

SPRING SCHEDULE FOR TRACK TEAM ARRANGED

Technology Will Enter Relay Teams and Individual Competitors in Penn Carnival Next April.

MEN NEEDED FOR THE WEIGHTS

The opening of the spring outdoor track season began officially at a meeting of the candidates last Monday. At this meeting the plans for the coming season were given in detail and the work was explained for the benefit of the new men. Captain Herzog opened the meeting with a short speech in which he said that this year the Institute had a chance to have the biggest track season in its history. There is plenty of good material out for the team, but men are needed for the field events and more especially for the weights. The team has lost last year's hammer man and because of the one year ruling lately adopted by the Institute, there is a vacant place waiting for a good man in the shot put. But there is no reason why men should not come out for the track events as well. For the more men there are out for any event, the better will be the men who are finally picked to enter in a meet. And every one will have an equal chance if he follows directions in training.

Coach Kanaly then took the floor and went into more detail as to the meets and plans for the coming season. In beginning he said that it has always been the policy of the track teams at the Institute to get meets with the stronger rather than with the weaker colleges. This has been the track motto for the last eleven years and now we are beginning to get results. Cornell tried to get dual meets this spring with both Harvard and Pennsylvania but was turned down because of existing conditions. At once, negotiations were opened for a meet with the Institute and according to present indications this event will take place at Cornell on May 1. This is only the beginning, however, and if the team lives up to present expectations, there is no reason why the end of this season should not see us ranked on a par with the Big Five, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell.

Practice will start next Monday, March 25, on the cinder track. If the weather does not permit of the big track being used, the work will begin on the indoor track. Practice will be held regularly every day except in the case of severe rain. If, for any reason, there is to be no practice on a certain day, a notice will be posted on the bulletin board in the main lobby by one o'clock. Attention is again called to the fact that men are needed for the field events. "It is not too late to come out now. The team needs every man who can do anything at all in the line of high jumping, vaulting, broad jumping, or in the weights. We cannot get out a good team without lots of competition, and while in some events we are especially strong, a team must be well-balanced to be a success. You cannot have a team of one or two individual stars in track more than in anything else, and it is the ability of the average man which makes or breaks a track team."

The first meet of the spring will be the freshman-Sophomore cross-country

(Continued on page 3)

TECH SHOW NOTICES

On Sunday, March 24, the Show Cast and Chorus and the M. I. T. Orchestra will appear at Sarony's studio, 146 Tremont Street, to have their pictures taken. The Orchestra pictures will be taken first, at 9.00 o'clock sharp, so that the Orchestra can get back to the Caf for its regular 10.00 o'clock Sunday rehearsal. All members of the Orchestra will wear evening dress. For further particulars see next Saturday's Tech.

It is possible that there may be a chorus rehearsal at 5.00 o'clock Friday in the Caf in addition to those already scheduled for Wednesday and Saturday, so members of the chorus should inquire at Wednesday's rehearsal.

CONCRETE SHIPS TO BE BUILT FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT DESIGNED BY PROF. OWEN

New Ships Costing \$375,000 Each to be Turned Out at the Rate of One a Week

Following closely on the news of the launching of a big concrete ship on the Pacific coast, the first of the much talked of vessels of this type to be launched from an American yard, the Liberty Shipbuilding Company announces from its Boston offices that the keel for the first of a fleet of 50 3000-ton concrete ships for the government has been laid at its new plant at Brunswick, Ga.

The company is newly incorporated, with William J. McConall, real estate operator of 95 Milk street, Boston, as president; Max Shoolman, treasurer, and Matthew Hale, vice-president. The company is capitalized at \$500,000.

First Ship in Three Months.

The contract calls for the delivery of the first ship within three months and the rest at the rate of one ship a week thereafter. The government's total outlay is nearly \$10,000,000, or \$200,000 a ship, exclusive of all machinery.

The estimated complete cost of each ship is \$375,000. Wooden ships of the same type would call for an outlay of \$500,000 each and steel ships \$750,000. Plans and specifications for the fleet

are the work of George Owen, professor of marine architecture at Technology, assisted by experts connected with the United States shipping board. Monks & Johnson are the consulting engineers. They now have many large plants at Squantum and Watertown arsenal.

The ships are standardized. They are to be 260 feet long, 44.6 feet beam, drawing 22.5 feet of water, and will be oil burners. The tonnage is within the limit approved by the government, and the length is such that the ships can be used in the canal of the great lakes system, although they are primarily designed for the high seas. The "skin" will be 3/4 to 6 inches thick. The builders say that the ships will be lighter in proportion to their size than wooden ships and will weigh only little more than steel ships.

Another advantage of the concrete ships is smoothness of the hull that provides less skin friction and on this account less wear and tear on the engines when at high speed, and the lack of crevices and bolt heads on the water

(Continued on page 4)

CAF DISCUSSIONS

Forty-Five Attend First Meeting Held by T. C. A.

While provisions had been made for only 20 men, 45 attended the first Caf Discussion on "What We Are Fighting For."

Prof. A. E. Norton led the discussion. He stated that it was not to be a class, but an informal group. We need to have a rational idea for which we are to offer to give our lives. A hundred years ago, this would not have been thought necessary, but today in America, the prime need is an intelligent appreciation of the principles at stake. "Is a permanent peace a reasonable hope?" was the proposition discussed. One question brought by a member of the group was, "Human nature being as it is, would not war be always imminent?" Suggestions made in answer were that the progressive tendency in civilization is to leave to social agencies the adjustments of rights, that is, we rely on our police to apprehend the criminal, rather than chasing him ourselves. A second was that democratic organized nations would not likely be aggressors. We have yet to prove that human nature is a democracy is prone to war.

Prof. Norton quoted from Lloyd George, and from President Wilson, that the aim of the Allies was for a "Just and lasting peace." He suggested the following reference for those interested: "War and Human Progress," by James Bryce. "A League of Nations and Its Critics," Contemporary Review. "Japan and Siberia," in the New Republic, Mar. 9, 1918. "Is Christianity a Failure?" Challenge of the Present Crisis, pp. 1-24. Fosdick. These are books and pamphlets on a special shelf in the Central Library in the Rotunda, room 10-550.

These discussions are held under the auspices of the Technology Christian Association four times a week, during the lunch hour, in the rear of the Caf. Special tables have been provided for lunches and those who carry their lunches are invited to eat them here. The days on which discussions are held and the men who lead them are as follows: Monday, Professor A. E. Norton; Tuesday, Professor G. B. Haven; Wednesday, Professor W. E. Wickenden; Thursday, Professor C. Hayward.

There will be a ballet in the show this year and as many as possible are urged to come out for it. Previous experience is not needed. Candidates will report at the New England Conservatory of Music, located on Huntington Avenue, near Boston Y. M. C. A., on Wednesday, March 20, at 7.15 o'clock sharp.

FIRST MEETING OF FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD LAST FRIDAY

Financial Reports of Activities to be Published

The March meeting of the Finance Committee was held last Friday evening in room 10-267. The activities not represented were: Class of 1918, Class of 1920, Musical Clubs, Tech Show, Corporation XV, Track Team.

Reports were submitted, discussed and accepted from the following activities: Civil Engineering Society, Class of 1918, Class of 1919, Class of 1921, Cosmopolitan Club, Chemical Society, Electrical Engineering Society, Junior Prom 1919, Mechanical Engineering Society, The Tech, Technique 1919, M. I. T. Rifle Club, Technology Monthly, Technology Christian Association, Aero Club, Tennis Team, Swimming Team, Technology Rowing Association, Track Team, Wrestling Team, Dormitories Committee.

Reports were not submitted by: Architectural Society, Louis A. Brown '19, treasurer; Class of 1920, J. J. Hines, treasurer; Musical Clubs, W. O. Merryweather '20, treasurer; Tech Show, M. M. Beckett '19; Corporation XV, C. H. Drew '19, treasurer.

Owing to mitigating circumstances, the failure of the Architectural Society, Class of 1920 and Corporation XV was excused. The case of the Musical Clubs and Tech Show will be brought before the Institute Committee at its meeting Thursday.

In accordance with a new policy of publicity in undergraduate finances, it was decided to print in each issue of The Tech a current financial statement of one activity. The statement of the Class of 1918 for the month ending Feb. 28 will be found below.

Friday's meeting was the first meeting at which the athletic teams submitted reports to the Finance Committee.

(Signed) W. WYER.

2021 TECHNOLOGY MEN IN SERVICE

The listing of Technology men in service, tabulated by the War Service Auxiliary on March 16, shows an increase of thirty-seven over the week before, the total being 2021. Of these there are 453 in foreign service, 321 in aviation, 386 in the navy, 1259 officers, 169 O. T. C., 51 inspectors or instructors, and 50 in ambulance, Red Cross or Y. M. C. A., with the American Expeditionary Force. The necrology shows 22 deaths. As a portion of its service the War Auxiliary, which is a band of Technology Women, is caring for the lists of men in Army and Navy, in the mercy organizations and in the industries allied to war. These lists are incidental to keeping in touch with the men and their families.

FACULTY DECIDES TO POSTPONE GRADUATION OF THE JUNIOR CLASS

Class of 1919 Will Graduate in January Instead of September as Was Formerly the Decision of the Faculty

ADOPTED AS WARTIME MEASURE

The Faculty has recently decided to postpone the date for the graduation of the Junior class until next January instead of September, as was originally decided. A few months ago, when the Institute decided to adopt the policy of speeding up its courses and turning out graduates faster for the service of the country, a schedule of dates for the graduation of the different classes was made. At this time it was thought advisable to have the members of the class of 1919 attend school during the coming summer, thus completing their senior work and receiving their degrees in the event that the heads of the departments recommended them for them.

The recent decision of the Government to exempt students in the Enlisted Engineer Corps together with the realization of the difficulty of the task of speeding up the courses has tended to influence the Faculty to the decision it would be far better to return to the old schedule of graduations. At present the Government is urging all colleges and particularly technical schools to keep their normal courses that the students may be well prepared to take up the duties required of an engineer in business life after the war has been concluded. This is undoubtedly due to the feeling that the schools are not able to present the full courses in such a short time as many of them have been attempting to do.

The following statement issued by Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of education explains in a clear cut manner the real desire of the government in regard to the educational policies of the schools. "The sentiment of the administration, approved by the council of national defense, is that attendance and educational standards be kept normal. The colleges and universities abroad are empty. Our institutions are the only ones in the world filled to anything like normal. No student should leave college except to fill a position that cannot be taken by another or unless definitely called by his country. I personally think the war will be long and not be brought to an end until 1920 or 1921. It is a war of invention, of the engineering expert behind war against the airplane and submarine. It may be that one trained man behind will be worth a thousand to ten thousand at the front. The Allies look to us for trained men."

To better explain the situation to the Juniors and give them the full details of the matter Secretary Merrill has addressed the following letter to the members of the class of 1919:

In view of the present emergency the Faculty has rearranged the schedules of the Class of 1919 so that the work will be completed in January, 1919, instead

(Continued on page 3)

NEWS MEETING

There will be a meeting of all men connected with the News Staff on Thursday at 1.05 o'clock in The Tech office.

CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 20, 1918.
4.00 P. M. Tech Show Chorus Rehearsal in Caf.
5.00 P. M. Mandolin Club Rehearsal in Emma Rogers Building.
7.30 P. M. Tech Show Cast Rehearsal in room 2-190.
Thursday, March 21, 1918.
5.00 P. M. M. I. T. Orchestra Rehearsal in Caf.
Friday, March 22, 1918.
7.30 P. M. Tech Show Cast Rehearsal in room 2-190.
Saturday, March 23, 1918.
2.00 P. M. Tech Show Chorus Rehearsal in Caf.
2.00 P. M. Tech Show Cast Rehearsal in Caf.

TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES NAMED FOR CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Technology men will be interested to find that Institute graduates are prominent in the newly appointed Construction Division in the War Department, which is to handle the largest building program in history, to expend \$1,084,000,000. John Lawrence Mauran '89 of St. Louis and Charles T. Main '76 of Boston are among the experts named for the division. These men are presidents of national associations, and it is interesting to note that had the naming been deferred till now, another man from Technology, Professor Comfort A. Adams, would have been in the list since he has just been elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

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 during the college 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 Thursday 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

R. H. Smithwick '21.....Assistant Night Editor
H. V. Howes '20.....Night Editor

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918

CADS AND CADETS.

THE other noon a crowd of freshmen were standing in front of the Coop. An officer passed. All of the freshmen but one saluted, and that one stood leaning against the wall with his hands in his pockets. The officer stopped and asked the cadet why he did not salute. This procedure, which may sound peculiar, was not the result of a grouch, or because the officer was newly commissioned and was collecting salutes, or because the officer had a swelled head. It was because the government of the United States of America deems it advisable that the soldier should salute the officer as a mark of discipline and respect.

The cadet without changing his attitude told the officer that he would salute if he chose and not otherwise. Then he unblushingly stated that he was a cadet in the Institute and for that reason was not required to observe the courtesies due a gentleman. He refused to give his name. As the matter was left, Technology and its military organizations have directly insulted the United States of America, for the cadet was in the uniform of the Institute and represented it and was a product of its discipline.

The Institute can hardly be too severe in dealing with such a case. The matter was reported to Lieutenant Rugg, who told the officer that he would locate the man. It was no idle boast. The penalties that the man, or rather freshman, will suffer will be first, to be stripped of the uniform which marks him a servant of the United States, and then his connections with the Institute will be severed. It would do no harm to have all this take place in the good old fashioned way with a regimental drill and then a corps of drummers to complete his disgrace.

A cadet in uniform is a representative of Technology, and is conspicuously marked as such. If one cadet is lax in manners or dress, the whole Institute has fallen in the eyes of the people of Boston and of the Army. It is altogether caddish for one almost-man to hide behind the Institute and drag its reputation in the dust when he wants to give vent to his own innate boorishness.

GEORGE GUYNER FUND.

THE Mayor of the City of Compiegne has written to the Dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology asking him to bring before the students the desire of the French people that Americans contribute funds to the memory of Georges Guynemer. We feel honored that the French have confidence enough in our generosity and in our appreciation of bravery to ask us to contribute to such a fund.

Before the war we were considered "money mad": foreign nations thought us too much interested in making money to give it for anything but practical purposes. This spirit was shown in all the allied expressions before we entered the war. We were accused of keeping out of the war merely to fatten our pocketbooks on the spoils of battle.

Our entrance into the great conflict and our behaviour since entering has completely changed this attitude. France even asks us to contribute money for a statue to one of her greatest aviators, the "ace of aces."

Shall we justify the confidence the French people have placed in us?

APOLOGY.

WE wish to call the attention of the reader to the letter of Professor Ralph Adams Cram which appears in the news columns. This letter states that many of the references to his book, "The Nemesis of Mediocrity," which were made in the editorial entitled "Is Democracy a Failure?" were incorrect. We are sorry these mistakes occurred, and hope that readers will hasten to correct any false impressions they may have gained from the editorial about Professor Cram's book.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of The Tech:

Under the heading of "Is Democracy a Failure," you print in your issue for March 8th what purports to be a commentary on a certain recent book of which I am the author. In this editorial there are five absolute mis-statements.

The title of the book is "The Nemesis of Mediocrity" not "The Menace of Mediocrity." I neither say, believe, nor "intimate" that "the goal towards which the Allies have set their faces was hopeless from the beginning." I did not say, nor am I "of the opinion that democracy is a failure." I have not stated that democracy "is a 'menace' rather than a 'blessing'." When your writer says "Professor Cram backs his opinions by a summation of the German successes and the Allied losses" he is simply stating an untruth. I have made no reference to either.

It is perfectly evident that the author of the editorial did not waste his time in reading the book but made up his commentary on the basis of a similar editorial in the Boston Herald, which was also, it would appear, written after the same fashion, i. e. without the formality of a previous reading. This is proved by the fact that in both instances the title is quoted incorrectly. If you can guarantee that "The Nemesis of Mediocrity" will first be read, I shall be glad to send you a copy for review.

As the entirely erroneous statements do me a very grave injustice, and cannot fail to put me in a false and unfavorable light before the Faculty and undergraduates of an institution with which I am proud to be associated as Professor of Architecture, I must ask you to print this letter exactly as I send it.

(Signed) RALPH ADAMS CRAM.

TECHNOLOGY MATMEN DEFEATED BY HARVARD.

Every Bout Goes For a Full Period. Captains Wrestle Draw.

The regular wrestling team of Harvard defeated Technology's team last Saturday afternoon by the final score of 14-0. The Institute team was somewhat handicapped by the absence of Smoley '19, who is suffering with a broken rib, received in practice. By far the best match of meet was that between Captain Giles of Technology and Captain MacDonell of Harvard, resulting in a draw after an extra period. In the 155 lb. class, Wirt '18 dragged Fuller to the mat, and after many struggles succeeded in winning handily by a decision. Smith of the 125-lb. class after an extra period succeeded in winning a decision from McFarland '18. The 145-lb. class match between the captains of the two teams resulted in a draw. In the 175 lb. class Freeman '20 lost by a clear cut decision to Parsonnet. Because of the absence of Smoley in the 115 lb. class Johnson '21 the freshman champion in this weight, took his place but lost by a decision to Powers. There were no representatives in the heavyweight class. The bouts were for a period of nine minutes and the intensity of competition is shown by the fact that two of the bouts went to an extra period of three minutes.

The Institute team is rapidly showing better form in every bout and new meets are being arranged with other colleges. Manager MacFarland '18 expects to announce some definite dates soon for matches. Meanwhile the team is undergoing hard practice bouts in preparation for them and the return match with Andover which is being arranged will show more lively matches than the last one.

ENGAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY ALUMNUS IS ANNOUNCED.

Of interest to Technology alumni and undergraduates is the recent announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Madison Kelly of Allston to Ensign James A. Flint, '18 of Denver, now stationed at Washington, D. C.

Miss Kelly is a first-year student at the Framingham Normal School. She was graduated from the Newton high school. Her father was formerly treasurer of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank of Saco. She is the youngest of five daughters, and is very prominent in social and church circles.

Mr. Flint is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Flint of Denver. He was graduated from Course II with the advanced class of 1918, with the highest honors. Immediately he went into training for a commission in the naval aviation and has been rewarded with an ensignship. His father is president of the Flint Electrical Manufacturing Company.



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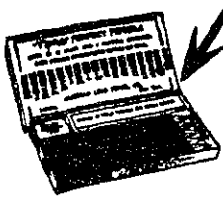
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room 3-005. One copy "Handbook of
English for Engineers," one copy "Eng-
lish and Engineering," two notebooks,
one blue woolen scarf, one brown mocha
glove, one paid kid gloves, one silver
ring with stone one celluloid triangle,
three M. I. T. handbooks, and several
knives.

American Students Asked To Contribute Funds For A Statue in Memory of George Guynemer

**Famous French Aviator Killed in Action After Bring-
ing Down Over Fifty German Airplanes
His Death a Big Loss**

In order to perpetuate the memory and valor of Georges Guynemer, celebrated French aviator, to posterity, the town of Compiègne has decided to open a public subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his deeds. His valiant escapades in the air have already formed a part of the history of the present great conflict and of all the heroes that deserve to be immortalized in bronze or in marble the "ace of aces," in this world a man of slight physique and untold daring, is most worthy of the meagre epitaph. So fond a place does he hold in the memory of his countrymen that the municipal council of the town of Compiègne has thought it best to make the monument representative of not only France, but of the entire Allies. Above all, it is desired to obtain contributions, however small, from undergraduates in American colleges and universities, for Captain Guynemer was at the average student age when he met his death on September 11, 1917.

Compiègne, February 7, 1918.
The Mayor of the City of Compiègne To the Dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Sir:
I have the honor of sending you enclosed the appeal that we are making to all those who might help us in the patriotic work we have undertaken to pay worthy and imperishable homage to the celebrated aviator, Georges Guynemer.

We are persuaded that a large number of American students will respond to this appeal, in order to perpetuate the memory of the splendid soldier whose loss is deplored by all France.

The Town of Compiègne will be especially proud to count among its subscribers the names of the young citizens of America who, now that they are our allies, will soon come to our fair France to fight the common enemy and secure the final triumph of justice and civilization.

I therefore take the liberty of counting on your kind co-operation and beg you to accept my respects and gratitude.

On behalf of the Mayor, in Army Service.

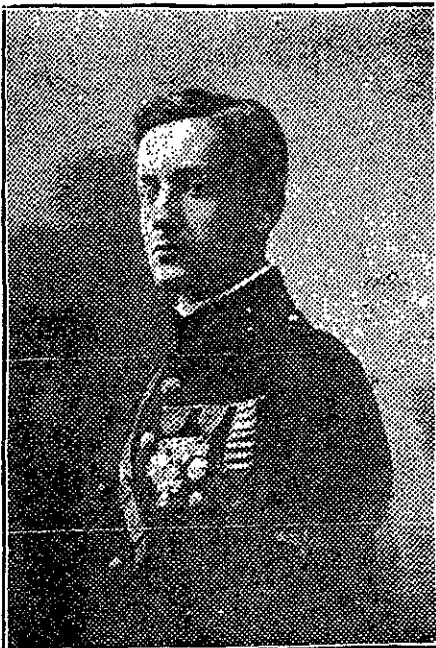
H. DE SEROUX, Deputy Mayor.

Some idea of the fondness which the French have in their hearts for the hero of aviation may be obtained from the following essay, written by an eleven-year-old school child:

"Guynemer is the Roland of our epoch. As Roland he was very gallant and as Roland he died for France, but his exploits are not a legend or fairy tale like those of Roland. When told exactly they are more beautiful than what one could invent. To glorify him they will write his name among the other great names in the Pantheon. His machine has been put in the Invalides. In our school we have had a holiday in his honor. This morning when we came to school they posted his photograph in the ethics class. We have learned by heart his last quotation; as a writing exercise we have traced his name. In the editorship class we have had to talk about him. At last we drew an aeroplane. We have not thought of him only after he is dead. In our school, before he was killed, we were happy and proud every time he took down an enemy machine, but when we heard of his death it was a sorrow as if a member of our family had been struck. Roland was an example of the knights of old; Guynemer will be an example of the Frenchman of today, and every one will try to imitate him and will remember him as we have remembered Roland. Myself, especially, I shall never forget, that he has died for France I will remember him like my dear daddy."

Guynemer had a short but startling career. He died at the age of twenty-two after scoring fifty-three aerial victories. In a little over two short years of uninterrupted service he became a Captain in the Legion of Honor and was known throughout the world as the "ace of aces."

He was accepted on June 8, 1915, in the Escadrille M. S. 3, which was stationed at Vauciennes. Owing to his almost girlish appearance and frailty he failed to inspire confidence in his superiors and as a result he was detailed as a mechanic. He, however, soon became a flyer and from then on more than showed the stuff of which he was made by deeds of almost super-human bravery.



GEORGES GUYNEMER

On June 17 of that year he returned from a reconnaissance with eight "wounds" in his machine having had more than one thousand shots fired against him. One of his superior officers remarked, "He is very young; he will very soon become an excellent pilot owing to his self-confidence and his natural qualities."

Guynemer always told his mother and sisters of the dangers he had been through and kept a diary throughout his service as an aviator of France. When asked one day to choose a motto he answered "to face" (faire face).

He was born in Paris on Christmas Eve of the year 1894. However, he spent little time in the capital of France for his boyhood was passed mainly in the town of Compiègne, which now so generously desires to erect a monument to his memory. When the war broke out he was a student at the Polytechnique. He had delicate health and a thin, slender body, while his dark features seem almost feminine. Captain Guynemer is an example of the type of citizen which has changed the old, risqué France of the days prior to July, 1914, into the glorious France of the present. He was most chivalrous, gallant and brave, "triumphing more than a hundred times over enemies who desperately sought his destruction."

His first victory was won on July 19, 1915. At that time he and his assistant went after a German plane seen at Coevres and caught up with it at Pierrefonds. As his plane reeled on the turn to meet the enemy machine head on, Guynemer fired. His machine gun clogged and then cleared itself. In the meantime the Boche pilot took flight and soon landed at St. Coucy. Guynemer again turned his plane and kept on. He soon spied an "Aviatik" flying toward Soissons at an altitude of about thirty-two hundred meters, about two miles. He followed in the French machine and as soon as the German came over the Allied lines, Guynemer dipped and placed himself about fifty meters below, behind and to the left of his enemy. On the first discharge from the gun of the "ace of aces" a part of the Boche machine jumped up. The German returned fire and his first bullet hit the wing of Guynemer's plane, while another grazed the hand and head of his assistant. A gun duel ensued and at the last discharge from the French plane, the enemy pilot dropped amid the rain of bullets, the observer reeled backward and the "aviatik" plunged straight downward, a flaming mass, and met his death between the trenches beneath.

Captain Simeon of Guynemer's Escadrille remarked, "He will have the médaille militaire; he wanted his Boche, he went and got him." And on July 21 Guynemer was awarded the medal.

So soon did he rise to prominence that twice, on September 29 and on October 15, 1915, he was sent on special missions, the object of which were unknown. These journeys were usually entrusted to Vedrines who was at that time the star of the French air fighters. Guynemer became an "ace" in February, 1916, and in that year he was also made a Captain in the Legion of Honor. Later he became known to the world as the "ace of aces."

The following is a quotation taken from a letter received from the municipal council of Compiègne and was written by D. DeSeroux in the name

of the mayor, who is now in army service:

"We have the honor to inform you that the municipal council of Compiègne has decided to open a public subscription, with the purpose of erecting a monument to Captain Georges Guynemer, who died for France September 11 of last year.

"The municipality of Compiègne has earnestly wished to perpetuate the fame of the immortal hero of Aviation. It was in our city that he passed his youth, and the people of Compiègne justly claim him as one of their own.

"We will not review here the merits and the exploits of the celebrated aviator lamented by all France, whose name by vote of Parliament will be inscribed in our Pantheon with the names of those who have most gloriously served our country.

"We appeal therefore to all admirers of the valiant Guynemer, to all Frenchmen who wish to perpetuate the memory of the hero who sacrificed his life with a truly chivalrous generosity, triumphing more than a hundred times over enemies who desperately sought his destruction.

"The glorious services of Captain Guynemer, his patriotism, his incomparable bravery, deserve immortality and it is with full confidence that we take the liberty of asking you to help us realize the plan we have decided upon to honor the splendid soldier of whom the city of Compiègne is justly proud.

"The most modest contribution will be gratefully received."

Contributors confer with Prof. Harrison Smith, Dean of the Naval Aviation School, or Dean Burton.

TRACK SCHEDULE

(Continued from page 1)

run on April 6. This will probably be held at Franklin Field. April 13, the annual spring handicap meet which is open to all the classes will be held. The class games come on Friday April 19. This year the Penn. relay carnival comes on the 26-7th of April. At least one relay team, either the one-mile or the two-mile, will be sent and in addition to this individual competitors will be sent in the dash and field events. The Sophomores will have a meet with Lynn High School here on April 27, and a freshman meet is being arranged with Exeter on the same date. On May 4, the dual meet with Cornell will probably be held. It is not quite certain yet whether all arrangements can be satisfactorily made for this meet, but at present all indications point to that date. On May 11, either Harvard or Brown will be on the schedule, and the next week, May 18, the N. E. I. A. A. meet will be held here. The season will close with the I. C. A. A. A. meet either on May 24-5 or May 31 and June 1.

JUNIOR GRADUATION

(Continued from page 1.)

of in June. The changes made require that all students expecting to graduate with the class shall take a term's work during the summer of 1918. Special schedules will be arranged for the fall term, but the regular fourth year work will not be given during the first term of 1918-19, and no second term fourth year work will be given in the second term of that year.

In the various courses the subjects have been re-arranged so as to meet the needs of those who are obliged to enter the military service between September, 1918 and January, 1919. Those who are so called will be recommended by the Faculty for their degrees provided they have satisfactorily completed their courses up to the time of their entry into the service. This privilege may be extended to those who enter other forms of service under conditions that in the opinion of the Faculty justify the same treatment as in the case of military service. In all other cases students must satisfactorily complete the prescribed work of the summer and fall terms before being recommended for graduation.

The fee for tuition between June, 1918 and January, 1919 will be \$250 which shall be payable in two installments—\$150 on the first day of the summer term and \$100 on the first day of the fall term. A portion of the latter installment will be remitted to those who are obliged to enter the military service during the first half of the fall term.

In recognition of the financial difficulties presented to some students by the requirement of summer work, special provision will be made for assisting needy and meritorious students by means of scholarship aid.

Richard C. MacLaurin, President.
A. L. Merrill, Secretary.
March, 1918.

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THIS WILL BE THE LAST WAR

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upon wars, a holocaust with slaughter,
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Either sacrifice now or make the su-
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CONCRETE SHIPS FOR U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

surface which provide breeding places for barnacles and sea growth. This also should lessen the work of cleaning when in drydock. The concrete ships are fireproof and germ proof. Eleven knots is the estimated speed.

Built Fast and Cheaply.

Still another advantage claimed is speed in building, an essential feature now, and cheapness in the construction of ways. The ordinary shipbuilding plant for good-size steamers of steel costs millions of dollars. The estimated cost of construction of the shipbuilding plant is between \$15,000 and \$20,000 for the ways for each boat. The intention is to build 10 ways at the Brunswick plant.

That concrete built ships will aid the government by the fact that their construction does not call on a large amount of skilled labor is another of the company's contentions. In the construction of steel or wooden ships much skilled labor is required. In building concrete ships, only the supervisors must be skilled men, most of the work being done by ordinary labor.

"Every part of our plans has been under the rigid inspection of the United States government, and we have had the advantage of advice and aid of the best experts at the government's command. The government trial of our first ship, to be completed three months from now, will be the most important moment in the history of our new company. So far as the matter can be worked out on paper all our plans should be successful.

"An added advantage is that the ways for the first ship already are complete at Brunswick. We took over another ship plant there by order of the government. We are now working on the construction, the plans having already been approved by the shipping board."

The most modern construction ideas have been embodied in the Liberty fleet. The ships will have double bottoms, the space being utilized for oil storage, which will give the 1200 horsepower power plant a cruising radius of approximately 7000 miles. The ships will be divided into five water-tight compartments, for protection against submarine attack and ordinary marine disaster, they will be rigged with guns fore and aft, and have accommodations for a crew of 40 men.

In anticipation of success with the initial fleet the company already is laying plans for other yards, one of them to be in Boston.

INSTITUTE MEN TO ADDRESS ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL CLUB

W. B. Snow, W. Humphreys, Professors
Clifford and Hall to Speak

Next Friday evening the Boston English High School Club will hold a meeting in room 2-190 at 7.30 o'clock, at which several graduates of the school will give informal talks. Among the speakers are W. B. Snow, present headmaster of the high school, Walter Humphreys, registrar of the Institute, Professors Clifford and Hall, also at the Institute. The topics under discussion will be the general life at the Institute and the activities here. The club has invited as guests of the evening those members of English High who are taking courses there, preparing to enter Technology in the fall, in order to have them become acquainted with the procedure in the club's meeting.

It is important that all members of the club be present, for elections will be held for an electoral committee, which is to consist of three members, one Senior and two Juniors. The duty of this committee is to collect the nomination papers and make out the ballots for the elections. The officers to be elected this year are president, vice-president and secretary. After the meeting, the club will adjourn to the Caf where light refreshments will be served.

Mr. J. Ritchie, Jr., recently gave an illustrated lecture before about eighty members of the English High School, on the facilities and advantages of the Institute, showing slides of the various laboratories and apparatus in the buildings.

MANAGER AND EDITOR ARE APPOINTED FOR 1919 BIBLE

G. F. Gokey, '20, has been appointed Business Manager of the 1919 Tech Bible. He was Asst. Business Manager of the '17-'18 publication. B. H. Sherman, '20, has been chosen Editor-in-Chief. He was an Asst. Editor on last year's book.

The Tech Bible is edited, and advertisements secured, during April and May each year. It is published during the summer and distributed free to all students and faculty at the opening of the fall term.

Last year's "Bible" was a distinct improvement over previous issues. It was printed in Institute colors, having a cardinal leather binding, stamped with a gray Institute seal. 2,500 copies were

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TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

published. The aim of last year's editor, D. K. Webster, '19, was to make it as useful as possible. It contained athletic records; lists of fraternities, clubs, societies; class officers; description of Institute activities' Point System; and Undergraduate Constitution; the Technology songs and cheers points of interest of our new building and a historical sketch of the Institute.

The aim this year will be to make an even better book. Work is to be begun immediately. A call for candidates has been issued and all those interested have been requested to report on Friday from 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. in room 4-108. C. C. Carpenter, '18, Business Manager of last year's book, is to tell the candidates something of the details of the business end. Carpenter was also Business Manager of the '15-'16 Tech Show.

This year there is to be competition for the business positions by points, and the editorial positions by merit.

FINANCE REPORT

Below is given the first of a series of reports on the financial condition of various undergraduate activities. For the present one report will be published in each number of The Tech, and this practice will be continued as long as deemed advisable by the Finance Committee. The regulation of published reports now lies in the hands of the Finance Committee's Committee on Reports. The committee consists of W. Wyer, S. W. Fletcher, J. W. Reis, Jr.

Class of 1918

Receipts	
Cash on hand Jan. 1.....	\$179.88
Expenditures	
Senior dinner	\$ 49.00
Postage	4.75
Flowers	11.25
Technique 1919, class insert....	25.00
Class athletics	20.00
Miscellaneous	1.00
Balance Feb. 28.....	68.88

Accounts Receivable	
Junior Prom 1918, advance.....	\$ 40.00
Balance	68.88
Net worth	\$108.88
(Signed) S. W. FLETCHER,	
Treasurer.	

W. WYER,

Chairman Finance Committee.

Feb. 28, 1918.

The next issue will contain a report of the Class of 1919.

MARKED DECREASE IN THE SCORES OF RIFLE CLUB

The fourth match of the team has shown a falling off in the scores as compared with those of last week. Matches are being arranged with Andover, and a challenge has been received from the Boston Rifle and Revolver Club. The men that made the best scores for last week are: G. R. Bond, Jr., 187; A. C. Atwater, 187; C. L. Tortorelli, 187; M. C. Haws, 182; W. Hadden, 177.

All these men are to shoot this week with the addition of W. Morrison, H. G. Crowley, B. M. Miles, P. N. Anderson, J. R. Perkins, Jr.

THE SECRET OF GERMAN DYES

That Great Britain has captured Germany's recipes for making dyes is announced with glee by the London Daily press. It appears that a group of men in the British textile trade succeeded in obtaining in Switzerland the secret recipes of the German dye-industry. The merchants who have captured the recipes, The Daily Mail says, do not intend to form a monopoly but to offer the recipes to the British Government for use in already established works. Their sole desire, they say, is to secure for the whole of the textile industry of England a full and cheap supply of fast dyes. To quote further:

"Two men were chiefly instrumental in capturing the recipes. They are John Leyland and Richard Baldry, London textile merchants. Two years ago they heard of a chemist in Switzerland who possessed the recipes for the Badische aniline dyes and sent a representative to get in touch with him. Later they obtained the assistance of the British Government and were allowed to obtain help from F. M. Row, of the Manchester School of Technology, a leading dye chemist who went to Switzerland, where he conducted tests with the recipes, which were entirely satisfactory. The Foreign Office detached a consular officer to watch the experiments and certify their correctness.

"Leyland, speaking to a Daily Mail representative, said:

"We are indebted to the Foreign Office for placing every facility at our disposal. In fact, without the aid of the Foreign Office it is doubtful whether we could have got the samples or recipes to England. Our agent was dogged by German agents on every journey he made to Switzerland. His baggage was stolen, he was drugged and assaulted, and thrown into the gutter. Once he was followed by two men as far as Havre. He reported the facts to the French authorities, and they succeeded in capturing two undoubted German agents.

"On one occasion he was traveling with a diplomat whose baggage was marked with the same initials as his own. This man's baggage was also stolen en route.

"We are prepared to sell the recipes to the Government for use in the Government dye-works and to allow the major portion of the profit to go to the nation on the understanding that the dyes will be sold freely to all British manufacturers who require them in their industries. There is hardly an industry in England which does not use dyes in one form or another."

"The Daily Mail says that on a cheap supply of dyes depend British textile industries with an output of more than a billion dollars a year. The dye monopoly before the war gave Germany an export trade in fine chemicals of \$487,500,000, according to Professor Grossmann. It also gave her almost a complete monopoly in the output of certain explosive gases, photographic chemicals, drugs, and sources of power derived from splitting up petroleum and gas-tar products."