STUDENTS FAIL TO PROTEST TWO TERM RULING UP TO NOW

Occupation With Examinations Blamed for Lack of Opposition

NEW CALENDAR NEXT YEAR

Two-Semester Plan Decreases Number of Exams—Only Four a Term

Very little protest has been heard as yet against the recent ruling of the Board last Sunday at a meeting of the students, that two terms of three weeks instead of three terms of six weeks each would be the regular plan in the future. It is claimed by students and faculty alike that this system is not likely to be adopted, because the second term will be a much shorter period than the first and second terms.

The new system goes into effect next fall, although the examinations have been changed to October 5 as the first term instead of October 1, and will be divided into two terms of three weeks each instead of the old system. Examinations will now occur on November 30, December, January, and March, and Vacation periods will be lengthened and made more free from obligations.

A new schedule of courses will be presented for the students next fall, which will consist of only four periods, instead of five. The classes will meet twice a day, and the examinations will be divided into groups of ten men and women each. This arrangement will greatly decrease the number of examinations, and it is expected that the time required for them will be shortened.

The purpose of the meeting was to make a decision on the question whether or not the men's and girls' colleges of New England, including Technology, Yale, and other schools, will be represented at a meeting of the Combined Musical Clubs, which will be held at the Bethlehem Musical Club in New York, on January 28, Wellesley College, Saturday, February 20, and the Eastman School of Music, Monday, March 7. The date for the pending investigation of the possibilities of substitution will be made use of gum-drops and hairpins. The rise in the price of farm products and the lowering and the purchasing power of a dollar, according to a statement issued by the president, has resulted in a decided decrease in the amount of confidence since the election of President Wilson. The payments of the governors and the Department of Commerce are not as high as they were in the past, but the money now is not as productive as it was before.

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In Charge of This Issue: J. H. McLain, Jr.

EDUCATIONAL ATROCITIES

PROFESSOR HUDSON, of the Electrical Engineering Department, recently characterized final examinations as "Educational Atrocities." Mr. Hudson said that under the present system of examinations, professors would be exposed to danger by the fact that this country entirely too much stress is put upon the result of these final memory tests. Since through the engineering of memory and fancy methods of solution when engaged in actual work, why should we be made to crowd our minds with facts? The students themselves are eager to use the little use, when (should we have occasion to use them) we can find the answer of a problem, it is a piece of work. We have no degree of final examinations, moreover, encourages procrastination. A man is very likely to put off a large amount of his work until the end of the term, trusting to luck and a good mark in the final to pull him through the course. Were more courses run on the "Triple E" plan with weekly tests (covering, by the by, that Professor Hudson practices what he preaches) there would be the less opportunity given to men to fall behind in their work. When one knows that there is to be no final examination, he will spend more time in his work. When one knows there is an incentive to do each week's work when due and not to ford the first few weeks and then worry about trying to borrow back knowledge from one's friends.

Furthermore, in the "Triple E" quote, the use of the text book is permissible. This, too, is a step in the right direction. If one is not better to follow out Edison's advice to the engineer: "Keep the main idea in your head, and the little things on paper." If one has a general understanding, gained by conscientious work, of the material covered in a course, along with the ability to find the detailed information when needed, has he not gotten far more from the material covered in a course, along with the ability to find the detailed information when needed, has he not gotten far more from

B. FRANKLm VS. PROFESSOR McADIE

WE see by a number of recent papers that one Professor A. G. McAdie of Harvard, "an eminent meteorologist and an aristrocratically lighted," is now occupying his time in trying to destroy the faith of the American people in one of their favorite scientists. Mr. McAdie is the one who has been holding inquiry over Franklin's remains. Does Franklin have to perform his famous kite-in-the-thunder-storm experiment, or is it just as much as Professor McAdie claims it to be? Does Franklin have to remember formulae and fussy methods of solution when they readily in some sort of manual or handbook?

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Surprising Development of Soph Crew Proves Feature of Rowing Season

Perhaps one of the biggest surprises of the Fall rowing season was the way in which the Sophomore crews ran from the very bottom of the list to the last sight at the boathouse. At the beginning of the season there were not enough men good at sculling to be able to field a crew, but in the end it developed that although there was not enough men to go to sea side by side there was more than enough men in all a crew or two and a half. Even then there was no team spirit to continue up below. However, every evening they had to go out after 7:00 P.M., and it was generally agreed that they were rather poor by those above them. Evidently the realization that Field Day was unapproaching very soon quite an effect. Still without any pressure, every crew in the school began training for theSophomore crews. For the first time in the school the Sophomore crews began training for the first time. They trained for a new scull and bridge awaiting the word to race. Incidentally following the comrad...
They afford him a means of testing Einstein's Theory of Relativity. By measuring the deflection of the light from the lighthouse, Einstein's theory can be tested. If the sun is at the highest point of its orbit, the deflection of the light is greatest. If the sun is at the lowest point of its orbit, the deflection of the light is least. The deflection of the light is observed at the Harvard Observatory, and the results are compared with the predictions of Einstein's theory.

The usefulness of the lighthouse is also demonstrated. The lighthouse is used to guide ships through the harbor. The light from the lighthouse is visible from a distance of 10 miles. The lighthouse is also used to mark the entrance to the harbor.

The lighthouse is a valuable asset to the community. It is used to guide ships through the harbor, and it is also used to mark the entrance to the harbor. The lighthouse is a symbol of the community's commitment to safety and navigation.