

The Tech

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IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

Carole A. Clarke '21 Night Editor

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918

PITY THE POOR GRINDS—THERE WON'T BE ANY AT THE PICNIC

TWO days ago as we were engaged in conversation with a friend of ours, a Senior, too, we very innocently inquired if he were going to be present at the picnic today. We were extremely surprised, of course, to hear him say that he was not, but we were disgusted when he went on to explain that the reason he could not be there was that he considered it too much of a waste of time to take both the afternoon and evening off.

Now for the good of your peace of mind and general health, don't be like this fellow. When a fellow gets to be a Senior in Technology, and still thinks that an afternoon and evening spent in hearty recreation is a waste of time, then all we can say is that the efforts of the Faculty must have been misdirected. It is a waste of time to go on educating this sort of a fellow. He has not a chance in the world of being a man. If he ever gets to be a half-rate comptometer, he will be doing well.

There are going to be some great doings done at Nantasket this afternoon. There will be, best of all, the boat ride down and back, swimming, games and a rattling good supper, and then our evening full of fun at Paragon Park. You can believe us, and we know, too it is going to be well worth your time and money. So pack up your bathing suit and sport clothes, and be at Rowes, at two-fifteen.

OUR END

THAT liberty, the sacred inheritance of the American people, may be perpetuated; that the sacrifices of the Patriots of '76 have not been in vain; that we may continue the conduct of the affairs of our nation in accordance with our own beliefs and desires; that our citizens may travel the highways of the world and sail the seas unmolested, and that we shall not submit to the domination of an ambition-maddened autocracy, the United States has entered the great conflict which is shaking the very foundation of the world. Having taken this step, there can be no turning back until we have fought the war to a finish, to victory, and to a peace-settlement which will insure American posterity against the repetition of such a war. We believe a realization of our dream of universal peace will come with the extermination of the virus which has brought practically the whole world into war—Prussian Militarism. So there can be but one issue before the American people—the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. To that end everything else must be subordinated, and every effort of our boys at the front must be sustained by a self-sacrificing and patriotic people at home.

The strength of a nation, we well know, is measured not in terms of wealth or volume of population, but love of truth and courage to defend it. We are strong in this war in precise proportion to our determination to banish autocratic greed and injustice from the earth.

A few men started this war in the blindness of autocratic power; all men will settle this war in the open vision of democracy.

PERSONALS

The marriage of Walter Greene Farr '17 to Miss Florence H. Miner of Oak Lawn, Rhode Island, has recently been announced. Mr. Farr is now a lieutenant



LT. WALTER G. FARR '17

in the United States Navy. He prepared for Technology at Merc. Brown School and Haverford College, and while at the Institute he was a member of the Mechanical Engineering Society. His fraternity is Alpha Tau Omega. The couple will reside in East Orange, N. J.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Stewart Keith '16 of Quincy to Miss J. H. Averill, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Averill of Brockton. Miss Averill is a graduate of Wellesley of the class of 1916 and during her Senior year was a member of the college choir, and the Tau Zeta Upsilon Society.

Keith is an engineer at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. He is a Beta Theta Pi man.

There has been some discussion recently as to who was the youngest Technology man to receive a captain's commission. Capt. Frank B. Hastie '17, C. E. U. S. A. at present holds that honor. He is stationed at Camp For-



CAPT. FRANK B. HASTIE '17

rest. Gen. in the organization of new engineer regiments. He was born March 17, 1895 and received his captaincy in May at the age of 23 years and 2 months, while Capt. H. J. McDonald '17 was born July 7, 1894, and Capt. J. H. Babbitt '17 was born July 24, 1894. Capt. Hastie may be the youngest captain in the Regular Army.

Word has been received that Lieutenant Alfred S. Milliken '14 has been killed in action. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. No further information has been received.

According to information received by his parents in a letter, 1st Lieut. Francis C. Emmons, a member of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in France, who lives at 103 Colberg avenue, Roslindale, he has been breveted by the French military authorities for exceptionally fine work.

He was graduated from the Technology Flying School, and went to France last October as a flying cadet. On the recommendation of General Orders he was made a first lieutenant, and has since been breveted. He is the son of former Police Commissioner Emmons.

John William Kellar '20 has entered the Naval Aviation Service and is at present stationed at the Technology ground school.

Word has just been received of the marriage of Miss Pearl Fannie Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy M. Goddard of 71 Circuit street, Melrose, to Capt. Richard Carlton Stickney '12, 34th Infantry, U. S. A. The marriage took

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place July 20 at the Holy Communion (Episcopal) Church, New York, Rev. Dr. Allen officiating.

The bride was born in Wakefield, and is the granddaughter of the late Capt. Myron Goddard of Fitchburg, who served during the Civil War. She was graduated with honors from Lynn Classical High School in 1911. At Boston University, from which she was graduated in 1915, she was a Phi Beta Kappa. She is a member of Sigma Kappa and the D. A. R. Since leaving college she has taught in Gloucester and Portland.

Capt. Stickney is the son of Mrs. Abbie Friend Stickney of 6 Prospect street, Gloucester and the late Alfred Stickney, former superintendent of schools. He was graduated with honors from Gloucester High School in 1908 and afterwards attended the Institute for two years. In 1915 he was graduated from West Point, and almost immediately went with the 34th Regiment to the Mexican border, where he has been ever since.

MANY MINORS LEAVING SCHOOL TO WORK AT WAR INDUSTRIES

50,000 Under Sixteen Years of Age Have Secured Employment

Educators appearing before the special recess commission on education recently declared that the present problem of educating minors, many of whom are leaving Massachusetts schools to enter the war industries, is most acute. It was stated that 50,000 children under 16 years have left school this year to enter employment, which is twice the number of any previous year.

To meet this situation an extension of the continuation schools was advocated. Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, believed, however, that these schools should not overemphasize the vocational studies, but should be liberal with general studies of an academic nature.

"It is the duty of education to create an intelligent electorate," said Dr. Smith. "Therefore the continuation schools ought not go wholly to the vocational idea." He believed that the evening schools were not answering the need of the great mass of young people, but thought they could be made increasingly useful by a reorganization. It was unthinkable that evening schools should be made compulsory.

A. Lincoln Filene, a member of the State Board of Education, supporting the continuation school system, declared that Massachusetts must begin speedily to give full attention to education in order to meet the strenuous economic competition expected at the close of the world war.

Arthur W. Holder of Washington, the labor representative on the Federal Board of Vocational Education, addressed the commission in favor of extending continuation school opportunities.

Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts vocational schools, also advocated the continuation schools.

Owen D. Evans, principal of the Boston continuation schools, outlined the work of the schools. He denied that the Boston children between 14 and 16 were becoming delinquents, in spite of the war conditions. He thought the continuation schools should be made compulsory throughout the State.

If our soldier boys deliberated as long over doing their duty as some of our people at home hesitate over doing theirs, the victory would be doubtful.

It is a sort of financial cowardice to hesitate to put your money in United States Government securities, and to deliberate over the wisdom and patriotism of the investment is to hesitate in supporting our soldiers.

Every time you stick a Thrift or War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself to be received later with interest. Cashing in these stamps is going to be better than "getting money from home," for with the money comes the reminder that you contributed to the great victory which then will have been completely won.

NEWS FROM PLATTSBURG

Special Correspondent of THE TECH Tells of Second Camp

It is more work to be a "rookie" at Plattsburg than a Colonel in the Technology Regiment. There is a detail, a discipline, a thoroughness that we never dreamed of before, and the old song "You're in the Army Now" has personal application that was minus before.

Here we all are enlisted men. There is no doubt about it. Insubordination is unthinkable. The discipline is iron. Punishment by homely but effective method follows the crime immediately. No threats are made and forgotten and no words wasted. A dirty gun means mop up the barracks, and lateness means kitchen police.

The physical training is thorough and progressive,—though in our opinion, no better, if as good, than under Coach Kanaly. There is a little more time and a better discipline to start on. Practice marches come almost daily, with increasingly heavy equipment. The intellectual stoop is being eradicated slowly but thoroughly.

The life is hard, hard as the board beds and the shaving stuffed mattresses. The sun rises after we have finished breakfast, and taps are at ten. Two hundred and fifty feet of tar paper barracks make a home for one hundred and fifty men. Here is no half-way contact. A man's character is naked before his fellows and he has to measure up. You can reach out your arm, and touch your next door neighbor. You are friends or enemies thoroughly.

The most significant thing about it all is the spirit in which the men tackle their jobs. Their attitude is deadly earnest. We don't take bayonet drill; we learn how to kill a man with a bayonet not long-faced, nor funereal, nor sentimental, but business-like. We are here for a purpose and because we elected to come.

The men are all interested and speak earnestly about their jobs to come in their Alma Maters. Canvas puts promise to be scrubbed white and visors will blister in the sunlight. Here we learn the breach between the officer and the enlisted man, and the respect due even to a non-com. Something of that sort of discipline will come back with us if we have our way, and we'll turn out soldiers and not boy scouts.

FALLS OF AIRMEN DUE TO LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Many of tragic falls of airmen, particularly at the aviation camps in the United States, have appeared as mysteries to the general public. Whether they have been as puzzling to the doctors and other experts of the living service we cannot say, but the observations of a British surgeon, A. E. Panter, who writes in the Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service, indicate that the peculiar tragedies are not confined to America.

The obvious suggestion, generally accepted in America, that loss of consciousness by the pilot is the immediate cause of many falls, is also accepted by Dr. Panter. In some cases after consciousness departs, the aviator makes a subconscious effort to land, not always without success. In other cases the flying man regained his senses, recovering the control of his machine and landed safely, but was found to be ill.

Lack of oxygen, the cause to which all sudden prostrations of airmen was once attributed, is no longer found guilty of itself alone. Among fliers whose patrol duty took them as high as 17,000 feet Surgeon Panter found few symptoms attributable to lack of oxygen, and he believes that the body finds factors which compensate, usually, for the decrease in atmospheric pressure. The quality of the breathed air deteriorates, but the quantity taken in is larger.

FIRST FLYING SQUADRON TO GRADUATE SINCE ARMY AVIATORS RETURNED TO TECHNOLOGY



Beginning back row, left to right: Joseph H. Moore, George P. Luckey, Herbert R. Plimpton, Charles T. Rogers, Roland V. Tracey, Harold R. Turner, Allen D. Eldred, Charles A. Mors Jr., Raymond V. Hayward, Frank H. Trumbell, Howard S. Lee, John W. Totten, Harold K. Smith, Alton L. Fahey, John H. Brewer, John D. Snow, Allen D. McLean.

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well as twigs, leaves and other bits of foliage, and that they were able to move along the ground in such a stealthy manner that they were not discernible to the rest of the tribe.

Before a young buck could become qualified as a warrior he had to make his approach to the Indian camp almost in the midst of the assembled warriors without being detected. The real origin of paint on the faces, as well as on the wigwams and horses, was apparently in the desire to make the Indian blend with rocks, trees and dirt, so that he could approach his prey or remain hidden without detection.

LONDON WEEK-ENDS FOR SERVICE MEN

The American University Union, recently organized here as a club for college men on war work in England, has inaugurated a series of week-end excursions to places of historic interest, as Oxford, Cambridge and Stratford-on-Avon.

The first of these excursions, which occupy about two days, was to Oxford, and the second to Stratford. The parties in each case included mostly men in uniform, including representatives of the American army, navy, aviation service, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

At Magdalen College, Oxford, the visitors were welcomed by the president, Sir Herbert Warren. The trip to Stratford was made under the escort of Sir Sydney Lee, the great English Shakespeare scholar.

SUMMER CAMP STARTED

Special Correspondent of THE TECH Tells of Opening

We left the North Station about ten p. m. Monday. The party consisted of about seventy men. Eleven men, including Dean Russell, had previously arrived Friday night to open the camp, making a total of ninety-four men.

About seven miles beyond Bangor, the connecting rod on the engine of Bar Harbor train broke, and as this train was preceding the two sections for East Machias, we were delayed three hours until another engine was obtained. We arrived at East Machias about 1.30 p. m.

The fellows hiked to the landing on Gardner's Lake, about two miles, at a good brisk pace. Came across the lake in a motor boat and scow. First, we had dinner, and the fellows were pretty hungry, and ate with a relish. Then we registered, and after arrival of trunks and bags, got tent together. Had supper at seven.

At 8 o'clock there was a general get-together meeting in Bemis Hall. The Dean of the camp, Russel, and Professor Robbins, addressed the bunch. Professor Robbins told about the work and the schedule. We start work at 8 a. m. and work until 12, and again from 1 until 5. Wednesdays we quit at 4, and Saturdays at 1. We work Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7.15 to 9.15. Extra hour on Wednesday gives chance for ball games. We hope to form teams and league soon. Professor Robbins is in charge of instruction.

Professor Russell spoke on customs and rules of former camps which will be in vogue for the present camp. Thursday night there is to be a meeting to elect camp association chairmen and other officers, and various committees. He also spoke on personal responsibility and obligation of the students. The keynote of advice and rules is to make the camp a good time for everybody. For this week revellie is sounded at 6.30 a. m. The schedule after this week is Revelli at 6.00; calisthenics at 6.10; breakfast at 7.00; work at 8.00; dinner 12.00; recreation 5.00; supper at 6.00; tents at 9.30, and taps at 9.45.

There are six men in the mining section, with Professor Howard in charge.

WATER FOR POWER DIVERTED TO CROPS

To save many million dollars' worth of rice, beans and alfalfa now growing in California, the State Railroad Commission, acting in conjunction with the United States Food Administration, has ordered the Sutter, Butte and Western canal companies to divert water, impounded in Lake Almanor for power purposes, to the irrigation of 65,000 acres of land needing the water for irrigation. These crops are threatened, and the action has been taken on re-

quest of farmers in Butte and Sutter counties.

This use of water from Lake Almanor will lower the reservoir about 3 per cent. The Railroad Commission takes the ground that the nation's need of food supersedes even the need of power. At the same time, it is not believed that the use of so small a portion of the storage will greatly interfere with power development. Lake Almanor gets its storage supply from Feather River.

SOLDIERS OF STEEL

An "automatic soldier" is one of the latest developments in weapons of war. A Danish engineer has recently taken out a patent for an apparatus to which he has given this name. It consists of a steel cylinder normally within a large cylinder, the whole being sunk into the ground vertically. By means of a mechanism operated by wireless the inner cylinder rises to a height of 18 inches from the ground and an automatic rifle mounted on the inner cylinder fires 400 shots in any given direction.

These "automatic soldiers" can be controlled from a central position some four or five miles behind the line of defense, according to the inventor. They may be seen by the enemy only when they rise from the ground. From trials already made it has been shown, so it is reported, that a few hundred of these steel soldiers can easily defend a position against infantry attacks, however numerous the opposing force may be. They blaze away their 400 shots without flinching, and never retreat. In order to overcome the "automatics" they must be destroyed one by one.

YANKEE INVENTIONS

Germans are confronted not only by Yankees who fight and drive as victoriously as they did, but also by the scientific and inventive brain of Uncle Sam. American genius is giving invaluable aid against the enemy. Henry Ford is making thousands of "light" tanks and on the field of Gettysburg a special army is being trained to man the rapid fire guns with which the tanks are armed.

Our scientists, notably a Boston professor, whose name is a military secret, have given the army a gas shell, even more deadly and effective than the one used by the Germans. Then there is the American airplane with its Liberty motor, admitted by English experts to be the best motor ever made. There are the depth bombs that have made the life of the U-boat miserable, new ordnance, flame throwers and star shells. We have forged an enormous long-range gun, capable of shooting as far as the German guns that have been bombarding Paris.

These but represent a few of the Yankee creations. If there is anything lacking "to win the war" then all that Washington has to do is to present the need to our men of special ability and the requirements are met. Yankee valor and Yankee inventive skill are going hand in hand to re-establish the civilization of the world.

WAR WORK OF INSTITUTE WOMEN IS PRAISED HIGHLY

Western New York Branch of War Service Auxiliary Aiding Wounded.

From the War Service Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there come reports of the excellent work in mercy fields of its Western New York Branch. Some time ago in the middle of the winter a speaker was sent from Boston by the M. I. T. Alumni Association to Rochester and Buffalo to tell the local alumni associations about the war work of the Institute. Although the story was largely about the school work, the mercy work of the Technology women appealed to their sisters in Buffalo and a branch of the War Service Auxiliary was there established its secretary being the wife of the president of the Buffalo Alumni Association. The Buffalo branch has devoted much time to its labors of love and has sent during the month of July about one hundred pieces of work to the Boston Headquarters for distribution among Tech men in the service. In addition to this the active women of Buffalo, wives and sisters of Technology graduates have entered heartily into the amelioration of the lot of the poor men in the hospital at Fort Porter. This is devoted to sufferers from shell shock and similar nervous ailments, and one of the devices given has been a hand loom for the use of convalescents, while a previous gift was a Victrola. Fruit, flowers and delicacies are constantly supplied by these devoted women.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF WORKMEN SUGGESTED

Physical examination of a workman before he is employed, so that both he and his employer would receive a fair deal in the fixing of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, should the man be injured, was mentioned by William W. Kennard, chairman of the Industrial Accident Board, as a possible improvement of the present law, at a hearing before the Recess Committee on Workmen's Compensation today.

Mr. Kennard stated that in passing upon appeals from the decision of the Industrial Accident Board the Supreme Court has commented on many parts of the law which might stand improving. In some instances employers had pointed out that they should be relieved of paying compensation to an employe for an injury arising out of a preceding one with which the employer is not connected.

After hearing Mr. Kennard the committee went into executive session.

CAMOUFLAGE IS REALLY AMERICAN INDIAN ART

That the art of camouflage as now practised in Europe is an American institution and originated by the American Indians, is the latest suggestion, according to The Scientific American. It is claimed that the Indian children were taught to place flowers in their hair as

MIDSUMMER PICNIC

(Continued from page 1)

This is surely a preliminary action to the noisy smile which every one must wear for the rest of the day. From the great court they go en masse, as it were, and besiege the 2.15 boat. Then it will be a case of each for himself, and God for us all, because there has been no space reserved. This was deemed the best plan because passenger agents have a habit, amongst other idiosyncracies, of placing reservations in the steam. Now it only takes half an eye to see that bright and brilliant Technologists are not going to take a back seat from any passenger agent, even though they do descend to the disgraceful depths of dissipation that a picnic involves.

The boat reaches Nantasket at 3.30, and immediately all present will don their bathing suits whether they have them or not. Bathhouses are reserved for the proud possessors of Tripandime tickets, so there is no excuse for the bashful boys. Then will take place the relay race. It is open to all except the professionals. This is to be followed by a tug of war in the water; undoubtedly this will be a moist ordeal for some, but there is still the consolation that water is soft stuff to fall into. For these events there are prizes for all:—how the judges will discriminate is quite beyond us, but we are sure that where all the contestants are winners there can be no partiality.

At about 6.30 p. m., after the fun on the beach, the survivors will each be presented with a supper at the Nantasket Canteen—Oh, joy! The supper will naturally be accompanied by an entertainment—not to be eaten—which we have reason to believe will be good. After supper the men will be entirely free to follow their own wilful fancies, and unless we be much mistaken, Paragon Park will be a lively place for a couple of hours. N. B.—The last boat leaves at 9.45 p. m.; after that we recommend walking or swimming to Boston for those who really must return.

HIGHEST EXPLOSIVES ARE NOT BEING USED

According to a Swiss chemist named Stellbach, quoted in the Scientific American, the most violent explosives theoretically possible cannot be, or at least are not, used practically.

"Nitroglycerin," says Mr. Stellbach, although considered one of the most violent in present use, develops only 4500 calories per kilogram, since the nitric acid which it comprises does not take part in the reaction, and the hydrogen and the carbon therein give only 43 per cent of the energy of combustion which they would disengage if they were alone.

"Explosives of liquid air, or oxy-acetylene, give as high as 2200 calories, because the liquid oxygen combines directly with the carbon and the hydrogen. The combinations of hydrocarbons with ozone, ozonid of ethylene, and peroxia trioxid, though liberating no more heat of explosion, have a higher 'breaking value' because of the greater effect of decomposition.

"Theoretically, still more powerful explosives are conceivable; a trichlorate of glycerin should develop 3000 calories, twice the force of nitroglycerin; and, finally, a mixture of liquid hydrogen and liquid ozone, if it were practically realizable, would give about 4500 calories and would be the most terrible substance possible to obtain."

3000 OFFICERS.

(Continued from page 1) man should already be a teacher, and should have had naval experience. In some cases, Professor Burton conducted the first classes himself, but he was fortunate enough to find men willing to undertake the instructing work. Among others, he secured the services of five astronomers, who had had practical work in navigation; several sea captains, well educated men; three of four college professors, who had been members of scientific expeditions; two observers for the Carnegie magnetic survey ship, which has navigated the North and South Atlantic, and the North and South Pacific; and one teacher connected with Alexander Agassiz's steam yacht, "Albatross," which navigated the Central and Eastern Pacific. In addition to the regular instructors, who were paid a normal salary, Professor Burton secured the services of voluntary teachers. The instruction is more along the line of private tutoring than class room work.

In the smaller places, such as Boothbay Harbor, Provincetown, Cape May, Chisfield, Md., and Wilmington, the schools were discontinued after one or two terms as in that time all the available material had been exhausted. About thirty-five of the schools, however, have been in existence for several months, while twenty-five have given continuous service since June, 1917.

Admission to these schools is obtained by showing papers certifying a minimum sea experience of two years on a steam vessel or three years on a sailing vessel. No charges are made to those in attendance. Upon completing the course, the men are eligible to take examinations for masters, first, second, or third mates, according to previous experience. Classes are conducted morning, afternoon, and evening, and the total number of men in attendance at all the schools at one time is about 700.

In addition to the navigation schools, Henry Howard is recruiting seamen for the merchant marine, and has already enlisted over 11,000 young men. Training ships are in Boston, (Gov. Dingley, Gov. Cobb, Calvin Austin, and Elade), Puget Sound, (Chippewa and Iroquois), San Francisco, (Iris), New Orleans, and Norfolk, (Minnesota).

INSTRUCTING STAFF CHANGES

(Continued from page 1) senior class, this being the method whereby at the Institute the great demand for the technically trained members of the staff by the Government is permitted without halting the courses of instruction. The class numerals of men of '18 or '19 are given with the name. Following is the list of new appointments:

Fred Parker Emery, professor of English; M. R. Copithorne, instructor in English; R. M. Baker and L. J. Cook, instructors in Modern Languages; Herbert H. Palmer, instructor, and Joseph E. Feinsilver, Arthur L. Hamilton '18, Israel Maizlish '19, G. B. Randall, Max Knobel '19, and Lester Wolfe, assistants in Physics, with Carl Selig constructor of apparatus; George O. Ekwall '18 and Bernard O'Daly '18, assistants in Analytical Chemistry; Walter T. Hall '19, assistant in Theoretical Chemistry; Clarence L. Nutting '19, and John L. Parsons '18, assistants in Organic Chemistry; Arthur L. Davis, research assistant in Physical Chemistry; and C. C. Stockman, 2d '18, assistant in Biology.

Professor C. F. A. Currier of the department of History has been retired, the title of Professor William S. Franklin has been changed from lecturer to Professor of Physics, and Eloy Benson has been made assistant in Physics in addition to his post as curator.

In the administrative portion of the Institute staff, F. G. Hartwell has been made acting superintendent of buildings during the leave of A. S. Smith now a major in the U. S. service, while Frank L. Clapp is assistant registrar in place of O. F. Wells, retired.

The list of the Technology instructing staff who have been granted during the coming school year is of interest as showing the activity of this body in the various administrative and scientific organizations of the U. S. Government. These include Charles R. Mann, professor of Education and director of Educational Research, now with the National Education Bureau, in which he is assisted by Erwin H. Schell, assistant professor of Business Management; William R. Walker, professor of Chemical Engineering, now Colonel in the Ordnance Department; James F. Norris, professor of General Chemistry and Frederick G. Keyes, associate professor of Physico-Chemical Research, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, respectively, in the Chemical Service Section, N. A., and both for service overseas; for service not so specified in the same Chemical Section are, Samuel P. Mulliken, associate professor of Organic Chemical Research, and R. E. Wilson, instructor in Chemical Engineering, who are major and captain, respectively.

Other Technology chemists without

commissions but assisting government departments are, Warren K. Lewis, professor of Chemical Engineering, who is assistant director of the Gas Service of the Bureau of Mines and Miles S. Sherrill, associate professor of Theoretical Chemistry, who is chemical investigator for the Ordnance Department.

F. H. Smyth, research associate in Physical Chemistry is captain in the Gas Defense section of the Sanitary Corps of the army.

Joseph C. Riley, associate professor of Heat Engines is in experimental work with the military authorities, while in this country, William Hovgaard, professor of Naval Design is in the Naval Construction office in Washington and with him is Henry H. W. Keith, assistant professor of Naval Architecture.

C. W. Doten, associate professor of Economics is at the head of the statistical work of the U. S. Shipping Board in Philadelphia and Clair E. Turner, instructor in Biology is government public health officer in the shipbuilding yards of New England.

Selskar H. Gumm, associate professor of Public Health, is in France in charge of the great campaign against tuberculosis in the civil population.

MEN INCAPACITATED IN WORK TO BE TRAINED

The National Government has requested the Industrial Accident Board to send a representative to Washington to inform the National Administration in regard to the course which Massachusetts is pursuing in training for work such persons as have been incapacitated by industrial accidents—Massachusetts being the pioneer of all the States in the field.

The Industrial Accident Board is now searching for some man of high efficiency to fill the position of director of the new division, created by act of the Legislature, approved May 28 last, "for the training and instruction of persons whose capacity to earn a living has in any way been destroyed or impaired through industrial accident." Applicants are already trying to secure the position, but the board feels it must get the very best man it can find in the State. A majority of the board selects, and fixes the salary, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The act says that the division shall have suitable quarters in the State House and may expend for salaries and other necessary expenses such amount as shall annually be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose. Persons are to be aided "in obtaining such education, training and employment as will tend to restore their capacity to earn a livelihood." The division may cooperate with the National Government and with the State Board of Education in maintaining such institutions, supported wholly or part by the state, as will promote the purpose of the act.

NEW "OVERSEAS CAPS" WORN BY U. S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

A special cap, officially known as the "overseas cap," is now being worn by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. The cap not only is more practical than the regulation campaign hat worn by the soldiers in this country, but adds to the safety of the men while in the trenches.

The new cap matches the uniform in color, is round, and has no brim or peak. The crown is very low and made so that when not in use it can be folded and carried in the pocket.

Hat Brims in the Way When the Americans entered the trenches it was found that the brim of their campaign hats interfered with sighting through the trench periscopes and that the high crown, in the case of tall men, could be seen above the parapets. The new cap is so low that it permits the men to move with the same freedom as when they are hatless. Another advantage claimed for the overseas cap is that the trench helmet can be placed on top of it with security.

The latest model of the cap which has just been received by the manufacturing branch of the Quartermaster's Department is slightly different from the cap worn by the troops which have returned from France. Slight changes have been made in the crown which permit it being folded flatter and thereby enabling it to be carried or shipped without injury to the cap. The new pattern will be substituted for the old as fast as practicable, but it is planned that a gradual substitution be made so that the production will in no way be slower down.

Not Issued in America Only soldiers who have been with the Expeditionary Forces wear this cap. It is not issued in this country, although made here. Reports received from France say that new regulations provide that officers shall wear the insignia of their rank on the cap. Enlisted men are to wear on the cap the button prescribed to be worn on the left-hand side of the collar of the service coat.



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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, or 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. CO. MITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION 8 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C. George Creel, Chairman The Secretary of State The Secretary of War The Secretary of the Navy United States Gov't Commission on Public Information This space contributed for the Winning of the War by THE TECH The Publisher of