

THE TECH

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INNOVATIONS FOR TECHNIQUE 1911

Two Men Added to Business and Art Staffs by Competition

FORMER EDITORS TALK

Two Members of The Tech Board Favored for Position of Editor-in-Chief

Although the 1911 Technique Editorial Committee has not as yet accomplished much in the way of direct results, it is ahead of the record in that it has made several important changes and innovations in the old system.

Perhaps too much time was spent in the adoption of a constitution. This matter was taken up in detail, and after much debating, the committee believes that it has the best document of any used by a similar body in the past.

The committee has not instituted any methods, new or old, without logical reasoning, aided by many heated debates, or without consultation with former editors and members of previous Technique boards. Among those who have addressed the committee are J. H. Critchett 1909, who was treasurer of the 1909 Technique, and R. H. Allen 1909, editor-in-chief of the same board.

The most important change is in the manner of electing the board. Previously four men were elected to fill the following positions: editor-in-chief, grind editor, history editor, and professor editor. A man was not elected to fill a certain one of these positions, but four men were chosen, known as associate editors. The associate editors then proceeded to elect from among themselves the editor-in-chief, who in turn appointed the three editors. The athletic editor, society editor, and other literary offices were not associate editors. It is obvious that the committee could not tell when they elected a man to the position of associate editor what position on this body he would occupy. Under the new arrangement, the committee elects one man for editor-in-chief and one man for each of the departmental editors named above; and each of these is an associate editor. The art staff and the business staff form separate departments of the board, but are subject to the editor-in-chief. Under this system the committee knows which position each man elected will hold, and it makes each responsible for his department.

Two more men, to be elected by competition, have been added to the business staff. This department formerly consisted of a business manager, an assistant, and another assistant elected by competition. The 1911 department will consist of a manager, two assistants who will be empowered to elect, by competition, one or two more assistants as they deem necessary.

The same order has been carried out in the art staff. This body in the past has consisted of three members, an art editor and two assistants. There will be from one to three more assistants on next year's staff. It has been discovered by comparison with former boards that this number of men will be necessary to perform the work required in such a publication. It is also believed that these changes will prevent so many Technique editors from slunking their studies by relieving the pressure occasioned by their work, and that it will also obtain better work for the book by exciting livelier competition.

At present the committee is about to vote for an editor-in-chief. There were ten or twelve nominees, but the issue appears to be narrowed to two men, D. R. Stevens associate editor of The Tech, and R. H. Ranger, managing editor of The Tech. Most of the committee are awaiting further discussion before deciding their vote.

DIST. ATTY. HILL AT UNION NIGHT

Eminent Boston Attorney Gives Practical Talk to Men

MAGNETISM OF SPEAKER

Declares Government Service is Not Best Thing for Young Man to Enter

That government service is not the best thing for a young man to enter as a permanent position was the topic of Arthur D. Hill, District Attorney of Suffolk County last Friday evening.

The speaker declared that although public service offered many advantages, such as valuable experience which could not be readily gotten by a young man in a private concern, and teaches a man how to deal with politicians, nevertheless the pay is poor and the work is unappreciated. Changes in administration frequently bring about changes in the staff of government employees and altogether one's position is too uncertain to make a good future for a young college graduate.

"The government in this country," declared Mr. Hill, "is constantly needing more men, on account of the great interest which it is taking today in great engineering and irrigation feats attempted, and the huge irrigation ditches which are making our western deserts into arable land. This tendency is likely to increase and the opening for the young man will consequently become greater and greater, but I tell you that the man who takes up a government job will regret his action before many years. The public is the worst employer in the world. It only sees your faults and your failures, passing lightly over your achievement. The future that it holds out to you is not the best thing in the world by any means.

"There are however many advantages in public service. In this day when the influence of the government and especially the politicians is felt in every industry that thrives in the country, the man who intends to succeed must be able to deal with the politician's crowd so that he will not come out at the wrong end of the encounter when he meets them.

"This experience is best gained in public service. There for the first time a man gets into a position where he is not hampered by the men with whom he comes into contact, and will enjoy the feeling of being able to tell those under him what to do, what not to do, and when to do it. He gets opportunities which are almost unknown in other branches of work. He is trusted with important work and learns how to deal with every class of men, and how to organize them best to his own and his party's advantage.

"In fact a man will not be fitted for a successful career unless he takes part in some public work. Besides this consideration, there is one other. You are all of you American citizens and you wish to see this country's institutions preserved and turn out a success. Therefore it is up to every man to take part in the working of these institutions and do his part in the service of his country.

RAIN PREVENTS MEET

Jupiter Pluvius reigned supreme Saturday, and gave a severe jolt to all Tech athletes. Early in the day Coach Kanaly and Captain Gram were obliged to call off the annual spring meet on account of the adverse weather conditions. The meet is to be held next Saturday at the Field, instead of the handicap meet, as previously arranged by Coach Kanaly.

The rain was also the cause of the postponement of the Natick High-1911 game and the Brewster Academy-1911 game.

CAMERA CONVICTS AN AUTO SPEEDER

New Machine's Record Used in Roxbury Court is a Success

WORK OF INSTRUCTORS

Drs. Kalmus and Comstock are the Inventors of the "Photo Speed Recorder"

The first conviction of an over-speeding autoist by means of the so-called "photo speed recorder," which is the joint invention of Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus and Dr. Daniel F. Comstock of the Institute, was secured last Friday in the Roxbury District Court. On the strength of what this interesting contrivance demonstrated, William S. Buxton was fined \$20 for driving his automobile at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour. In the fight of this one case, autoists with the speed mania now have to reckon with a detector which is sure to get them "dead to rights" once it is focused on them and their cars. The police are already predicting that it will bring about a complete revolution in the methods of catching speeders everywhere.

With the "photo speed recorder," all an officer has to do is to step out behind a car which he thinks is going too fast, aim his camera at it and press a button on the side of the box that resembles a camera. He then holds the instrument in the same position and stands where he is. He already has one picture, but he needs a second, and without any further movement on his part the recorder takes this second impression for him. Only a second or two elapses between the two pictures.

Naturally the first picture is considerably larger than the second, as the automobile is moving all the while. Inside the camera is a small dial around which a hand works, clocklike. This hand starts when the button is first pressed and travels until the second picture is snapped, when it stops abruptly. When the picture has been developed, the process of mathematical calculation begins.

By means of a small steel scale measurements are taken of the distance between the treads of the auto's rear wheels as shown in the first picture and then in the second. These separate measurements are arithmetically adjusted and the result is worked out in comparison with the number of notches travelled over by the hand on the dial. The process reveals just how many miles an hour the autoist was speeding.

Policeman Harrington of the Back Bay station, operated the photo speed recorder on Mr. Buxton on Commonwealth Avenue. To clinch the evidence, he testified that he held a stop watch on the car, at the same time. Camera and watch tallied exactly. The other witnesses were Dr. Kalmus and Dr. Comstock, who took the camera apart and showed its workings in the court.

The photo speed recorder was shown to Commissioner O'Meara recently, and he was anxious to have it tried out in a court case on its merits. It was invented four months ago. If the status of the instrument is sustained by the courts, it will no longer be necessary to produce a crowd of witnesses and have a lengthy hearing every time an over-speeder is haled into court.

With the new camera a man can conceal himself behind a thicket with barely enough room for the lens to appear through, and secure convincing evidence. Then all that remains is to show the developed pictures in court, with the arithmetical calculations accompanying them.

LAST APPEARANCE OF TECH SHOW 1909

Annual Show Dinner Held at Union Saturday is Big Success

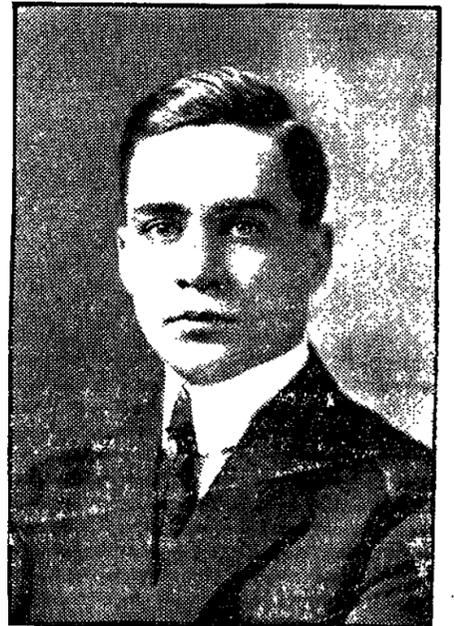
SHOW WILL CLEAR \$1250

Rousing Speeches and Scenes, Songs and Dances from Show Enjoyed by All

With eighty-four men gathered around three large tables in the Union Saturday evening, Tech Show 1909 "rang down" the final curtain of an eventful and successful season. Among those present were the members of the cast and chorus of "That Pill Grimm," captain and managers of athletic teams, members of the faculty and instructing staff, and many distinguished alumni.

Garnett Alfred Joslin 1909, was toastmaster, and introduced as the first speaker the "long story teller," Raynor Huntington Allen 1909. In his usual humorous and original vein Allen proceeded to spring his jokes, and closed by proposing some token to be given to James Francis's little daughter by the entire Show.

Carl J. Sittinger 1910, business manager of this year's Show, was the next speaker, and told of the financial standing of the show at the present time.



GARNETT ALFRED JOSLIN 1909
Toastmaster

He said that all the performances, with the exception of the Wednesday special performance, were paying propositions, and that the first edition of 750 scores had been entirely exhausted. In closing he said that in round numbers the show this year would clear at least \$1,250.

Professor Dugald C. Jackson, head of the electrical engineering department, next spoke on the versatility of Tech graduates, making the statement that among the foremost engineers of the world will be found Tech graduates.

At this point toastmaster Joslin announced the result of the recent canvass of men who took part in the show last year to determine the ratio of "flunks" in the first and second terms. For the principals the percentage of courses passed during the first term was 94.2 per cent., while the percentage during

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CALENDAR

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

4:30 P. M.—Class Day Committee in 11 P.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

4:15 P. M.—A. A. Meeting in 11 P.
7:30 P. M.—Catholic Club dinner at Quincy House.