

CALL FOR TRACK CANDIDATES ISSUED

Field Day To Be Held As Usual.
Will In All Probability Occur
On Oct. 16. Meets Being Ar-
ranged Now.

FRANK KANALY TO COACH

At the moment, when a good many of the colleges are downhearted over the outlook for athletics and some of them have formally given them up, the students at the Institute are really in better trim than ever. Athletics have been followed in the rational way that does not demand excessive time and the commandant of the S. A. T. C., as well as the commanding officer of the Naval Unit of the same corps are heartily in accord with the continuation of the ordinary program in its essential parts. The result is that Technology will have three athletic units, Army, Navy and regular students, in addition to the important teams that the Naval Aviation Detachment has organized.

Athletics at Technology have been the Institute's own product. It has never held out to the young men with records in the preparatory schools any scholarships, financial inducements or concessions. Every one of the well developed young men on whom the past reputation of the Institute rests came to the school first of all for its courses in study. The Institute Committee ably seconded by Frank M. Kanaly, director of physical culture, has for years kept the students in the just mean. Technology students have not gone into the time-consuming, crowd-attracting football, baseball or rowing contests, but in their place there has been a healthy development of cross-country, track work and the sports of this kind, with a brilliant record for its swimming team, unbeaten for three seasons.

Out of athletics and the rush has come Field Day, an occasion for all Technology students, when class meets class in important sports and class rivalry found its outlet here and not in the senseless rushes. Out of Field Day has come with the S. A. T. C. an occasion which needs no tinkering to make it fit for the contests of young soldiers and sailors.

The committee on athletics announces that on a Saturday of next m

(Continued on page 3)

TRIS SPEAKER NOW AT NAVAL AVIATION SCHOOL AS STUDENT

Tris Speaker, of Hubbard City, Texas, sometimes of Boston and Cleveland, has laid aside his \$18,000 baseball arm and eye to assume the task of piloting a naval airplane for his Uncle Samuel. Today Trisram works for a mere \$30 per month or thereabouts. He is located at the Receiving Ship at Technology.

In common with hundreds of other young men from all sections of the country, Trisram or "Spoke," as some would have it, labors daily at the Naval Aviation Ground School, attached to Technology, securing a rudimentary knowledge of airplanes, their engines and workings.

A short time hence and Tris will be eligible for transfer to the flying school at Miami, Fla., where the finishing touches will be put on his flying education. Herewith one sees Tris attired in the uniform of a naval aviation cadet. It's in just such a "uni" that Boston will see him for some little time to come.

CROSS COUNTRY

The Varsity Cross Country Team has already started training. There will be little or no difference between the work this year and that of previous years. Arrangements for Varsity Meets with Carnegie Tech and Cornell are all but completed, while races with Andover, Worcester Academy and Harvard Freshmen have been solicited for our Freshman Team. Men of every term are eligible for Varsity and a large amount of material is available. There is no reason why we can't have one of the best teams in the country. Every man has as much time as the next fellow. Report to Coach Kanaly at the Athletic Field at your first opportunity.

HERBERT DON,
Cross Country Captain.

JAPANESE STUDENT

Will Figure Out Results Of War by Calculus

Saturday noon at 1 o'clock, in the lecture room, Sukesaku Sawamura, a Japanese student, will tell his audience how to figure out the result of the war by calculus. He intends to speak for about a half-hour on current topics pertaining to the war.

Mr. Sawamura was in Germany at the time war broke out, and knows firsthand the conditions existing in that country. He has traveled extensively, and because of this and his natural reasoning powers he is able to give a very interesting lecture. His ideas, he informed a TECH reporter, are entirely original, and are not taken from a book.

By way of explaining some of his points, he expects to relate some stories of his school days in Japan, and these stories, which he told to THE TECH man show that he possesses a ready wit, and a keen sense of humor.

It might be well to quote some of the very remarkable ideas which he expounded in his interview.

"If student, Course VI, Electrical Engineering says, 'Sun shines the world in day time, and Rockefeller Standard Oil Company shines the world in night time.' Now sun shines the world in day time, and electricity shines the world in night time. A person asked a student in Electrical Engineering, 'Can we have sun all the time?' Of course, you can have sun, except night time.' He said, 'I mean can we have sun forever and ever? I heard sun is getting worn out every day.' The students says, 'That's right. The sun is decreasing every day as you say, but electricity is increasing day by day, as the year pass on. Suppose when the sun is gone permanently, billions years later, some electrician may make up an artificial sun by electrical power, heat and illumination.'"

In this manner he described his ideas of the advantages of each course, and ended by saying that he thought Mathematics was the salt of engineering.

"Mathematics is to engineering course what salt is to cooking. However, the very best cooking without salt has nothing taste, and so engineering. A person asked a person, 'What is the most tasty material in the world?' He said, 'Salt.' 'Then what is the worst tasty material in the world?' He said, 'Salt.' How is that? Because, however the best cooking, if no salt, cooking has nothing taste, but if too much, can't eat. That's way the salt is the worst and best tasty material in the world."

When asked what he thought we should do to the Kaiser, he replied, "Cover over and wrap up Kaiser and his soldiers with Stars and Stripes and Allies and make up parcel post, or if it is too big, send by express to Hell for next or after Christmas present from this world to Hell. No laugh, no joke. That's way we should do. Still not enough. Chop up, grind up, and make hamburger steak and send to their Christmas dinner in Hell. That's way we should do."

Skull Presented Institute By Captain L. H. Lehmaher



(C) Boston Photo News Co.
DEAN BURTON'S LATEST PRESENT

Staring blankly with its cove shell eyes and with its thick lips molded into the characteristic moue, a human skull, smoked and cured by natives of the Southern Pacific islands, now reigns supreme in the desk in Dean Burton's office. This, the latest and most unique of war trophies, was presented by Captain Lionel H. Lehmaher, Tech '13, who secured it with some difficulty while serving with the Australian forces. This curio, together with some native spears which Captain Lehmaher is going to send, will be later placed in a museum of relics which is to be established in connection with Walker Memorial.

Captain Lehmaher came to the Institute from the University of Sydney, and while here, was prominent in student affairs. He was editor-in-chief of THE TECH, president of the mining engineering society and of the cosmopolitan club and a member of his class day committee. After leaving the Institute, he returned to his home in Sydney, Australia, and was there at the time of the beginning of the war in 1914.

Twelve days after the outbreak of hostilities, he left Sydney with 2000 other volunteers, on an expedition designed to seize the German colonies on the islands of the Southern Pacific. The first conquest of this expedition was that of Kaiser Wilhelm land in New Guinea. It was here that Captain Lehmaher secured his skull together with other trophies of the war.

Speaking of this incident he says: "These islands are almost wholly peopled with cannibals and it is the custom after a person of some consequence has died, to cut off the head and prepare the skull as a memento. The remainder of the body is usually eaten. The head is then turned over to a professional head curer, whose sole business in life is that of turning the heads on a kind of spit over a smoking fire. 'Such a man is highly thought of in his community and his work, with him, is a real art. He cures heads with

a love of his work and presents a typical example of 'art for art's sake.' His home is usually in a remote part of the village and the common members of the tribe are forbidden to approach these sacred grounds. Given his head, he first removes the brains and hair, then the process of smoking goes on for days and weeks until he is satisfied with the result. The length of time taken in curing depends somewhat on the importance of the person to whom the head belonged.

"When the skull is satisfactorily prepared, the face is covered with clay and an attempt to preserve the original features is made in this way. After baking, the clay is painted in various colors to represent the tattooing which the face bore in life. Shells are inserted for eyes and the hair, after being braided, is fastened onto the top of the skull by shells. The completed object is a thing of great value and death is the penalty for theft."

The facts in this story from Captain Lehmaher are all borne witness to in the skull now in the possession of Dean Burton, which is believed to be that of a chieftain, captured in tribal warfare. The entire ensemble is decorated with a chain of shells which makes up the currency of the island and which represents a considerable sum of money.

After his experience with the skull, Captain Lehmaher, with the rest of the expedition, made several captures in other parts of the Southern Pacific and later went to China and Egypt. Later, still, he served in Europe and took part in the engagement at the Dardanelles. He was wounded at Gallipoli and, after recovering, re-enlisted and fought with the Australian troops along the French and Belgian frontiers. He took part in many of the engagements there and was again wounded. He was sent to a hospital in England for convalescence, but his injuries proved so serious that he was granted a leave of absence for six months. He came to the United States and it was while on this visit that he came to Technology last week. He expects to return to his command in the spring.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TECH

Hereafter subscription cards will be honored at THE TECH office in the Students' Activities Building only. Single copies 3 cents.

T. C. A.

The T. C. A. office will be open daily except Monday and Saturday from 12-12.30. The Secretary will be present especially to serve the student body not in the uniform.

Y. M. C. A. HUT NOW OPEN TO S. A. T. C. MEN

E. A. E. Palquist Is Secretary, and is Planning Special Concerts, Lectures, and "Stunt Night."

RELIGIOUS SERVICE TOMORROW

Last Saturday at five o'clock, the new Y. M. C. A. threw open its doors for the men at Technology.

A large number at once availed themselves of this new clubroom, and it was evidenced that the hut was to fill a large need in the lives of the fellows. Saturday evening and all day Sunday, the building was filled to capacity, and it was met with enthusiasm. Mr. E. A. E. Palquist has been chosen as the secretary for the hut. Mr. Palquist has spent the summer in work with the Radio men, and has given some time to the Naval Aviation Dispensary.

The opening of the Y. M. C. A. hut is by no means to indicate that the T. C. A. organization is no more, but rather through this larger capacity the T. C. A. is to function. An advisory board consisting of representatives of the T. C. A., the Alumni Association, and the War Work Committee of the Institute will help to conduct the activities of this new enterprise. The Alumni Association have already evidenced their large interest by giving to the Y. M. C. A. some of the splendid furniture purchased originally for the Walker Memorial hall. The T. C. A. members are evidencing their interest in co-operating with the largest way. The regular activities of the Christian Association will be continued, such as The Tech Bible, the Book Exchange and similar activities.

The programme of the Y. M. C. A. is in formation. There will probably be,



E. A. E. PALQUIST REPRESENTING TECHNOLOGY ALUMNI WAR COMMITTEE AND TECHNOLOGY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN THE Y. M. C. A. HUT

besides the open house every day and evening of the week, special concerts, lectures and "stunt nights."

Sunday morning at nine o'clock, there will probably be a number of discussion groups led by prominent men; and Sunday evening between six and seven there will be a concert and musical program. In short, the Y. M. C. A. and its sponsors propose to make the hut the center for all social and moral activities among the students, and to that end they ask the co-operation of all.

Major Cole is in hearty accord with the above program. He feels that it is

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TRACK NOTICE

There will be a meeting of Track candidates in Smith Hall at 4.00 o'clock, Monday, October 28. The Track captain, H. C. Pierce will address the candidates.

The Tech

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The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

Edward Allan Ash Oct. '20 Asst. Night Editor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918

CARRY ON THE ACTIVITIES

HERE are many students in the S. A. T. C. with schedules of study so light that the problem of finding means of killing time after they have completed their assignments is a heavy weight on their minds. Would it not be well if the Military Department allowed them to spend some of their spare time on an undergraduate activity? The professional societies, for instance might profitably be continued. While the various companies are organizing orchestras, why not reorganize the TECHNOLOGY musical clubs and make it representative of the whole cantonment? The Institute by all means should be on the job now and find ways and means of carry them on. With the four to five hours open for athletic, and Saturday afternoon free, the track team could easily organize and arrange a schedule with college military organizations. A camp show on the order of that staged every year at the Summer camp would be aught to go well.

FIELD DAY SPORTS

FIELD Day this year should be the most successful ever held. The problem of getting enough athletics can be temporarily solved by trying out for one of the Field Day teams. With many classes and the necessary confinement that they mean it is very important that the men get out for recreation and sports in the fresh air as much as possible, so as to be sure that they do not get "stale" before the term is up.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDIES

FOR the men who are ambitious of winning commissions as soon as possible it is of utmost importance that they make good in their studies, or else their chances will be as good as lost. Don't let the work slide now with the idea of making it up later on. Work done in a hurry at the end of the term is never the best.

COMPANY FUNDS

We are glad to see that the idea of having company funds to pay for a piano and such material has met with approval by most of the companies.

We entered this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industries and resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world.

COMMUNICATION

Circulation Manager, The Tech, Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for one year's subscription to THE TECH. I wish to express my appreciation of this newsy school paper. The managing staff seems to know just what parents will be anxious to hear about.

For over a week I have been wondering why my son gave me no news of the Institute in his letters. Two TECHS came to day telling me that the Institute would not open until the tenth of October. This information together with several other items relieved the anxiety which I felt about school affairs. I am sure if parents could realize how

much more news they could get from THE TECH than they can from their boys your office would be flooded with subscriptions in a very short time.

Sincerely yours,
 HENRIETTA H. BARKER.

The Department of State announces an examination to be held in Washington November 11-13, 1918, to obtain eligibles for appointment to the corps of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service. Written, oral, and physical tests are given each candidate designated for examination. The written examination includes the subjects of International Law, Diplomatic Usage, a modern language, American History, government and institutions, and modern history of Europe, South America, and the Far East.

PERSONALS

Lt. R. A. D. Preston '10, Course II, U. S. N. R. F., was one of the crew on board the dirigible which made the trip of 315 miles from Akron, Ohio, to Washington in nine hours.

Manned by aviation officers of the marine corps and the navy and with two civilian mechanics aboard, the first of the navy's twin motor dirigibles flew over Washington this morning at the completion of the first lap of approximately 215 miles, of a flight from Akron, O., to Rockaway, N. Y.

The big dirigible landed at the Anacostia aviation fields for a fresh supply of fuel, but resumed its flight at 1.17 p. m. The start was made from Akron this morning at 1.10 a. m., central time, and the landing was made at 11.10 eastern time, a running time of nine hours, approximately 35 miles an hour.

The flight over Washington was made at a low elevation and as the dirigible flew over the new navy building, then circled over the White House and Treasury, thousands had a close view of it.

The following were the crew on board: Maj. B. L. Smith, marine corps; Lt. B. A. D. Preston, U. S. N. R. F.; Lt. D. T. Hood, U. S. N. R. F.; Lt. W. L. Hamilton, U. S. N. R. F.; and M. Roulette and James Royal, civilian mechanics.

E. "Dick" Harrington '18, author of last year's TECH SHOW writes that he has been in the Naval Aviation Ground School at Seattle, Washington for two months, and expects to be sent to a flying school in about a week. He says



ELLIOTT D. HARRINGTON '18

that Ensigns McEwen '15, Fletcher '16, and White '16 are stationed at the ground school as instructors, and that "Rusty" (White) was married a few weeks ago. The Personals Editor hopes that "Rusty" will send THE TECH the particulars.

Harold Joseph Tierney '17, Course V, died on October twenty-second at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, New Jersey.

Lieut. Leon Lempert McGrady '17 is now a cadet training to be a flyer at Kelly Field, Texas. He will probably be there three months.

After graduating from Course XV he



LT. L. L. McGRADY '17

entered the School of Military Aeronautics here. While an undergraduate he was an active member of Osiris. He was also Assistant Business Manager of the Tech Show, treasurer of the Interfraternity, Institute and Electoral committees and chairman of the Athletic, Class Day and Budget committees.

The War Service Auxiliary reports the death of Theodore H. Guething '15, on October 15. He died at Pocatanny Arsenal Dover, N. J., of pneumonia. He was a first lieutenant, O. D.

Lt. Philip E. Hassinger, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was reported in the casualty lists of Monday as "missing in action." Lt. Hassinger was a graduate of the U. S. A.



(C) Boston Photo News Co.

LT. P. E. HASSINGER

School of Military Aeronautics at Technology in Squadron 23 of the first ground school at Technology in 1917. He is also a graduate of Columbia University, 1914.

The War Service Auxiliary reports the death of pneumonia of Winthrop F. Smith '18 on October 10. He died at Bay Shore, Long Island. He was a first lieutenant, O. D.

PROF. TALBOT WRITES ARTICLE ON CHEMISTRY AT THE FRONT

Professor Henry P. Talbot wrote an extremely interesting article on "Chemistry At The Front," which was published in a late Atlantic Monthly. The subject has been so explained and worded as to be perfectly intelligible to the layman, and discusses the influence which the science of chemistry has brought to bear upon the methods of modern warfare.

Professor Talbot says of this influence:

"Soon after the opening of hostilities, this world-war was referred to by certain writers as a chemists' war. While this phrase, like many of its kind, implies too much, it gives appropriate emphasis to the part which the chemists are playing in the great struggle.

"Ever since the tension of the bow-string as a means of propelling projectiles was displaced by the expansive force of the highly heated gasses generated by explosives, the chemist has had to assume a large responsibility for the successful supply of fighting materials and the outwitting of the enemy. With the progress of the centuries, this responsibility has grown in intensity and has become so ramified as to include the development, not only of explosives, but also of projectors and projectiles, the production of an endless variety of materials for use at the front, and the equally important task of providing for the maintenance of adequate food-supplies, and of necessary industrial activity at home.

He divides his subject matter into several parts; high explosives, low explosives, gas attack and defence, which is discussed at some length, and the less prominent problems of the war which have been solved, or are yet to be solved, by the chemists of the world. He says:

"An explosive which is designed to produce a maximum of disruptive effect, as in shells, mines, or torpedoes, or in sapping or mining operations, must be of the rapid type known as a 'high explosive.' A propellant, on the other hand, must be of such a character that the decomposition goes on with progressively increasing rapidity, thus steadily increasing the pressure developed behind the projectile, until it acquires its maximum velocity at the moment when it leaves the barrel of the gun. To the chemist belongs the responsibility for the scientific development and improvement of these explosives. The problems are many-sided. It is not enough to produce materials which in a qualitative sense, exhibit properties which would class them with one or the other of the types of explosives just outlined; their effects must be quantitatively measured, and must be capable of exact reproduction at will. This is rigidly true of the propellants, upon the performance of which the accurate placing of shells, when the range has been determined, absolutely depends. The limitations laid down in the specifications for such explosives

permit but a very small percentage of variation in the pressure produced in the chamber of the gun. This uniformity, in turn, can be attained only by the most rigid scientific control of the manufacturing operations by the chemist, and the utmost care in guarding against subsequent deterioration during the interval between manufacture and use. Indeed, the latter phase of the problem is one of great significance. Explosives are, almost or quite without exception, composed of substances which are endothermic in character; that is, heat energy is absorbed when they are formed, and this heat is liberated when they decompose. Heat, moreover, accelerates all chemical changes. Hence, if any (even a very small) part of an explosive mass begins to break down from any cause, the heat liberated promotes the rapidity of the change, and this, in turn, is communicated to neighboring portions, until the entire mass may be involved and destroyed.

So far as it is humanly possible to do so, all exciting causes must be foreseen and forestalled; and the lack of stability during storage has necessitated the discarding of many material, otherwise of great promise."

The professor describes the evolution of the present day, so-called smokeless powder, from the one-time marvelous substance, gun-powder, how the raw cotton is treated to remove all materials except cellulose, how this is treated with nitric and sulphuric acids, and converted into nitro-cellulose, which in turn is mixed with other chemicals to form the explosive of the desired slow rate of combustion. He continues:

"The rapidity of development, and the adaptation to these constantly changing conditions and demands, have been equally marvelous among all the warring nations; and these changes are still going on to an extent which makes assertions of today almost obsolete tomorrow. But in no particular has this been so true as in the gas-wartare which has assumed an importance scarcely secondary to the use of explosives and missiles.

"The first gas-attack was of the so-called 'drift-gas' type. Chlorine gas was discharged in quantity from the enemy trenches, and was carried by a favoring wind over the allied trenches, with disastrous results.

"This attack, marking, as it did, a new and evil epoch in military warfare, produced first a feeling of impotency, which, however, soon gave place to the utmost exertion to devise means of protection, and later to more varied and more vicious materials for offensive use in this relentless form of warfare. Drift-gas attacks, while still employed, have largely given place to gas shells, which are fired from guns or mortars, or used as hand-grenades. The shells which have been used contain as much as six pounds of material.

"An important feature which has been the occasion of much scientific study is the eye-piece of the mask, to avoid dimming from the moisture accumulating within. Anti-dimming preparations have been found, and lately, as the result of many experiments, materials devised which reduce this difficulty to a minimum under ordinary conditions of use.

"Great improvements have been made in the effectiveness of the absorbent material used in the canisters. "Of the offensive side of this gas-war it is obvious that little can properly be made public. There is reason to believe that our American chemists are making valuable contributions in this field.

Of the other problems, which the chemists are now working on, Professor Talbot devotes the remainder of his article. He finishes in saying: "Whether the role of the chemist in this war transcends in importance that of the members of other professions, to such an extent as to warrant the designation 'a chemists' war,' may reasonably be questioned; but, there can be no doubt that the contributions of the chemist to the prosecution of the war, of which a few typical instances only have been outlined, fairly substantiate a claim to a position of great responsibility for its successful conduct, at home and in the field."

TIN AND PLATINUM ON LEVEL

Red Cross workers throughout the country are requested to devote part of their time to collecting platinum and tin for Government uses. The campaign is being undertaken at the request of the War Industries Board. Despite the wide gulf that has hitherto separated jewelry tin from artistocratic platinum, these two extremes in metals are now brought to a common level by the necessities of war. Each is regarded as of equal importance to many of the essential industries of the country, and as there is a shortage of both materials, the Government has called upon the Red Cross to help make up the deficit.

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ATHLETICS STARTED

Army and Navy Units Decide To Hold Field Day

Last week a call for candidates for the cross country and track teams was issued. So few men appeared that a second call is now issued. Every man, whether he has had any experience or not, should come out for the team. Lack of experience, in fact, is almost a help instead of a hindrance. Many men have come out and made good who never ran until they came to Technology. (All that is required is a track suit, sneakers or track shoes, and a strong willing heart.) The following communication was received from H. C. Pierce, the Track captain:

"You men are not getting any calisthenics now. You all know the saying, 'Work and no play makes John a dull boy.' You will slow up in your studies if you do not do some form of exercise. Now, the track is near, just run over and take a little jog two or three times a week when you feel tired and lazy. Or if you feel homesick and disappointed come over to the trackhouse. There you will meet fellows who are worth while; there you will make friendships which will last a life time.

This year we are going to carry out the regular schedule of events. Freshman and Varsity cross country races will be held. Furthermore, the regular fall handicap meet will be held. Meets with other colleges at a distance are being arranged. Every man who comes out has a chance for these meets. They usually include a trip, good food, and a great deal of fun. It is practically certain that Field Day will be held. This will require twelve freshmen and twelve Sophomores anyway, just to make the team. Usually fifty try out for the teams. Now fellows, show your school spirit. Come out and try for the team; even if you do not make it, you are making someone on the team faster because you are out. The official time to practice is four to five. The place is the track just to the east of the air-drome; the track house being under the grandstand. Mr. Frank M. Kanaly will be there every day to train you. Watch THE TECH and the bulletin boards for track notices. Show some Tech spirit; come out."

(Signed) Henry C. Pierce,
 Track Captain.

ENROLL FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Nearly 11,000 young men volunteered for service in the merchant marine in September, according to figures from the Shipping Board recruiting service. All are inexperienced in seagoing and eligible for training as apprentices before going into merchant crews. This enrollment was more than two and one-half times the capacity of the board's 12 training ships, which can take on 4,000 men a month. Spanish influenza retarded training for the month, but the board announces that its training ships are now free of the disease and that the present waiting list of volunteers will be reduced materially in October.

The merchant marine is the only national maritime service in which inexperienced men may now volunteer. Henry Howard '89 has charge of the enlistment of these men.

TRACK CALL

(Continued from page 1)

Probably November 16 Technology will hold its Field Day. The contestants will be not the classes, but military unit against naval unit. The events will be the customary ones of Field Day, tug-of-war, relay races, and football, and already the teams have been chosen and the men are at work. The two units have regular periods for athletic practice, the navy using the field for its tuning-up from 12 till 1 and the army from 4 till 5. The selection of the Saturday named for Field Day brings the meet within the week of the Red Cross campaign, so that in addition to the entertainment and excitement, it is hoped that a substantial sum will be turned in from the admission fees. The contests will be held in the Tech Field with its splendid track, the only unsatisfactory feature being that the Institute has so recently come into its own at Cambridge that only essentials have thus far been cared for and luxuries like a capacious grand stand, have not yet been afforded. The plannings include not only this, but a field gymnasium which will give the accommodations in the way of showers, dressing rooms and lockers that are needed, but this is all waiting till the important problem of helping win the war, which is on every Technology man's mind, is accomplished.

Herbert R. Dole has been named captain of the track teams for both army and navy, and the first event under his management is to be a cross-coun-

try run this afternoon with start and finish at the Newton Y. M. C. A. The civilian unit will not compete on Field Day, still it is underway and presently will be heard from.

One sport in which nothing has as yet been done is wrestling, but the Institute has always sent out good teams and it seems hardly probable that it will be ignored this season.

Y. M. C. A. HUT OPEN

(Continued from page 1)

wise, and Mr. Palmquist concurs in the decision, that the men should help to furnish their own entertainment, and to a certain extent their supplies, and with that in view, all men are asked to pay \$1.00 into the "Y" Recreation Fund. This is not compulsory, and men who do not feel that they can contribute this \$1.00 will have all the privileges of the hut.

It is planned to keep the old T. C. A. office open at certain hours of the day, and Mr. Palmquist will be glad to be of every service possible to that portion of the student body not in uniform.

Next Sunday morning there will be no discussion groups, but there will be religious service in the hut at nine o'clock.

PENN ELEVEN WILLING TO MEET YALE TO SWELL SOLDIERS' FUND

Eastern colleges are beginning to fall over each other to aid in the drive for the Soldiers' War Fund, which is to be a part of sports' contribution during the week of Nov. 11 to 18. Reports from Rutgers College this week were that Foster Sanford was ready and anxious to have Rutgers play any place, any time and any team selected, and Rutgers was further willing to see to it that there would be no expense attached to its side of the spectacle.

Local Alumni of Georgia Tech, the undefeated Atlanta champions, began pulling every conceivable wire to interest those in charge of the sport drive in hopes that the Golden Tornado could be turned loose upon some Eastern college eleven. Like Rutgers, Georgia Tech insists that it is willing to play at any time and anywhere against any kind of opposition.

Rutgers has games scheduled on the first three Saturdays of November, but is not averse to meeting either Georgia Tech or Pittsburgh in a war fund game on Nov. 23. Rutgers Alumni and undergraduates would like to have such a game arranged for New York, but the team is willing that those in charge of the drive shall decide where the game is to be played.

It is doubtful if Georgia Tech and Rutgers can be brought together, since the War Department has decreed that no members of the colleges engaged in war training shall be away from their studies for more than forty-eight hours. This would not give the Atlanta team time enough to make the trip north and return. However, friends of the movement and the Georgia Tech alumni are ready to go to Washington in behalf of the Southern eleven and try to gain a furlough of at least one day more than the regulations call for.

It seems certain now that Rutgers will be one of the football attractions arranged for New York, and if Georgia Tech is unable to make the trip, Pittsburgh may be brought there to play the Sanford eleven. Any inter-sectional game of such magnitude would attract a big crowd.

William W. Roper, Secretary of the War Fund Committee, stopped off in Philadelphia this week while on his way to Washington to arrange with the War Department officials to handle the sports drive, and he talked with Pennsylvania officials about a game for Philadelphia. Penn was entirely willing to do its share, but balked at the proposition of turning over its proceeds from the Penn-Pittsburgh game. Instead Penn officials suggested that a game should be arranged between the Quakers and Princeton, Yale or Harvard. If such a game were scheduled Penn would be willing that it be played in New York, Boston, Washington or Philadelphia.

The Quaker authorities pointed out that a contest with either Princeton, Yale or Harvard opposing Penn to be played in either Philadelphia or New York the latter part of November would result in a much larger contribution than the Pittsburgh-Penn game could hope to raise. And it was shown that such a game could be arranged virtually with no expenses. Penn, it was stated, would be willing to extend its schedule to the first Saturday in December in order to make this donation to the fund.

In the local movement to bring Georgia Tech north to play either Rutgers, Pennsylvania, or Pittsburgh, Y. F. Freeman, a graduate of Georgia Tech, has interested himself. He wired to his former associates in Atlanta and found that Tech students already are worked up about such a proposition and are more than anxious to play. He will go

to Washington to attempt to interest the War Department in the movement.

Georgia Tech has made a football record in the last three years hardly approached by any other team in the country, and that the eleven this season can be rated alongside of those in the past shown in the results of its first three games in which the Golden Tornado ran up 269 points and has not been scored on. Tech defeated Clemson 28 to 0, Furman 118 to 0, and Fort Oglethorpe 123 to 0.

Until Mr. Roper gets back from Washington no definite plans about possible games will be concluded. However, it is certain that Rutgers will be used for a New York game and that either Pittsburgh or Georgia Tech will be the opponent of the Sanford eleven.

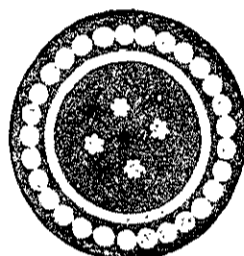
CHROME ORE SUPPLY IS AMPLE

Owing largely to the facts that consumption of chrome ore in the United States has been reduced by changes brought about by the war program, and furthermore, on account of the large domestic production of ore that has taken place in the United States during the past year in the opinion of the War Industries Board, the situation is well in hand, and there is no necessity for the present of additional investments being made in the United States for the production of chrome ore.

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REPORT FROM LIBERTY LOAN OFFICER RECEIVED BY UNIT

The following report from the office of the Liberty Loan Officer proves to be of great interest to the members of the Naval Unit, who so liberally contributed to the Fourth Liberty Loan last week.

With a total of over forty million dollars as its subscription at the end of the campaign the Navy has won a smashing victory in the Fourth Liberty Loan, and additional reports are still coming.

Admiral T. J. Cowie, Navy Liberty Loan Officer, reports that the Navy has exceeded its subscription to all other loans added together by eight millions; it has gone beyond the quota set at the beginning of the campaign by fifteen millions; it has more than doubled its contribution to the Third Loan. In short, the Navy has gone over the top with a record-breaking finish to a record-breaking campaign.

In a message to every Navy man, Admiral Cowie has wired:

"The Navy has subscribed more than forty million dollars to the Fourth Liberty Loan. This will go down in history as one of the Navy's greatest victories. To the entire service and to every individual officer and man I extend my profound appreciation for the unselfish efforts which made this glorious result possible. As the American Navy went over, so the Huns will surely go under. The Navy's triumph is measured not only by the millions that we mobilized, but even more by the priceless example of our own readiness to go the limit. America put the Liberty Loan across by matching the Navy. No greater tribute could be paid to the valor and devotion of the men of the American Navy."

As reports continued to come in, which will carry the Navy total above its present high level, Admiral Cowie declared that unlimited credit ought to be given to men of the American Navy.

"They expect and are expected to bleed and give their lives for their country," Admiral Cowie said, "but it is adding something more when they voluntarily deny themselves and even cut down necessities for their families in order to lend their money also."

On the face of reports received at the wind-up of the campaign it appeared that 100 per cent. subscriptions were the regular order in Navy Yards and stations and upon ships everywhere. As in actual fighting, the Navy acted as a unit and its support of the loan was unanimous.

The showing of men on the line; on

battleships or destroyers in European waters, or manning submarines and submarine chasers, was particularly impressive. These men came across with the same response as the men at shore stations.

COSTS U. S. \$423.27 A YEAR FOR EACH SOLDIER OVERSEA

Under direction of Brig. Gen. R. F. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, statistics have been gathered from the clothing and equipage, subsistence, conservation, reclamation, and hardware and metals divisions of Quartermaster Corps to indicate just what it costs a year to maintain a soldier overseas and in the United States. These statistics show that the cost is \$423.47 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.78 to equip and maintain one in the United States. Subsistence, figured at 69 cents per day, amounts to \$251.85 per man overseas; figured at 52 cents per day in the United States, it amounts to \$189.50

per man.

The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the States is \$115.30. The cost of the initial equipment of the soldier overseas for the first year is \$42.41. This cost of \$42.41 is for articles which are issued for use only, and which are in addition to the regular equipment. Thus, it appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied him in the United States, the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked.

Not only is the amount of equipment needed abroad greater than that in this country, but the statistics of the conservation and reclamation division show that equipment and clothing overseas is subject to much harder use, wears out more quickly and is less effectively reclaimed than similar material, clothing and equipment used in the United States.

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