

## OUTING TO NANTASKET FOR SUMMER STUDENTS

Institute Committee Has Made Plans For An All Technology Picnic To Be Held Saturday, August 3rd

### MANY ATTRACTIONS SCHEDULED

An outing for all the undergraduates at the Institute has been planned for the afternoon and evening of Saturday, August 3rd. A committee was appointed by the Institute Committee to look into the matter of an "All Technology Picnic" as it was felt that something of the sort was needed to bring together the Technology men who are at the Institute this summer. The outing will be at Nantasket Beach. The party will start officially at Rowes Wharf, the boat leaving there at 2.15 o'clock. As this means going directly from the Institute to the boat on Saturday a good many of the men will go in a boat to the Kendall Square Station of the Cambridge Subway, thence to South Station and along Atlantic Avenue to Rowes Wharf.

After the trip to Nantasket, the balance of the afternoon will be spent on the beach, where a number of impromptu contests will be held, with prizes enough for everyone. Swimming events are also to be arranged and special permission will probably be obtained from the Metropolitan Park Commission to have baseball games on the beach.

Following the afternoon on the beach a special supper will be served for the party at the Nantasket Cafe.

In the evening there are the various attractions of Nantasket to be visited and this will occupy the time until 9.45 o'clock when the boat returns to Boston. Special rates have been secured for the round trip on the boat and combination tickets for the ride and the dinner will be sold at the Institute during the coming week by members of the committee.

There are some two hundred and fifty students in the Junior Class taking the summer courses besides the freshmen and special students so that a very good crowd is expected for the picnic. Tickets may be obtained from all members of the committee.

The committee in charge of arrangements consists of the following men: J. Stevens '20, Chairman; L. M. Dalton '19, M. E. Goodridge, L. J. Goldstein '19, P. W. Carr '19, and C. H. Tavener '19.

### ROWING RACES FOR NAVAL CAMPS IN AND NEAR BOSTON

A proposition to have a series of Saturday afternoon matinee rowing races at the various naval camps, stations and schools in this city and its vicinity, is now being officially considered by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood and Lieut. Leon M. Little, athletic officer for the district. The Technology Naval Aviation School, which has several champion crews and therefore has suggested that the easiest way to settle the question of the navy championship hereabouts is to row for it. The races will all be by men's crews in the regular or racing cutters. There will be no women's events, it was positively announced.

### INSTITUTE QUOTA TO THE SECOND PLATTSBURG CAMP HAS BEEN ENLARGED BY 45

The War Department has authorized an increase in the quota of students from Technology for the Camp at Plattsburg. This camp is open to all students who will return to the Institute in the fall and forty-five men in addition to the original twenty-five are wanted. Those who successfully complete the course will return with certificates as instructors in the new Student Army Training Corps, which will be organized at Technology this fall. All interested have been requested to see Lieutenant Rugg at once.

## President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Institute Is Honored By An Appointment as Director of College Training Corps



PRESIDENT RICHARD C. MACLAURIN

**D**R. RICHARD C. MACLAURIN, President of Technology, has accepted the appointment of director of college training, particularly to have charge of the Students' Army Training Corps under the War Department's committee on education and special training aiming to mobilize the higher institutions of learning to help win the war, and which will make of every important college in the country a military post for the training of the men for the army, navy and essential industries. President Maclaurin will not sever his connection with Technology, but will work from Cambridge as his headquarters.

A group of representative college presidents called to Washington by the emergency council of education, has just completed plans for giving this corps publicity throughout the country, the war department states, and Thursday three large training camps, at Plattsburg, Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Sheridan, Ill., with an attendance of 7000 for members of college faculties and selected students began a sixty-day course designed to prepare men to assist in the work of military instruction in the colleges this year.

Detachments of the Students' Army Training Corps will be established in every college which has 100 or more able-bodied students enrolled in its courses.

This means that by next fall all of the colleges in the United States having one hundred or more students will have training corps. Students will be enlisted and will be subject to call by the President but this committee will have the power to exempt individuals and instructors in instances where they are considered essential to the college service. The committee is to make a complete survey to ascertain what proportion of the students are being turned out with technical or other scientific training and to find out what needs to be done to increase that proportion with a view to winning the war more speedily. For instance, it may be deemed advisable to increase the number of chemists at the expense of the clergymen.

The national committee comprises three Army officers of the War Dept.

(Continued on page 4)

## STUDENT ARMY CORPS OFFICIALLY OUTLINED

War Department Gives Further Details of the New College Military Training Courses For Men Over Eighteen

### TO PROVIDE TRAINED OFFICERS

THE WAR DEPARTMENT Authorizes the Following Announcement:

The details of the plan prepared by the War Department to offer to able-bodied college students over the age of eighteen the opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States and to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service have now been completed. The plan was first announced in the letter of May 8th to the presidents of all educational institutions of collegiate grade, and the details are explained in a circular sent to the colleges under the date of June 29th.

The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists and administrators of every kind. The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for these services which demand special training. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of these

(Continued on page 3)

## NEW MARINE SCHOOL

Professor Miller Enrolls Fifty-two In Thirteenth Group

Professor E. F. Miller registered yesterday fifty-two men in the thirteenth school of marine engine room officers conducted by the Institute for the U. S. Shipping Board. Since registration is not confined to the single day the probabilities are that sixty or more will make this group the largest one that Technology has thus far accepted. These are men already possessing licenses for locomotive or stationary engines, who will be ready by a few weeks' special training, for the engine rooms of the trans-Atlantic steamers which are now being rapidly turned out. The Institute has conducted one of these schools every month since July of last year, so that the present one is the thirteenth and the total output has been in the neighborhood of four hundred graduates.

The school has been considerably handicapped on account of the numerous changes in the instructing staff to supply the needs of the regular summer courses, or by loss of men who go into the service. Two men have gone from the department recently, R. G. Crosby '18 and S. B. Blaisdell '18, both now ensigns in the Navy, who were im-

(Continued on page 3)

### MAJOR COLE RECOVERING

Major Edwin T. Cole, who recently underwent a serious operation for appendicitis, is reported as well on his way toward recovery, although it will be several weeks or perhaps months before he will be able to resume his active duties. His position as head of the Department of Military Science at the Institute has been filled since the start of his illness, last Spring, by Lieutenant H. N. Rugg, C. A., N. G., but since the latter has been called to report for active duty in the Coast Artillery Corps, Captain Charles Keveny, Jr., C. A., N. G., will take charge of the department.

# The Tech

Established 1881

Entered as second-class matter, September 16, 1911, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Published twice a week throughout the year by students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Subscription \$1.50 for 53 issues in advance. Single copies 3 cents. Subscriptions within the Boston Postal District or outside the United States must be accompanied by postage at the rate of one cent a copy. Issues mailed to all other points without extra charge.

News Offices, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass. News Phones, Cambridge 2600; Tuesday and Friday after 7 p. m., Cambridge 6265. Business Offices, Charles River Road, Business Phone, Cambridge 2600.

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

Carole A. Clarke '21 ..... Night Editor

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.

In another column of this paper is an account of the appointment of Dr. Maclaurin as the director of college training by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. This appointment has added one more war activity to Technology's already long list, for Dr. Maclaurin's appointment is an honor not only to himself but to Technology as well.

The work which Dr. Maclaurin will take up is of a very important nature. The War Department has been much concerned over the large number of undergraduate college men who have been rushing into the service. They have been particularly impressed by the dearth of officer material in England and France today, a predicament due in a large measure to the emptying of the colleges in those countries immediately upon the opening of the war in 1914.

It is not the intention of the War Department that the most likely of our officer material should be allowed to flow out undirected and unrestrained, and consequently their slogan has been—"Keep the colleges full." To this end they have arranged a plan by means of which college and preparatory school men may enlist but with the expectation that they will remain in school to continue their studies until called. It is expected that the future officer power, staff and line, will be obtained on a large measure through the working of this plan and it is in the practical working out of this plan that Dr. Maclaurin will have large authority.

## —M—I—T—

## WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES

THE coming to Technology in a single group, that of the Harvard-Technology School of Public Health, of more women than have previously attended the Institute at any one time, emphasizes the prophecies of Dr. Sedgwick with reference to women's work in the future. Here there are twenty and more serious-minded women with college work credited to them or experience in the special field, who are taking the intensive courses pointing to the bacteriological laboratory of the U. S. A. Base Hospital.

Since a year ago there has been a radical change in chemistry as a vocation for women. The withdrawal of men from the industries and the increased number of industries employing chemists have both of them tended towards greater demand for properly trained women. For the first time in the history of the country women chemists are sought by such industries as copper, ore and petroleum, aluminum and rubber. It is indeed a new era, for the progress of women who sought to "break into" an industrial laboratory has heretofore been exceedingly slow. Today, the demand for chemists is so great that the bureaus and specialized employment agencies are in great straits to find women properly trained for the positions which they are actually offering. It is out of the question to fill these just now, and what is to be done lies in the line of preparation for the future demand that is absolutely certain to come.

At the moment it is doubtful if the Institute can help very much. It is here much as in the special mechanical schools which have been established at Wentworth and the Newton Technical High. When the plan was presented for consideration at Technology, it found its laboratories so occupied with its own and the government courses that there was no space. In Chemistry it is the same, with the junior freshmen, and vacation senior courses, and the regular summer school work, the laboratories are filled and for nearly the whole year and for hours that would disrupt any Union of Laborers. But in the future and in other institutions there may be room. Chemistry as well as public health, is an occupation calling loudly for women.

## —M—I—T—

**BRAIN FOOD:** If a man loses one pound per degree centigrade rise in temperature, we figure a man will need to weigh 214 pounds to last until fall.

## COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor of The Tech:

Dear Sir:—

In a news item in **THE TECH** received by us recently, it was stated that Harold J. McDonald, '17, has just been appointed Captain in the Regular Army. Also, that he is one of the



CAPTAIN J. H. BABBITT '17

youngest, if not the youngest, to receive such an appointment.

I find that Captain McDonald was born July 7, 1894, by referring to *Technique*, 1917.

Perhaps it would interest you to know that John Hancock Babbitt of the same class received his appointment



LIEUTENANT S. H. FRANKLIN '18

as Captain over two months ago and he was born July 24, 1894. He is now stationed at Fort Greble, Rhode Island, and is also in the Regular Army.

Our son, Lieutenant Stanley H. Franklin, is at present stationed with the 72nd Artillery, C. A. C., at Fort Greble, Portland, Maine.

Very truly yours

(Signed)

Mrs. Frederick H. Franklin.

While the memory of the death of "Pa" Coburn '98, most beloved of all Technology Alumni, was still fresh in the memories of the undergraduates, the Institute Committee voted at one of its recent meetings to send a letter to his relatives expressing the sympathy of the student body. Coburn had served faithfully for years as a true friend and advisor of the undergraduates of the Institute but an unfortunate attack of pneumonia carried him away recently.

The Institute Committee received the following reply to their letter of condolence:

Patten, Maine.

July 14, 1918.

Mr. Robert P. Hackett,  
Dear Sir:

Your letter of sympathy in behalf of the Institute Committee received and my sisters and I desire to thank you for your words of appreciation of my brother's work among the Technology students.

In one of his last letters he said, "I love every last one of them" and again in writing of the death of a young aviator, "I fear many more of my boys will be missing when we Technology men hold our next reunion. It will awaken many sad memories."

Little did he think that he would not be one of the "Tech" men at the reunion.

I think grief over the boys and the disappointment at not being able to go to France was one cause of his run-down condition.

We hope he will find work among boys "Over There" and have some of the longings of his big heart gratified. We wish we might meet his friends and know something of them.

Sincerely,  
(Signed) ALICE M. BRYAN.

It will be noted that Mrs. Bryan, who is a sister of Mr. Coburn, says that "Pa" was disappointed at not being able to go to France. Although it is not generally known the Alumni Association tried to send "Pa" Coburn to France to replace Mr. Van Lansingh '98 on the

Technology Board of the University Union at Paris, but it was found that the former was indispensable to his employers and for this reason could not take the position which he wanted so much.

## TO PICK OUT MEN FOR ARMY OFFICERS

### New Plan at Plattsburg for Civilian Candidates

"Plattsburg is to be a camp from which will be graduated students who are considered to be new material for officers in the National Army for a course at any one of the five officers' central training camps, all in the South, three of which are for infantry, one for field artillery and one for heavy or coast artillery."

This was a recent statement by Colonel Dentler, post commander, who said that he was authorized to send from this camp, at any time, men he deemed fit for the further advanced training at the central camps.

The second camps at Plattsburg, of two months' duration, will have probably about 1200 men from which he may draw between now and the close of the training here on Sept. 16. The full force of the camp will, after Aug. 1, number about 4000 men, and of these 1000 will be students who were here in the June camp and who will at once take important details in the organization of the two new regiments.

These former camp men will be in noncom places and as assistant instructors, and it is from this body of 1000, and probably some 200 newcomers, that Col. Dentler will have his picking.

### Will Train in Colleges

The balance of the students, some 1800, are students of colleges that have not had military training and it is hoped to graduate from this camp a large number of this class to be sent back to their colleges as instructors in military training, thus sending back to Plattsburg next Summer men fairly well drilled instead of raw recruits, as are most of the 1800 recently reported.

Next Summer those who have spent the Winter as instructors at the colleges will have the opportunity of being picked by the Plattsburg camp commander as candidates for the officers' central training camps and it is only in this way that civilians, unless under special orders from the War Department, will be able to enter these officers' central training camps.

### Training Began Monday

The Plattsburg training began Monday morning, although the camp was officially opened last Thursday. The fact that the 1800 students from non-military colleges reported in citizens' clothes is the cause for the delay, the quartermaster having required three days for the proper uniforming and equipping of these young men.

All who are attending this camp were required to enlist for the duration of the camp and will be paid thirty dollars a month, the pay of a private in the Army. This second camp will afford more intensive training than was given in the June camp, the Government having sent in a quantity of all makes of machine guns, gas masks, heavy and light field guns, and some Stokes motors.

Besides the company commanders there will be sufficient assistant instructors from the body of men who took the June training as well as 26 instructors in specialties, four French and four English officers who have seen service in France. Col. Dentler says every branch of the service will be fully covered this time by experts in all the advance methods of modern warfare.

## BRITISH FLYERS PRAISE THE AMERICAN AVIATORS

American air squadrons now scattered at numerous points throughout Great Britain have won golden opinions from the British air fighters. What the British air forces officers think of these Americans may be illustrated by a letter sent by a major commanding a district in central England, who, shortly after being transferred to a new command, wrote to one of the American squadrons which had previously been under his direction:

"It is difficult for me to find words that effectively express the complete satisfaction the work of your squadron gave while under my command. A keener, more willing, bigger hearted lot of men than those that comprise your squadron it will be difficult to find.

"Their capacity for work is enormous. The more I gave them to do the more they asked for, and they always did it with a willingness that showed they had done it for the sheer love of it.

"I shall always be prepared to back them for work, discipline and appearance against all comers. My opinion of your squadron is summed up as follows—I should be proud to command them at the front."

Too much importance has been given to Thrift Stamps. They are all right in their place. But do not make the mistake of thinking you have done your duty when you have bought a Thrift Stamp when you should have bought a \$5 W. S. S. There is no patriotism in trying to deceive yourself and your Government.

J. Leonard Replogle, a foremost man in the country's steel industry, and now Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board, says: "This is a crisis, and commercialism must be absolutely sidetracked. There is just one thing that we have to do—win the war!"

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NEW STUDENT TRAINING CORPS

(Continued on page 3)

men who could by extending the period of their college training multiply manifold their value to the country. If, however, the need arises for the services of these men in the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice. For the present it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.

This is a war in which soldiers are not only marksmen but also engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, doctors, and specialists in many other lines. Scientific training is indispensable. Engineering skill is needed by the officers who direct every important military operation and who control our lines of transport and communication. In the same way chemical and physical knowledge are in constant demand at the front as well as behind the lines, while the task of saving the lives and restoring the health of hundreds of thousands of wounded calls for the services of regiments of military physicians. The scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator are essential elements of military efficiency.

For the purpose of developing men who shall have this combination of military and intellectual training a new corps has been created in the army, to be called the Students' Army Training Corps. Voluntary enlistment in this Corps is open to all able-bodied students in the institutions of collegiate grade who are not under eighteen years of age. Students under 18 cannot be legally enlisted, but they may enroll and thus receive military training until they reach the age when they can legally enlist.

The boy who enlists in the Students' Army Training Corps will be a member of the army of the United States. He will be provided by the War Department with uniform and equipment, but will be on furlough status and will not receive pay. He will undergo regular military training as a part of his course during the college year, will attend a six weeks camp for rigid and intensive military instructions with privates' pay, and will be subject to the call of the President for active service at any time, should the exigencies of the military situation demand it. The policy of the Government, however, will be to keep members of this Corps in College until their draft age is reached, and the War Department will have the power to order such men to continue in college even after their draft age is reached whenever their work is such that the needs of the service, for example, for doctors, engineers, chemists and the like, are such as to make that course advisable.

The Student's Army Training Corps will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, which will function as a section of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. Competent officers and non-commissioned officers will be assigned to the various institutions to carry on the work of military instruction. To supplement the officers assigned by the War Department three special summer training camps are being held to train a limited number of picked students and members of the faculties of the various institutions so that they will be able to assist in the work of military instruction. These camps will be held at Plattsburg, New York, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Presidio, California, for sixty days beginning July 15th.

The importance of this plan 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 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 to make it a success.

MARINE OFFICERS SCHOOL

(Continued from page 1)

pressed into the work of instruction for part of the time during the past year. The instructing staff as it is constituted at present includes: Professor E. F. Miller, who is also director of all schools of this kind, nine in number maintained in different cities for the Shipping Board; Assistant Professor Theodore H. Taft, and instructors, William H. Jones, Kenneth C. Robinson, DeWitt H. Taylor and Alfred J. Feretti, all of them, by the way, Technology graduates.

The U. S. Aeronautical Engineering Class, a group of officers, twenty-four from the army and six from the navy,

under the direction of Professor C. H. Leabody, are taking a two weeks' experience trip in the midst of the term which altogether covers seventeen weeks. This special school is to visit Buffalo, Detroit, Dayton, Philadelphia, New York and Mineola, each place having great interest for students of aeronautical engineering.

COLOMBIA PRODUCED THE FIRST PLATINUM

The fact that platinum, that beautiful and very expensive metal just now worth about six times as much as gold, was first discovered in South America in a section of what is now the Republic of Colombia is not a matter of common knowledge.

Furthermore, it may not be generally known that the scientists, dentists and manufacturers of the most expensive jewelry in the United States must now depend for their supplies of the precious "white gold" practically entirely upon the Colombian mines, for the Russian sources of supply are for the time being "out of the game."

There's no imminent danger of Colombia's resources in platinum being exhausted. They have been mining it for 10 years, but the output seems to be constantly increasing. The exports of the metal during the past three years were valued as follows: In 1915 at \$607,500, 1916 at \$1,350,000 and for 1917 at \$2,160,000.

At one time—and that not so very long ago—the crude platinum grains that were mixed in with the ore of certain gold mines in Colombia were regarded as a waste product and thrown away.

This rejection of platinum led to some strange happenings in Colombia. The platinum separated from the gold by the dry or "blowing" system was either cast into the street or thrown through cracks in the building where the work was done. Later, when platinum became valuable a considerable quantity of the metal was thus discovered in Orbeo, capital of the Choco District, where much gold refining was done.

As a result the entire town of some 1500 inhabitants was turned into a mine and the natives were employed in working the streets for the Government, while many property owners mined under their houses. In one case a man went so far as to tear down his store and was rewarded by recovering enough platinum to rebuild on a larger scale and clear \$4000 besides.

In view of the many uses to which platinum can now be put and of its increasing value, it seems strange that European knowledge of its existence is dated not farther back than 1735, when the South American deposits were visited by the Spanish traveler Don Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795), who had been appointed a French scientific expedition sent out by the Government to execute the measurement of an arc of the meridian on the plain of Quito.

Although the first publication of Ulloa's observation was made in his "Relacion Historica del Viaje a la America Meridional," issued at Madrid in 1748, specimens of the new metallic ore had already been brought to England from Jamaica as early as 1741 by Charles Wood, an English metallurgist, the material having reached him by way of Cartagena in the then New Granada, later a part of Colombia.

The designation "Platina de Pinto" had been given it because the specimens in question came from the River Pinto, the name "platina" itself was equivalent to "little silver," from its resemblance to the latter metal.

The first veritable platinum ingot was made by a French chemist, Chabaneau, in 1783. Charles III of Spain had called him to Madrid and created a special chair of mineralogy, physics and chemistry for him. In his laboratory he found the secret of rendering the new malleable.

SPEEDIEST AIRPLANE YET HAS NOW BEEN PERFECTED

Old Bristol Type with the Liberty Motor is Dropped

United States engineers and airplane builders believe they have perfected the most speedy airplane yet assembled. It has been under construction for two years and having been found to meet expected requirements, a score or more probably will be built weekly in the future. The new machine is a composite battle and scouting plane and is said to climb fully 1500 feet or more a minute, a speed which is greater than can be attained by Germany's speediest machine.

The wonderful speed of the new craft, which flew over a New York flying field recently, was so much faster than the American and foreign machines in the air, that its flight not only attracted

attention from all aviators on the two fields, but also the thousands of soldiers at Camp Mills and hundreds of persons in all the towns for miles about the testing grounds.

Army and Naval officers who have seen the machine in action are most enthusiastic over its possibilities. It carries two passengers and is equipped with two machine guns. It is of the triplane type.

Stop Making Bristol Planes

Orders were issued by Archer A. Landon, chief of the Production Board of United States Aircraft, to the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation to discontinue the manufacture of the Bristol type equipped with Liberty motors.

Recent flying tests, Mr. Landon said, have demonstrated that the machine is overpowered and not of military value, lacking maneuverability and not having sufficient speed for war purposes. The Curtiss company is building five types of airplanes in addition to the Bristol.

"The abandonment of the Bristol plane does not in any way indicate that the Liberty motor is a failure," Mr. Landon said.

New British Airplane

Reports have been received of a new type of British airplane which, having been tested at the front with the greatest success, is about to be employed there in large numbers.

No technical details are given, but it is said the new machine has enormous speed and climbing power. It is capable of carrying great weight in bombs, machine guns and other equipment and of attaining a height of 20,000 feet in an astonishingly short time.

It is said the machine can cover long distances at a speed which leaves all but the fastest modern scouting ma-

chines far behind and thus is able to cross the enemy's lines and drop bombs and return for a fresh load within a time limit far less than any of the earlier airplanes.

The engines of the airplane are declared to be so completely reliable that risk of compulsory descent into the enemy's territory is eliminated. It is added that not one of these wonderful machines has yet been downed, notwithstanding the efforts of the Germans.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS AGAIN

Resumption of "lightless nights," inaugurated last winter to save fuel will become effective tonight, it was announced recently by the fuel administration. All outdoor illumination with the exception of necessary street lighting will be discontinued after today on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia and on Monday and Tuesday of each week in the remainder of the United States.

The regulation under which the "lightless nights" will be carried out are the same as those put into force by the fuel administration last winter with the exception of the nights designated. Street lighting will be reduced to that necessary for public safety. Roof gardens and outdoor restaurants and moving picture theatres are not affected by the order.

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### PRESIDENT MACLAURIN IS IN CHARGE OF COLLEGE CORPS

(Continued from page 1)

Professor Frank Aydelotte of the English Department of Technology has been signally honored by an appointment as director of the war aims courses. These are to be educational courses of a historical nature to instruct the drafted men who are being trained for mechanics in the Army as to just why America is in the war and what she intends to accomplish as a result of her stand.

The following is an editorial printed in last Monday's *Boston Herald and Journal* concerning the service of Technology men and the Institute in the present emergency:

#### Technology's Service

The selection of President Maclaurin of the Institute of Technology to assume charge of the war department's relations with schools and colleges is in all respects admirable. The national authorities have been much concerned over the way in which college students below the draft age have been prematurely rushing into all branches of the service. Hence the recent provision that these young men may formally enlist with the understanding that they will continue their studies until called on. During this interval between enlistment and the actual call they will be trained for future service according to their aptitudes. The work of training will be under the general supervision of a war training board at Washington, but it is understood that Dr. Maclaurin will have large authority in helping to guide its policy.

In the plan for a still larger national army which Secretary Baker intends to lay before Congress after its recess, it is intimated that there will be some provision for the universal training of young men under military age. It is certain that the colleges and preparatory schools will be given a considerable share in this work. During the months which have elapsed since the country entered the war they have justified the war department's confidence, particularly as a recruiting ground for the various officers' training camps. The Institute of Technology has been second to no other educational institution in its services to the national cause, although its military activities have been performed without much blare of trumpets. Dr. Maclaurin's appointment is a tribute not only to himself, but to the institution which he serves.

### DOCTORS ARE NOW BEING TRAINED FOR ARMY WORK

Twenty-four Thousand Have Already Volunteered to the Service

The first United States soldier to be killed in the war and the first to be wounded were both in the Medical Corps. This fact must have impressed the American people with the serious risks which are taken by Army doctors.

As a matter of fact, the officers and enlisted men in the Medical Corps are the only soldiers who go into No-Man's Land with no defense whatever. The stretcher bearers, all of whom are in stretcher bearers, all of whom are in the Medical Corps, is full of danger.

Recently it has been stated that the Government is about to assume control of the entire medical profession in the United States, to obtain sufficient doctors for the fast-growing army, and at the same time to distribute those remaining to the localities or services where they are most needed for civilian work.

This mobilization would be accomplished either by enrolling all doctors in a volunteer service corps under pledge to accept whatever service military or civilian, is assigned them by the governing body of the corps, or, if the voluntary plan is not successful, by legislation providing for drafting them into Government service. Medical officers of the Government believe compulsory conscription will not be necessary.

#### 24,000 Have Volunteered

No profession has volunteered its services to the country more generously than the medical profession. About 24,000 physicians, or nearly one-fourth of the eligible physicians of the coun-

try have expressed their willingness to resign practice and go to war.

Some have already received their training and have gone to France. Some are waiting to be called, and about 2000 are now in the camps receiving the special instruction that will fit them for a military life.

When a physician receives word that his offer to join the army has been accepted, he is ordered to report for duty at one of the two training camps where army surgical schools are located. One is at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the other is at Fort Oglethorpe, Tennessee.

The doctors live in barracks at these camps, just like any soldier in the National Army. The complete course of training which they undergo lasts three months.

The first month is given over to teaching them the simple rules and routine of military discipline. They learn to drill and to command companies of men, and they study the organization of the Army and the functions of its different parts.

During the second month they occupy themselves with the special duties of medical officers. They are taught how a field hospital is run, how hospitals are managed behind the lines, and the new conditions and problems which confront an army on the European battle fronts.

#### Picked for Different Branches

During the third month they concentrate upon some special branch of medical work. Some are specialists in X-ray photography, some in head surgery, and others in the various other departments of medicine and surgery.

About half of the graduates of these camps are sent away for service in the front lines. The men picked for this are the younger men and those who are more robust and able to withstand the necessary hardships.

The rest go into the different hospitals and institutions behind the lines.

Of course, it has not been possible to train in this fashion all of the physicians in the Medical Corps. The need was so pressing that many had to be taken directly out of civil life and given a uniform.

It is the purpose of the Surgeon-General's staff to do this as little as possible in the future, so that the officers in the Medical Corps may all have a knowledge of military technique.

#### Medical Corps Appeals to Colleges

Maj.-Gen. Gorgas announced that the medical department of the Army, through the National Research Council, would soon issue an appeal to American colleges and universities urging them to alter their curricula so that third and fourth year students may receive special training which will enable them to qualify as officers and for other work in the medical department.

The appeal will be sent to all the principal colleges and universities in the country, but as it is realized that important institutions may not for various reasons receive the appeal, the request is made by Dr. Gorgas that directing heads of such institutions write to either Dr. Richard M. Pearce of the National Research Council in Washington, or to the division of laboratories in the office of the surgeon-general, for details of the proposed plan.

#### Can Give Valuable Aid

"These colleges," said Gen. Gorgas, "will render valuable assistance to the department by offering these special courses to their students, who will enter the Army when they become of age or in the event that they volunteer before that time. The students desired are those who are taking various scientific courses. The course proposed by the medical department should appeal to men who are specializing in biology, plant pathology and in industrial and agricultural bacteriology.

"In a number of institutions the necessary course can be arranged by a simple modification of the already existing course in bacteriology with added emphasis on special subjects of value to the army.

"As to completing such courses, arrangements for enlistment can be made through the surgeon-general's office if the applicant is under draft age, and if of draft age, he can be inducted into

service and assigned where his special training will be of value.

"This plan has already been tested in two colleges and the success attained has led the medical department to apply it to as many colleges as possible. From one such institution every man taking the modified course was admitted directly into the Army and went to one of the training schools where a portion of them will later qualify for commissions in the Sanitary Corps. Others have qualified for positions at field or mobile laboratory units and as assistants in base and evacuation hospitals."

## 36,000 COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PER YEAR

Civilians of draft age, who have had no previous military training, will be admitted to the next series of officers' training camps, starting July 15 according to orders received yesterday from the Department.

It is planned to turn out 36,000 second lieutenants each year.

Men of draft age, to be admitted to a camp, must be high school graduates or of equivalent education, must be in fit physical condition and must convince a board of officers of their fitness to study to be officers.

The order also provides for admitting a limited number of men between 30 and 40 who have had no military training. As heretofore, men in the National Army, Regular Army and National Guard will be admitted to the camps.

The course at the infantry camps will be four months long, instead of three. The artillery camps will have a three-months' course. There will be five so-called central officer training camps, located as follows: Infantry, Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; artillery—Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; machine gun, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Courses were started at each camp July 15, or as soon after as possible.

Those who desire to be admitted to the infantry camps are directed to apply in person or in writing to the Department of Military Science at Technology for information and the necessary blanks. This department has been kept very busy handling the applications which come in at the rate of twenty-five or thirty a day. To the present date over 250 of these applications have been accepted.

### TECHNOLOGY BUILDS AGAIN FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The constant increase in the number of men in the Technology Naval Aviation School and the Technology School of Military Aeronautics has caused a corresponding increase in the number of buildings to accommodate them. Every week new structures are built on the Institute grounds and still there are plans for more buildings.

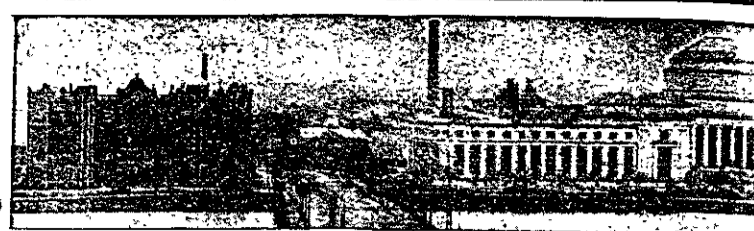
The Service Building, in which the architectural force of draughtsmen worked during the large constructions, was formerly on the river front where the President's House now stands. It was moved across Ames street to the rear of the Walker Memorial and for a year has been the administration building of the Naval Aviation School. For the radio work a corner about thirty-six by twenty feet was taken over. At the present time the foundations are under way for an important addition at the back, covering what were laid out for basket-ball courts for the aviators.

The new constructions will be L-shaped, running back one hundred and thirty feet and turning easterly for seventy-five feet, the general width being forty feet. The space will be for class rooms with a little armory at the north corner, while on the second floor there will be a ward room for the seventy or eighty officers. The men are comfortably provided for in the new club house a short distance away.

Parallel with Vassar street the interior row of engine sheds will be increased by four, making twelve in all. These are almost ready for use.

The hospital is receiving its interior finish and will be ready for use by the end of the month.

There are various minor structures scattered about the grounds north of the educational buildings for storage or special uses. A number of new sheds for fire hose carts have been built. Two fairly large works of improvement have been undertaken with reference to the big wooden village which has here sprung into existence. One of these is to furnish live steam and fire lines of pipe to all the buildings, while half a mile of wire fence encloses the grounds in which the village is placed. This, which is guarded at night by armed sentries, will be protected from intruders, and the fire-risk, whether from indiscretion or intention will be avoided.



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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, bits of gossip as to our military preparations, which come into your possession.

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

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

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

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

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

You are in contact with the enemy now, 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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