force, stamina, initiative and good physique, irrespective of draft. Request you call this attention of student body. Recruiting officer will arrive near future. Please give this suitable publicity and wire seven-twenty-nine most effective approximate date for nine Sixth Avenue, New York City, giving, also proper authority to whom address further correspondence. This matter of vital patriotic service, immediate attention will be most appreciated. ARTHUR GARDNER,

2nd Lieutenant, Tank Corps, N. A."

The Tank Corps is a comparatively new organization and is badly in need of leaders from the educated young men of the country. There is an excellent chance for undergraduates who are near twenty-one years of age to obtain commissions, and for those under twenty-one to receive sergeant's stripes. A sergeant is the man in direct charge of a tank in action, so there is a wonderful opportunity for undergraduates to get in personal touch with the Hun as a tank commander.

The government has recognized the necessity for an efficient Tank Corps and has opened this service to men of draft age. It is primarily a fighting organization and should appeal to those men who want to see service quickly. Courage, sound physique and a high order of intelligence are absolutely essential qualities for those who wish to enlist in this corps.

Recruits who enroll are to be sent to the concentration camp at Gettysburg, where they will receive a certain amount of preliminary training. Here they are classified into the different sections of the Corps and may receive promotions to non-commissioned officerships if their work warrants it. However, their real training is undergone in France, where the practical application of tank warfare is demonstrated.

The opportunity is especially favorable to men who have had several years' technical training, but this is not necessary. Men who possess "force, stamina and initiative," in addition to their college education, are the ones who are so urgently needed. This arm of the service requires a personnel of the highest grade, capable of independent thought and action, for upon this alone depends the final success of the tank service.

WHEN TO SALUTE THE FLAG.

There is a lot of confusion in most folks' minds, as to when a flag should be saluted. In the Army, the silken "colors," or regimental battle flags, when unfurled, must always receive a salute, whenever they are carried past a man, or he passes them. In fine weather, in camp, the "color" is usually planted in the ground, before the colonel's tent, and every one who walks by salutes it.

A flag hoisted at the top of a pole, or displayed from a building, is not considered as a "color," and receives no salute. The only exception to this rule occurs at the evening ceremony of "retreat"; there, when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played (or, if no band is present, when the bugler sounds "to the colors"), the soldiers look toward, and salute the big camp flag, as it is slowly lowered.

ALREADY 36 TECHNOLOGY MEN HAVE DIED FOR DEMOCRACY

Month of May Alone Shows Toll of Seven Alumni.

The report of the Technology War Service Auxiliary shows that during the last month no less than seven Alumni of the Institute have given up their lives in the service of their country. This brings the total to 36. The list shows that 15 men have been cited for bravery, 31 now hold the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher 1422 are now commissioned officers out of the 2281 men who are in the service. Of the men in service 569 are 'over there.' 382 are in the aviation service and 459 are in the Navy.

A supplementary list shows that more than 2000 men and women formerly enrolled at Technology are in industries directly allied to the war.

In consideration of the small number of Alumni of Technology in comparison with the large number from other colleges, Harvard for example, the 36 deaths in this war is a much greater percent of the whole number of graduates than the 60 odd men of Harvard who have died for their country. Again, in comparison with the total American losses cited below, Technology has given her share toward the protection of democracy as far as number of men is concerned.

The first official summary of casualties to date in American expeditionary forces announced today shows a total of 7315. Killed in action numbered 1033, including 291 lost at sea; died of wounds, 310; died of disease, 1192; died of accident and other causes, 392; wounded in action, 4046, and missing in action, including prisoners, 342.

The war department announcement today was the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

It has been explained at the department that the daily lists sent by Gen. Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible.

The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value of the enemy, but this does not mean that any appreciable numbers are held back.

After heavy actions, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties and cable them to the department.

American troops have been in the trenches several months and now hold sectors at several points along the western front. In addition many American units are brigaded with French and British and have been in heavy fighting since the German drive began in March. Gen. Pershing's men first went into the front line last November for training and soon afterwards they took over a trench sector permanently. Other units went into the trenches for final training with the French later and finally took over sectors, so that the total frontage now held by the American ranks second to that of the French and British armies.

FRENCH RECEIVE AMERICAN GAMES ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

French soldiers are wild over croquet. It's hard to believe, but the statement is vouched for by Dr. George Louis Meylan, professor of physical education at Columbia University, who has just returned from France where he organized athletics and outdoor recreation among the "poilus" for the Y. M. C. A.

Another small town American game which he says is going big among the French fighting men as well as among their American brothers in arms is that good, old standby—pitching horseshoes. Both of these rural American pastimes were ideally adapted to the conditions and needs in the shell zones, as the game can be played in very short territory where the players can be sheltered from Boche guns.

When it was realized that Boche shells recently broke up a foot ball game, the desirability of quiet, restful little games like croquet and quoits becomes apparent.

Also, the apparatus for pitching horseshoes can always be obtained where the armies go, in spite of the automobile's great part in this war. In a statement just received here it is said that in one American army camp in the Chemin De Dames region, the soldiers were entirely without athletic goods, because war material had taken priority in the transportation. Penning the arrival of sporting goods, dozens of soldiers entertained themselves by pitching horseshoes as they did back in the old town.

In addition to croquet and horseshoes, the games which have appealed

to the French soldier are frog, nine pins and jour de boules. Frog is a game of tossing dishes into numbered holes, and jour de boules resembles marbles played with large and small balls. After studying the possibilities at the French front, the "Y" physical directors who have taken up this work at the request of the French government, have introduced volley ball, basket ball and playground ball, which latter is indoor baseball played outdoors. Concerning playground ball, Dr. Meylan related an incident.

A Y. M. C. A. secretary was umpiring and coaching two teams of poilus in a game of playground ball. The latter took a good healthy swing with his left bat and smote the soft ball in a screaming liner straight for the pitcher. The latter protected his face with his hands and the sphere struck him soggily in the chest. The pitcher's expressive features registered surprise and reproach over this so unexpected assault. As for the batter, did he reach first? He did not. He ran straight to the pitcher, embraced him and apologized for hitting him.

This is not the general rule, for the poilus understand sport, even if the games are new to them, and they enjoy hitting the runner with the ball in this game as they chase him. The French soldiers chase something else when they play these games which take their minds off the frazzled nerves after trench battles or the gloom of drab days in camp. Their phrase is "Chaser le cafard," which means chase away home sickness, although the literal translation of cafard is beetle.

UNIVERSITY UNION IN ROME.

A meeting has been held under the auspices of the American University Union in Europe at Rome, Italy, on May 28, for the purpose of forming an Italo-American University Union. The United States was represented by Ambassador Page, Professor George H. Nettleton of Yale and Professor Paul Van Dyke of Princeton; and Italy by Signor Barenini, Minister of Education, Professor Alberto Tonello, rector of Rome University, and Senator William Marconi.

Patriotic speeches were delivered by various members of the conference, predicting that the organization, even in process of formation, would be another link in the chain of friendship binding America and Italy.

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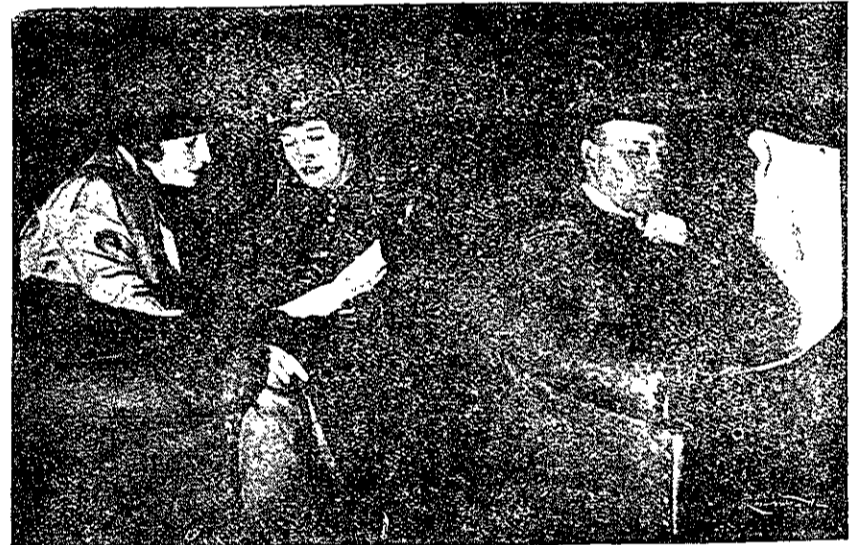
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Spies and Lies

German agents are everywhere, eager to gather scraps of news about our men, our ships, our munitions. It is still possible to get such information through to Germany, where thousands of these fragments—often individually harmless—are patiently pieced together into a whole which spells death to American soldiers and danger to American homes.

But while the enemy is most industrious in trying to collect information, and his systems elaborate, he is not superhuman—indeed, he is often very stupid, and would fail to get what he wants were it not deliberately handed to him by the carelessness of loyal Americans.

Do not discuss in public, or with strangers, any news of troop and transport movements, of bits of gossip as to our military preparations, which come into your possession.

Do not permit your friends in service to tell you—or write you—"inside" facts about where they are, what they are doing and seeing.

Do not become a tool of the Hun by passing on the malicious, disheartening rumors which he so eagerly sows. Remember he asks no better service than to have you spread his lies of disasters to our soldiers and sailors, gross scandals in the Red Cross, cruelties, neglect and wholesale executions in our camps, drunkenness and

vice in the Expeditionary Force, and other tales certain to disturb American patriots and to bring anxiety and grief to American parents.

And do not wait until you catch some one putting a bomb under a factory. Report the man who spreads pessimistic stories, divulges—or seeks—confidential military information, cries for peace, or belittles our efforts to win the war.

Send the names of such persons, even if they are in uniform, to the Department of Justice, Washington. Give all the details you can, with names of witnesses if possible—show the Hun that we can beat him at his own game of collecting scattered information and putting it to work. The fact that you made the report will not become public.

You are in contact with the enemy today, just as truly as if you faced him across No Man's Land. In your hands are two powerful weapons with which to meet him—discretion and vigilance. Use them.

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