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Rose Technic Staff

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VOL. XXVI

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FEBRUARY, 1916

No. 5

# THE TECHNIC

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THERE is no need for us to make the statement that we as citizens, a trifle young and inexperienced, but nevertheless citizens of the United States, are facing a very critical period in the history of Our Country. We have been reading that and hearing that for the past two weeks and more, and as befits dwellers in the Middle West—have come to realize it, slowly, perhaps, but at last.

Probably very few men know just exactly what our entrance into the World Conflict

will mean. It may mean exceedingly active participation, although that hardly seems possible, and again it may mean the adoption of a more inactive attitude.

It is always a very fine thing to wholeheartedly respond to the first call to The Colors. It is a noble action and an inspiring one. Sometimes, however, there are duties at home which must be considered. The greater duty must always be the leading one. Rose has not come forth and offered all in a moment-wrought heat of fiery patriotism. There are others to be considered.

But down deep we know that even though our spirits have not burst wildly into flame, whenever the real need does come, we will step forth and tell them that we can give two hundred men.

THAT the students of Rose are more than ordinarily interested in the New School has been evidence by the action taken by members of the Senior Class. These men, altho they are not earning money at the present time, are willing and ready to assist in the raising of funds for the new plant. The majority of the men have each agreed to subscribe \$200.00 to the building fund, this amount to be paid during a sufficient period of time to obviate any possibility of hardship on the part of those who have subscribed. The class of 1917 being an exceptionally small class will perhaps not be able to raise a fund which will appear very large. Still, if someone starts the ball rolling, the



results arising indirectly from the first action may prove to be of far greater value than the direct result of that action. If this class is able to start a movement of this sort which will be followed out by each succeeding class after the fashion of a tradition, the result reckoned in dollars and cents should, theoretically, be infinite.

At least the class of 1917, as the youngest Alumni class, hopes to be the first of all to subscribe concertedly, as a class, to aid in the founding of the New School.

THE local student branch of the A. I. E. E. which has almost ceased to exist during the past year, is making a struggle to regain life and health again. Nothing definite has as yet been done, but it has been suggested that weekly meetings be held, and that papers be presented at these meetings by the various members. These papers could be on any subject, and in some cases might assume the nature of a journal review. With the rushing season over, it seems that these meetings, if held at four o'clock some convenient evening each week, would be well attended by members of the two upper classes. It seems regrettable that such a worthy organization, and one from which so much benefit might be derived, should be allowed to decay simply through lack of interest. A meeting of the Electricals from the two upper classes can show exactly the amount of interest with which this organization is regarded. Why not start something before June?

AS this issue goes to press, charges of gross violation of the Inter-Fraternity Agreement have been lodged against one of our fraternities by the six others.

If the charges preferred are not true, and have arisen from incidents which may have been harmless in spite of their apparently suspicious nature, the whole affair is indeed regrettable, and should be forgotten as promptly as possible.

On the other hand, however, if the charges are found to be true, drastic action should be taken. If developments prove the six fraternities right in making their accusations, we will see the new Inter-Fraternity Agreement, itself, on trial. No rule is a rule as long as it cannot be enforced. If the fraternity on trial is found guilty, and no further action is taken, the Inter-Fraternity Agreement may well be taken as a joke, and its entire abolition as the next logical step.

ALONG with many other progressive ideas that have sprung up so recently in the world of industry and business, and as vital, if not more vital than any others, stands that of industrial education. This has arisen from the knowledge that the mental, moral and physical welfare of any company's employees is a very important factor in the company's success; and that for success the company's interests must be the interests of the employee, and the interests of the employee must be the interests of the company.

For these reasons, and also for the reason that modern industrial methods are fast becoming so complex that men highly trained in specialized fields of work are in enormous demand, and that the various companies, themselves, must train these men, the factory school is rapidly becoming a part of every large plant. In some cases this training idea extends itself only to certain classes of employees; the many courses for college graduates, and particularly graduates of engineering schools, offered by the various companies exemplifying the work done by this first entering wedge of the movement.

In many cases, however, the belief that no special class, but all employees should benefit by education is held. Such concerns believe that it is not only to the company's interest to develop men for the higher offices in the organization, but to train the subordinates to become simply more efficient mentally.

The article on "The Educational Work of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co." by H. S. Craigmile appearing in this issue, though not long, is excellent in that it shows very clearly the work of this nature carried on by the Goodyear people.

We wish to thank Mr. Craigmile for the courtesy extended in preparing this article for us. We feel sure that the article pertains to a work in which every college man has an interest. Mr. Craigmile, holding the position of Factory School Manager, is so situated that he may well write of this work.

AN article a trifle different from the usual Alumni article and bearing the signature of O. E. McMeans, '96, appears in this number of *The Technic*. Mr. McMeans has written very interestingly of his experiences with a troop of Boy Scouts. Very few of us, the fellows in school, have as yet begun to take our amusements seriously; that is as regards serious thought on the comparative values of different kinds of recreation. If we had, we would undoubtedly have passed up the idea of running a troop of Boy Scouts as having recreative values. To most of us such an idea would signify work and the acceptance of responsibility, and a great deal more of duty than pleasure. Mr. McMeans, however, with a few years of experience along these lines, takes quite the opposite view.

The Boy Scout movement is beyond a doubt one of the best influences for the better that

has come into the life of the American Boy in the last decade. And the success with which it has kept growing shows that it can meet with nothing but continued success in its object of making boys into better men.

NOT as an article containing specific technical information, but as an interesting bit of fact from the pages of Indiana Railroad History, we present in this issue an article dealing with the reorganization and equipment of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad. The fact that two old Rose men are identified with this work of rebuilding the line and placing it upon a firm independent basis is another fact which makes the article more than ordinarily interesting. The men mentioned are Mr. C. B. Falley and Mr. H. O. Kelly, Superintendent and Engineer Maintenance of Way respectively. It is to Mr. R. P. Long, '18, that we are primarily indebted for this article inasmuch as it was by his efforts that the facts set forth were collected and arranged. However, much of the information contained in the article was obtained by Mr. Long only thru the kindness of these two men and Mr. John S. Talbot, General Traffic Manager of the road. The historical account of the railroad from its earliest days to the present time was prepared in entirety by Mr. T. H. Fitz, General Claim Agent.

To all of these men we acknowledge our indebtedness, and thank them most heartily for the courtesies which they have extended.



## The Educational Work of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company

By H. S. CRAIGMILE, Factory School Manager

THE Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has adopted the eight hour working day in industry, because most of its manufacturing processes consist of the repetition of comparatively simple and easily learned operations. When long drawn out, the narrowing effects of monotonous work, mentally, morally, and physically, can not be disputed. In the interest of the all-round development of the worker, we hold, as a constructive belief, that a portion of the time saved by shortening actual working hours should be given over to mental and physical development including a study of the business. Experience, moreover, has vindicated this belief; we have found that many Goodyearites are not only glad to avail themselves of studies which inevitably better their opportunities; but we have built up an organization whose internal harmony and capacity for intelligent team work has made largely for our manufacturing success.

### SCOPE OF THE FACTORY SCHOOL WORK.

The Goodyear Factory School was inaugurated in the fall of 1914, and, as is the case in most truly successful ventures, has developed, not spasmodically, but as a steady and consistent growth. It was our desire that all should have educational opportunity. Originating out of a need for instructing several small and special groups (as production foremen or select bodies of workmen), the activities of the School have been extended to reach all groups, and at this writing is open to every employe of the plant.

### "FLYING SQUADRON" COURSES.

From the standpoint of production the main objective has been to educate a considerable number of operatives on all our manifold processes so that they will not only be able to perform each more intelligently but in order

that, thru the shifting of these from one department to another, excessive absence, or shortage of labor in a department may be offset and the balance of production maintained. To this end the Goodyear Factory School has offered courses in rubber manufacturing practice to the production "Flying Squadron" which is an organization of picked workmen from the various rubber manufacturing departments. The course is of three years' duration, leading to the degree of Master Rubber Worker, and consists of two lectures a week for twenty-six weeks annually, beginning with a study of the power plant, followed by a study of the raw materials and methods of preparation, and thence leading thru detailed descriptions of all the operations which create the finished product. These men are also trained in English, Arithmetic, Economics and Organization and Management. The idea of such a course is to supplement and round out the experience gained by these men in the various departments; it gives them a rational, not a blind, conception of particular tasks, and in consequence vastly increases their general availability around the plant.

Results obtained by the Goodyear Factory School in this direction have been very gratifying. Squadron No. 1 (so-called) was organized May 1st, 1913, was graduated last spring, and about 65% of these graduates have been promoted through real capacity and merit to foremen or assistant-foremanships. Other Squadrons or classes to the number of six have been organized at intervals so that the plant now has at least 300 thoroly trained rubber workers of immense value to the production departments of the factory. Since Squadron men, in a majority of instances, have had only a limited

amount of previous education, they are very eager and make every minute of the school time count.

#### GENERAL FACTORY COURSES.

It would be "overshooting the mark," however, to offer instruction only to the obviously capable men of the plant. Talent often lies hidden, and if the remote future is to be considered, opportunity must be provided to bring out and develop what is hidden in the rank and file. Many courses offered by the Factory School are therefore opened to all men employed by the Company. Indeed, we aim to teach anything upon which the interest of a group can be directed. Since the factory operates on the "continuous production" basis, the men working in three shifts of eight hours each, and these shifts ending at many different times, it is necessary for the school to be in session from 6:45 a. m. to 10:15 p. m. five days a week, classes convening thru out this whole period at hours to accommodate the men. Subjects at present taught in these classes are Business English, Spanish, Civil Government, Arithmetic, Electricity, Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing; and courses in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Geography are being prepared.

#### COURSES OFFERED TO ALIENS.

In February of the current year (1916) the work of the Goodyear Factory School was further specially extended to all alien workmen of the Company. While no system of compulsory attending has been inaugurated, it is possible that we may be led to adopt such as the best solution of a very difficult problem. For the present Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company now pays all alien students their regular rate for time spent in the school, on condition, however, that they be able to show, during a given month, perfect attendance. These classes are taught English by a combination of the phonetic and dramatic methods, are instructed on the salient facts of American government, and posted on current events and interesting statistics. A competent linguist, experienced in dealing with the alien,

gives his attention exclusively to this work. Beyond this, articles are published in the Company's factory newspaper "The Wingfoot Clan," pointing out the advantages to be derived from American citizenship, and a bureau is maintained in the school for actively assisting alien candidates for citizenship thru the naturalization courts.

An analysis of the underlying causes of many recent American strikes brings to light the fact that unscrupulous agitators have been able to rouse foreign laborers mainly because of their ignorance. Unable to speak our language, they are prevented from getting an adequate idea of American systems of plant management; and, being hot-blooded and quick to resent real or fancied oppression, they have recourse to strikes and acts of violence. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company believes that the education of these "Americans in the making" devolves to no small degree upon employers, and further, that if we can keep before these aliens American standards of conduct and living one phase of the many-angled problems in this country will be amicably solved.

#### COURSES OFFERED TO APPRENTICES.

Still another group reached by the Goodyear Factory School is the apprentice mechanics. This group is composed of apprentice boys from the various mechanical departments, who have signed contracts; and for the past year have been studying mathematics and mechanical drawing to good purpose.

#### SUMMARY.

The Goodyear Factory School now occupies seven rooms and an office on the well-lighted top floor of one of the factory storage buildings. Four new rooms are now being constructed which will give the School eventually a floor space of approximately 5,000 square feet. In addition to the usual school equipment, a piano, phonograph and stereopticon have been provided. Since the first of the year (1916) there has been large growth in the classes and at present time there are 515 taking the work.



## The Rehabilitation of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad

TO write the history of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company would be to start before it was a railroad and when it was a canal. The early history of this Railroad begins with the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, when in the early part of the nineteenth century, this Canal was surveyed across Ohio, Indiana and to the Ohio River at Evansville.

The part we are mostly interested in is the extension from Terre Haute to Evansville. This extension was first contemplated in 1845, surveys were made, lines were run and the Canal was completed about 1860. It was not long after the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, before the builders of our State and Union, realized that the steam-horse would out-run the steam-boat, as in the early 60's in the west, the Great Union Pacific Railroad supplanted the Pony Express, so it befell the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company to supplant the canal boat with its steel rails, cheaper rates and faster schedules.

It was in the early days of 1853 that Willard Carpenter, a pioneer railroad builder of this State and a resident of Evansville, Ind., conceived the idea of building a railroad in competition to the Wabash and Erie Canal. This railroad was contemplated to reach between the same points as the canal, only its point of beginning was at Evansville and its ending at Cleveland, Ohio. The name of this railroad was the Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Straight Line Railroad Company and was incorporated under the laws of Indiana, April 16th, 1853. This line as was contemplated was as near a straight line as is practicable to build a railroad even in these modern days of railroad construction. The right-of-way was purchased and the road bed built for some 55 miles, extending from Evansville to a town of Chelsea, Daviess County, Indiana. Ties were placed upon the right-of-

way and iron (this was before the days of the steel rail) was purchased for some distance.

Hearsay tells us that Willard Carpenter in the throes of the panic just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, was forced to the English money markets in order to finance his proposition. The story goes that some shrewd and cunning "Bear" of the Wall street market, hearing of this, cabled to his associates in England, that Willard Carpenter was a dreamer, that his railroad touched neither town nor village and would be a losing proposition to all who invested. Thereupon Carpenter found the vault doors of the London Treasury closed to his proposition. This made the failure and bankruptcy of the Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad Company inevitable.

During the proposed building, Willard Carpenter and his associates had obtained large tracts of land, right-of-way, depot cites and various other properties. All of this had been bonded and accordingly after the failure to construct, the Trustees of the Bond Holders in equity asked for the sale and redemption of the bonds. Francis Fellows of Hartford, Conn., and George Merritt of New York, N. Y., were the Trustees. Francis Fellows was appointed by the Federal District Court as Special Master to dispose of the bonded property. This was accomplished by auction at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1869. The real property other than the right-of-way covered by the bonds of which Francis Fellows and George Merritt were Trustees, was sold to various parties, George M. Bartholomew of Hartford, Conn., being the heaviest purchaser. The right-of-way, town cites, etc., according to the best information, were purchased by Francis Fellows, George Merritt and their associates.

In March 1869, Francis Fellows and John Merritt incorporated under the laws of In-

diana, a Railroad Company to finish the construction of the Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad as projected by Willard Carpenter, only to the distance of which the first Company had built its grade, i. e. Evansville to Chelsea, Indiana, a distance of 55 miles. This Railroad was called the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

In August 1869, the Charter was changed and the road was contemplated to extend from Evansville via Chelsea to a point of juncture with the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad.

In September 1871, Francis Fellows and George Merritt, organized the Indianapolis and Evansville Straight Line Railroad Company to build a railroad from Indianapolis to a juncture of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company at Newberry, Ind., thus forming a two line straight line from Evansville to Indianapolis. The name of this Company was the Indianapolis and Evansville Straight Line Railroad Company. Very little if any work was done on either of these Railroads, presumably due to the panic of 1872. Thus far the only actual construction of the proposed road was from Evansville to Chelsea and consisted of the grade only.

In June 1871, a Railroad Company was incorporated to build a railroad from Terre Haute to Cincinnati, Ohio, the personnel of which listed several Terre Haute's citizens. This railroad was called the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company. This railroad was constructed from Terre Haute to a point near Worthington, Ind., about where the present station of Hubbell, Ind., is located. This railroad was actually constructed and in August 1872, was operating 25 miles. The yearly statement of this railroad company dated December 31st, 1872, shows the railroad to own two engines, 20 cars and its passenger revenue from August 7th, 1872 to December 31st, 1872, was \$3,605.55, its freight revenue \$3,441.20, making a total of \$7,046.75 gross income. There were 57 tons of hogs, 425 tons of coal, 1025 tons of agricultural products and 1423 tons of forest products hauled over this line

during the first year of its operation. In comparison with the freight trains of the present time, this equalled about one train load of freight as is hauled today.

Shortly after the first yearly statement, this railroad met with its difficulties in the financial market and was forced into bankruptcy. It was sold at public auction at the Court House in Terre Haute, Indiana, and the confirmation of sale was dated May 4th, 1877, by which William R. McKeen, William B. Tuell and Josephus Collett were the purchasers. William R. McKeen and Josephus Collett assigned all their rights to William B. Tuell, whereupon William B. Tuell and his associates organized the Terre Haute and Southeastern Railroad, completed the construction to Worthington and operated the railroad until October 1885.

In April 1878, Robert G. Hervey with his associates organized the Evansville, Washington and Worthington Railroad Company for the purpose of building a proposed railroad from the city of Evansville to Washington in Daviess County. This was in March 1880 succeeded by the Indianapolis and Evansville Railroad Company of which Robert G. Hervey was the principal stockholder and the railroad was built from Evansville or a point near Evansville to Maysville, near the city of Washington, Indiana. This road went into the hands of the receiver and was sold at public auction in June 1884 to David J. Mackey.

In June 1883, David J. Mackey and his associates organized the Evansville, Washington and Brazil Railroad, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Sandyhook to Brazil, Indiana, and actually constructed the railroad on the tow-path of the Wabash and Erie Canal after having purchased the Wabash and Erie Canal, its tow-path, locks, dams, feeders, turn-outs, reservoirs, etc., to Worthington, Indiana, and there connected with the Terre Haute and Southeastern Railroad operated by William B. Tuell.

As before stated, David J. Mackey in June 1884, purchased at public auction, the Indianapolis and Evansville Railway Company



and organized the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company and from June 1884 to October 1885, the three railway companies comprising the present Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company, were operated separately, when in October 1885 a consolidation was effected by which the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company became the owners of the Evansville, Washington and Brazil Railroad Company and Terre Haute and Southeastern Railroad Company under the name of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the present company, by its receiver, William P. Kappes of Indianapolis, operating a railroad from Straight Line Junction three miles north and east of Evansville to the city of Terre Haute, Indiana.

The many reversals with which the road met were due largely to domination by competing lines and to frequent change of ownership. The final and, as is becoming more obvious, the most advantageous change was made effective March 1, 1916, when the C. & E. I. lost its control and a separate receiver was appointed by Judge Anderson of the United States Circuit Court.

The E. & I. is in direct competition with the old E. & T. H., now the C. & E. I., as they are parallel lines. Competition exists not only between Evansville and Terre Haute, but in lines crossing the E. & I. carrying east and west traffic. These lines are the Southern, B. & O., C. T. H. and S. E., Monon, Vandalia, and roads diverging from Terre Haute.

The E. & I., inherently a good piece of property, traverses the 600,000 acres of coal land of best quality, which make up the coal district lying between Terre Haute and Evansville.

The road also traverses fine agricultural, fruit and stock producing country. There has recently been a development of oil lands both in the upper district and in the southern district at Petersburg, Indiana. There are also large deposits of shale and fire clay within reach, and a good quality of stone has but lately been discovered near Plummer, Indiana.

The receiver, Mr. W. P. Kappes of Indian-

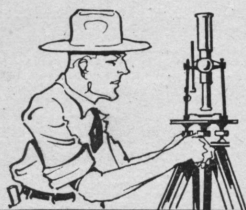
apolis, has been authorized by the United States Circuit Court to borrow \$675,000.00 secured by the issue of receiver's certificates, which indebtedness is the first and paramount limb of the entire property of the E. & I. and which money will be used in purchasing passenger and freight engines and equipment to completely refit the railroad from Terre Haute to Evansville.

These certificates have been successfully negotiated and work which was started in anticipation of this is now well under way all over the road. Probably the most notable of the improvement work is the reconstruction of the bridge at Rogers, Ind., where the White River is crossed. This bridge went out in the flood of 1913 and the recovery of two ninety foot pony trusses from the river is an item in the cost of the new bridge. In addition to the recovery of the Pony trusses, four piers and one abutment will be built new and one pier will be provided with casing. The Standish and Allen firm of engineering contractors are doing this work on a cost plus ten per cent basis which will amount to about \$50,000.

About \$60,000.00 will be spent for terminal facilities; \$20,000.00 being used in the construction of a roundhouse, cinder pit, track scales and yard tracks at the Greenwood yards in the southwestern section of Terre Haute. About \$100,000.00 will be spent in curve elimination along the line from Elliston to Petersburg. This includes the relocation of curves on existing roadbed, inserting transition curves and the building of cutoffs that will do away with several dangerous curves. The grading will be done by W. E. Callahan of Omaha, Neb.

The E. & I. also expects to build independent freight and passenger terminals on First street, which facilities will greatly reduce the cost of operation due to high rentals and because of the centralization of business within the control of the company's officials.

It is hoped that expenditures up to \$675,000 will enable the officials to bring about desired competitive stability within the next two or three years.



## ALUMNI



## The Experiences of an Engineer Scoutmaster

By O. E. MCMEANS, M. E., Scoutmaster Troop 17, B. S. A., Indianapolis

WHAT shall an engineer do with his play-time? If men as well as nations are to be judged by the character of their pastimes, the answer to this question must not be given in careless or frivolous vein. Many well organized sports occur at once. Golfing is good as taking one into the open, but on the average is found rather tedious and lonesome. Motoring appeals strongly from the point of general interest and the touch-with-nature side, and also as affording a subject for the exercise of mechanical knowledge and manual skill. The charm of photography with its beautiful products and wide possibilities for display of taste and dexterity attracts many devotees.

The list might be prolonged, for there are many sports and pastimes which bring relief and relaxation from the strain of desk and drafting board, and at the same time require sufficient study and skill to give the zest that the engineer's nature demands. Many men of technical training are versatile enough to carry on several of these side lines with more than average amateur success.

The writer was fortunate, as he sees it now, in entering Rose after several years of business experience. This may have been responsible for a somewhat clearer view of the possibilities of the college life than is had by the youngster coming directly from high school. At any rate something led him to get into nearly everything in the way of student activities, running the gamut from athletics

to Modulus and Technic Boards. An hour plan of Junior days now reposing with other relics in the trunk that went through the four years campaign, shows time allotted to nine student organizations.

Now after twenty years, those field days with strenuous preparation and contest, the wire stringing and key tapping of the telegraph association, the wonderful days at Lake Geneva and other Y. M. C. A. conferences, the singfests on Sunday afternoons at Professor Wickersham's home, and the grind of Technic editorials and illustrations loom in memory as being rich in experience and training. It would seem that in such student activities must be found the answer to the sharp criticism that engineering schools are inclined to narrowness of purpose and are prone to neglect the humanities.

"Twenty years," did I say—yes it must be something like that, for this long legged fellow who calls me "Dad" reminds me that he will graduate from high school in two weeks. It was largely through the urging of this same eldest son that about four years ago I was impelled to apply for a commission as Scoutmaster from the national council of The Boy Scouts of America. This seemed at the time to imply nothing more than the wearing of a uniform occasionally and returning the salute of a bunch of youngsters who wanted to start something in the way of a club.

This first impression has long ago disappeared. In these four years of work with the



boys there has developed so much of value from the standpoint of recreation and out-of-business interest that this story is being written with the hope that it may prove at least readable if not suggestive to others of the engineering fraternity.

In the first place, the people who outlined this boy scout proposition did a fine piece of work. They succeeded in finding the foundations of strong personal character as well as intense boy interest and laying the lines right there. The first requirements are so simple and attractive that the average boy goes at it with a rush. He likes to play with a rope, and is full of boyish enthusiasm for the out of doors and this great country into which he was born only a few years back. So he snaps up the first three simple tests and becomes a Tenderfoot in short order.

The Second Class Scout tests, ten in number, make him get down and dig a little. Then comes the list of twelve tests which must be taken before he earns the right to wear the full badge of the First Class Scout. The very first of these, stated in only three words, "Swim fifty yards," operates at once to sift out the boys who really mean to do things. All boys like to dabble in water at "the old swimmin' hole," but not a great many, unless brought under special instruction or the stimulus of such requirement, can really swim one hundred and fifty feet in deep water.

All of these tests are laid out to cover things in which a boy delights, but each one passed means a definite accomplishment to which any boy can point with pride and remember in after years as something well done. The fourth in the list for instance calls for a hike of fourteen miles with a written report on observations. The fifth requires a knowledge of first aid treatment covering a long list of minor and major emergencies. The sixth specifies ability in camp cookery sufficient not only to "get by" for a day in the woods but to prepare many good things that a boy

or man will relish and recall as part of the joy of an outing in forest or mountain.

So the list goes, covering signalling by semaphore and Continental Morse, map making, use of the axe, tree and plant study, and accuracy in judging size or distance. The first class badge so earned is a real reward of merit. In my own troop there are at present twelve scouts of first class grade and it may be guessed that when that dozen boys go out to do something that thing is going to be done with snap and a finish that is a joy to see.

Coupled with these tests of physical and mental character which put every boy candidate for scouting honors up against the facts and forces of nature on an equal basis, there is a fine mixture of loyalty, reverence, and old time chivalry. Every scout is taught to show respect to the flag of his country, not in a general go-as-you-please manner but at certain definite times and in a perfectly definite way suited to each occasion. His reverence covers not only his own religious duties but extends to respect for the convictions and observances of others. The features of courtesy and helpfulness are given especial emphasis in the agreement to do a good turn to some one every day.

And now what about the scoutmaster? Well, in the present case, he has had to do some lively scratching around to avoid the fate of being overwhelmed by the tremendous store of "pep" and unbounded thirst for doing things displayed by his thirty-two wide awake scouts. The instructions in swimming and map making was easy, and signalling required only a little brushing up. When it came to first aid, cooking, and tree knowledge, however, much plugging of the last-week-before-exams style was called for.

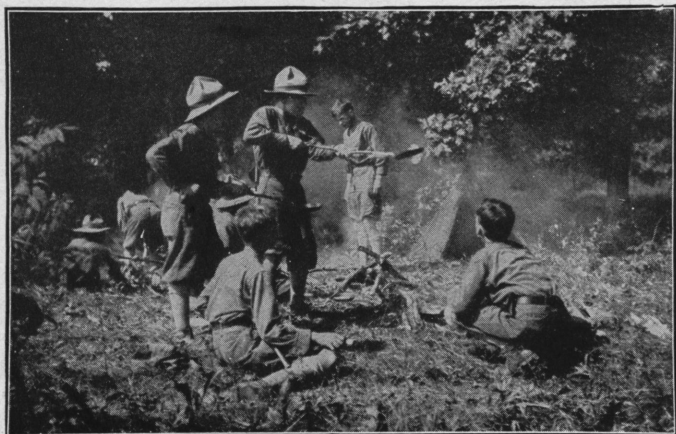
For four successive summers we have gone into camp for a period of ten days to two weeks. These are times of rare enjoyment for the boys. There is plenty of hard work and the fun is not of the unrestrained time killing variety, for the general idea of system



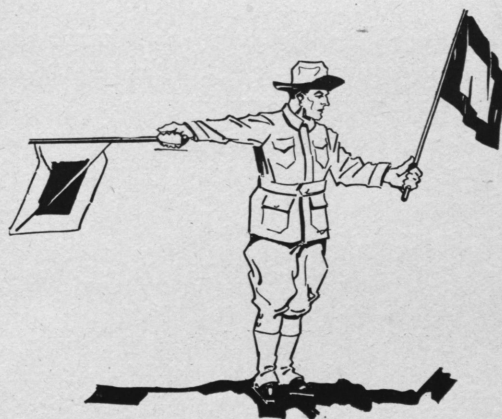
Every scout must swim



Signalling by semaphore



Teaching the flapjack to flap





in scout training is carried out from start to finish. But the boys go at it all, discipline and fun alike with a zest and a whirl that fairly carries the Scoutmaster along and leaves him little time to worry over the responsibilities in having the company of boys under his care.

Some accomplishments by scouts at these camps are worth noting. In a camp of five troops of scouts about a mile and a half from St. Paul, Ind., in June 1913, the scouts of Troop 17 decided that it would be worth while to signal with the flag code the names of all scouts receiving letters as soon as the mail arrived at the post office in town. This was successfully carried out in spite of the fact that intervening woods made it necessary to relay the list from a hill across the river. At this camp the scouts built and operated a wire cable elevator lifting buckets of water from the spring at the base of the bluff to the cook tent fifty feet above.

In camp on the reservation near Fort Benjamin Harrison the following summer, a deep ravine lay between the camp and the swimming hole. Scout axes came promptly into play and without suggestion or direction from the scoutmaster a serviceable bridge was soon built that still stands as an object lesson in good workmanship. Many scouts have in various years chosen the camp site as a subject for the test in map making, this involving pacing of distances up to a mile and half and location of objects by usual rough field methods.

Each day in a boy scout camp is carried through on a schedule that provides for discipline and the regular camp duties, yet leaves plenty of time for play. Scouts are boys first of all and the recognized proportion is about one fourth work and three fourths play. The usual order of the day is about as follows:

- 5:30 a. m. Reveille—All out.
- 6:00 a. m. Flag raising.
- 6:30 a. m. Breakfast.
- 8:00 a. m. Assembly. Orders for the day.
- 9:00-11:30 Scouting instructions by classes.

- 12:00 Dinner.
- 2:00 Swimming.
- 3:00-5:00 Games, hikes, individual work.
- 5:30 Supper.
- 6:30 Retreat—Flag lowered.
- 8:00 Camp fire—stories, songs, stunts.
- 9:00 Scouts to tents.
- 9:30 Taps. Lights out.

Wherever possible the class instruction during the morning periods is given by experts in the special lines. At one camp the work in semaphore signalling was directed by Lieutenant C. G. Lame, U. S. N. His splendid skill with the flags and enthusiastic conduct of instruction and practice gave a great boost to this feature.

An amusing incident occurred one morning while two first class scouts were engaged in signal practice from a platform near the mess tent to the main camp an eighth of a mile away across a ravine. During this camp the cherry trees on the reservation were loaded with fruit, but on strict orders from Major Smith, Commandant, not a cherry tree could be touched. On this morning as the two scouts were wig-wagging at a rapid pace, while many scouts sat on the hillside watching, Major Smith rode up on horseback and was seen to stop and address the scout on the platform. The latter stood at attention as he listened, then saluted, turned, and raised his flags indicating a message. Getting the response "ready" he sent, "Major Smith says we can have all the cherries we want if we will promise not to break down the trees." Before the flags had snapped out the last word every scout on the hillside was off on a run for the orchard. The Major's hearty laugh could be heard clear across the valley.

At this same camp a number of talks on "Camp Sanitation" and "First Aid in the United States Army" were given by Lieutenant Coppock, U. S. N. His illustrations, drawn from years of service in the Philippines and picturing many thrilling incidents, kept every scout at close attention. Lieutenant Coppock

rode out to camp on his well trained saddle horse, which stood by him as he talked and seemed to enter fully into the many object lessons given of methods of carrying injured and other details of cavalry service.

From the emphasis given to the subject of signalling, it might be expected that boy scouts would take up wireless telegraphy. In my own troop at the present time there are four scouts operating transmitting and receiving stations at their homes under government amateur licenses. One of these is just now preparing to qualify for a commercial license. We have also a receiving station at our troop meeting room and one at the home of the Scoutmaster.

The latter station is equipped with Audiotron bulb detector with accessories in the way of condensers, receiving transformer, and loading coils suitable for efficient long distance work. We get time signals very readily from Arlington by day or night and copy from either spark or arc sets at Arlington, Charleston, Key West, Havana, New Orleans, and many others within this radius.

Steamers on the Gulf of Mexico are picked up at frequent intervals on any evening, sometimes three or four being heard working at the same time. Our best receiving record so far was made only a few evenings ago when for a half hour we copied very easily the station at San Diego, California. We have our mark set to hear the great stations at Hanover or Nauen, Germany, and feel sure that on some cold clear winter night before long we may identify the signature of OUI or POZ which will tell us that the waves coming in on our little sixty-six foot aerial are starting from the war stressed region across the sea.

Field wireless stations have been erected and operated at two summer camps by scouts of Troop Seventeen. During the spring vacation last year in connection with City Scout Week the five wireless "bugs" of the troop installed and operated a station at the building of The Indianapolis News. The instruments in the window with two scout operators always on duty, the clock set by wireless time signals four times a day, and the weather bulletins received and posted attracted crowds of people many of whom had heard of the wireless but had never seen it in operation.

Space limits forbid extended mention of the system of Merit Badges awarded by the National Court of Honor. These are granted to first class scouts only, for special proficiency in fifty-eight subjects. Some of this list as those in Bird Study and Scholarship require a full year of preparation. The highest honor, that of Eagle Scout, signifies the winning of twenty-one merit badges including fifteen specified subjects.

In the course of four years more than seventy-five boys have sought membership in our troop. Many drop out after a short time, finding that there is real hard work to be done in order to win advancement. The careless or lazy boy is soon spotted and either weeded out or brought up standing and started on the course leading to manliness and self reliance. The experience of the Scoutmaster has been one of growing enthusiasm for a system which has afforded so much in the way of recreation thruout the year and kept him young in spirit from the intimate contact with these active wide awake boys who are being trained to do things and find their reward in the very joy of the doing.



## ALUMNI NOTES

An announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Grace Petra Peterson to Mr. Oscar G. Klenk, '12. The wedding took place on the thirteenth of January at Blue Island, Ill.

Leon Goodman, '05, was married to Miss Rose Hershfeld at Chicago on February 8th. The couple will reside at Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Goodman is general manager of the Des Moines Clay Co.

Arthur T. Arnold, '15, who has been with the Riverside Metal Co., at Riverside, N. J., is now with the Youngstown Steel Co., at Youngstown, Ohio.

George W. Brooks, '16, who was formerly with the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois, is now with the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill.

J. Paul Brown, '16, who has been with the Falls Machine Co. of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., is now with the Prest-O-Lite Co., of Indianapolis.

L. Ross Wyeth, '11, has left the International Steam Pump Co., and is now Sales En-

gineer for the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., at Pittsburgh.

Erwin J. Miner, '07, of the Department of Public Service of Cincinnati, is now with the Alfred Struck Co., of Louisville.

Albert A. Krieger, '03, formerly with the Louisville Water Co., is now with the Jewel Filter Co., of Columbia, S. C.

Harry G. Brownell, '86, is now with the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Co., of Louisville. Mr. Brownell was formerly president of Bethel College at Russellville, Ky.


George B. Lindenberger, '03, of the Kentucky Tobacco Products Co., has moved from Richmond, Va., to Louisville, Ky., where he will make his home in the future. Mr. Lindenberger still retains his connection with the Kentucky Tobacco Products Co.

Walter Voss, ex '09, paid the Institute a short visit on February 2nd. Mr. Voss had attended a hardware dealer's convention at Indianapolis, and stopped at Terre Haute on his return to Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Voss is of the Voss Bros. Mfg. Co. of that city.





# ROSE LEAVES

BERGMANN — 

## SENIOR CELEBRATION.

The annual Senior celebration was held on Saturday morning, January 20, and was a very pleasant little affair, altho a trifle noisy. The celebrators or celebrities, which ever word fits best, were somewhat late in getting started, but a general atmosphere of disquietude and unrest began to pervade the Institute early in the morning, as it was generally known that the event had been scheduled for that day. At about ten a. m. three shots rang out upon the frosty air, and the entertainment started with a bang. Two cannons on the campus began a continual bombardment, and a hideous series of revolver fusillades in the main building caused a hurried exodus from all classes. Panic stricken Freshmen hurled themselves through the windows of Chem. Lab., and the exercises of the Institute were everywhere suspended by mutual consent of all concerned. The celebration was pronounced a decided success, but innocent bystanders having sensitive nerves feel that it is just as well that such an affair comes off but once a year.

## THE MINSTREL SHOW.

When, in the general assembly held on January 9, Coach Gilbert made his proposition in regard to the Rose Minstrel Show, he started something. The school as a whole pricked up its ears immediately, and it was evident from the very beginning that the success of the minstrel show was assured.

In response to Coach Gilbert's call for volunteers, a horde of embryonic George Evanses assembled at the Elks Club on Saturday evening, January 13, for a preliminary examination. Mr. Gilbert announced that he had been

fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Raymond Pritchett for the direction of the show, and turned the meeting over to Mr. Pritchett, who, after a short introductory speech, began to direct his efforts toward discovering just how much talent was present. For a while it seemed that his efforts would be fruitless. A wave of becoming modesty and bashfulness swept over all present. Each one of the youthful Carusos and Nijinsky's present seemed imbued with an overpowering inclination to hide his light under the proverbial bushel, and could not be induced for love or money to rise up and tell the world of his own vocal or terpsichorean ability. But the friends and admirers of these talented personages were not content to allow them to remain in obscurity. One by one tale bearing friends rose up and confided to Mr. Pritchett and the assembled multitude that So-and-So had John McCormick backed off the map, and that Somebody Else's genius for playing the Jew's harp or comb had been the delight of two continents. In this way the names of the artists in our midst were revealed to Mr. Pritchett, and in a short time it was evident that there was more than enough material in Rose to make up a regular minstrel show.

Mr. Pritchett's suggestion that the post of interlocutor be turned over to Art Nehf, met with instantaneous approval and acclaim. It was decided that the minstrel show should be given on one night only, February 19, at the Grand Opera House, and that rehearsals should start immediately after the impending final examinations. Thus the Poly Minstrels started with a rush, and to date there has been no loss in momentum. Rehearsals have been held regularly and there is no doubt that by



February 19th, the entire cast will be able to go through their various parts with not more than the usual amount of fear and trembling.

#### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A general assembly was held at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, February 5, for the purpose of discussing the coming minstrel show. Dr. White made a few prefatory remarks, referring especially to the grave international crisis which now confronts the nation, and expressing the hope that the men of Rose would not be slow to heed the call of duty, should such a call come. In urging his hearers to act as a unit and to display a spirit of cooperation in the event of national peril, Dr. White also pointed out that there an opportunity for similar cooperation and mutual helpfulness very close to home. Mr. Gilbert then took charge of the meeting and took up the business of the approaching minstrel show.

"Lefty" gave an account of the progress that had been made since rehearsals had started. He announced that the interlocutor, end men, dummy ends, and most of the ballad singers and chorus had been picked, and that everything was progressing in fine style. He issued a cordial invitation to all present to come to St. Benedict's Hall on the evening of February 6, where a rehearsal for the chorus would be held. It is planned to have in the show a comedy band that will startle the natives, and there will also be a stringed orchestra of remarkable ability.

The effect of Mr. Gilbert's glowing description of the Big Show was to work his audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm and interest, "Lefty" tactfully striking while the iron was hot, broached the subject of ticket selling. He announced that the two high schools would fill the gallery, and that every member of the student body of Rose would be expected to sell five tickets. At this juncture Dr. White announced his intention of buying five tickets from the first man who should offer them to him. Here it seemed advisable to make an

immediate canvass of the assemblage, and Mr. Gilbert started the ball rolling by pledging himself to sell twenty-five tickets. Then one by one other public spirited individuals began to come across with pledges to sell at least five, and within a few minutes every man in the room had solemnly sworn to sell five tickets to citizens of Terre Haute or die in the attempt. In eliciting these pledges, Director Gilbert felt that he had done a good morning's work, and after J. King had been elected cheer leader by rising vote, the assembly was dismissed.

#### MEETING OF ST. PAT COMMITTEE.

On Thursday, February 4th, the Senior St. Pat's Committee, composed of E. W. Richard, V. J. Whelan, F. W. Hild, Richard Aitken and H. C. Gray, met and discussed plans for the coming celebration of the honored old Patron Saint. Nothing definite was accomplished at this meeting, altho various plans and ideas were discussed and considered. One suggestion made was in regard to the adoption of standard Rose recognition pins, these pins to be presented to all Seniors receiving the final degree in The Order of the Elephant. It was originally intended by the first St. Pat's Committee that pins of this nature be adopted, but as the first plans were arranged very hurriedly lack of time in which to act prevented the committee from securing anything more substantial than green ribbons. The pins did not come to light last year for reasons which are unknown, but it seems that this year suitable emblems can be selected and manufactured before the 17th of March.

The idea of preparing a ritual to preserve the ideals and aims which were back of the founding of this order was also discussed, but did not meet with great favor, being considered impractical. It was also suggested that a banquet for the entire school be held. This was also deemed impractical due to the expense. It was agreed that since the 17th of March is a day on which the entire school cel-

celebrates, that nothing be held in which the entire school could not participate.

It was definitely decided to hold a dance on the night of March 17th, and the K. of P. Hall was secured for that time.

The committee will hold a second meeting shortly and formulate more definite plans.

#### FRATERNITY PLEDGES.

The rushing season ended on Saturday, February 10, to the great relief of all concerned. For the first two weeks of the new term the humble and lowly Freshman was fêted and fed by solicitous upper classmen, but now he has returned to his usual and natural status, that of an underling and social inferior.

The Freshmen's answers to the invitation of the fraternities were returned to the fraternities at noon on February tenth. The list of pledges follows:

ALPHA CHI SIGMA—Harry E. Bierbaum, Terre Haute; George Defel; Herman H. Heck, St. Mary-of-the-Woods; Kenneth M. Huston, Terre Haute; Rex J. Self, Terre Haute; Albert W. King, Terre Haute; James S. King, Terre Haute; Walter L. Osmer, Logansport; Russell C. Stockmaster, Terre Haute; Herbert B. Sliger, Terre Haute; Ralph M. Waggoner, Terre Haute.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA—Rex J. Self, Terre Haute; Albert G. Belden, Jr., Terre Haute; Ralph M. Waggoner, Terre Haute; Robert R. Gilkison, Terre Haute; Clift W. Young, Terre Haute; Russell C. Fye, Mattoon, Ill.; Herbert Briggs, Jr.; Terre Haute; James S. King, Terre Haute; George W. Justus, Terre Haute; John H. Crowe, Logansport; Karl A. Froeb, Terre Haute.

BETA PHI—Robert E. O'Neil, Terre Haute; Ronald C. Manson, Terre Haute; William C. Bryan, Jeffersonton, Ky.; Frederick B. Ray, Indianapolis.

SIGMA NU—Claude M. Gray, Terre Haute; George W. Brooks, Center Point; Charles F. Connelly, Terre Haute; Herbert B. Sliger, Terre Haute; T. Andrew Brophy, Terre Haute;

Willys P. Wagner, Terre Haute; Frank Pierce, Brazil; Clyde H. Pence, Springbow, Ohio; Robert O. Cash, Hume, Ill.; George L. Brown, Terre Haute.

THETA XI—Frank M. Stone, New Orleans, La.; Fred M. Pence, Terre Haute; Allen S. Bixby, Indianapolis; Clarence I. Penna, Terre Haute; Carl H. Penno, Terre Haute; Norman A. Ruston, Racine, Wis.; Gordon K. Woodling, Logansport; Arthur E. Altekruze, Terre Haute; Harold P. Kremer, Louisville, Ky.

P. I. E. S.—Z. James Byers, Bloomington; Frank L. Reinmann, Peoria, Ill.; Walter L. Osmer, Logansport; Harry E. Bierbaum, Terre Haute; Russell C. Stockmaster, Terre Haute.

V. Q. V.—Raymond P. Jones, Terre Haute; Albert W. King, Terre Haute; William H. Meadows, Terre Haute.

#### MINUTES OF SPECIAL STUDENT COUNCIL MEETING.

Feb. 7, 1917.

Roll call—Carpenter absent.

Wente appointed to take minutes.

Mr. Gilbert was present at the meeting and reported that the Athletic Association is in debt as follows:

Miscellaneous bills .....	\$206.32
Ashland Mfg. Co. ....	388.21
R. P. I. Shops .....	325.00

Total .....	\$920.23
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Mr. Gilbert also gave the following estimate of the expenditures and receipts of the Athletic Association up to June 1917.

Expenditures .....	\$1950.00
Receipts .....	1485.00

Deficit in June .....	\$465.00
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Moved by Long, seconded by Wente that proposed revision of the by-laws of the Student Council regarding the increase of the Student fund and the method of handling the Athletic funds shall be adopted and put into effect immediately. Passed.



*February Budget Rose Poly Athletics.*

## Guarantees Basket Ball Games:

DePauw University .....	\$ 35.00
Georgetown University .....	60.00
Butler College .....	35.00
Officials Basket Ball games.....	50.00
Advertising games .....	15.00
Loss on Kentucky Trip.....	25.00
Laundry .....	15.00
Janitor's Services (includes all extra help on gates) .....	20.00
Petty Cash, Wenté \$5, Woodling \$5, Gilbert \$5 .....	15.00
Director's Salary .....	200.00
Telegraph and Telephone .....	3.00
Basket Ball Trophy & Medals.....	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$488.00

## Money paid by Financial Secy. before

budget went into effect .....	122.00
	<hr/>
Miscellaneous bills owing .....	\$366.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$572.32

Wenté and Long appointed to arrange for new method of handling Athletic Association funds.

Mrs. Burton to be reimbursed to the extent of \$7.50 for money loaned for student fee.

Meeting Adjourned.

W. C. WENTÉ,  
*Rec. Secy. Pro tem.*

## CAMPUS CELEBRITIES

V

IS-HE



SOFT music, please, Mr. Orchestra Leader. We have here a wild young man—a young man with a past, perhaps, who knows? He smokes cigarettes every St. Pat's Day! Sh-h-h-h-h-. Speaking of St. Pat's Day reminds us. Do you remember the first St. Pat's Elephant which was built by the 1917 class, under the supervision of Eddy Richards? If you will think real hard, you will remember that said

elephant was copped from her haven of rest, i. e., the garage of the Terre Haute Automobile Co., while the guardians were enjoying a little Hippodrome party. You will also remember that the eminent lawyer, Epler C. Mills, and another gent used their persuasive

powers with the garage magnates to the extent of \$25.00. Well, this is the other gent, who on the face of this remarkable performance was handed the assistant managership of The Technic last year. Don't you recognize him? It Is-he!

Is-he was apparently cut out for a captain of finance, judging from his co-operative run-in with Epler; could make a successful ad man, judging from his Technic work; should be able to write thrilling short stories, judging from the wealth of his ideas which flow from him continuously, and has chosen civil engineering as a life work because he can letter so beautifully. In choosing his work, however, he has reserved a proviso; civil engineering will be his life work if he feels like working. Otherwise he will probably go to Boston Tech next year and content himself with becoming merely a great man after he leaves there.

His hobby is efficiency. He has his own ideas on how and when to study—and is con-

versant with all the best methods of "getting it over with quick" as set forth by Taylor and Hoyle. He has a system all doped out. During the light of the moon he sleeps first, and then gets up at 12.00 and studies until 3.00. During the dark of the moon he studies first and sleeps afterward.

His recreation consists of going to the Hippodrome regularly, shooting cats with the aid of a Maxim silencer, and perusing Emerson (not Waldo) and Katheron M. Blackford.

He can tell in the twinkling of an eye if you ever hang around Duncan's, if you have ever had the desire to crib on an exam, the kind of tobacco you use, or if you don't use it, the S. S. you attend.

He is a mine of information. He can tell you off hand the number of pictures per foot of movie film, how Francis Bushman got his start in life, what is wrong with the army, the faults of William Jennings, why school spirit isn't, how to train for long distance

swimming, the best work of George Bernard Shaw, why Rose did not win the football championship, the Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Latin and Spanish equivalents of Good Morning, how to sell ads with neatness and dispatch, and what is coming after the war.

He hangs out on the top floor most of the time with Dick, Bin and Chet for company; aiding them in their frequent plottings against Mac.

During the four years Is-he has attended Rose he has built up a reputation for himself. He is dependable, true, capable, good natured, and cheerful; but more than anything else, he has "The Pep."

By constant endeavor he has managed to live down the memory of the letter file which he built while a Freshman, thus exhibiting qualities of perservance which mark him as one of the future greats.

## RAISING FUNDS FOR THE NEW SCHOOL

To provide Rose with buildings and equipment adequate to satisfy its present and future needs, Alumni of the Institute in every part of the country are uniting in an organized effort to raise \$150,000 as a part of the new building fund.

Plans for this campaign were begun immediately following the purchase by the Institute of the Hulman farm, east of the city, as a site for the future school. Committees were appointed by the board of managers and the alumni association, to decide on the methods to be employed in raising the necessary sum. Herbert Foltz, '86, was appointed architect, and proceeded at once to prepare preliminary sketches of the new group of buildings.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Alumni ways and means committee, the firm of Frederick Courtenay Barber and As-

sociates, of One Madison Avenue, New York, was retained to take charge of the campaign, both among the Alumni and among the people of Terre Haute. Active preparations for the Alumni campaign began on January 1 of this year, with the arrival in Terre Haute of George Ketchum, representative of Mr. Barber.

For the past several weeks Mr. Ketchum has been engaged in the organization of the Alumni campaign, which is scheduled to begin on or about February 20, thruout the country. With Dr. John White, acting president of the Institute, Mr. Ketchum has visited the Rose Tech Clubs in the various cities, organizing Alumni teams, who will start to work simultaneously, with the opening of the general canvass, obtaining subscriptions from Alumni and non-graduates toward the \$150,000 fund.



There will be Alumni teams with headquarters in Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Schenectady, New York and Los Angeles. To each of these teams certain territory will be assigned; and every Alumnus or former student in that territory will be approached by a member of the team, for a pledge to the Alumni fund.

In addition to the territorial division, each class will have a secretary, whose duty it will be to stir up class spirit and class rivalry, with a view to obtaining as close to 100% of subscriptions as possible. These class secretaries will be charged with special responsibility as regards remote Alumni, who cannot be reached by any one of the Tech Club teams.

Weekly news bulletins are going out to all the Alumni, and will continue to go out until the end of the campaign. These bulletins tell everything of interest regarding the \$150,000 movement, and also give information on other Institute matters. From the time the campaign opens, the news bulletin will contain each week a record of the work of the various teams, and also a record of the standing of the different classes. As rapidly as possible, also, lists of subscribers will be published.

The entire Alumni movement is headed by the advisory committee, of which Omar C. Mewhinney, '91, is chairman. His associates on this committee are: Theodore L. Condron, '90; Arthur M. Hood, '93; W. Arnold Layman, '92; Benjamin McKeen, '85; Robert N. Miller, '01; Claiborne Pirtle, '98; H. St. Clair Putnam, '86; James S. Royse, '94; and Edward G. Waters, '88. Messrs. Layman, Pirtle, Putnam and Waters constitute the committee on ways and means.

The committee of the board of managers, assigned to the special conduct of the money-raising movement, consists of Bruce F. Failey, '96, and James S. Royse, '94.

Alumni who subscribe to the fund will have the privilege, if they so desire, of extending the payment of their subscriptions over a

period of ten years. This unusually long period is given by the board of managers with a view especially to meeting the convenience of the younger graduates. Many of the subscriptions, however, will be made payable in a much shorter time.

In order that the full amount subscribed by the alumni may be used for building purposes, the board of managers has agreed that all expenses of the campaign shall be paid from the general funds of the Institute. No part of such expenses will be paid from the Alumni fund itself.

The campaign among the people of Terre Haute is scheduled for April, and will be under the personal direction of Frederick Courtenay Barber. It is hoped to raise another \$150,000 from Terre Haute, which, with the Alumni fund and the \$100,000 obtained from the sale of the present plant, will be sufficient to erect the buildings most urgently needed.

In the Terre Haute campaign the services of Alumni living in the city will be utilized. Rose men will constitute a large part of the corps of volunteer workers who will raise the Terre Haute fund of \$150,000. For this reason, no effort will be made until April to organize the Terre Haute Alumni. The Alumni campaign in Terre Haute will occur simultaneously with the general movement in this city.

That the campaign for the New Rose will be gloriously successful, no Alumnus will question. Everywhere there is the greatest interest and enthusiasm on the part of graduates and non-graduates alike. Rose men everywhere appreciate the fact that this is a crucial time for the Polytechnic, and that upon their efforts now depends the future of the Institute. They are a unit, therefore, in giving of their time and money to this cause; and those in charge of the movement confidently expect that the entire fund sought will be in hand before the time set for the conclusion of the campaign.

John Van Pelt, of New York, has been appointed consulting architect for the new buildings of the Institute. Preliminary sketches have been prepared by Herbert Foltz, '86, and these will be elaborated by Messrs. Foltz and Van Pelt, with a view to their early completion.

Mr. Van Pelt is exceptionally fitted for

this work. His training has included study in this country and abroad, and he has had unusual opportunities for studying school architecture. He has served as professor of Architecture at Cornell University and at the University of Pennsylvania, and for some time past has been consulting architect for the New York public schools.

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## NEWS OF OTHER COLLEGES

Pennsylvania University is planning to give the two men who are going to Europe as the representatives of the school on the American Ambulance Corps a grand send-off just before they leave. This corps is composed of the best of the young men of the United States and of the universities of the nation.

The daily paper of Illinois University is expecting severe criticism because the English Department has assigned the pupils of the Freshman class to criticize all the articles printed in the paper.

Concluding that nothing distracts a student's mind from study like spooning, President Mason, of Baker University, decided to issue peremptory orders that no more spooning in, at, or around his institution shall be carried on in the future.

The honor list of students at Williams College are given a 10 per cent allowance of absence from classes.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association of the University of Nevada is considering the abolition of all athletics for the year.

There is a movement on foot to abolish freshmen class officers at Ohio State. Older students claim that the freshmen are not well enough acquainted to choose proper men for the positions.

The Leland Stanford baseball team will take the longest trip ever made by a Western

College during the coming spring. The tour will start May 16, and Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania will be tackled on their home grounds.

Students at the University of Kansas have no longer any excuse for tardiness to classes, as the University has installed a jitney service at its own expense. A decrease of 50 percent in tardiness has already been noted to date.

Graduation and the professional opposition rule at Columbia will cost the 1917 varsity football team the services of at least 10 men who have been members of the squad in the past.

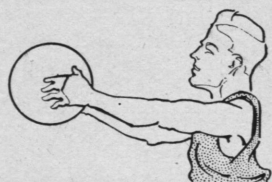
A petition signed by five hundred students of Pennsylvania University requesting that hockey be officially added as one of the University sports, was recently presented to the faculty committee.

The University of Washington is considering the abolition of Senior examinations. The students are decidedly in favor of this, and the faculty is to consider the question at its next meeting.

Students of the University of Wisconsin have been invited to visit the assembly chamber of the State Capitol to inspect the new roll calling machine, which has been invented to save the time usually taken up with roll call.



## THE ROSE TECHNIC.



# BASKETBALL

### ROSE-DEPAUW.

With Jap Davis, Doc Orr and Capt. "Ick" Reinhardt out a faded Rose team journeyed to Greencastle for the first clash with DePauw. The fellows failed to team well and as a result suffered a pretty drubbing at the hands of our old time rivals. Score:

Rose (7)	DePauw (42)
Floyd.....F.....	Pence
Allen, Reinking.....F.....	Billingsley
Howard, Henry.....C.....	Denton
Henry, Falls, Norris...G.....	Royse
Streeter.....G.....	Smith

Field Goals: Pence 3, Billingsley 4, Denton 5, Smith 2. Foul Goals: Billingsley 4, Reinking 7. Referee: Maloney.

### ROSE-NORMAL.

Rose lost a tough game to State Normal Jan. 17, on the home floor. The game was marked by its rough playing and close guarding. Shriner and Williams starred for Normal. Captain "Ick" Reinhardt led the attacks for Rose altho all the boys put up a stellar game. The score was close thruout the game, being twelve to eleven in favor of Poly at the end of the first half. The second half started off with Rose going ahead but Shriner caged a pair of ringers and took the game for Normal with a one point margin, the final score being twenty-seven to twenty-six. Referee Horne made quite a hit with Coach Westphal of State Normal and will probably be permanently employed by him. Our second game with Normal is Feb. 27 on the Normal floor. Score:

Rose (26)	Normal (27)
Reinking, Howard....F.....	Shriner
Floyd.....F.....	Bayh
Reinhardt.....C.....	Rhoads
Davis.....G.....	Curtis
Orr.....G.....	Williams

Field Goals—Normal: Shriner 5; Bayh 3; Williams; Rose: Reinking 1; Floyd 2; Reinhardt 5; Orr 1; Howard 1. Foul Goals: Reinhardt 4 out of 7; Shriner 5 out of 8. Referee: Horne. Timer: Hathaway.

### ROSE—WESLEYAN.

This was a real heart-breaker. With things looking bright at the start of the second half, the Rose machine shattered and lost a twelve point lead, the final score being 32 to 27.

Score:

Rose (27)	Illinois Wesleyan (32)
Howard.....F.....	Southerland
Allen, Reinking,	
Floyd.....F.....	Hibbs
Davis.....C.....	Ward
Orr.....G.....	Whitsell
Reinhardt.....G.....	Thomas, Rhal

Field Goals—I. W.: Southerland 5; Hibbs 4; Ward 5; Rhal 1; R. P. I.: Allen 3; Floyd of 5; Southerland 2 out of 7. Referee: Robinson. Timer: Fessor.

### ROSE-GEORGETOWN.

We are indebted to the Lexington Herald for this:

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 29.—In a squabble that was a pitch battle in its fighting phases as well as its goal tossing Hinton's Tigers took the rose from Rose Polytechnic by the convincing and decisive score of 33 to 21 here tonight.

The first half of the fight ended 16 to 15 in favor of Georgetown which gave the Tigers gooseflesh from cold fear that they might get theirs in the second division. But they didn't, so why worry. Taylor and Henderson ornamented the scene of activity for Georgetown and Reinhardt and Orr were rather much "around there" for Rose.

The gentlemen from the Polytechnic Institute were not "mighty like a rose" in any way but their first name. They pulled some rough playing that was a great worry to Referee C. Thompson who threatened to eject one of the Rose players from the game for unbecoming slapping proclivities (must have been Jakey) but when informed that Rose didn't have another petal if that one was pulled off, all substitutes having been called in, the offender was permitted to remain.

The line-up follows:

Georgetown (33)	Rose Poly (21)
Summers.....F.....	Floyd
Henderson.....F.....	Reinking
Taylor.....C.....	Reinhard
Adams.....G.....	Orr
Wohlbold.....G.....	Heedwohl

Field Goals—G. C.: Summers 1; Henderson 5; Taylor 6; Adams 1; R. P. I.: Reinhard 2; Reniking 3; Floyd 2; Orr 3. Foul Goals: Reinhard 1 out of 2; Adams 7 out of 10. Referee: Thompson. Scorer: Wentz.

#### ROSE—KENTUCKY U.

The Herald also contributed this:

"It was not all roses for the blushing buds from Terre Haute last evening. They looked pretty in the beginning but withered in the end. The wicked Wildcats had easy plucking in the last four-fifths of the wrestle with the flowered species; result Kentucky, 33; Rose Polytechnic, 12.

Although the delegation from the blacksmith establishment in Indiana bear the decorous appellation "The Roses" they play anything but greenhouse basket ball."

In addition it might be said, that the Georgetown coach refereed said game and he kept his glims on Reinking. The little fellow was ejected from the contest in the first half whereby Rose was sadly weakened. Score:

Rose (12)	Kentucky U (33)
Floyd.....F.....	Ireland
Reinking, Streeter....F.....	Longworth
Reinhard.....C.....	Simpson
Heedwohl.....G.....	Rodes
Orr.....G.....	Schrader

Field Goals—K. U.: Ireland 3; Longworth 3; Simpson 6; Schrader 3. R. P. I.: Floyd 2; Orr 2; Streeter. Foul Goals: Reinhard 2 out of 6; Schrader, 3 out of 9.

#### ROSE-DEPAUW.

Our Greencastle friends honored us by a call on the third of this month. A rough but interesting encounter took place and the visitors, for politeness' sake, were allowed to return home at 9:30 with a 40 to 9 game tucked snugly away. Score:

Rose (12)	Kentucky U. (33)
Floyd.....F.....	Cook
Davis, Reinking.....F.....	Bastian
Reinhard.....C.....	Denton, Smith,
	Lynch, Kriner
Orr.....G.....	Billingsly
Heedwohl, Henry.....G.....	Royce

Field Goals: Floyd 2; Cook 4; Bastain 8; Dentin, Billingsly 4. Foul Goals: Reinhard, Billingsly 6. Referee—Maloney of Notre Dame. Timekeeper—Prof. Hathaway, of Rose. Scorer: Wentz.

#### ROSE—GEORGETOWN.

At last we have a spot on our clean slate, for on the night of Feb. 7th. Old Rose blossomed out and won from the Georgetown aggregation by the score of 41 to 16. There were no individual stars in this game, but the quintet teamed well, and that was sufficient. Heedwohl was a new man who showed up well and kept right along with the rest of his teammates. The game was full of pep and when the final whistle blew the score stood 41 to 16 in our favor. Summary:

Rose (41)	Georgetown (16)
Orr, Reinking.....F..	Sullivan, Sommers
Floyd, Byers.....F.....	Henderson
Davis, Reinhard.....C.....	Taylor
Reinhard, Reinking....G....	Porter, Anderson
Heedwohl, Henry.....G.....	Adams, Reagan
Field Goals: Orr 2; Davis 3; Floyd 3; Reinhard 3; Allen 2; Byers 1; Reinking 1; Henderson 1; Taylor 1; Porter 1; Anderson 1. Foul Goals: Reinhard 11 out of 13; Adams 8 out of 9. Referee: Grogan. Timekeeper: Hathaway. Scorer: Wentz.	





# REVIEWS



## Interesting Technical Articles of the Month

ENGINEERING MAGAZINE. February.

### *Stokers and Condensers.*

By Robert Streeter. In this paper Prof. Streeter takes up the discussion and description of mechanical stokers and condensers, treating of the generation of heat and the disposition of it.

ELECTRICAL WORLD. Jan. 20.

### *Electrical Transmission of Intelligence in 1916-1917.*

By John L. Hogan, Jr. The developments in telegraphy, telephony and radio engineering, including the progress in trans-oceanic communication, are briefly reviewed in this article.

### *Features of New Jersey Company's Latest Station.*

By P. H. Chase. A discussion of the switching, the use of special apparatus and the provisions for insuring continuous service in this new plant.

AMERICAN MACHINIST. Feb. 8.

### *World Trade Conditions After War.*

Selections from a report presented at the Fourth National Trade Commission at Pittsburgh. The report ends with a general discussion as to how the work of rehabilitation will be conducted.

POWER. Feb. 6.

### *New High Pressure Central Steam Plant.*

By Claude Hartford. A description of the methods employed in the construction of the station of the New York Steam Co., and of the innovations introduced in this new structure.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING. February.

### *Brick Sewers.*

This article giving brief, illustrated descriptions of the recent methods of using brick in sewer construction, includes the use of brick in connection with concrete.

ENGINEERING NEWS. February.

### *Deflection and Wall Girder Tests on Floor of a Flat-Slab Concrete Building.*

By C. E. Locke. Deflection measurements and cracks give important information on behavior of flat slab under-load, together with data on column bending and wall girder stresses.

### *Helpful Suggestions for Surveying Country Highways.*

By Samuel P. Baird. Some pointers on special survey methods and devices from the practice of an experienced surveyor.

THE ELECTRICIAN. Jan. 12.

### *The Tractive Resistance to a Motor Delivery Wagon on Different Roads and at Different Speeds.*

By A. E. Kennelly and O. R. Schurie. A test on urban roads of a machine with solid rubber tires.

MACHINERY. February.

### *Training Apprentices.*

The Pratt and Whitney System of making skilled mechanics.

### *Gauging and Inspecting Threads.*

By Douglas T. Hamilton. An article on the production of screw threads on an interchangeable basis, which is one of the most difficult problems encountered in applying the limit system.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW AND WESTERN ELECTRICIAN. February.

*Electricity in Machine Tool Operation.*

The advantages of electric drive, with notes on the applications of individual and group drivers, selection of motors, controllers, and power requirements of machine tools.

*Feeder Sizes and Connected Load.*

Data and graphical diagram of demand-

factors found to exist in typical classes of light and power installations served from Central Station Lines in the city of Chicago.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS. February.

*The Coal Problem Emphasized.*

By George H. Cushing. An article dealing at length with the present extraordinary coal shortage and the underlying causes.

## BOOK REVIEW

*Principles of Quantitative Analysis*, by Walter C. Blasdale, Ph. D. pp. 393, 2nd Edition. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. \$2.50.

A book written for use in the ordinary college courses in quantitative analysis, the major portion of which is devoted to the theory of the methods of analysis. For this purpose the author has divided the ordinary methods of quantitative analysis into separate divisions, and at the beginning of each division has given complete details as to the general character of the method of analysis under consideration. Under the general head of gravimetric processes we find dissertations upon gas-evolution processes, precipitation processes, and solution and extraction processes. Likewise under a discussion of volumetric processes we find similar treatments of those processes involving precipitation, neutralization, and oxidation. The final section in the book is devoted to physico-chemistry. This method of dealing with the subject matter presents a more facile handling as compared with other texts in which the separation along these lines is not so clearly marked. Necessarily in a book on quantitative analysis of such small size, so largely devoted to descriptive and theoretical matter, the actual amount of instruction devoted to specific analysis is rather small. With this understanding the book will be found an excellent one on chemical analysis by quantitative methods.

*Handbook of Engineering Mathematics*, by Walter E. Wayne, B. E., and William Spraragen, B. E. pp. 220. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. \$1.25.

A convenient pocketbook of handy size containing fundamental data and mathematical formulae on practically every subject to which the ordinary student or practicing engineer may desire to refer, yet so presenting its various subjects that those fundamentals are easily accessible and not buried in a mass of superficial matter. The book contains sections on Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry, Solid Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Hyperbolic Functions, Differential Equations, Theoretical Mechanics, Mechanics of Materials, Hydraulics, Flow of Fluids, Electricity, Measurement, Physical and Chemical Constants, and Tables. Underlying data and applications as well as formulae are included under the various heads, and are so arranged that a brief glance at the desired subject will serve to clear up some of the elementary principles which are apt to be forgotten after the subject has been laid aside for some time. The tables included in this work are perhaps well worth mention not so much for the actual matter contained therein as the manner in which it is arranged. The Differential and Integral tables are very complete; a valuable little table headed Strength of Materials, and giving on one page the density, elastic limit, various ultimate strengths and Moduli of elasticity, as well as the correct factor of safety

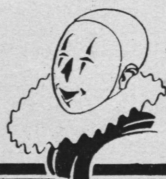


under different conditions, for the common engineering materials should prove valuable for ready reference. No other handbook contains this information in this convenient form. Under the head Measurements a number of convenient facts are listed. These, too, are facts which altho supposedly a part of every engineer, when once forgotten can only be found again after a laborious search thru the larger handbooks. A handy table on the properties of standard sections appears under the section dealing with Mechanics of Materials.

The Mechanical World Year Book for 1917, pp. 450, Norman, Remington & Co., Baltimore, Md. 35c net.

This year book published for the thirtieth year, by the "Mechanical World" of Manchester, England, has always contained for the

most part matters of more interest to the purely practical man. Interesting matter on steam engines, boilers and chimneys; gas engines, oil engines, structural iron and steel work, heat treatment of steel and gearing is found in this book. Practical notes on power transmission as regards shafting and rope, chain, and belt drive, lubrication, screw cutting, grinding, and brazing and soldering in themselves make the book well worth the price. The usual tables of trigonometrical functions, logarithms, squares and cubes, areas and circumferences of circles, etc., are included as well as the more uncommon tables such as dimensions of steam pipe fittings, tables for facilitating spring calculations, weight calculating tables, conversion tables, screw cutting tables, etc.



# DIFFERENTIALS



## TAIL LIGHTS ON FRATERNITIES

(By Secret Grip)

I have joined a frat. I won't tell you the name, it would be Greek to you.

It's great. I have thirty brothers, who will stand by me thru thick and thin, which I bet they don't.

It takes about thirty to make a frat. It is something of an economic proposition. Every college fraternity was founded on the theory that thirty can live as cheap as one. Then a house to accommodate thirty was rented. Then the thirty became an absolute necessity, and the fraternity started out frantically to find twenty-seven others to help pay the rent on the great big-white-elephant house built for thirty.

I got in on one of the subsequent twenty-sevens. I am a rent payer, but they call me brother.

We all use the same safety razor, shirts, collars, and socks. We have a common, socialistic haberdashery. I think I see a lot of chance for parasitism and confidentially, I think I'll hide the key to my trunk.

The frat meets once a week. These meetings are of a more or less sacred nature. We have a lot of ritualistic work and burn alcohol and salt and then drop into an informal discussion of such subjects as: How late at night shall Brother Hawley play the piano (which is not paid for and which will not last forever even with the best of treatment)? or, Is such and such a fellow "our kind" (the house committee reports on unpaid rent to determine whether or not he is "our kind")? or, How much profanity shall be permitted in the din-

ing-room? or, How often shall grace be said at the table, and who shall say it?

The whole proceeding is tinctured with a strong feeling of brotherly love.

Then we sing the fraternity song, which is the worst thing in the way of national music that was ever written.

Sometimes on Friday or Saturday nights we

A co-ed and her escort arrived late at a base ball game last Spring.

"What inning is it?" she eagerly asked her companion.

"Third, and the score stands nothing to nothing."

"Oh, goody," she piped back, "we haven't missed anything, have we?"

R. P. I.

"Say, jeweler, why doesn't my watch keep good time?"

"The hands won't behave, sir; there's a pretty girl in the case."

R. P. I.

Sunday School Teacher: "And the father of the prodigal son fell on his neck, and wept. Now why did he weep?"

Tommy Tufnutt: "Huh! I guess you'd weep, too, if you fell on your neck."—*Life*.

R. P. I.

If you think that the Eternal Triangle is two men and a woman, you're all wrong. It's one man, one woman, and a scarcity of money.

R. P. I.

Last week some one was understood to say that the absent-mindedest person he ever heard of was the man who at breakfast, after being out among the chiggers, poured molasses on his ankle and scratched his pancakes.

R. P. I.

Boras: "There's lots of girls who don't ever intend to marry."

Soras: "How do you know?"

Boras: "I have proposed to several."  
—*Wabash*.

wax the floors, sweep all the dirt into the closets, take a bath, press our clothes and have a dance. If it were not for these dances, it would not take a fraternity house long to get all caked up. I don't go. Too many hens.

I like my fraternity, and I think it will do me a lot of good. It will teach me how to get along with the human race.—*American*.

He: "Why do you think I no longer love you?"

She: "You don't even stop chewing gum when you kiss me."—*Siren*.

R. P. I.

"It was Shakespeare, wasn't it, who said, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'?"

"Shakespeare may have said it originally, but I heard it from a lawyer who had pocketed 65 per cent of an estate."—*Boston Transcript*.

R. P. I.

Politician—"I have nothing to say. All I know is what is in the papers."

Reporter—"I see now what you meant yesterday when you said there is nothing in the papers nowadays."—*Puck*.

R. P. I.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it."

"What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."—*Washington Star*.

R. P. I.

"They say you can't square the circle."

"Well, you can do it after a fashion," said the mathematician, "just as when you go out for a walk you circle the square."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

R. P. I.

Her—"No doubt you think I am older than I really am."

Him—"Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look."—*Indianapolis Star*.



Mrs. Bacon—I heard you talking to yourself while you were taking your bath, John. That's a bad custom.

Mr. Bacon—I wasn't talking to myself. I was talking to the soap; I slipped on it and fell.

R. P. I.

Bressi: "Is he college bred?"

Buck: "Yes, a four years' loaf."

R. P. I.

Auntie (explaining the Biblical story)—"Lot was told to take his wife and daughters and flee. There's Lot; there is his wife; and there are his daughters, a little way behind."

The Small Nephew—"Yes; but where's the flea?"—*The Sketch*.

R. P. I.

"Has Dasher increased his literary output since he adopted efficiency methods?"

"Yes; he saves all of the phrases discarded in the final draft of his stories, combines them in dozen lots, and sells them as *vers libre*."—*Life*.

R. P. I.

"This is the hotel for us. I positively won't go to any other."

"My dear, if we are going to spend the summer, we should consider well. There are much better hotels in that neighborhood."

"But not one of them advertises such idyllic moonlight nights."—*Omaha News*.

R. P. I.

"What is the cause of social unrest?"

"The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workingman for leisure and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy."—*Washington Star*.

R. P. I.

Flubdub—That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it?

Guzzler—Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.

R. P. I.

Naggs—"You are a burden to me."

Mrs. Naggs—"And you are a beast."

Naggs—"Yes, that's it exactly—I am a beast of burden."

The proprietor of a local moving picture show was in the habit of burning Japanese punk to purify the air in his theater. One evening a stranger came in to enjoy the pictures and smelled the burning incense. Not knowing the custom of the house and becoming alarmed at the odor of something burning he touched a passing usher on the arm and said, "Say! I smell punk." The usher patted him on the shoulder with a reassuring nod and said, "That's all right, mister I'll not seat anyone near you."

R. P. I.

Heiny—"I notice you are limping, old chap. What seems to be the trouble?"

Omar—"The doctor says I have water on the knee."

Heiny—"Well, why don't you wear pumps?"

R. P. I.

"It does seem strange," said the plain but wealthy maid, "that of all women in the world, you should love me alone."

"Nothing remarkable about it," replied the matter of fact youth. "You certainly don't expect me to make a fool of myself in public, do you?"

R. P. I.

"Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?"

"Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."—*Tit-Bits*.

R. P. I.

"Waiter," he said indulgently, and yet withal firmly, "I ordered one dozen oysters. Now, in my young days, one dozen comprised precisely twelve. Why, then, varlet, dost always bring but a paltry eleven?"

The waiter adjusted his serviette to the required position on his forearm and bowed elegantly. Likewise he went, "Ahem!"

"Sir," he said calmly and evenly, "none of our patrons care to sit thirteen at table."

It was just then that the explosion occurred. —*New York Telegraph*.

## FROM TWO SIDES.

## I—THE ABOLITION OF VICTORY.

The President said to the Kangaroo:  
 "Don't jump as far as you're able to do."  
 To the kitten in front of the dog he said:  
 "Slow up a bit; you are getting ahead."

A policeman was trying to raise a nub  
 On a rioter's head with a locust club.  
 "Stop that!" cried the President. "Don't you  
     see  
 That you are attempting a victory?"

Little Louise on a summer day  
 Was beating her brother at croquet.  
 The President saw her, if you please.  
 "Tut, tut!" he said to little Louise.

The President noticed one bright morn  
 That weeds were racing with the corn.  
 He made no comment on what he saw,  
 He may have hoped it would be a draw.

A poor wretch, poised on a perilous brink,  
 Was trying to conquer a rage for drink.  
 Out of the tail of a saddened eye  
 The President saw as he hurried by.

He came to a church and found within  
 The preacher waging a fight with sin.  
 Stout were the blows the good man dealt;  
 Fierce was the pious rage he felt.

'Twas plain that the adversary vile  
 Must take the count in a little while.  
 The President thoughtfully shook his head.  
 "It's a difficult world," the President said.  
     —E. D. B. in *The New York Tribune*.

## II—A FABLE FOR CRITICS.

The sole survivors of two wrecked ships  
 lived on adjacent desert islands. After many  
 years one of them managed to construct a  
 catamaran and sailed over to the other island.  
 He was met on the beach by Survivor No. 2.  
 No. 2 took a look at the visitor, and then

thoughtfully heaved a dolomite at him. No. 1  
 accepted the challenge, and replied with a  
 similar bit of applied geology.

Then they fit all over the place.

After a while, exhausted, they stopt to rest.

A brilliant idea came to No. 1. "Why not,"  
 he said, "cease fighting, and help each other  
 gather cocoanuts?"

No. 2 considered the proposition.

"Your idea has great Literary Merit," he re-  
 plied. "But I am sure it is Impractical. It  
 sounds to me like only an Iridescent Dream."

"I guess you are right," sighed No. 1. "I  
 have always heard that you can't change Hu-  
 man Nature, and that we must Face Facts,  
 and not be misled by the Utopian Visions of  
 Amiable Pacifists. But my idea did seem  
 rather reasonable until we remembered all  
 these things."

Then they went to it again; and very soon  
 the sand-crabs were quarreling over their  
 whitening bones.—H. C. T. in *The New York  
 Tribune*.

R. P. I.

"Do you think women ought to take an ac-  
 tive part in politics?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But, I'm  
 afraid that a girl who sacrifices her life to  
 politics is going to have something like the  
 customary experience of a girl who marries a  
 man to reform him."

R. P. I.

Minister—"And do you forgive your en-  
 emies?"

Penitent—"Well, I can't say I exactly for-  
 give them, but I do my best to put them in a  
 position where I can sympathize with them."  
 —*Life*.

R. P. I.

Citizen—"I see we have ordered a new aero-  
 plane for our army."

Secretary of War—"Why, I thought we had  
 one."—*Life*.



"I am not afraid that my daughter will ever marry in haste."

"Why not?"

"It will take at least six months to prepare any trousseau she would consider fit to marry in."—*Kansas City Journal*.

R. P. I.

"Now, this is the kind of movie I like. It's educational."

"Why, it's all about a vampire."

"Just so. I may meet a vampire some of these days and then I'll know how to protect myself."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

R. P. I.

"He's a clever photographer."

"Makes pictures of people as they look, I presume."

"Cleverer than that. He makes them as they think they look."—*Detroit Free Press*.

R. P. I.

A fashionable country inn: A road house that has never been raided by the police.

R. P. I.

"I'm afraid these Louis XV. heels are much too high for me. Perhaps you have lower ones—say about Louis X. would do, I think."—*London Opinion*.

R. P. I.

"I see Smith is building a garage. When did he get a car?"

"He hasn't got one yet, but he's got an option on ten gallons of gasoline."—*New York World*.

R. P. I.

She—"Do you think a man can love two women at the same time?"

He (gallantly)—"Yes, if they were both like you."—*Canadian Courier*.

R. P. I.

They stood by the old well, together. "How shall we drink?" he said, "there is no bucket here." She lowered her eyes, when she raised them again they were full of water.—*Princeton Tiger*.

Junior (stepping out): "George, let me see your tobacco can. I don't know what colored tie to wear."

R. P. I.

Knox (to Professor Wagner): "Is a fellow apt to go wrong taking a student course with some concern?" \*

\* Editor's Note: We wish to state that such questions as these are ever before us working boys, and Mr. Knox is to be commended for his frank, straight forward query. Our advice is to watch your step, wear heavy blinders, and not to linger around the corners unnecessarily when returning from your ten hour shift.

R. P. I.

"Where was Dick last night?"

"Out on a date."

"Did he have a good time?"

"Yep."

"Howdyknow?"

"Broke his fountain pen."

R. P. I.

"What is the price of this embroidered skirt?"

"Madam will find the skirts on the next table—that which she has is the new cape collar."

R. P. I.

"Shall I teach you to make doughnuts?" asked grandma.

"Yes. I am terribly interested. I can't understand how you arrange the inner tubes."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

R. P. I.

Two English workmen were discussing the war.

"It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one.

"It will," replied the other.

"You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."—*Tit-Bits*.

## FEBRUARY TECHNIC ADVERTISERS

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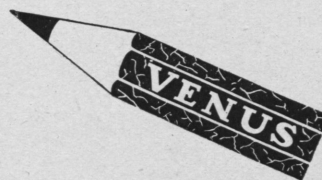
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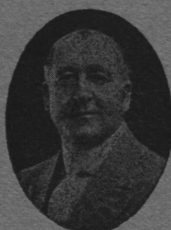
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