

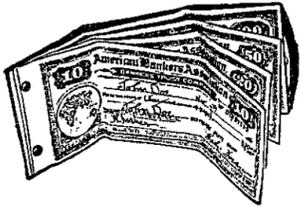
COLORED FILM HAS INITIAL SHOWING

Dr. Kalmus and Dr. Comstock Produce Process for Coloring Movies

BACKED BY BUSINESS MEN

Two graduates of Technology are intimately connected with the production of colored movies, one as the inventor of the process and the other as the president of the million dollar syndicate which is backing the project. Although the inventor has been working on the process for over seven years and some of the 45 business men who form the syndicate have been interested for more than two years, a five reel picture was shown for the first time in a public exhibition only last October.

The inventor of the process is Dr. Daniel F. Comstock '04, a graduate of Course VII and a former member of the Institute Faculty. Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus '04, the president of the con-



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cern, is a graduate of Course VIII and a noted chemical engineer. Both men are members of Kalmus, Comstock, and Westcott, Inc., an industrial engineering firm of Boston.

Picture Abounds in Colors

The film is based on an old Chinese proverb and deals with a love romance of that country. The scenario was written by Frances Marion and the production was directed by Chester Franklyn under the supervision of Joseph M. Schenck. Many well known players are in the cast.

The theme of the story gives great opportunities to show the capacities of the process, of which full advantage is taken. The producers have filmed a perfect riot of color. Great numbers of flowers, trees, clouds, breaking waves, elaborate Chinese garments, vivid fabrics, exotic interiors, a brown Chow puppy, a blue-eyed blonde, and a beauty with auburn tresses are all brought into the picture.

Cost of Coloring Small

The entire film is colored and color fringes are absent, even on rapidly moving objects. The colors do not run together, jump, or blur. They do not vary appreciably, and there is very little flicker, consequently there is much less eyestrain than in the ordinary black and white movies. Moreover the color seems to convey an impression of reality, depth, and contour which is truly remarkable.

According to Mr. W. T. Jerome, former district attorney of New York and vice-president of the concern, the new company will not enter the producing business. It intends to sell the use of the patents to other companies and to color their films for them. Mr. Jerome states that the cost of coloring pictures was small and that he expected at least ten per cent of the movies of the country to be colored in the future.

Process to Revolutionize Industry
In the new process as invented by Dr. Comstock the negative is first developed as if it were an ordinary film. It is then passed through a series of chemical baths and processes in order to fix the colors in tints natural to the objects shown on the screen. This laboratory and development work was carried on in Boston.

The five reel picture, which was made as a sample of what the new process could do, was shown privately to several hundreds of people before its first public exhibition. Such artists as Charles Dana Gibson and Maxfield Parrish have expressed the belief that these colored movies will revolutionize the industry, while all who have seen the picture agree that the new film is without a doubt far more satisfactory than the same movie could be in black and white.

An interesting feature of the new film is that colors in the interior or under powerful lights show up well on the screen. In black and white movies these colors are often lacking in uniformity even in sunlight, a defect which is overcome in the new process. The greatest value of this method is not in the fact that the picture is colored, novel though that may be, but rather in the fact that the picture is a closer approximation to reality than anything heretofore projected on the screen.

Prominent Men Directors

The range of dramatic ability is greatly extended by the coloring of the pictures. Distorted facial expressions are not necessary while being filmed, for fleeting expressions and emotions are registered accurately in color. Many actresses, formerly unsuccessful in the movies because they 'screened' so poorly, may now take their places with their more fortunate sisters who are not so handicapped. Heavy makeup is not only unnecessary but would look as frightful on the screen as it would on the street.

In addition to Mr. Travers, who is largely responsible for the placing of the new industry on a firm practical and commercial basis, the directorate includes W. H. Childs of Brooklyn, a director in many dye corporations; Eversley Childs, president of the Don Ami Company and director in several dye corporations; N. T. Pulsifer, president of Valentine and Co.; T. W. Sloucum of Minot, Hooper, and Co.; C. E. Danforth, a broker; A. W. Erickson of the Erickson Co., Inc.; Alfred Fritzsche of the Grinnell Co.; and Marcus Loow, theater magnate.

FLORENCE FOGLER '20 ENTERS UNION COLLEGE

Miss Florence Fogler '20, has had the unique honor of being the first woman student to be admitted to the Union College at Schenectady, New York. The Union College is the fourth oldest college in the United States and heretofore has barred all ladies from admittance. She intends taking up graduate work in electrical engineering.

During her Sophomore year she was secretary and treasurer of the Technique Editorial Committee. Miss Fogler served on THE TECH news staff for two years and was Alumni Editor in her Senior year. She is affectionately known to her friends as "Phlaugheic." Stylish numbers her as one of its few women members.

Names on Institute Buildings Lend Inspiration to Future Scientists

THE TECH Answers Question of Many Who Wondered about Some

As one approaches the Institute buildings from the direction of the river, his eye falls among other things on the names of Copernicus, Newton, and other celebrities who adorn the walls of this seat of learning. It is something with which no doubt most students are very familiar. Hundreds of times have most of us seen those names in the distance, and while the sight becomes common and everyday so to speak, it is probable that the sight of those names of the great inspires the average student, every time his eyes wander in that direction. They are the men whose disciple he is. He is following in their footsteps. He is going to take up their work where they left off, and carry it on farther.

Nevertheless were we to ask every person thus inspired, if all those names are really familiar to him, he will probably have to confess that some of them are as absolute a blank in his mind as his experiences at the age of two. In this respect he does not stand alone. There are others in the same situation. For our mutual benefit, therefore we have gleaned the following valuable information.

The names are so arranged that those on the panels in the proximity of any particular department are of men who distinguished themselves in the subject being taught by that department.

Leonardo Da Vinci—Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, and architect.
Ictinius—Greek architect, helped design Parthenon at Athens.
Phidias—Greek sculptor.
Vitruvius—Roman architect, writer, military engineer for Julius Caesar.
Giotto—Italian architect, writer and sculptor. Painted altar piece of St. Peter's at Rome.
Brunelleschi—Italian architect.

Wien—Greatest British architect of modern times. Rebuilt City of London after fire of 1666.

Bulfinch—American architect, designed Massachusetts State House.
Darwin—English naturalist, founded Darwinian Theory of Evolution.

Guericke—German physicist, invented air pump.
Torricelli—Italian physicist, invented barometer.

Chlidani—German philosopher, founder of science of acoustics.
Huygens—Dutch mathematician and physicist, improved telescope and developed theory of light rays.

Young—English physician and physicist.
Arago—French physicist.

Fresnel—French physicist, first used compound lens instead of mirrors in lighthouses.
Daguerre—Developed Daguerreotype photography.

Kirchoff—German physicist, developed spectrum analysis with Bunsen.
Rowland—American physicist, determined value of the Ohm.

Copernicus—Born in Prussia, founder of modern astronomy.
Black—Scotch chemist, discoverer of latent heat.

Rumford—Born at Woburn, Mass. Made scientific experiments in England.
Joule—Famous English experimental philosopher, investigated mechanical equivalent of heat.

Clausius—German physicist, studied thermo-dynamics.
Carnot—French scientist, founder of science of thermo-dynamics.

Telford—Scotch civil engineer, designed over 100 bridges in Scotland alone.
Stephenson—English engineer and designer of steam engines.

De Lesseps—French diplomatist, constructed Suez Canal and started construction of Panama Canal.
Rankine—Scotch engineer and physicist, investigated thermo-dynamics.

Eads—American engineer and inventor, constructed fleet of ironclads for use of Union on Mississippi River during Civil War.
Franklin—American philosopher, statesman and scientist, famous in the last field for his researches in electricity.

Democritus—Greek philosopher.
Plato—Greek philosopher.
Averroes—Arabian philosopher and physician, medieval interpreter of Aristotle.

Bacon—English philosopher, famous for reaches in science.
Descartes—French philosopher, doctor, and physicist.

Pascal—French philosopher and mathematician, famous for law of pressure in fluids.
Napier—Swedish mathematician, inventor of logarithms.

Davy—English chemist, noted for researches in the arc.
Regnault—French physicist, researches in heat.

Foucault—French physicist, researches in electricity.
2B

Newton—English philosopher and mathematician.
Tycho Brahe—Dutch astronomer.

Galileo—Italian astronomer, researches in light.
Kepler—German astronomer.

Euler—Swiss mathematician.
Lagrange—French geometer and astronomer.

Laplace—French astronomer and mathematician.
Herschel—Astronomer and philosopher.

Adams—British astronomer and physicist, known in field of optics and magnetism.
Poincare—French mathematician.

Aristotle—Greek philosopher.
Thales—Greek sage and philosopher.
Pythagoras—Greek sage and philosopher.

Euclid—Greek philosopher.
Apollonius—Pythagorean philosopher.
Hipparchus—Bithynian founder of scientific astronomy.

Ptolemy—Graeco-Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and geometer.
Fournier—French geometrician and physicist.

Helmholtz—German physicist, anatomist and physiologist.
Kelvin—British mathematician and physicist.

Gibbs—American mathematician and physicist.
Faraday—English scientist and physicist, famous particularly in the field of electricity.

Gilbert—English physician and natural philosopher.
Coulomb—French physicist, inventor of torsion balance, and noted in field of electricity and magnetism.

Volta—Italian physicist.
Oersted—Danish physicist, discover of electro-magnetism.

Ampere—French physicist and mathematician, noted for researches in electro-dynamics.
Ohm—German physicist, and founder of laws of resistance.

Henry—American scientist, noted for his investigations in electromagnetic induction.
Maxwell—British physicist, known through his researches in electricity.

Morse—American inventor, invented the telegraph.
Siemens—British inventor, physicist, and engineer.

Hertz—German physicist and assistant to Helmholtz.
Archimedes—Greek scientist, particularly famous for his laws of floatation.

Gutenberg—Inventor of the printing press.

Watt—English scientist noted for his researches in steam.

Arkwright—English inventor, invented the spinning jenny.

Whitney—American inventor, invented the cotton gin.

Perkins—American inventor.

Fulton—Inventor of the steamboat.

Fairbairn—Scottish engineer.

Wright—Inventor of the airplane.

Lavoisier—French founder of modern system of chemistry. Was guillotined during the Reign of Terror.

Boyle—English chemist and philosopher, established Boyle's law.
Cavendish—English natural philosopher, discovered extreme lightness of hydrogen.

Priestly—English teacher, minister, and experimenter, discovered oxygen.
Dalton—One of the greatest English chemists, developed theory of definite proportions in chemistry.

Gay Lussac—French chemist and physicist, established Gay Lussac's Law of Volumes.
Berzelius—Swedish chemist, first to adopt symbol system in chemistry.

Wohler—German chemist, discovered cyanic acid and founded theory of isomerism with Liebig.
Liebig—Famous German chemist.

Bunsen—German chemist and physicist, discovered spectrum analysis with Kirchoff.
Mendeleeff—Russian chemist, discovered periodic law.

Perkin—English chemist, investigated dyes and coal tar colorings.
Vant Hoff—Dutch chemist, investigated solutions in electro-chemistry.

Pasteur—French chemist and physicist.
Harvey—English physician, published theory on circulation of blood.

Linnaeus—Swedish botanist, invented system of classification for plants.
Jenner—English physician and discoverer of vaccination.

Agriicola—German scientist.
Hutton—English scientist and geologist.
Lyell—English geologist.

Dana—Famous American naturalist, geologist, and mineralogist.
De Beaumont—French geologist, prepared geological map of France.

Suess—Austrian geologist.
Bessemer—English engineer, invented Bessemer process of steel manufacture.

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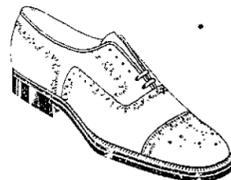
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