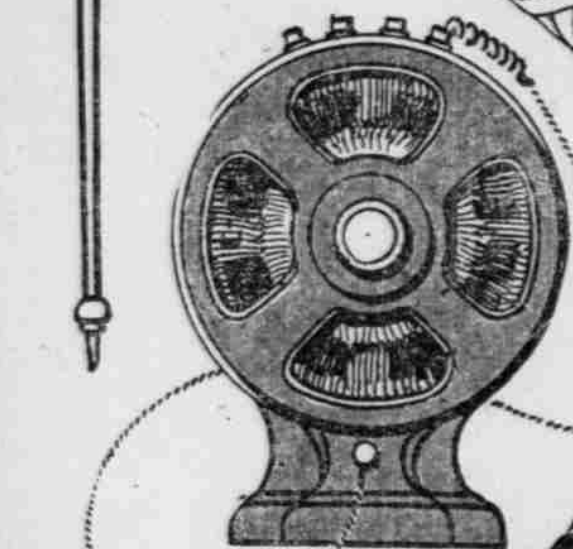
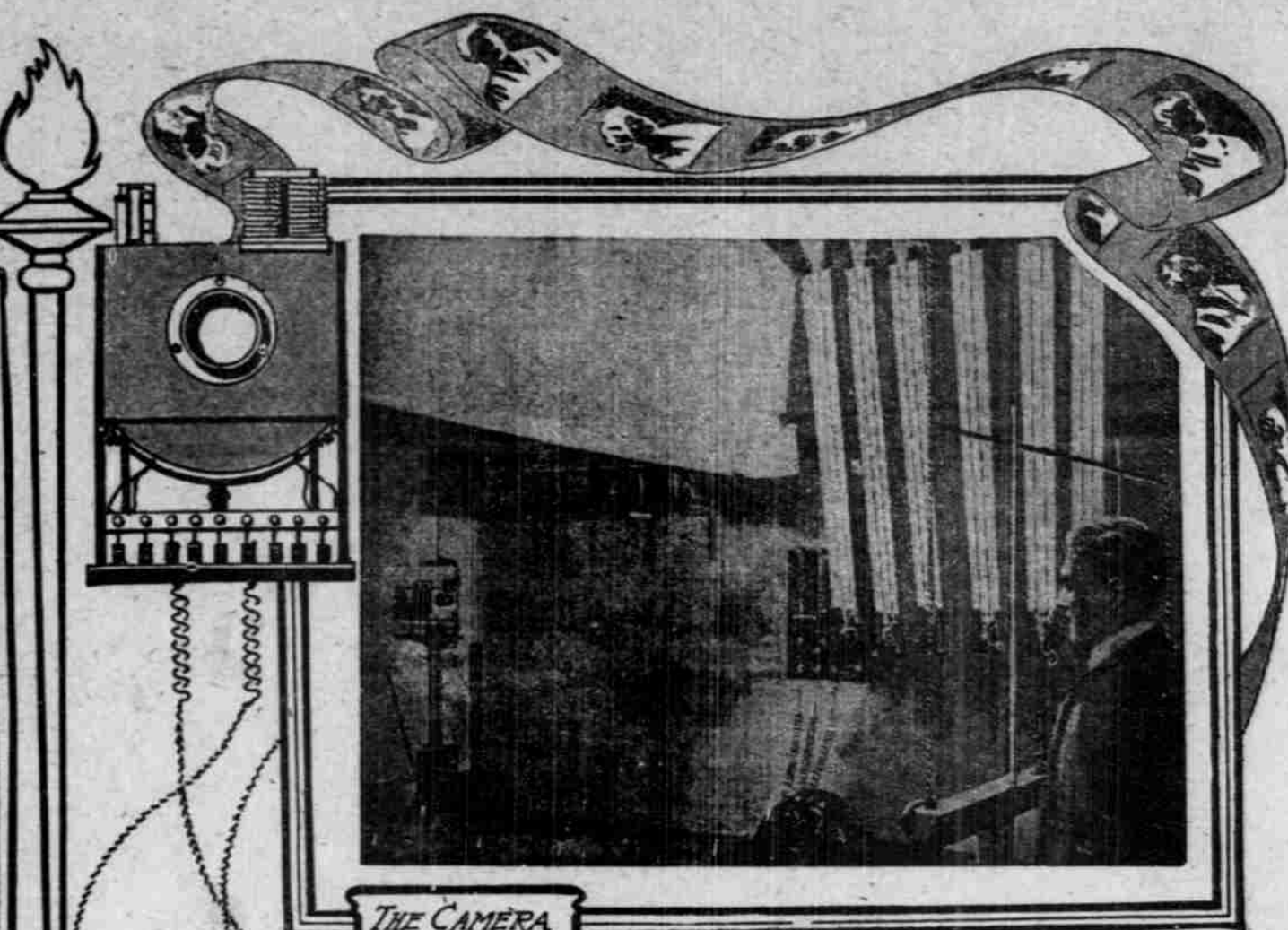


PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF PASS HOLDERS

Five Thousand of These Photographs Required at the Exposition.



WAITING
TO BE SHOT
BY THE CAMERA

THE average Exposition visitor the little pink and green booklets of monthly and season coupon passes, together with the photographs attached thereto, probably arouse but little curiosity, except for the passing interest as to how good the portraits really are, and through what sort of a pull the holders manage to get into the fair for nothing. As a matter of fact, the manufacture of these passes, which takes place on the grounds, is as interesting to the sightseer as any exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The idea of imprinting a picture of a passholder on the pass itself came as a sort of an accident. F. P. Stevens, who is in charge of the work in Portland, was at St. Louis last summer, working up one of his ideas on an automatic machine for printing pictures by artificial light. In the course of his experiments he got acquainted with the firm that was manufacturing the pass books for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and suggested the protection scheme that has already found such wide application. All the St. Louis monthly and term passes, together with the season ticket books, were provided with the photograph identification that is used at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. The system worked to perfection, and was immediately adopted by the Portland fair officials.

Forty-Two Hundred Photographs.

It might seem simple enough to take a picture of a man and stick it inside the front cover of the pass book and then write the man's name and business on the book and turn over the pass. This would be all right if the complicating factor of getting some 500 of these pictures taken in a very short space of time did not arise. Already since the Exposition opened over 400 photograph passes have been issued, and before the close of the great show many hundreds more will have to be turned out. To get this vast number of photographs taken, developed, printed and stuck in the books was the problem that confronted Mr. Stevens. He solved the question in St. Louis last summer, but not to his own satisfaction, for his machine there gave him more or less trouble during the Exposition period, and he has now improved it to such an extent that it is almost human in its action.

In addition to being an expert photographer, Mr. Stevens is an electrician of no mean ability, and it is in a great measure due to this branch of science that he owes his success, for the results he has obtained would have been well-nigh impossible without a perfect knowledge of electricity.

The pictures themselves are taken with a regular camera, that is, by means of the regular lens and film, but in addition to this, several important devices have been arranged to simplify the work. The instruments are set up in the office of the official photographers, Kiser & Co., just to the east of the main entrance of the Exposition.

Light From Mercury Tubes.

The first question that presented itself was that of artificial light. The ordinary arc lamps might have been used, but they concentrated the rays too much on one place, and the incandescent globes were not powerful enough. So Mr. Stevens

cured six Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor tubes, of 600 candle power each, and hung them up in the little alcove where the

that gives a jaundiced look to those who get within reach of its radiations. The reason for this is that the tubes give off no red or orange rays, and hence the pink of the human complexion shows dark green or black. This is very interesting to the man who is getting the pass, but to those who operate the ma-

chine it is very commonplace to see people with black cheeks and green lips.

However, the discoloration does not show in the picture, for red rays have but little effect on the film. The pictures are just the same as those taken in the sunlight, only the superfluous red rays are discarded.

The camera is attached to a frame, and whenever the frame is lowered or raised, likewise the picture-taking machine, so when the short people come in, the frame is let down, and at the same time the camera goes down the same distance. Thus it is always in proper focus.

Camera Almost Automatic.

The camera shutter is operated by electricity and when the operator gets the pose he wants, he presses the button, and the shutter snaps. At the same time a little motor attached to the back of the camera starts up, and winds a certain length of film, making this ready for the next pose. When the film winds a bell rings, to show that an unexposed portion of the film is being pulled into the camera.

Occasionally, at St. Louis, two pictures were taken on the same part of the film. This danger is obviated in Portland, for the bell gives warning that the film has not been rolled, and also gives warning if the slide has been left in the camera. All these protecting features make it possible to take a film of 125 pictures with but 1 per cent of failure—a fact that more than pays for the additional expense of installing the automatic machine.

After 125 pictures have been snapped the films are taken to the dark room, and here wound on a big wheel that has every appearance of having been taken from a bicycle of very ancient type. The wheel is then turned in a pan of developer for six minutes, and the portraits developed. Then comes the washing and fixing bath, and finally the drying room, where Mr. Stevens' ingenuity has again resulted in an apparatus that circulates the films as they will dry more evenly. By the time they leave this room they are ready for the printing frames.

More ingenuity here, too, for the common printing devices have been discarded in favor of an automatic machine that prints in about two seconds and then opens itself to allow the operator to get the films and prints out. As the machine opens the light from the Cooper-Hewitt tube underneath is automatically shut off, so as not to damage the sensitive paper upon the position of the films has been changed.

The prints are developed, and dried in a big reel of cotton cloth, and then cut apart, the photographer retaining a duplicate of all the photographs taken. The prints are sent to the department of admissions, where they are pasted in the proper books, and a seal is imprinted through them, so as to prevent their removal and the substitution of other portraits. After the name and occupation of the holder have been written in the proper

place, it is delivered to the rightful owner, on the presentation of his receipt.

To get a pass one first has to secure the necessary credentials that show him to be entitled to the courtesy. After paying his \$2 and obtaining a receipt therefor, he presents himself, with the receipt, to the photographer.

The operator—for it takes but one man to do the work—inspects the paper, and, having ascertained the applicant's number, picks out the proper numerals, printed on heavy cardboard, and places them in correct sequence in a small tin holder. Before the number the letter "F" is pre-fixed if the pass is for the full term, or "M" if it is of the monthly variety. The applicant is stood up in the frame, with the holder full of numbers in front, and then the machinery begins operations. In two or three days the passbook is ready, and the owner spends half of the first day of possession showing it to his friends.

T. M.

Find a Purse.

PORTLAND, June 15.—(To the Editor.)—May

place. It is delivered to the rightful owner, on the presentation of his receipt.

To get a pass one first has to secure the necessary credentials that show him to be entitled to the courtesy. After paying his \$2 and obtaining a receipt therefor, he presents himself, with the receipt, to the photographer.

The operator—for it takes but one man to do the work—inspects the paper, and, having ascertained the applicant's number, picks out the proper numerals, printed on heavy cardboard, and places them in correct sequence in a small tin holder. Before the number the letter "F" is pre-fixed if the pass is for the full term, or "M" if it is of the monthly variety. The applicant is stood up in the frame, with the holder full of numbers in front, and then the machinery begins operations. In two or three days the passbook is ready, and the owner spends half of the first day of possession showing it to his friends.

T. M.

Why Do You Suffer?

When the Great Chinese Doctor

C. GEE WO

can cure you of any ailment by his powerful and

harmless Chinese herbs and roots, which are un-

known to medical science of this country. His

wonderful cures throughout the United States

alone tell the story. Thousands of people are

thankful to him for saving their lives from

death.

He guarantees to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Liver, Kidney, Lung Trouble,

Rheumatism, Nervousness, Stomach, Female Trouble and all private dis-

eases.

Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. If you are sick with

any of the above testimonials, then call and see him.

Patients out of the city write for blank and circulars. Include stamp.

Address: The C. Gee Wo Medicine Co. 253 Alder St., corner of Third, Portland, Or.