Alumni Notes

President Eames' Address

Given at Alumni Banquet

Mr. President, Your Honor, Guests and Members of the Alumni Association:

We have again gathered here this year to renew old acquaintances of school days, to grasp the hands of classmates, meet instructors on a common footing, and to welcome back with heartfelt thanks and great rejoicing the alumni who have lately been in the service of their country. So great is our joy this evening that we are going to give full vent to our feelings and satisfy them by merymaking to the limit. Under these circumstances and in the face of due notice that only short speeches will be tolerated, no formal or serious remarks are to be expected from me.

The past year of 1918 has been a most eventful year to the whole world and to our country, but it has been a most uncertain and trying year for all educational institutions. The entry of our country into the war brought unheard-of demands for men and materials. The year 1918 found a gigantic machine working strenuously with ever increasing speed and with need for higher efficiency. Materials were being turned out in vast quantities but the greater need of trained men for leaders was evident and to meet this the educational institutions were the nucleus of our country's gigantic machine. The Lowell Textile School was one of these institutions taken by the War Department for the purpose of selecting and training leaders according to the needs of the Student Army Training Corps.

The first term of the school year 1918-19 found the regular life of the student set aside and a military one with all the rules, discipline, and rigor of military life in full force. The signing of the armistice brought an early change before a fair trial had been given to the military educational plan of the S. A. T. C. Suffice to say, the plan met with as great a success at the Lowell Textile School as at any college or technical school. The changes which had been produced were not so great in either numbers or character as to prevent an easy return to normal curriculum and school life on January 2, 1919. We are tonight rejoicing too because of the glory and renown of the L. T. S. men in the service. Nearly three hundred are recorded in all branches of the service and I have yet to learn of a branch in which there is not a man from your alma mater. Truly they have been found on land and sea, in the air and under the water, in the factory and in the front trenches, in the laboratory producing gas, and in the field with the artillery delivering the gas shells to the enemy, and in all of these departments you will find L. T. S. men serving as privates and as commissioned officers. Their patriotism is no more evident than their skill, bravery and intelligence. The success which they have obtained in the great expanse of fields of action only demonstrates the value of a broad technical training as given at the Lowell Textile School. The year has shown the importance of scientific training and the period of peace to which we are looking forward will bring added proofs of its value and important results accomplished by those who have had the benefit of it. Let us as a nation in our power to so prepare the textile men of the future call them textile engineers, manufacturers, or textile men—those who may solve the problems of peace times as effectively as the L. T. S. men have solved the difficult problems of war time. Some recognition should be made of those who have served their country. Perhaps there is no more appropriate body than this alumni association to prepare and enact a fitting memorial, not only to those who have seen service, but particularly to those who have given their lives to the great cause.

I earnestly hope that some action will be taken tonight to perpetuate the deeds of self-sacrifice and valor done by your comrades in arms.

Last year at the annual meeting of this association we were all not a little concerned over the future of the school. The circumstances and conditions are familiar to you and there is no need to go into details. While there was no great fear as to the final outcome, for no one believed that an institution like our own would be allowed to die, yet there were days during the closing session of the last legislature when it seemed almost as if the very existence of the school was held by a fine thread. The required legislation was passed and in July of last year the necessary papers were passed and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts came into possession of the school.

While the property is owned by the state, the management is practically the same being in the hands of trustees as before, except that fifteen are appointed by the governor for terms of three years, five members being appointed each year. On the present board there are eight alumni, of which six are

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL ALUMNI BANQUET

About one hundred and fifty present at Annual Banquet held in Boston. President Eames and Lieut.-Gov. Channing Cox, speakers of the evening.

If one had stepped into the New American Hotel about five o'clock last Saturday night he would immediately have sensed an open, breezy atmosphere. It was from three till six that old schoolmates and chums at L. T. S. greeted each other in a most enthusiastic manner, for a large number had not seen each other since the year before.


Among the first things to be done after the business meeting was to get "tagged" for the dinner. It did not seem as though a school meeting would not be complete without giving some money to Mr. Holt, and it was he who sold the tags.

At 6:30 the doors opened to the banquet hall and the men matched in to the tables while the orchestra played. A few moments were taken up in pouring out the cocktails, after which Toastmaster Dewey presented a toast to the twelve L. T. S. men who gave their lives to the country. During the banquet the cabaret girls furnished amusement.

After the dinner Toastmaster Dewey gave a short speech and presented President Eames who gave the address of the evening, which is found under a separate heading in the paper. After his speech there followed an
Least there be any misunderstanding, the publishers of "THE TEXT" take this opportunity to state that this paper has no faculty censor. The member of the faculty, who was chosen as Faculty Editor, supplies "faculty" news of interest to the student body, and does not act in the capacity of censor.

THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE
April 9th—Tufts at Medford.
April 20th—Exeter at Exeter.
April 30th—Holy Cross (1922) at Lowell.
May 3rd—Andover at Andover.
May 10th—N. H. State at Durham.
May 14th—Groton at Groton.
May 17th—Huntington at Lowell.
May 24th—N. H. State at Lowell.

President Eames' Address
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This is a vital question, which every student should ask himself from time to time. In other words, Am I passing everything? Am I doing the best I can? Could I do better? Why not try? From a recent article, which was published in a paper of one of our largest colleges we find that the students there are not standing the race, and the same is true of many others. There are many students who are not doing their best.

And now we come to the Spring Vacation. It is always a time of rest for the student. It is a time of relaxation and change. It is a time to reflect on the past and plan for the future.

1. Studies to which we must return.
2. The Textile Dance.
3. UPSTREAM.
4. Do not forget to BOOST L. T. S. in the old home town.

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AMERICAN DYES FOR WHOLE WORLD

GERMAN PATENTS SEIZED FOR OUR MANUFACTURERS

The announcement just made in Washington that importers of dyes from Germany would be prosecuted for infringement of patents licensed under the trading with the enemy act for use by American manufacturers was a bitter blow to German hopes of recovering one of the most important of her lost markets. Incidentally, it again called the public's attention to the marvelous progress which has been made in this industry during the war.

America can now make her own dyes and supply a large part of the world as well. She has taken the place of Germany as the chief dye-producing country. The figures of exportation in dyes during the last few years may be compared with those in arithmetical progress. Although part of the increase is due to the high war prices, it is an interesting indication of the ability of American manufacturers and chemists to rival the Germans in one of their pet industries.

The exportation of dyes and dyestuffs in 1918 was $38,822,000, as compared with $35,941,000 in 1912. These exports went to practically all of the dye-importing countries, Japan being the largest customer. In 1918 more than $3,000,000 worth of dyes and dyestuffs were shipped to the Land of the Rising Sun.

One of the many stories circulated throughout the country at the beginning of the war was the color-scare. Whether it was a cleverly camouflaged bit of German propaganda or not does not seem clear. According to the pessimists, Germany's disappearance from the scene meant that America would be deprived of all dyestuffs. They drew morose pictures of a Nation clad in white, sadder and longer for the good old German dyes.

Ingenuity Solved Problems

The pessimists reckoned without American ingenuity. Also they forgot that some of the dyes were being made in this country for many years. As soon as the success of the British blockade made it clear that Germany would be more or less cut off from all German products, the American manufacturers began perfecting their plans. Their problem was twofold, first to obtain the intermediates and raw materials which had formerly been imported from Germany in a half-manufactured state, and second to manufacture on a tremendous increased scale.

Despite the shortage of raw materials the production of dyes was increased from 25,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 900,000,000 pounds in 1918. American manufacturers had the good fortune to have had on hand a great reserve of dyestuffs, but they had to be device to further increase the output. The result was that an industry which seemed one of the most vulnerable to the effects of the war began to bleed. Today, the nation has a large dye-making industry, which will undoubtedly continue to expand as the demand for dyestuffs increases.

The American dyestuff industry is of great importance to the nation's progress. It has been greatly expanded during the war, and it is now able to supply a large part of the world's demand for dyestuffs. The industry is producing a wide variety of colors, and it is estimated that the annual output of dyestuffs in the United States is now over $100,000,000. This industry is a valuable addition to the nation's resources, and it is expected to continue to grow as the demand for dyestuffs increases.
ALUMNI BANQUET REGISTER

Abbott, Edward Moseley, H., '04 (D).


McKee, W. H., '01 (D). New Haven, Conn.

Murphy, William J., '00 (M). New York, N. Y.


Peterson, A. E., '02 (M). Chicago, Ill.

Pierce, H. W., '05 (D). New York, N. Y.

Rice, C. P., '02 (D). New York, N. Y.

Robertson, A. H., '00 (D). New York, N. Y.

Sawyer, H. C., '00 (D). New York, N. Y.

Sloss, C. W., '02 (M). New York, N. Y.

Taylor, W. H., '00 (D). New York, N. Y.

Wright, H. M., '01 (M). Chicago, Ill.

Use American Dyes

The making of American Dyes is of enormous importance to our country. Until the Great War we had depended chiefly on Germany for the dyes for our cloth, leather and paper. Four years ago our Textile Mills were in danger of closing for want of Dyes. The making of American Dyes in such volume and variety as to take care of immediate needs has kept the mill workers in employment. This complex dye industry now makes use of vast quantities of our priceless coal by-products which otherwise would be utterly wasted.

American chemists, capitalists and workers have thrown their best skill and energy into the task of making American Dyes to take the place of German Dyes. This new dye industry is our own. Both patriotism and self-interest call on us to do all we can for its encouragement. Use American Dyes.

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