

## Nine More Technology Men Made Captains



W. A. CLARK



P. N. CRISTAL



S. L. KUHN



H. J. McDONALD



W. L. MEDDING



O. R. PETERSON

### D. C. McMURTRIE '10 IS HONORED BY RED CROSS

Technology Graduate Appointed  
Director of Red Cross Institute  
for Crippled and Disabled  
Men

### FOUR SCHOOLS NOW INSTRUCTING

Douglas C. McMurtrie, a Technology graduate of the Class of 1910, has been appointed Director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, an organization which has been formed since the beginning of the war for the purpose of instructing soldiers and civilians, who have been partially maimed to perform some useful work. This Institute has already established four schools in New York City, with many more in other places contemplated, and is teaching the manufacture of artificial limbs, linotype and monotype operating, mechanical drafting, and oxy-acetylene welding. These four schools have now already given valuable instruction to many men, having a capacity of three hundred students.

The great opportunity offered by these schools may be realized when the number of men being crippled in this war is taken into consideration, for, in addition to what the Government is already doing financially with its war risk indemnities and pensions, American soldiers and sailors will be aided in the grasping of new trades or professions, in order that they may resume their position of usefulness in civil life without the handicaps that ordinarily surround a man deprived of arms, legs, sight and hearing.

McMurtrie has made it clear that while the Red Cross Institute has no official arrangement with the government authorities relative to the utilization of its facilities in the rehabilitation of war cripples—that department being in charge of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, when soldiers and sailors are discharged from army and navy hospitals the Red Cross Institute will offer them every chance to "come back." Positions will be found for the men and, where they are unable to pay expenses while learning their new trade, funds will be advanced them as a loan to enable them to continue their training until competent to take a job.

The Red Cross Institute, however, is a National activity of the American Red Cross, responsible to the War Council through the Director General of Military Relief, Jesse H. Jones. It is the only non-commercial institution of the kind in the United States, says McMurtrie, and its purpose is broadly humanitarian, taking in civilian as well as military cripples. It is not a charitable institution but intended to be self-supporting.

"Already the national authorities have gone on record," said McMurtrie, "as accepting without reservation respon-

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### TECHNOLOGY MEN ATTEND BIG ARMY AND NAVY CLUB DINNER

Rear Admiral Palmer is Honored by  
Washington Society

On Thursday night, July 11th, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, a complimentary dinner was given to Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. It was a get-together affair for the officers now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, many of whom will shortly go to sea. Nearly 50 were present, including several Technology men, and among them nearly all of the officers who, as members of the Admiral's Bureau Staff, have been associated with him in this history making year of growth and progress in the splendid handling of this department of the United States Navy.

The dining hall was appropriately decorated and on the walls hung pictures of all the ships Read Admiral Palmer has served on, from the light-house tender "Fern" to the superdreadnaught "New York." These were presented to the guest of honor at the close of the dinner. A souvenir menu, bearing the picture of a destroyer making headway in a heavy sea and autographed by all present, was given to each guest. To Rear Admiral Palmer was presented one of these menus printed on parchment, bound in vellum, embellished artistically and having set in the binding his portrait. The souvenirs were a product of the Printing Division of the U. S. N. Recruiting Bureau, New York.

Captain Thomas J. Senn, U. S. N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, presided. Speeches were made and there were songs and music by entertainers. Rear Admiral Palmer responded with a characteristically gracious speech and told a number of stories of the sea.

### ANOTHER GARABED TEST

Giragossian Not Yet Convinced  
That Machine Is Failure

Members of Congress were given a private demonstration of the Garabed machine which was recently rejected as impracticable by a committee of scientists, in a further attempt of the inventor, Garabed T. Giragossian of Boston, to secure federal aid for the development of his invention. The demonstration last Tuesday, which was held in the office of Congressman Smith of New York, chairman of the patents committee, was preliminary to a further test to be given with a new model of the machine in a month. Mr. Giragossian stated today that he had no intention of accepting as final the verdict of the committee of scientists. He feels sure that his device can be used as a practical energy developing machine and hopes to demonstrate this fact to the satisfaction of members of the patents committee.

Samuel Gompers says: "We can forego luxuries for a time, be content with the primary necessities of life, in order to save for the future our heritage of freedom and the things of the spirit."



F. B. HASTIE



F. C. ROGERS



H. E. STROUT

Nine of the Technology graduates who were appointed as Provisional Second Lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, as a result of the examinations held at the Institute in June, 1917, now hold the rank of Captain. The men are William A. Clark, Philip N. Cristal, Frank B. Hastie, Samuel L. Kuhn, Harold J. McDonald, Walter L. Medding, Oscar R. Peterson, Frank C. Rogers and Henry E. Strout, all mem-

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### TWO NEW FLYING FIELDS OPENED; TOTAL NOW 27

The following statement is authorized  
by the War Department:

March Field, at Riverside, Cal., was opened for flying on Saturday, June 15. As has been announced, the field was completed some time ago. All equipment, including the training planes, was received early in June, and during the past few days the officers, instructors, and cadets arrived. Maj. J. C. P. Bartholoff, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is the commandant. March Field was named in honor of Second Lieut. Peyton C. March, Jr., Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, who was killed in the service.

Flying was started recently at Souther Field, located at Americus, Ga., and named for Maj. Henry Souther '87, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, who died in the service. The commanding officer is Maj. C. H. Wash, junior military aviator, Signal Corps.

The opening of these two fields for active flying makes a total of 27 flying fields now in use for training aviators and experimental purposes by the Department of Military Aeronautics.

### MASSACHUSETTS HAS INTENSIVE IMMIGRANT LANGUAGE CLASSES

(A Bulletin of the Massachusetts  
Board of Education)

The startling figures which tell us that more than ten per cent of the entire population of Massachusetts, or 300,000 people of voting age, are unable to read or write English may seem to be dry statistics until one takes a trip through the State. Every large city in Massachusetts has little cities within its boundaries where scarcely a word of English is heard.

Every little village has its quota of Russian, French, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Swedish inhabitants. If these people are to realize their dream of citizenship the state must help them. Their children are rapidly becoming Americanized in the public schools. It is the older men and women, those past school age who must earn a living for themselves and families, who need help most.

One Russian in answer to the question on his application blank, "Why are you taking this subject?" writes: "The United States is my country. In this country is involved all my future dreams and hopes. Not to know the English language means to remain all my life a stranger to the American people."

### Eager for Knowledge

The eagerness of the immigrant for knowledge is marked. Nearly one-third of the men enrolled as students in this department during the last month were born in foreign countries, mostly non-English speaking. Usually he will make the sacrifices necessary for himself. The list of the nation's great people today contains many names which would have been considered foreign twenty-five years ago, but which are now typically American.

Every casualty list reminds us more of the part which the new American is playing. Letters from our own students

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### PRESIDENT MACLAURIN AND PROFESSOR AYDELOTTE ARE CHOSEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of Technology has been honored by an appointment as National Director of college training by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. The appointment is an important one as it entails the work of directing the new Student Army Training Corps in addition to furthering the movement recently instituted by the War department to mobilize the colleges of this country in order to co-operate towards winning the war.

Professor Frank Aydelotte of the English Department of the Institute has also been selected by the Government as director of the War Aims courses. These are to be historical courses for the instruction of Army draftees. The latter will be told why America is in the war and just what she intends to accomplish as a result of her stand.

At a late hour yesterday nothing more definite in regard to these appointments could be obtained from institute officials, but full details of the latest honors conferred upon these two Technology men will be published in next Wednesday's issue of THE TECH.

### COLLEGES TO RECRUIT

Government Will Urge Students  
To Continue Schooling

The Government proposes to carry out a student recruiting campaign for the colleges and universities of the country, according to a statement made Wednesday by Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, who has been called to Washington to attend a conference of educators with federal officials. The Government realizes that the need for college trained men is becoming more urgent as the war goes on, he said.

### Backed by Wilson

Chancellor Brown declared his own views on the subject were based upon a recent statement by President Wilson, whom he quoted as having said:

"May I not express . . . my very great concern that none of the educational processes of the country should be interrupted any more than is absolutely unavoidable during the war? My attention has lately been called in particular to the falling off in the number of engineering students, and this has given me a good deal of concern. It is not only immediately necessary that as many students as possible should prepare themselves for engineering duties in the Army and Navy, but it is also of first consequence to the country that there should be an adequate supply of engineers for the period of reconstruction which must follow the war.

"Not only has technical training become of enormous importance in mili-

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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

Henry L. R. Kurth '21 ..... Night Editor

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918

### YOUR LOAF

EUROPE, fighting with us, is cold, hungry, wounded, and bleeding. Shall we, warm, well fed, luxurious, and sound, we, the gratuitous beneficiaries of all Europe's suffering and sacrifice, not scant something of our opulent abundance to give a little to those who, giving their all, help make our welfare and liberties secure?

Our own at the front are likewise bleeding and suffering. Shall we let ours be cold and hungry?

The greatest part of all we can really do for our own and for our allies in this titanic conflict is giving the excess of what we produce over what we consume. It is only the wheat we raise and do not eat, the clothing we make and do not wear, the metals we mine and do not use, that we can give them and ours. It is this which stands possibly between them and starvation and defeat, and between us and our peace, security and liberties. We can increase that which we give, first, by producing more, second, by consuming less. No one is so humble that his making and his own saving do not affect the result. If you and I each eat a loaf less, Europe and ours have two loaves more. Israel in her travail in the Wilderness never more truly suffered in whole for a single sinner than we as a nation and a people will suffer now for a single slacker. It is your war and my war. You and I must win it by our saving, our industry, our patriotism.

### M-I-T PUBLICITY

THE Corporation has decided as matter of economy to dispense with a publicity agent. The how and why of it is not quite clear and from a news paper man's point of view much must be explained to show either wisdom or requirement.

Few people realize the importance, responsibility and intimate knowledge of detail attached to the task of giving the Institute judicious publicity. Now as never before the question of what to say and what not to say, what stray bit to feed to the public and what to quietly forget, taxes the judgment of the Technology correspondent on our dailies. In the past, Mr. Ritchie has been there—now the O. K. may come from a dozen sources or may be omitted altogether.

Another evil of unsupervised publicity lies in warping. A new correspondent is very liable to get facts twisted, because he lacks complete knowledge of the Institute and its affairs. Information in large quantities was always available at Mr. Ritchie's office. Reporters are pests and Mr. Ritchie's office bore that resemblance to a pest house most of the time. Hereafter the Faculty must devise their own means of getting rid of that species of annoyance. The Faculty member, and in fact the average person, does not get the point of the reporter who sees everything as a story. It is sad that even Fair Truth is pushed into second place beside the lure of the story. All this makes the reporter quite an enigma to a man who has spent his life in search for truth. The publicity work of the Institute is to be thrown upon the broad shoulders of Professor Rogers who is already an indispensable part of our active English Department. Professor Rogers is undoubtedly an excellent man for the position, but are not his other duties as Editor of the Technology Review, and as English teacher too arduous to permit his giving sufficient time to the Institute's publicity?

### DRAFTED MEN WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL SCHOOL TRAINING

Call Issued for 7000 Registrants to Get Instruction

Fifteen States were called upon by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder last week for 7000 draft registrants for general military service, to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between Aug. 1 and 15.

Registrants may be voluntarily inducted for this service until July 22. A

special call also was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks, to move Aug. 1, and to be accepted as volunteers until July 23. The allotment for the school includes:

Connecticut, 106, going to University of Maine.  
Massachusetts, 100, going to University of Maine.

Lend your money as freely as our bos are giving themselves.

It is cheaper to spend a lot of money to win the war than not to win it.

### PERSONALS

Taro Shinada, a Technology graduate of the course of Naval Architecture, who bears the unique distinction of being the only Japanese subject in the service of the United States, is to be discharged from his firm belief that jiu jitsu and its army adaption of "jokane" would be of the greatest value to the American soldiers in their European trench warfare. At present Shinada is a member of the 18th Company, Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., but his status as a Japanese exempts him from service in the National Army and he will probably be discharged, although he seems to like the experience.

Miss Helen Frances Moore, daughter of Mrs. George E. Cushman, 22 Coleridge street, Brockton, Mass., and Stanwood Roy Barrows of Lynn were married last Monday at the home of the bride's mother. Rev. Claude Allen May, pastor of the First Congregational Church officiated. After the ceremony there was a reception for relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Barrows left for a tour to



STANWOOD R. BARROWS '17

points of interest in Maine, and will live in Bath, Me. The groom is a Naval Constructor, employed at one of the shipbuilding yards there. He is a graduate of Technology, Class of 1917, in the Engineering Administration Course. Mrs. Barrows is a graduate of the New Church School of Waltham.

Harry Leonard Morse of Boston, major with the 324th heavy field artillery N. A., now on the other side, who has just received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was stationed until recently at the Watertown arsenal. There he acted as major of ordnance under special detail from the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A. For a short time previously he was stationed at Benicia, Cal. In 1904 he received his commission. He saw active service in the Philippines, at Samar, in 1905, and was at a later date returned to the islands to engage in the pioneer work then being done by the United States at Corregidor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morse received the S. B. Degree from Technology with the Class of 1899, graduating in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. He is a member of the St. Botolph and Technology clubs. He is a son of Walter L. Morse of West Roxbury, master of the George Putnam school district of Boston, and has one brother, Lieut. Howard B. Morse, also in service in the 324th regiment.

In 1905 he married Miss Ellen Constance Walker of Boston, who is now living with their two sons in California.

### ENGINEER CORPS NEEDS MANY MORE MECHANICS

Volunteers Accepted From 1918 Class Not Needed in July

Provost Marshal-General Crowder through Maj. Roger Wolcott, issued a call several days ago for skilled mechanics for service in the engineer corps. The call is for volunteers who, according to Gen. Crowder, may be accepted from the 1918 class, provided the registrant waives all time limits for classification and examination.

The following types of men are desired: Auto repairmen, axemen, blacksmiths, boatmen, bridge carpenters, cabinet makers, caulkers, concrete foremen, concrete workmen, construction foremen, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, gas engineers, stationary engineers, farmers, horseshoers, lithographers, machinists, burlers, photographers, plumbers, powdermen, quarrymen, riggers, saddlers, shoemakers, surveyors, tailors, teamsters, telephone operators, timbermen and topographers.

In his telegram to Maj. Wolcott, Gen. Crowder says: "Please give the widest publicity to this matter, using the Nation's Want Column" method and urging qualified registrants to present themselves to their local boards for listing. If a sufficient number of volunteers is not secured, involuntary induction will be used.

"On July 18 wire this office the number of qualified men listed in each of the above occupations which we may

expect from your state. Upon receipt of this information we will make definite allotments and complete mobilization details. Local boards must understand thoroughly that these registrants are not to be inducted until orders are received as to allotments and that no men needed to fill the July calls already announced shall be permitted to volunteer. Volunteers for this service shall not be released to the navy or marine corps, or permitted to withdraw their application prior to August 1."

### SHIPYARD NEWS

Report From THE TECH'S Hog Island Correspondent

Received yours of the 2nd, and am replying today. The reason I have not sent in a report as yet is because of the failure of some of the men to show up, and I was waiting for a few members of the "family" to get together at least once before reporting. C. A. Johnson and I came down together, rushed around New York, saw women conductors on the street cars, and then hit for "Philly" found Hog Island more or less deserted on Saturday afternoon, June 8th, because most of the work is suspended at noon Saturday. We laid our grips on the station platform (composed of Hog Island gravel) and under the eyes of "Niggers" and "Wops", had our belongings searched and practically unpacked. Then by diligent application of Professor Schell's name at the Pass Department, Professor Schell who is in the timekeeping department, was notified of our arrival and influenced to send out a pass "for two men and two grips." He received us personally and advised us as to the best arrangement for surviving the week-end, and other such time as might elapse before our employment.

Accordingly, that evening found us at the "Hotel de Hog," as we have christened it, in a single bed. The room was elegantly finished in beaver board and the tooting of the locomotive crane whistles punctuated our slumber.

Sunday after breakfast at the eat house (of the beloved name "Caf") we toured such part of the island as time permitted, and—(deleted).

Monday morning we entered the yard again, and after wallowing in red tape and getting all the sensations of the Technique Rush (but not the honors) we were duly employed as "bolters up." It has since then become our task to "bolt-up" the steel plates as they are laid, preparatory to the work of the drilling, reaming, and riveting gangs. We push on big three or four foot wrenches until the plates are tightly "faired," and when that wrench slips from the nut, as it often does, what beautiful tumbles we take.

A week after our arrival I made arrangements at this end for five more M. I. T. men who were scheduled to arrive. I have seen only two of them to date, Mr. Maguire and Mr. M. H. Lee. First they were employed as "bolters" later as reamers, and now they are in the Philadelphia office of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation as assistant engineers. None of us have gotten together much except in a mathematical ratio of Lee—Maguire and Stevens-Johnson.

(Extract from the Island News)

Hog Island is a huge place and the yard to date stands by itself as an engineering feat. "On September 22, 1917 ground was broken starting the construction on a plant that today is a model city employing more than thirty thousand men and six hundred and fifty-two women and over thirty-three of the proposed fifty shipways completed and actual construction work being done on about thirty ships, with a promise of a launching on August 4th, 1918." The yard has developed from a brush and sand waste, very swampy and frequented by the deadly malaria carrying mosquito, and the greater part of construction work was done during one of the severest winters ever known in this part of the country, the average frost penetration during the winter of 1917-1918 at Hog Island being forty-two inches against a previous average of twenty-four inches.

Of the fifty shipways completed or under construction twenty will be ships four hundred feet long and thirty will be for ships four hundred and fifty feet long. Erection of permanent shafts have been completed and installation of equipment is now being pushed forward rapidly. Five compressor plants have been erected to supply compressed air for the rivet hammers, drills, etc., and two more will be erected at the wet basin (where the ships are to be finally floated out.)

When completed the seven plants will have a capacity of approximately seventy-five cubic feet of air per minute. To date considerably over forty thousand feet of air line pipe has been laid."

I might continue with more figures concerning railways, concrete foundation work, derrick tower, erection, etc., but realize that figures cannot fully convey an impression of Hog Island. It must be seen as we see it to fully appreciate it.

Johnson and I are on way No. 6 and are working overtime and Sunday. We even worked July 4th and our ship is nearing that stage where an approximate date of launching can soon be given.

The wonder of a yard when fabricated steel from all parts of the country is fitted together and many ships, seems never to end. Building is accomplished in this manner. At our templet shops, templets are made and sent to the various fabricating mills to be used as master templates in the making of steel frames, plates, etc. The fabricated plates are delivered to material storage yards by railroad and from there are carried and laid near the ways by locomotive trains. At the completed shops any errors in any class of structural materials for the ships are corrected. Large electrically operated tower derricks lay the steel on the ways, and it is these derricks, with their long arms sticking skyward that first announce Hog Island to the stranger. They can be seen for miles around.

We are very contented here and though working hard we feel that the M. I. T. Shipyard movement has already proven worth while and is affording us a valuable training and experience.

### WHY THE SAVINGS PLEDGE?

The following answer to the many inquiries which have been received concerning the pledge to save and buy War Savings Stamps, has recently been issued by the Committee on Public Information period:

During the present intensive War Savings campaign we are asked by the President and by Secretary McAdoo to pledge ourselves to save and with our savings to buy at definite times, specific amount of War Savings Stamps. Why should we be called upon to do this and why should we do it? We are called upon to do it because, as President Wilson says, this is a war of nations, not of armies, and everyone in the land must do his share. So far more than 2,000,000 men have gone into the Army and Navy and 1,000,000 more are to join before August 1. These 3,000,000 men give themselves as their donation to the war. The remaining 97,000,000 people left at home must give something else as their share.

This savings pledge gives the stay-at-homes an opportunity for service. We are asked to pledge ourselves to save and economize, to use labor and materials only as necessity demands, and to invest our savings in War Savings Stamps.

The Government asks us to do this because the amount of labor and materials in the country is limited; there is not enough of either to permit us to use it in the same free way as we did in peace times and at the same time to leave enough in the markets for the use of the Government. It is purely a question of supply and demand. If we use the supply the Government does not have it for war needs. And the smaller the amount the Government has for use, the longer will the war last. That is the primary reason for the savings campaign.

But there is another side to the question. The government asks us to pledge ourselves to save to help win the war. It does not ask us to give anything except our cooperation. In return for our help we receive a Government security which pays us a good rate of interest.

If we do as the Government asks, and as we should, this then will be the result: (1) We shall but only those things necessary to maintain us in the best of health and spirits; (2) by refraining from buying unnecessary things we shall leave in the market for Government use a great supply of labor and material with which to win a quicker victory; (3) by not frittering our money away on things that do not make for efficiency we shall keep ourselves in better health and increase our powers of production; (4) by investing our savings in War Savings Stamps we shall be putting aside for those days when it inevitably come, if we live long enough, the means to greater happiness.

When so much can be accomplished by joining in this War Savings campaign, why should we not do it?

### NO DWARFS IN U. S. ARMY

There are to be no dwarfs in Uncle Sam's army. Five feet three inches is the minimum height, according to word from Provost Marshal-General Crowder received at the State House.

The ruling came as the result of an inquiry as to whether or not registrants under the required height might be held for special or limited service.

"Registrants under sixty-three inches must be rejected for all military service," replied General Crowder.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—All of the men in service who have been connected with the university are being given a small medal as a kind of lucky piece.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Twenty-six Boston University students and three faculty members left yesterday for Plattsburg, N. Y., where for the next two months they will undergo training to fit them to become officers of the student army training corps which will be established at the university in September.

TRINITY COLLEGE—For the first time in its 100 years of existence, Trinity College Corporation, it was announced, has executed a bond to the United States Government.

This is given in furtherance of the efforts of the college to prepare students for service, an officers' training unit having been established. In return the Government will supply rifles, uniforms and materials for undergraduates in the next college year.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—On account of the urgent need of the Government for men qualified to render special technical service in the Signal Corps, the Department of Electrical Engineering of the University of Illinois is offering a course in radio communication during the summer session of 1918.

BROWN UNIVERSITY—Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., has been appointed commandant of a Naval Training Unit that is to be established at Brown University, with the opening of the college course in the autumn.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE—Three submarines were sunk during the trip overseas of the convoy of troopships, one of which was the Wellesley unit. Two of the submarines were seen by the young women of the unit, and a third was sent to its doom by a destroyer dropping a depth charge on it while the girls were gathered in the ship's saloon singing around the piano.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Supplementing its war activities which thus far exceed those of any other institution of learning in Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania has established an "officers' material school," wherein enlisted men in the Navy and college students, who desire to enter the Navy have an opportunity to win commissions.

6102. Of these men all but 625 are arrayed under the colors of Uncle Sam. The others are serving the Allies of the United States.

Since the United States entered the war, the campus and the many magnificent buildings of the university have been at the call of the Government for use as it saw fit in the training of men for military service.

Most members of the aviation examining boards throughout the country were trained at the parent unit, organized at the University of Pennsylvania. Three ambulance units, a base hospital, several Red Cross units and various attached units have been organized here.

NEW TECHNOLOGY CAPTAINS

(Continued from page 1)

bers of the Civil Engineering Course, Class of 1917. After a six weeks' training at the Engineers Officers' Training Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, they were assigned to regiments. Kuhn, Lohmeyer, and Medding are now on the other side and the rest are expecting to follow soon.

Peterson is credited with being the youngest Captain in the regular Army, having just passed his twenty-second birthday.

MCMURTRIE '10 HONORED

(Continued from page 1)

sibility for the after-care of men injured in the service. The Surgeon-General's office of the War Department is now preparing to provide for wounded men, not only medical and surgical care, but also the curative advances afforded by the simpler forms of occupation.

The recent passage by Congress of the Smith-Sears bill, providing an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be used in the discretion of the Federal Board of Vocational Education contemplated, it is said, the elaboration of the plans which are now being worked out in this city.

COLLEGES TO RECRUIT

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tary operation, but the role of the engineer has become more and more important in every process of our industrial life, and I hope that influences may go out . . . which will call the attention of parents throughout the country to the importance of making any sacrifice that it is possible to make to keep their sons in the schools, even during these trying times.

"I would particularly urge upon young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women.

President Wilson was asked last week by a committee of the Emergency Council of the National Educational Association to indorse a campaign to recruit male students for colleges and prevent the present tendency of young men to leave the colleges for military service.

In this connection Secretary Baker announced that details of the plan prepared by the War Department to offer able-bodied college students over the age of eighteen years the opportunity to enlist in the nation's military forces and to obtain training in colleges which would prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service had been completed.

"The importance of this plan" said Mr. Baker, "for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, councils of national defense, and other patriotic societies to

co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and in urging them to do their part in making it a success."

NEW STATE LANGUAGE CLASSES

(Continued from page 1)

in the service come to us often. One man wrote, "I am going to show what I once a Greek, now an American, can do to the Hun." An Italian student, who has taken seven courses with the department, said, "You have taught me how to be an American, and now I fight for America. No one will call me 'Dago' again."

The state department of university extension, realizing that ignorance of our language deprives these people of opportunity and of their fullest service to the state, has taken steps to remedy this condition. Lack of knowledge of spoken English does not produce efficient community action or economic production. The decrease of the labor supply makes it necessary for employers to hold their foreign born laborers.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PAST

In the past it was easier to discharge a non-English speaking laborer than to teach him. This meant that there was a constant flow of inexperienced help through certain lines of industry. With the aid of this department many companies and local school systems will supply teachers of immigrant classes from among their foremen or teachers. The training of these teachers is a special work of the department.

Upon the recommendation of the state committee on public safety the board of education will issue certificates to new Americans who become proficient in English.

Classes of a short intensive type intended to bring out the important and essential features of such teaching have been given the past month at the Waterhead mills in Lowell, among the women in Miss Wheelock's school, who consider doing immigrant work in the homes, at the National Civic Federation rooms, and at the State House during the first week in June. During July an extension course at the Hyannis Normal school. "Methods and Supervision of Teaching English to New Americans" will be given by Charles F. Towne, chief instructor in immigrant education in the department.

ENGINEER OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAMP HUMPHREYS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Engineer Corps:

The Chief of Engineers, Gen. William M. Black, announced recently that the Engineer officers' training camp, scheduled to open about August 1, will be situated at Camp Humphreys, 17 miles south of Washington, on a plateau overlooking the Potomac River. Two thousand candidates for commissions as captains and first lieutenants will be trained under the same facilities provided for the 17,000 Engineer replacement troops now there preparing for overseas service.

TRAINING IN SAPPER WORK

The candidates for commission will become familiar with the work of all these schools and conclude their training with a course in sapper work, in order that they may be fitted to command sapper troops if necessary. Many of the candidates will come from civil life, a campaign being under way to interest men of technical training and experience.

Many applications for entrance to the training camp have been received. To examine these candidates, Gen. Black has designated a traveling board, which will visit several of the larger cities and determine the physical and mental fitness of the applicants. This board will be headed by Maj. E. H. Williams, who will advise the candidates as to the dates on which they should appear in the cities to be visited for examination. Candidates for first lieutenantcies should be between 32 and 36 years old, and those for captaincies between 36 and 42. Traveling expenses to the camp will be allowed successful candidates. Those accepted before August 1 will be sent to the existing Engineer officers' training camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

If you save to the utmost of your capacity and buy U. S. S. and Liberty Bonds to the limit of your financial resources, you will be as genuinely patriotic as anyone. But do not forget that this means the limit of your financial resources—the limit reached after downright, hard saving—saving that represents sacrifice.

Should we not consider it a privilege to save to help our boys?

NAVY NEEDS NAVIGATION TOOLS

The United States navy is now supplied with spyglasses and telescopes, following an appeal to civilians to help outfit Uncle Sam's submarine searchers because of the shortage in supply of optical instruments, according to a statement of the branch hydrographic office of the navy at the custom house tower yesterday. Binoculars of the prismatic type only, and sextants and chronometers are still needed.

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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, and wholesale executions in 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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TO THE ALUMNI

AND UNDERGRADUATE

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TECHNOLOGY

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SUBSCRIBE AGAIN.

DROP A

DOLLAR AND

A HALF

TO 75 MASSACHUSETTS

AVENUE AND GET



FOR SIX MONTHS.



#### ARMY OFFICER CRITICIZES INTERPRETATIONS OF I. D. R.

Since the mobilization of troops for the war and their concentration in camps all over this country, much criticism has been heard from tacticians and military students as to the different methods of instruction witnessed at the different mobilization points. The infantry drill regulations, it would appear, have been set aside or their interpretation changed according to the whims of officers, those old in the service, as well as those recently commissioned. In a report made by an officer of the inspector-general's department, whose duties called him to inspect organizations of both the regular service and the national guard, issued in a bulletin from the headquarters of the southern department, the following extracts may be of interest:

"Most of the comments have to do with the garrison training of infantry troops—the training on which real discipline rests, and without which dependence cannot be assured either in field or battle. It should be understood that the term discipline is used here in a purely military sense. There is no criticism to be made of the conduct of the men of the national guard or the regular army. On the contrary, their good behaviour is a matter for most favorable comment. The visit of the paymaster interferes with troop training only during the time necessary for the men to receive their pay.

"Both officers and non-commissioned officers display a lack of familiarity with the provisions of infantry drill regulations. Their knowledge is general—not accurate and detailed—and, as a result, the set-up of the men is faulty; physical drills are not executed with snap and precision, and the objects of the various movements composing these drills are not carefully explained to and impressed on the men being instructed. Correct positions of the rifle are not taught and insisted upon in the manual of arms; guides do not display careful instruction in judging distances and intervals, and do not promptly assume their proper positions during drill; distance and interval are not accurately observed.

"The defect lies in a want of accurate knowledge on the part of the company officers and non-commissioned officers, and failure on part of battalion commanders and commanders of higher units properly to supervise the drills and instruction of their commands.

"It is believed that the failure to acquire accurate knowledge of the drill regulations is due, in large part, to the inability of instructors, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to obtain correct mental pictures of the positions and movements they are endeavoring to teach to the men. For example, I am satisfied that more than seventy-five per cent of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the national guard do not recognize the correct position of the soldier when they see it. The same is true of other positions and movements. They fail to make satisfactory progress in drilling their commands, because they do not see the mistakes which are constantly made, and do not, as a consequence, correct them. The percentage state, I am sure is low rather than high. In a recent inspection of national guard troops I saw five battalions from two regiments at drill as well as most of the companies in those battalions. There was but one company that showed it had received satisfactory instruction. This was the only company that set up anything like a snappy close order drill.

"This failure to visualize the correct positions and movements in infantry close order drill is believed to be due, in large part, to an absence in the drill regulations of correct illustrations. Editions of the infantry drill regulations, prior to the present one, contained copious illustrations, among them those showing the correct positions of the soldier, as well as those of the rifle in the manual of arms. In the present infantry drill regulations there are no photographs or cuts. There is nothing beyond the descriptive text. The mental picture is left to the imagination of the instructor. Where this mental picture is found to be defective in the case of officers of the regular army, what hope can there be of correctness in that of national guard officers and non-commissioned officers, or in the case of the officers and non-commissioned officers who will have the task of training the national army?

"Photographic plates should be made of the more important positions and movements in the infantry drill regulations, and should be attached to the regulations until a new edition is gotten out. They might be enclosed in an envelope and fastened in the back of the book.

"The lack of supervision referred to in this memorandum is real, and is responsible, largely, for the defects noted in the company and battalion drills. The duties of battalion commanders are purely tactical—to quote the drill regulations, 'those of an instructor in

drills and tactics.' They should know the provisions of the infantry drill regulations accurately, and should school themselves to see defects at a glance, and to give instruction for their correction. They do not have to be 'martinet' to do this. They should be helpful always, and always present and ready to help.

"In carrying out this provision, and in determining the state of progress and instruction frequent tests are essential. It is not believed that the value of these tests, or the method of conducting them is generally understood or appreciated. Such tests have been found necessary in making inspections, in order to arrive at just and accurate conclusions as to the state of the command inspected." The methods of testing an infantry command in ceremonies and drills are given in the report.

#### WORK OF ENGINEER CORPS IS OUTLINED BY GENERAL BLACK

Chief of Engineers Addresses the A. I. E. E. At Atlantic City

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was the principal speaker at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers recently held at Atlantic City. During his speech to a resume of the work that has been done in this country and in France by the engineers since the United States entered the war against Germany. General Black began his address by paying a compliment to the civilian engineers of the United States and the way they had responded to the emergency created by the war.

"The part which engineers are now playing in the war," General Black continued, "is a great one. At the outbreak of the war there were in the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army about 300 officers and approximately 3,500 enlisted men. At the present time there are about 8,000 commissioned officers and 200,000 enlisted men, made up of men formerly engaged in works of an engineering character. It is probable that this does not represent much more than one-half of the number of the profession now serving in the Army.

"War was declared April 6, 1917. By the middle of July nine regiments of railroad engineers had been raised and organized and two had actually started for France. In each regiment were two officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army—the colonel and the regimental adjutant. The remaining officers were all from the Engineer Reserve Corps, some receiving their commissions only when on the point of sailing. Of course, few of the officers had had any previous military training, and the tasks of organization were most difficult. Since then there have been organized five corps regiments, consisting of Sapper, Searchlight and Sound Ranging troops; forty-three Sapper regiments and trains, two mounted battalions and trans, five ponton trains, four inland waterway companies, forty Railway regiments and battalions, including all classes of standard gauge and light railway troops necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of railways, one Railway Transportation Corps, one Highways regiment, one Gas and Flame regiment, one gas training service, five Forestry and auxiliary forestry regiments, one surveying and printing battalion, one military mapping service, two Supply and Shop regiments, one Water Supply regiment, one Quarry regiment, one Mining regiment, one Electrical and Mechanical regiment, two crane operating companies, one camouflage battalion, eighteen truck and auto companies, and forty-four depot detachments.

"The greater part of these organizations is now overseas. Some are serving with the British army, some with the French, but the majority are with our own troops in service, both at the front and in the rear. This service of the rear is of great importance and magnitude. Picture to yourself what is required to transport, house, supply and maintain a million men, 3,000 miles from home, producing nothing and in their work expending enormous amounts of materials.

"Taking the question of storage alone, the provision of space required for an army of 1,000,000 for ninety days aggregates 20,000,000 square feet of floor space of covered storage and double that amount of uncovered storage space with the necessary railway tracks for receipt and shipment and for classification yards aggregating about 650 miles. Add to this an equal mileage of highways, adequate provision for water supply, sewerage and electric lighting and you can realize the work involved in this one item. Add to this the constructions which have been built at the ports of debarkation (at one of which 375,000 square feet of wharf space had to be provided), the hospitals, barracks, shops, and the lighting, water and sewerage systems required, and some conception of the actual new construction work done can be formed.

"It is estimated that the supply of the Army requires the transportation to the

front of twenty-five pounds a man a day. This makes heavy demands on the French railway systems, good as they are. These have had to be supplemented in all the mainline trackage, and a large amount of motive power and of rolling stock has had to be supplied and operated."

As a part of his address General Black showed screen pictures giving typical illustrations of the varied work of the Engineers in France.

**NO MORE PACKAGES ACCEPTED  
FOR OVERSEA DELIVERY UNLESS  
ON SOLDIER'S WRITTEN REQUEST**

French Railways Unable to Move

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Every effort is being made by the War Department to reduce the quantity of unnecessary parcels sent to American soldiers in France by relatives and friends. The Adjutant General's office gives notice that it will no longer pass upon requests for shipment of parcels which have not been approved in the required manner by the military authorities in France.

No Exceptions to Approval Rule

Hereafter no exceptions will be made to the rule that parcels when presented to post offices, express companies, or freight stations for shipment must be accompanied by a written request from the soldier approved by a major or higher commanding officer. Persons connected with the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, or other organizations in France must make a request for articles in a similar manner, the approval of an executive officer of the organization being necessary in such case.

About 1,000 letters in which requests are made for permission to send parcels to France have been received daily recently by The Adjutant General's office. Up to this time it has been possible for relatives and friends to submit to The Adjutant General's office for approval requests from France made prior to May 1 which did not bear the signature of a major or higher commanding officer.

Letters Returned Without Action

Sufficient time now has elapsed to withdraw this privilege. In the future letters will be returned to the sender without action. Parcels with the proper approval by the authorities in France will be received at post offices, express companies, or freight stations without any reference to The Adjutant General's office.

The original order provided that a regimental or higher commander should approve a request. This has been modified so that a major or higher commander may do so. The approval of a company commander is not sufficient.

Unnecessary Goods Piled Up

The question of the shipment of parcels to France came to the attention of the War Department originally when the Commanding General of the Expeditionary Forces cabled that the congestion of such articles had reached such a point that French railroads were unable to move them. The Secretary of War and the Postmaster General then organized a board consisting of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, a representative of the Y. M. C. A., a representative of the Knights of Columbus, a representative of the Red Cross, and a representative of the port of embarkation in the United States where these articles are shipped. This board examined very carefully 5,000 sacks of parcel-post mail and found that the articles therein not only were in the main absolutely unnecessary but very undesirable. The investigation developed that the amount of such mail had reached the extraordinary total of 500,000 pounds a week and that the mail for the first half of February was greater than that of the entire month of January, and that for the first half of January it was greater than the entire month of December.

Based on Boards Recommendations

The regulations now in effect, leaving in the hands of the Commanding General of the Expeditionary Forces the entire control of shipments to individuals in the military establishments in France, were based on the recommendations resulting from the investigation by this board.

Relatives and friends will find they often can do a greater service to soldiers by sending them money for the purchase of articles in France than by forwarding the articles. Tobacco is now being supplied as part of the Army rations. Merchandise of practically all kinds can be purchased in France through a general store established by the Quartermaster Corps.

Does Not Include Printed Matter

The restrictions governing the shipment of parcels do not apply to newspapers and magazines. These can be mailed without any request from the intended recipient and without military approval.

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