

CROIX DE GUERRE MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. C. M. Angell Killed in
Aeroplane Accident When
Machine Suddenly Falls From
Height of 500 Feet

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

Three airplanes, two-seaters, passed over this little ruined village at not a very great height. It was mid-afternoon and just turning sunny after a drizzle in the early morning.

Planes, as near the front as we are just at present, have ceased to be a treat, so this afternoon nobody paid any particular attention to these planes. They plunged into a low hanging cloud. Then suddenly one of them came diving out of its lower surface at a steep angle, and hardly more than 500 feet above the ground. At least a dozen officers saw it come. Two of them insisted that it was falling tail first, but the rest agreed that it made a straight dive.

Down it plunged and everybody waited breathless, to see the aviator right himself with the little upward flip to which we have all become accustomed. But the direction never changed, the plane dove straight into a soft field, striking with a terrible crash, and burying its nose four feet in the ground.

Pilot and observer were instantly killed, if indeed the pilot was not dead before he began to fall. He was Second Lieutenant Cyril Matthew Angell, whose address on his identification card was given as Chicago, but who is said to have been a student at Technology and a resident of Brookline. The observer was George K. W. Emerson of New York, a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Both men wore the Croix de Guerre, won in a recent action in the air.

Only two explanations of the accident seem at all plausible. One is that in the shelling, a few minutes before, damage was done to the steering apparatus, and failed suddenly, while the airplane was in the clouds. A more probable guess is that the aviator himself was wounded and either fainted or died at the wheel.

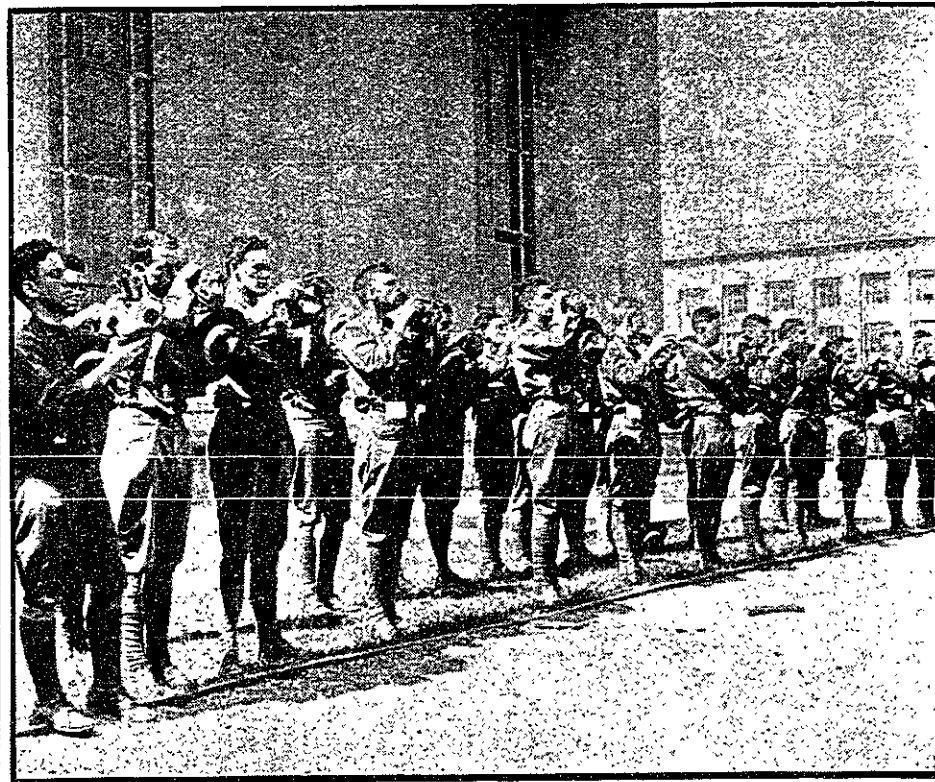
INCREASE OF PIG IRON SUPPLY SHOWN BY SPRING STATISTICS

The statistics of pig iron production tell an amazing story of recovery from the partial paralysis with which the basic industry was afflicted as a result of the fuel crisis and transportation shortage last winter. In January the daily average output of pig iron was 77,799 tons; in May the daily average was no less than 111,175 tons, an increase of over 40 per cent. Only once before in the history of the trade, in October, 1196, was so much iron produced in a single month.

But even more striking is the fact that this huge supply is not sufficient to meet the demand; it is barely more than enough to meet the current demands for war uses, with scant leavings for those industries not engaged directly or indirectly on war work. And rations of the non-essentials are likely to become more meagre rather than more generous.

The war program is growing rapidly and the need for war steel even faster, demands on the trade multiplying along with our war problems. And, as the Iron Age says, "If we are to win this war at all, and not to win it is unthinkable, we can win only if we make the American steel industry, with its 45,000,000 or 50,000,000 tons of steel ingots a year, reach with every ton and every megal toward Berlin. Every ton must help. If there is no means now for its helping, it is not a surplus ton, it is a ton waiting for means to be provided whereby it can help, be its bit individually ever so little, in the shell factory, the gun plant, the shipyard in railroads in France, in railroads in the United States, on farms in France and Britain, and on farms in the United States. Work must be found for every ton."

ARMY AVIATORS BEING TRAINED IN THE USE OF GAS-MASKS AT TECHNOLOGY



Copyright Boston Photo News Co.

GAS IS SIGNALED AND MEN START TO PUT ON MASKS

The war is brought more closely home to us when we see the men performing the gas-mask drill. The gas-mask is one of the most essential defensive weapons in modern warfare. Poisonous gases are used by both the Allies and the Huns, although the idea originated with the latter. The use of gas is increasing weekly in offensive movements. It has been said that the recent Tueton drive owed its success to favorable winds which blew the gas over the Allied lines.

At the U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics, as well as in the Army cantonments, instruction in the use of the gas-mask is being given. The aim of the drill is to enable the men to don the mask as expeditiously and efficiently as possible. The soldiers must learn to breathe through the mask, and to feel at home in it. At the signal the men put on and adjust the masks. Then follows drill including marching at double time. The work is necessarily uncomfortable, but the lives of many may depend on its application in the trenches. After these preliminary operations the men are subjected to gas in the gas-chamber. Aviators are not exempt from the use of masks, owing to the employment of gas shells in bombing bases, hangars, etc.

Continued on page 3

WAR TIME CHANGES

Amendments to Constitution of Technology Club of N. Y.

In issuing the present call for a special meeting of the Club for the purpose of voting on amendments to the Constitution, the Board of Governors feels obliged to offer the following statement of explanation.

Change of date of annual meeting. Saturday night is one on which the members are more apt to be scattered than on Tuesday, the one proposed.

Taking office. The desirability of substantially a month between election and the taking of office will be apparent when one thinks that the new officials have this time to become acquainted with the work.

Increase in Resident Dues. For three years the Club workers have been aware that these dues must sometime be raised, but have hesitated to bring it about, hoping that by strict economy this course might still be avoided. The dues as proposed will still be lower than in any other club of its standing in the city.

The schedule has been carefully worked out as the minimum on which the Club can be run with the present prices of supplies and wages. The younger members have been considered in accordance with the long-time policy of the club, and the rates graded accordingly.

The non-resident dues are not proposed to be changed. This membership is largely a patriotic one, loyal to Technology and appreciative of what this Club is doing for the general good. However, they will have a chance to help us, and incidentally themselves, in another way shortly to be announced.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL

The following circular was recently received by the TECH concerning the economical reconstruction of Belgium. Mail should be addressed to the Comptoir National, 15 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris.

In view of the critical situation which will result for Belgium through the disasters caused by the depredation of the enemy, his removing of tools, raw materials, manufactured products, etc....we have been led to create, with the cooperation of and under the control of the Belgian State, an organization having for object the economical reconstruction of Belgium, entitled "COMPTOIR NATIONAL POUR LA REPRISSE DE L'ACTIVITE ECONOMIQUE EN BELGIQUE" (Société Cooperative)

This organization, in helping industry and trade, by enabling them to purchase the tools and all necessary raw materials, will not only reconstruct the economical situation of Belgium, but will put an end to the sufferings of the working classes by enabling them to start working in the reconstructed shops

You will certainly realize the great interest you might have in being eventually a contractor.

Everything interests us, as everything has to be set up again: metallurgy, materials for construction of buildings, leathers, textiles, farming implements, chemical products, wood machines, electrical material, optical instruments, motor cars, vans, wagons, oils and greases of all kinds, refractory materials, etc

In order to enable us to place our orders, please send us by return mail your catalogues, and tariffs in triplicate.

NAVY SUBSCRIBES HEAVILY TO THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

More Than 18 Million Dollars Invested
in Liberty Bonds.

The Navy subscribed more than eighteen and a half million dollars to the Third Liberty Loan.

Final reports, just compiled, from naval units in all parts of the world indicated that the first estimates of the Navy's Liberty Loan triumph were extremely conservative.

The Navy's total in the Third Loan exceeds by more than four and a half million dollars the combined Navy total for the first and second loans.

To date, the bluejackets, officers, and civilian employees of the Navy have mobilized for the nation's cause more than thirty-two and a half million fighting dollars.

"Let us thrill the world again by our inspiring response," urged Secretary Daniels at the outset of the campaign on April 6.

The answer that came back to this appeal, the answer that came back to Sims and Mayo and to the American fighting men on the far-flung battlefields, was not only inspiring, it was overwhelming. It proved again that for the American Navy "our all is not too much," and by its superb example, it helped the embattled nation attain a third glorious victory for Liberty.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

Herbert Goldsmith '18 Tells of Fine Spirit of Troops

The following is a letter from Herbert Goldsmith, '18, telling of his experiences in France. Through the courtesy of his mother we are able to print it in the TECH.

I enjoyed reading your interesting letters from California, the outstanding facts of which are that you are feeling so well and having such a good time, which was so good to read that they in themselves were worth an immediate reply.

The reason for the delay, however, has been due to the big German drive of March 21, which you no doubt have read about. The drive was so disastrous to the Allied Armies at first that it looked for a while as though we might be compelled to evacuate this hospital. During the last couple of days however, it looks as though our armies are not only holding fast, but actually retaking ground previously lost. Of course, our losses have been great, but having been well prepared, we inflicted losses of the attacking Huns in mass formation that are at least three times as great.

Convoys of wounded are continually coming in day and night, and as fast as the hospitals get filled up, evacuations of wounded are made to Blighty with all of the patients who are able to make the trip, in order to make room for new influxes of wounded. We are getting so pressed for bed room that we have turned our mess hall into a hospital ward. This was done this morning, and already at this writing in the evening, it is filled with wounded.

Through it all the spirit of the troops is wonderful. They come down from the line covered with the dirt, blood and sweat of battle, and smiling. After a length of time in competent hands of the staff of Base Hospital No. 12, they are given a brand new uniform, and go back to line smiling, usually in as good condition as the day they came to France.

These Base Hospitals are undoubtedly great enemies of the Kaiser, since they take men who are often left on the field for dead or to all appearances made permanently unfit for further service in the line, and with marvelous surgical and hospital knowledge and practice, make him into the man he was before he was wounded, and again capable of inflicting heavy losses on his hordes and balk the program of the world conquest. It is really wonderful what is done nowadays in the surgical world "over here." Men come in practically shot to pieces, their faces an unrecognizable mass of goo, and after a few months' treatment go out with faces that are not in the least repulsive, and are often better looking than they were before they were hit.

(Continued on page 3)

WATER CARNIVAL ON CHARLES RIVER BASIN

Various Aquatic Contests to Be
Held Between the Different
Naval Stations in This District

SURPRISES FROM NAVY YARD

On Saturday afternoon, June 29, a Navy Day will be held on the Charles in front of the Institute. The Harvard Radio School will have a crew, and contests with other Navy Stations in this district will be held.

Lieutenant Commander Nathaniel F. Ayer, in charge of the school, has given the crew members as much liberty for practice as is consistent with their school work, with the result that the swift cutter which the men will use can be seen plowing along the river as the men limber up for the big race.

The entire personnel of the Radio School is backing the boat, and when the race takes place on Navy Day a big cheering section from that school is expected to line the railings of the esplanade.

Meanwhile, other stations of the First Naval District are practising equally hard so that some remarkable rowing is promised.

Admiral Wood is personally keenly interested in the success of the carnival and his enthusiasm is being relayed all along down the line. The First Naval District is out to make Navy Day one which will take its place with the biggest holidays in Boston's history.

Over at the Navy Yard Lieutenant A. A. Gathemann, who has been detailed by Captain William R. Rush, Commandant, to furnish the yard's contribution to the program, is going about the yard distributing enthusiasm until all the people there are worked up about the carnival.

As several of the surprises of the day are to come out of the Navy Yard, this fact augurs well for the success of the program.

One of the activities of Lieutenant Gathemann has consisted in getting out of storage the wherries which are to be rowed by Yeowomen in the women's boat races. These boats are now being scraped and varnished and made ready. When they take the water some snappy practice by the crews of young women will be held at the Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., today sent a letter to the commanding officers of each of the 15 stations and schools of this district, informing them of the decision to have a Navy Day on the Charles River Basin Saturday afternoon, June 29. He also ordered the band of the Navy Yard, Radio School, Aviation School, Commonwealth Pier, Bumpkin Island and Hingham to provide music.

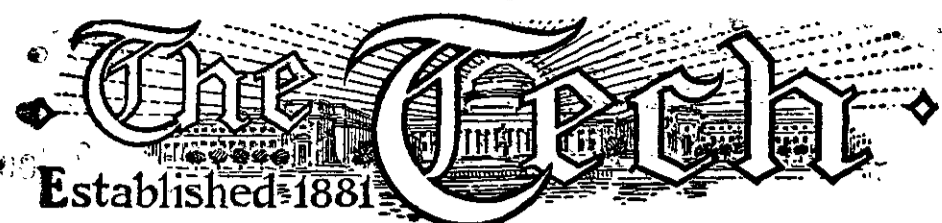
The program, which will start at 1:30 is to be as follows:

Rowing Events—Twenty eight-foot cutters, 10 oars and coxswain, distance one mile; wherry race, four oars, one-half mile; punt race, singles, distance one-fourth mile; whale boats, single bank and coxswain, distance one mile; wherry race for women, four oars, one-half mile.

Sailing Events—Cutters and whale boats, navy standard rig, distance four miles, twice around triangular course.

Swimming Events. Scratch — Fifty yards, 880 yards, fancy diving, relay race, 10 men on each team, each man to swim 80 yards; novice, 50 yards, for men who have never won a prize; tub race; for women in the naval service, 50 yards; fancy diving, relay race, six on team, 50 yards each.

An order was recently adopted appropriating \$62,500 as the city's share of proposed repairs on Harvard Bridge, and appropriating \$25,000 for rebuilding Mt. Auburn street from Putnam to Brattle square.



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Although communications may be published unsigned if so requested, the name of the writer must in every case be submitted to the editor. The Tech assumes no responsibility, however, for the facts as stated nor for the opinions expressed.

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

R. H. Smithwick '21Night Editor

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918

"PA" COBURN.

IN few institutions has it been the lot of the students to possess such a friend as the men of Technology have known in "Pa" Coburn. Having no official connection with the place and in the last few years of his life residing in New York, he nevertheless maintained the closest touch with Institute life.

The great source of his strength was his understanding of the needs of the students as individuals. He knew their work, their life, their professors; and he could advise them from the point of view of an alumnus living in that professional world for which they were preparing themselves.

When we became involved in war, it was Technology men to whom his thoughts turned first. He saw no more effective way of serving his country than by sustaining them to the utmost in the great work of national service to which, as men of scientific training, they had dedicated themselves.

Such a career calls for a memorial which shall be an integral part of the student life which "Pa" Coburn loved so well. May the time be not far distant when a memorial may be begun which shall speak his spirit to all the sons of Technology.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Now that the warm summer evenings have come, the dormitory men can spend more of their time out of doors, and nearly every evening now two groups of men can be seen in the dormitory yard, each enjoying a form of outdoor sport and each apparently having a good time.

Now this is not intended to be a "goody-goody" editorial. We are not going to say a single word about the morals or ethics of the matter. That part of the matter is perfectly straightforward, and you know just as much about it as anybody.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor of the TECH, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I have noted with a great deal of regret, through a letter which I received today, and through the notice in the TECH of June 22, of the death of Howard L. Coburn.

During my time at Technology, I was fortunate enough to come in contact with "Pa" and I do not think that a finer or more big-hearted man ever lived. I know of the wonderful help he gave to me several times when I felt I had to go to somebody and unload my troubles.

Since graduating and going into business, I have been able to continue the close friendship formed at Technology and perhaps with more mature judgment have been able to appreciate it more nearly at its true value.

I know that there are many others, while at the Institute and later, who feel towards "Pa" as I did and do, and I would like to suggest to you, that through the TECH, you suggest that some action be taken towards a memorial at the Institute to be known as the "Pa Coburn Memorial."

I would be glad to have an expression of your opinion on this matter and will do anything I can to help in bringing this about.

(Signed.) R. W. Millard.

PERSONALS

Former Lieutenant Harold J. McDonald '17, Course I, now with the 319th Engineers at Camp Fremont, California, has just been promoted to captain. He is one of the youngest, if not the



CAPTAIN HAROLD J. McDONALD '17

youngest captain in the United States regular army, being only 23 years of age. Captain McDonald is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. McDonald of Cambridge.

The funeral of Ernest V. Bowditch '69 pioneer landscape architect, who died Wednesday at his home, 336 Adams street, Milton, will be held at the residence tomorrow. He was 69 years old and was the son of William I. Bowditch, a conveyancer. He was a direct descendant of Nathaniel Bowditch, author of "Bowditch's Navigator," a recognized authority.

He was graduated with the class of '69 at Technology. For a time after his graduation Mr. Bowditch engaged in railroading in the West. Later when he returned to Boston he established offices for himself as an engineer.

The estates of Cornelius Vander Ouden Golet, J. J. Van Allen, E. J. Berwind and the old Lorillard estate at Newport stand as a monument to his genius. He played a conspicuous part in the development of Newport as a summer resort.

Mr. Bowditch is survived by his widow, Margaret Lyon Swann, daughter of Thomas L. Swann, a commander in the United States navy, and four children, William I., who is in the aviation corps and believed to be on his way to France; Richard L., who is studying at the Hotchkiss school in Connecticut, and two daughters, Miss Elizabeth Swann Bowditch and Miss Sarah Higginson Bowditch.

Perry Bush Bryne '19, Theta Xi, enlisted in the Navy about four months ago. He has just passed the examinations for Naval Ensign School and is now at Harvard, having entered June 18.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of Chief Quartermaster Austin D. Higgins '20, to Miss Mary V. L. Rynders of North Cohasset, N. Y. Higgins is a member of the Theta Xi Fraternity.

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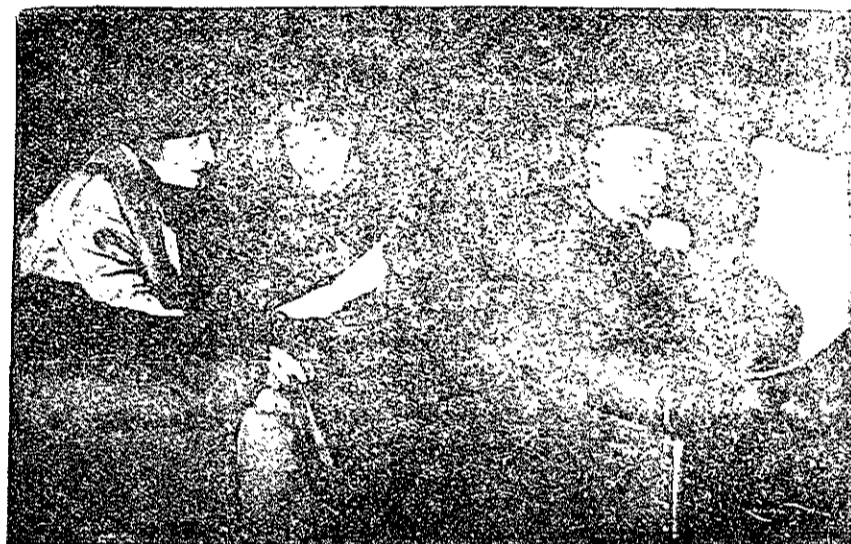
DIXON'S ELBORADO

the master drawing pencil

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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.

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.

CO. MITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

8 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

George Creel, Chairman The Secretary of State The Secretary of War The Secretary of the Navy United States Gov't Comm. on Public Information



This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

The Publisher of THE TECH

Miles E. Langley '12 has recently been married to a Miss Baxter of Brunswick, Maine. Langley is now a lieutenant at Camp Devens.

WHY RYE FLOUR WAS REMOVED FROM SUBSTITUTE LIST

Numerous inquiries have come to the Food Administration asking why rye flour was removed from the list of substitutes for wheat flour. On May 1 it was estimated that there remained but 16,000,000 bushels of rye in the United

States. Against this amount our normal consumption of rye from May 1 to August 1 amounts to 31,000,000 bushels. If rye flour had been continued on the substitute list our available supply would not have lasted one month. In order that there might be even a limited supply for the normal uses of rye flour, this cereal was taken off the substitute list.

All you are asked to do is to buy only necessary things and then loan—not give—your savings to your Government to help it fight your war.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

(Continued from page 1)

One thing, however, that modern science has not been able to contend with, is the damaged spine. Except in rare instances, cases of this kind are either partially or totally paralyzed, and often die. A pathetic instance of this kind occurred here just the other day. A Canadian boy was brought in whose spine at its base had been slightly touched by a fragment of shrapnel. In spite of the fact that he was paralyzed from the neck down, his bright and cheerful disposition created an intense regard for him by every one, that was nothing less than love. His mother was notified of his misfortune, and she braved the dangers of submarine warfare and came all the way from Canada to England to meet him there. He was as happy as a boy home from school when we dressed him up to send him over to meet her in Blightly. Hardly had we gotten him ready when he suddenly became delirious and shouted, "Ha, there's one Boche I got; look, I nicked another one; here they come over the top! My God, they got me, I'm going West," and with that he drew his last breath and died. It was the most dramatic scene I ever witnessed.

One can buy almost anything over here, but one thing we lack, are good toothbrushes. It is hard to find enough time for one's teeth while in the army, so it is essential when they are brushed that it is done right. Therefore, at your first opportunity, please send me a half dozen prophylactic tooth brushes with hard bristles "baby size." Don't get alarmed at my asking for baby sized tooth brushes and imagine that I am raising a young colony over here. The reason for asking for so many of the baby size is simply as a preventive measure, to have a supply on hand until the latter part of 1918 at least, for we believe that war will last at least this long, and the baby size makes it easier to get around the oral cavity.

Enclosed find four photographs which I had taken in a nearby town. The boys say it is a pretty good likeness, so you can use your imagination. You can easily picture me now as I have shaved off my mustache.

I sent you a hand-carved meerschaum cigarette holder, Melvin, which I purchased in Poree, as an expression of my appreciation of your promptness in sending the furlough money for my leave there. My original intention was to tell you all about my wonderful stay in Paris, but I have written so much on other subjects that I will not have time to tell you about it since "call to quarters" has already blown. So I will have to call it off until the next letter.

Norman joins in sending lots of love to you all.

Fondly,
HERBERT.

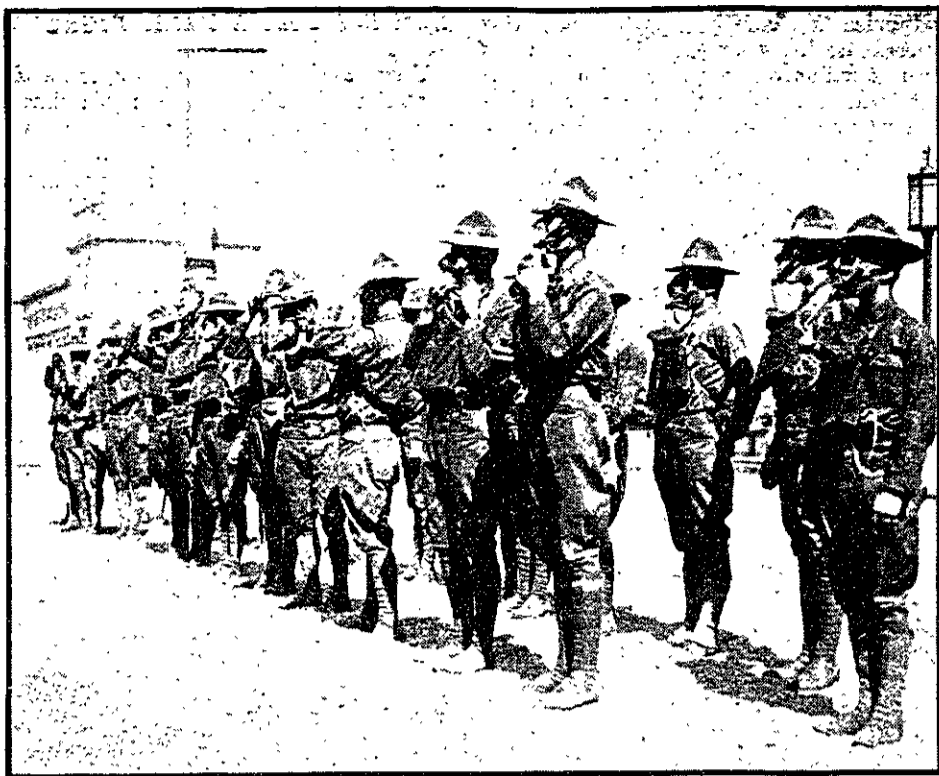
ENGLISH PROSECUTIONS FOR FOOD PROFITEERING

In the month of April, 1918, the English Ministry of Food instituted more than 7,000 prosecutions for food profiteering. In 6,600 of these convictions were secured and the profiteers fined.

All Walker Memorial Dining Rooms

Are Open to All Tech Men NOW

Open Daily and Sunday



MASKS ADJUSTED—GAS MASK DRILL AT TECHNOLOGY U. S. SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

(Continued from page 1.)

The horrors of gas attacks are only partially appreciated when one considers only their immediate effects. Men who have been subjected to prolonged gassing are much more susceptible to pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases of the lungs. While wearing a

mask the efficiency of the fighter is reduced about 50 percent. The "box respirator" used by the British, protects the wearer from all the gases in use except the "mustard gas" of the Huns; it is understood that the Yankees have solved this difficult problem satisfactorily.

FEDERAL COUNCIL WILL CONTROL ROAD WORK.

All functions of Government agencies relating to streets and highways hereafter are to be coordinated in a body called the United States Highways Council, composed of one representative each from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board, and the Fuel Administration. The council was formed primarily to prevent delays, financial loss, and uncertainty incident to the method of taking up each highway problem in its turn with a separate and distinct Government agency. This council was constituted at the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Through the Department it will continue the close contact already established, both formally by law and informally by practice, with the State Highway Commission in each State of the Union.

Membership of the board follows: War Department, Lieut. Col. W. D. Uhler; Fuel Administration, C. G. Sheffield; War Industries Board, Richard Humphrey; Railroad Administration, G. W. Kirtley; Department of Agriculture, L. W. Page. These representatives have selected Logan Waller Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, as chairman, and J. E. Pennybacker, Chief of Management of that office, as secretary. The council utilizes the organizations of the forty-eight state highway departments with their trained personnel and their knowledge of local conditions and provides a single agency where all highway projects calling for governmental action of any character, whether it be a question of finance, of materials, transportation, or of war necessity, or desirability, may be dealt with. The council has provided a definite form on which applications for relief are to be made through the respective state highway departments, and has sent supplies of the forms to the departments. It emphasizes the great need of conservation of money, transportation, labor, and materials by restricting highway and street work to most essential needs. It ranks maintenance of existing streets and highways first, reconstruction of badly damaged streets and highways next, and it places last new construction justified only on account of vital war or economic necessity.

NEWS FROM BATH IRON WORKS

The following communication was recently received concerning the Technology delegation at Bath, Maine. The delegation at the Iron Works completed their first week's work today. John A. Facey '21, J. D. Harvey '21, and Edward W. Jackson '21, are machinists; Freddy Britton '20, and Lawrence Burnham '29, are outside machinists, most of their work being in the mills; Henry B. Masey '20, is in the plate shop; George W. Spaulding '21, is an electrician's helper; Phillip Nellis '20, and Irving Henison '19, are in the machine shop; George Dates '21, Alfred Shaughnessy '21, and myself are shipfitter's helpers, although just at present we are assembling bulkheads. Henry A. Grossepup '20, leads the delegation with a bona fide shipfitter's check which

he obtained by virtue of his three years' experience with the New York Shipbuilding Company. Ken Akers '20, found his way into the civil engineering department some way or other and talks of being sent out on the river to make soundings. Chris Carven '21, is putting some of Mr. Gracey's theories into practice up in the Architectural Department. He had some spare time this afternoon and spent it in making a tour of inspection of the yard. He made several caustic comments in the speed of our work and only the presence of the foreman saved him from a little impromptu launching.

The fellows have been watching the TECH for news from the other yards and are ready to swap yarn for yarn with them if the occasion demands. Here's hoping a certain drool artist from Texas takes the hint and delivers.

Sincerely yours,
L. B. BARKER.

GROWING TECHNOLOGY.

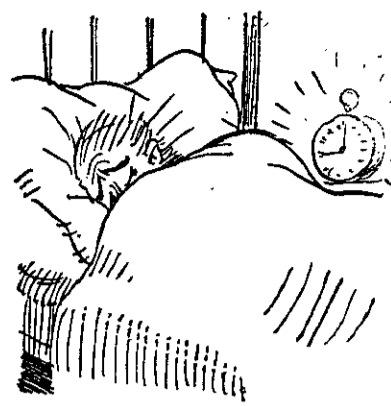
The following recently appeared as an editorial in the Boston Herald:

The announcement that Technology is forced to begin at once construction work to the extent of \$100,000 or more, is a vivid reminder of the way in which that splendid institution has given over its plant, equipment and resources to the service of the government in this crisis. While most institutions of higher education, naturally enough, find their numbers depleted by the war, their newest buildings little needed and their plans for the future clouded with doubt, Technology has risen to its opportunity in a manner that points the way for scientific and technical schools the country over.

In its special departments for those preparing for service with the colors it has enrolled some 2000 young men, and it has about 2500 in uniform for daily military exercises. For the use of the many hundreds who are entering on the work that will prepare them for naval aviation work is beginning on a new seaplane hangar that will cost about \$45,000, and for the larger drill field that is necessary there is the enlargement of the grounds from Vassar street to Amherst—a happily suggestive combination of names, by the way. With this work there is also the building of a barracks for some of the student aviators and an addition to the imposing Walker Memorial. How happy Gen. Walker would be at the patriotic uses to which they have been putting the imposing structure dedicated to his cherished memory.

Coming on the heels of its removal across the Charles, all these readjustments and these enlargements beyond its most ambitious plans have put a strain on the Tech authorities that might well have daunted the administrators of any university. Until a year ago Tech had not housed its own students. Now it is not only caring for them in permanent dormitories, but it suddenly finds itself the host of thousands of young men in the government schools that are part of itself and yet distinct. It is writing the brightest chapter in its insuring history. Incidentally, more than 2000 Tech men are now in active service, an amazingly large proportion of them being overseas.

Wake



Up

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LETTER FROM FRANCE

The food administration in Michigan credits the Lansing State Journal with the following:

Roy E. Carver, of the medical department, one hundred and nineteenth Field Artillery, writes in an interesting way of food conditions and the country in France. He says, in part: "The people here buy food only when they have a food card. If they have no food card they can't buy. Soldiers are now allowed to buy food in a city. They have to buy what extra food they want in camp where there is an extra place provided for that purpose. Then they can buy only 8 pence worth at a time. Here is one place where money will not talk.

"Take my tip and tell the people not to waste food. They don't see why now, but if they were placed as these foreign countries are they would realize it then. You see the people are allowed only so much so that the soldiers can have more. We get good healthy stuff to eat here. I like the war bread better than I do white bread. It is something like brown bread and sure is nourishing. We have sugar in our coffee and are certainly living high for soldiers."

CARROTS NOW USE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS

Anything that can be used as a substitute in these days of high prices and give good results at the same time is a welcome addition in helping to keep down the high cost of living. Boiled carrots, according to the Popular Science Monthly, when properly treated, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. The carrots are boiled until they are tender and nearly ready to fall apart; then carefully drained and mashed and pressed through a coarse cloth or strainer. This pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pudding and the eggs omitted. Puddings made in this manner are equally as light and as palatable as where eggs are used. The carrots also impart a rich yellow color to the pudding, so that no one can tell whether eggs were used or not.

AMMONIA SAVING EFFECTED BY A NEW YORK HOTEL

In response to a request by the Food Administration that the use of artificial ice be reduced to a minimum, the Majestic Hotel of New York City has posted

a notice in each room asking that guests use ice sparingly. The result has been a reduction in the calls for ice water, and the bell boys are now feeling the terrors of war in the reduction of tips. Ammonia is used in large quantities in making artificial ice and, because of the demand for this important chemical in the manufacture of explosives a shortage has been created. It is expected that other hotels will follow this example and that a considerable saving of ammonia used in the manufacture of ice for hotels will be effected.

FOUND ARTICLES.

The owners of the following articles may obtain their property by applying to the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Power, Room 3-005, with a complete description of the missing things: Two sets of drawing instruments; one copy of "United States as a World Power;" one copy of "Descriptive Geometry;" one notebook; one copy of "Plane Trigonometry;" one copy of "Physical Laboratory Experiments;" one copy of "American Society for Testing Materials;" one copy of "Else von der Tanne;" one bundle of time tables; one steel protractor; two pearl handle penknives; one silver Signal Corps ring.

NEW YORK'S DARK NIGHT

Upon the results of photographic observations obtained by army aviators, who flew over darkened New York will be determined the question of further darkening the city as a precaution against possible German air raids.

Electric signs and all lights, except street lamps and lights in dwellings, were out at night by order of Police Commissioner Enright, at the suggestion of the War Department officials, and it was New York's darkest night in many years, not even excepting the "lightless nights" during last winter's fuel famine.

The main object of the airplane observations, it was said, was to show how far the lights permitted an aviator familiar with the map to find strategic spots or places where bombs would do the greatest damage.

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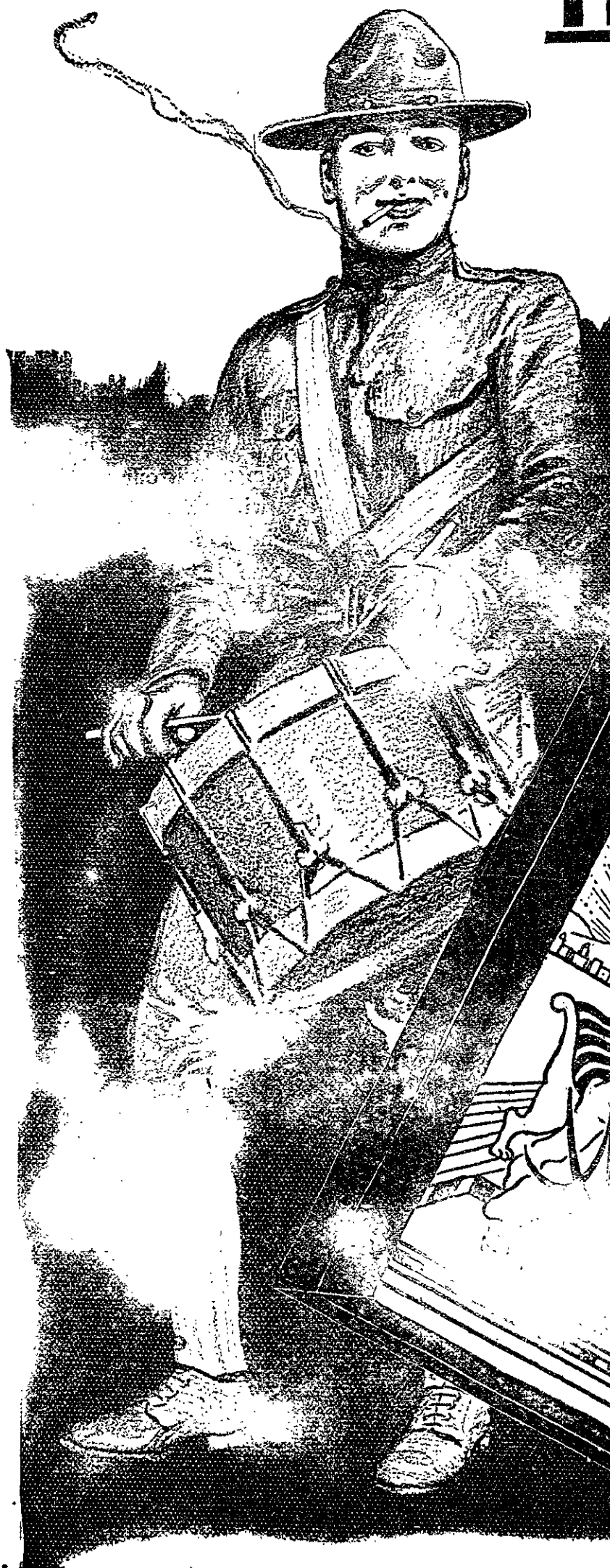
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