



The Permanency of Radio-By H. P. Davis



Medal and Diploma received at World's Columbian Exposition Chicago, 1893







Medal and litploma received at World's Pair, St. Louis, 1904





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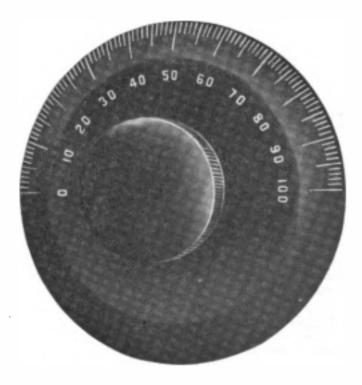
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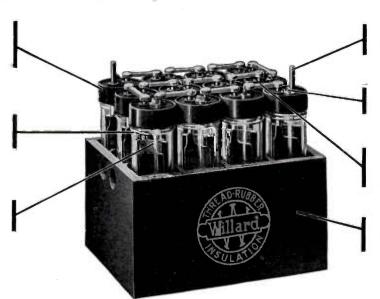


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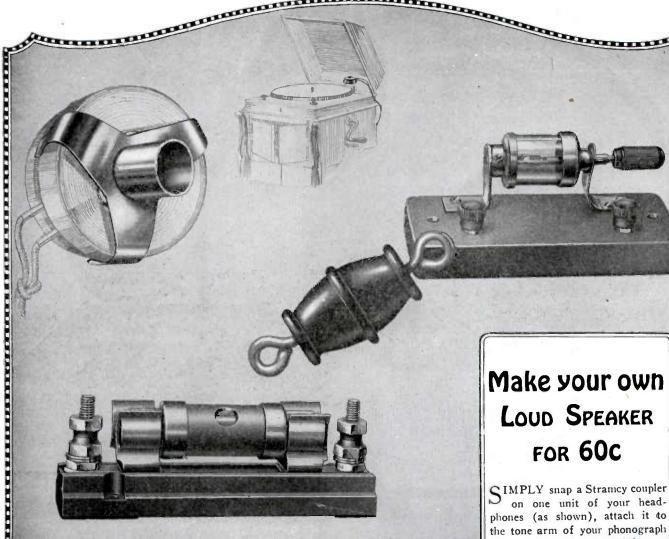
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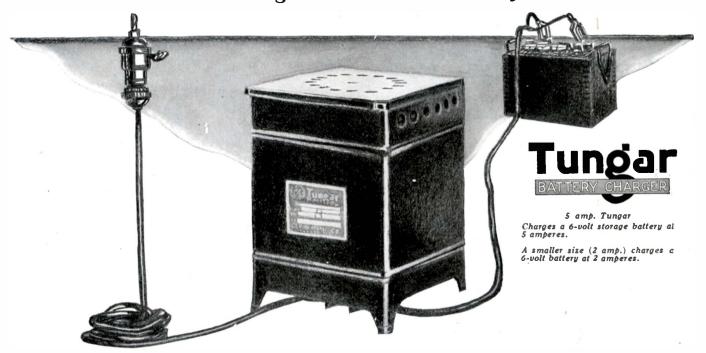
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# Charge Your Storage Battery at Home with a Tungar Battery Charger

Without taking the battery out of the house — in fact, without moving it at all — you can charge it easily and quickly at a minimum of expense, trouble and lost time.

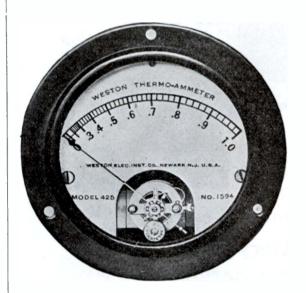
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# "How Do I Come Through? I Can't Depend on My Ammeter!"

You don't hear such statements from users of the



# Weston

### Thermo-Ammeter

This Instrument has made the measurement of high frequency currents as simple and reliable as any ordinary electrical measurement.

It is free from all the objections and uncertainties of the "hot wire" types.

It is highly accurate and thoroughly compensated against temperature or working errors; it is instantly responsive; it has no zero error or lag, and is designed and built to give permanent satisfaction.

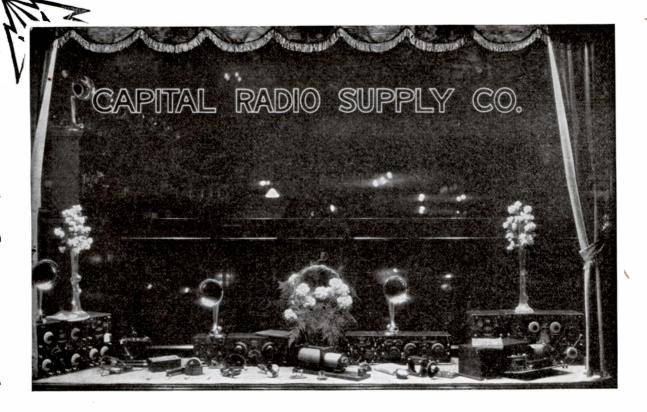
It is a truly scientific Instrument and is the most economical type that can be used in the antenna.

This Instrument is in service in many thousands of Transmitting Sets, including most governmental, commercial and marine outfits, and is now being bought in large quantities by amateurs and experimenters to replace unsatisfactory types.

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Variocoupler Dial	\$1.20
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Condenser Dial, without knob	.90





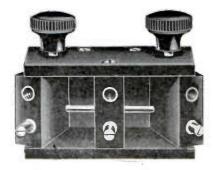
### Bakelite

Genuine XX Bakelite and Formica, all sizes and widths, cut to your measure-

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Cabinets, 6x6x12	2.50 up

### New Model Crystal Detector





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Write For Catalog!

# AMERICAN ELECTRO TECHNICAL APPLIANCE CO. 227-229-235 Fulton St., New York City

# In Our Opinion

THERE are marked advantages in high, or, radio frequency amplification over the low, or audio frequency method of amplifying in reception. Audio

Radio
Frequency
Amplification

frequency has its place in land wire communication and in the modulation circuits of a radiophone transmitter, but when amplification at the radio receiver is de-

amplification at the radio receiver is desired it is certainly not good engineering practice to first rectify the incoming high-frequency current and then amplify the rectified current at audio frequency. For one thing, static and other undesirable noises are of audio frequency, and when that form is used in reception they are amplified to the same degree as incoming signals. When radio-frequency is used, static, induction and other disturbances are amplified only slightly, if at all. This one big advantage of high-frequency amplification appears to be sufficient reason for its general adoption.

There is another reason of equal importance, how-

The detector tube of a receiving circuit rectifies, and so makes audible incoming high frequency signals of either continuous or discontinuous waves. On weak signals, however, the tube will function only to a certain point. Where signals are too weak to be detected and rectified by the detector tube, they are lost, and no amount of audio frequency amplification will help matters. The proper thing to do, therefore, where reason or desire exists to warrant it, is to amplify the radio frequency of incoming signals, then detect it, and again amplify the resultant audio frequency.

A number of textbooks contain diagrams of radio frequency amplification circuits, but while all of these will operate satisfactorily on frequencies from 500,000 down (or wavelengths 600 meters and up), there has been only one circuit up to the present time which will operate efficiently on frequencies in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 (200 meters), that being the resistance-coupled super-heterodyne circuit developed by Armstrong and used by Godley at Ardrossan. This super-heterodyne circuit, while affording marvellous amplification, calls for the use of so many tubes that its use is practically prohibitive to the average amateur.

In the super-heterodyne arrangement used by Godley (which, by the way, was not unduly elaborate), nine tubes were used for spark signals, and an additional external heterodyne, ten in all, for C.W. recep-This number of tubes is required because a considerable proportion of the incoming energy is lost in the transfer coils which this type of circuit makes necessary between the high and intermediate circuits and again between the intermediate and low, or, audiofrequency circuit. Roughly, this arrangement, while extremely sensitive and reliable, is beyond the average amateur, for, in addition to first outlay for assembly and installation, there is an exceedingly heavy drain on the facilities for filament heating, the average current for the number of tubes used by Godley being 10 amperes.

The new iron-core transformers which are now available to the market have undoubtedly solved the problem of amplification at high frequencies, having been designed to work on a broad band of frequencies, without tuning, at which most amateur operation is

carried on and also over a wide band of lower frequencies. The circuits are similar to those used for audio frequency amplification.

### Δ Δ Δ

C OMMON sense, and the Fire Underwriters, both dictate that with the coming of summer every operator of a transmitting or receiving radio station em-

Protection
Against
Lightning

ploying an outdoor antenna should provide some approved form of protection from lightning. An antenna is no more of a menace during an electrical storm than a telephone wire, an electric light wire, or even the wiring of doorbells and other interior communicating systems. Yet the menace exists and the possibility of damage should be reduced to a minimum.

There are several ways of protecting a building, the antenna lead-in may be disconnected and the end dropped to the ground, outside. But this is not a good method unless each time the antenna is disconnected the lead is clamped to a ground pipe in order to provide a path of low resistance. When the antenna lead is merely thrown on the ground, a high resistance exists between the antenna and ground, which is liable to cause a lightning discharge to jump from the antenna to other nearby objects which offer a path to ground of lower resistance.

Two devices for lightning protection have the approval of the National Electric Code—the manually operated switch and the grounded short gap.

With the manually operated lightning switch thrown to the grounded position, heavy electrical surges induced in the antenna system by nearby lightning discharges pass swiftly to ground.

The grounded short gap operates automatically. It consists of two electrodes held in a fixed position in a sealed chamber from which the air has been exhausted, and it has been found that inductive currents readily pass through the gap in the thin air in the chamber.

But whatever the device, a good ground connection should be provided. Two or three lengths of galvanized pipe driven at least four feet into the ground is a good arrangement; also metal plates buried in the ground, two or three feet below the surface; or, the connection may be made to a water pipe. The conductor running from the lightning protective device to ground should be not smaller than a No. 4 copper wire, copper tubing ½ inch outside diameter, or copper ribbon ¾ inch wide. The conductor must be mounted on insulators and must be at least 5 feet clear of the building. All connections should be soldered.

There are very few cases on record of lightning having actually caused any damage to radio stations. The chances are no greater than for any other building. The impressive total of 600,000 radio installations in American homes at the present time at least calls for a word to the effect that a well-grounded antenna is not only itself protection again the effects of lightning, but is also a protection to the building on which it is installed.

THE EDITOR.

# Meet the Opera Star Who Calls Radio "Weird"



# Listeners Want to See Her, Says Dainty Singer



# Prima Donna Introduces Radio to the Stage



# Know This Friend of Phonograph and Radio?



MAY, 1922

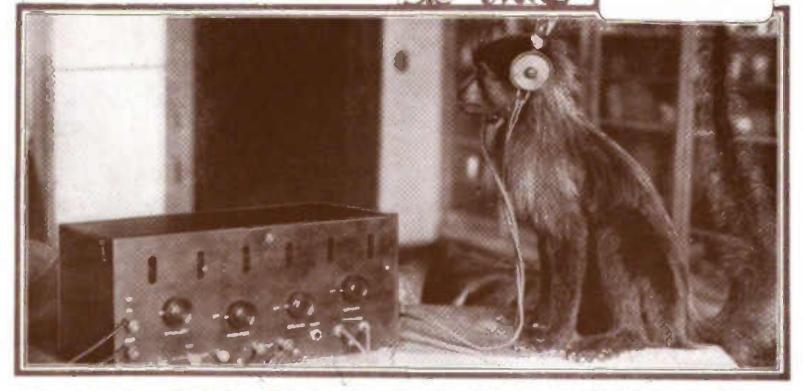
# Radio Appeals Alike to Beauty and the Beast



deavors to hear Brookline. Mass., where someone near and dear is trying to get a message "across"



And radio brings joy to Jiggs and Maggie of comic page fame. At last a way has been found to make liggs stay home



Even the beast listens. "Jocko da monk" has learned something new, and like the rest of "Darwin's descendants", he's a radio fan. It is not wholly clear whether Jocko is listening to a Russian ballad in the original, or to some choice bit of jazz, but whatever it is, his quizzical expression doesn't disclose his opinion of radio as a counter-irritant to monkey itches

# Official Washington Lends Eager Ear to Radio



General John J. Pershing. Commander of the American Army, fell an easy victim to radio telephone broadcasting, for he can combine pleasure with duty in following closely the development of air communication, so vital to mobile forces in time of war And so did Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He should make a good job of governmental regulation, for he is a genuine radio fan and is getting first hand knowledge of the problems associated with the limitation of wave length bands and possible resultant confusion

# Radio Penetrates Even Behind the Calcium Lights



# In All the Realm of Childhood Radio Is King



time radio became popular—then the problem was solved to Dorothy's complete satisfaction

A radio set will help pass the time when the fish aren't biting says Jimmy Dunn-a young convert lo radio

# The Permanency of Broadcasting

How A Scientific Novelty Developed In Eighteen Months to a Necessary and Popular Service— Present Limitations and the Line of Future Extension

By H. P. Davis

T is always unsafe to assume the role of a prophet, but the writer presumed to take such a chance more than a year ago when in a published article he made the following statements:

"The adaptability of the radiophone to broadcasting reports, news, entertainments, concerts, lectures, etc., creates a field par-ticularly its own, and it is reasonably cer-tain that the future will see many changes in the present accepted methods of conducting such functions and entertainments. It is quite possible that especially constructed transmitting rooms will be provided for such purposes, so that voices and music will be broadcasted through unbounded areas and listened to by invisible and widely distributed audiences of vast numbers. The same opportunities would thus exist for the country dweller as for the city resident, and inmates of hospitals and sanitariums, and sick people and invalids in the home would have opportunities for pleasures and diversions now denied them. A transmit-ting system of this character would have the further great advantage of doing away with the necessity of appearing in person in public halls and auditoriums, the capacities of which at best are quite limited.

"The importance of reaching such tremendous numbers of people, with practically no effort, offers great possibilities for advertising and the distribution of news and important facts, and in reality introduces a universal speaking service." It is not unreasonable to predict that the time will come when almost every home will include in its furnishing some sort of loud-speaking radio receiving instrument, which can be put into operation at will, permitting the householder to be in more or less constant touch with the outside world through these broadcasting agencies.

"The field of radio application is practically unlimited in the important affairs of the world, and this development will mark one of the great steps in the progress and evolution of mankind."

What is the situation today? In a period of wide-spread business depression, and thus a most inauspicious one for a new venture, radio is a topic of as universal interest as the weather; and the spell of radio broadcasting especially is becoming world-wide.

It is probably a fact that no facility or service has ever received such instant response from the public or has grown so fast in popularity, and at a time when the public buying power was generally believed to be nil, a market has been developed which is limited only by the ability of manufacturers to supply apparatus.

Civilization progresses in direct ratio to the advance in communication and transportation facilities, and the public



H. P. Davis, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

is quick to recognize and seize upon, and make use of, any new developments in either of these services. In a sense, radio broadcasting as a service has opened a new field for public communication, and what has been more or less of a scientific novelty, or possibly a visionary dream, has become almost overnight an accomplished fact and a wide-spread and necessary popular service.

It is fascinating in its mystery, and this is undoubtedly one of the greatest attractions in its first appeal to the imagination. But it is destined to be something more than a fascinating novelty, for as the possibilities of radio unfold we see before us a wonderful and permanent public service comparable with other modern facilities and conveniences in its ability to make life easier and better. Radio annihilates distance, reducing it to nothing, since the element of time scarcely enters into the speed of the transmission and can be entirely disregarded when it is possible to encircle the globe in a small fraction of a second with a radio

We all realize that the interest of the public is fickle and that the mystery of this wonderful agency will wear off as it ceases to be a novelty, but even admitting that, the element of permanency is present in radio broadcasting. This is evidenced by the thousands of letters that have been received from the radio audiences, of which the following are samples: "I'm an old lady, almost blind, 75 years old. My youngest grandson, an 18-year-old senior in high school, installed one of your radio sets for me last Monday, March 20, and I have enjoyed three fine concerts and two noonhour services at Trinity Church. You are doing much good and giving great pleasure to the many, many 'shot-ins' like myself."

"We are located up on the lonesome mountains of Southeastern Kentucky. We listened in on your program last evening, and we certainly appreciate this very excellent music. We are about 200 miles from any large city, 20 you will understand why this is such a great treat to us and our miners."

"We enjoyed every bit of Tuesday night's program, but especially the talk given by the 'Bird Man.' We are country people and you know we live very near to nature, so his talk of the birds was very interesting to us. We are thankful to have lived to see this possible and we are surely indebted to you people who make it so. Being elderly people and during the winter's bad weather not often able to get out, it is a very great thing for us to be able to enjoy such things by radio."

Half our population resides in the country, and conditions similar to those recited in these letters will prevail. But consider also what it means to the sick, the infirm and the aged, even though they may be residents of the cities.

The broadcasting of church services alone, which was initiated by KDKA, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's broadcasting station at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, would in itself be sufficient to make radio broadcasting permanent and invaluable. This service met with instant response, for it was at once unique and compelling it its appeal to people of all ages, classes and denominations, and is proving to be one of the greatest publicity and beneficent features ever presented; it is doing more to enlarge the church's sphere of

influence than any medium heretofore utilized.

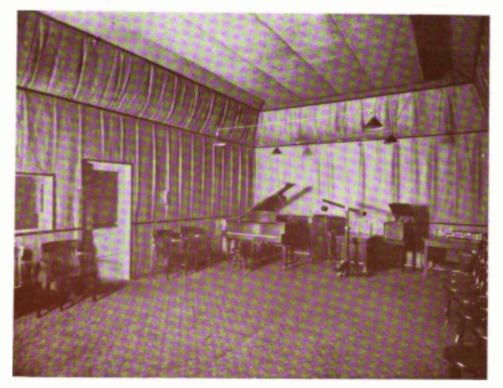
As radio broadcasting is developed today it has one feature not possessed by any other service in existence, and except for the comparatively small cost of the initial installation, it is without favor and without price. Everyone can occupy a "free reserved seat" at any and every radio broadcasting performance. This is an important fact not generally recognized, for while one large electrical manufacturing company initiated the service and several companies are now maintaining broadcasting stations, the only financial support they receive for this costly service is the possible profit from the sale of receiving apparatus of their manufacture; but there are hundreds of other manufacturers and dealers who are manufacturing and selling receiving apparatus also, who do not support this service in any way whatever and who, because of this service, reap large benefits without exertion or expense on their part.

It is doubtful if there is any way in which this service can be made a direct revenue producer for such companies or institutions as foster it. Recognizing this fact, there must then be developed sufficient indirect value to those maintaining radio broadcasting stations to make it profitable for them to operate and develop this service.

To the uninitiated it probably seems a simple matter to install a radio transmitting outfit and to broadcast music and speech and thus call the installation a broadcasting station. KDKA has now been in operation



When W. J. Bryan speaks nowadays ever the radio a quarter-million people hear the great Commoner



The specially constructed studie at KDKA station which restings the prophecy of a year ago that such rooms would be provided for breadcasting stations



The transmitting microphone at WJE into which great artists sing represents mouths of laboratory research and operating develop-

since the early part of November, 1920, and as the pioneer in radio broadcasting service, has made history in the development of the radio broadcasting art. It will be difficult for anyone now sitting at a receiving instrument to realize the amount of development work and expense that has been attached to bringing that station to its present effectiveness, but I am quite sure that if it were possible to compare what was considered good broadcasting a year and a half ago, and what is being transmitted today. it would at once be evident that a wonderful improvement has been brought

There are still considerable limitations in the ability of the available ing. In other words, radio broadcast-

broadcasting apparatus to transmit talk and music tones true to life, and ultimate perfection of trueness is only attained when the listener receives what is broadcasted in the natural reflection and without distortion. Much thought is being given and work done to reach this perfection, and it is the writer's belief that very material steps of advance in this will be forthcoming shortly.

Our apparatus and means for radio broadcasting are today undeveloped, and if greater perfection is to be attained, confusion, with resultant public disgust, must be prevented; so protection of some kind is due those whofoster and develop this service.

Recognizing that inefficient and interfering service will not be tolerated, the Government has already taken preliminary steps to formulate regulations with a view to materially improving this situation, in the recent conference held in Washington under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. As the conditions of service and the requirements of the public become better appreciated, means will be found to attain this end.

There are comparatively few available wave lengths in the ether, and to encourage this very necessary development these ether wave bands must be allocated and administered with much discrimination and care. Only companies or institutions with competent research and operating staffs, and financial means to back them, can possibly support this service in a proper manner and accomplish this most desirable perfecting of radio broadcasting. In other words, radio broadcasting.

ing is an infant industry and it must have protection, and if this is properly and conservatively done we shall hold the public support and shall look back in a very short time in amazement at what has been accomplished.

It is unfortunate, however, that this imperfection of the sending apparatus is not as fully realized as it should be, with the result that many new hroadcasting stations are being planned which must necessarily give only mediocre results. Not only is the ether going to be crowded, but crowded with discordant and disagreeable performances.

I feel that this period is going to be the test of the public's approbation. The growth of the public approval has been too rapid to be healthy, as it outstrips the growth of the development of the art, and while the fascination of broadcasting is the impelling force now, the period of development of not only the apparatus, but of the service itself is going to require patience and forbearance on the part of the public. The same situation confronts this service as has been encountered in all other innovations or great steps of progress, and that is the attitude of those in allied established activities to look upon the newcomer as a rival which is to be regarded with suspicion and gauged in a competitive sense.

It is easy to see from what has been said herein that there is little or no revenue-producing opportunity in this service, and that the value attached to it is almost wholly one of advertising. Until this is realized and appreciated by those who must furnish the talent for the program, however, more or less difficulty will be experienced in perfecting and broadening the program service, and the attitude now being met on the part of a few lecturers, artists, theatrical and concert managers who refuse their assistance for fear of adversely affecting their boxoffice receipts and of reducing their earning capacity, must be converted to an appreciation of its advertising value - not as a destructive, but as a constructive agent; for if advertising in any way has been a benefit in helping the growth of such undertakings, the far greater advertising possibilities in radio broadcasting must undoubtedly bring greater returns for the amount of energy expended than any other agent yet available.

Undoubtedly, however, if this service is to fulfill its mission, ways will be devised to overcome this difficulty; for in this case as in other cases of unusual developments, it will eventually be found that, instead of being a competitor, radio broadcasting becomes a source of development and extension to the other arts. A service which offers such possibilities must in the future wield a tremendous influence, and overcome obstacles which now beset its path.

In broadcasting, radio has found its greatest usefulness and its most important field of application, and it is destined to become a basic public service. The road is a rough one, however, as many of us who have been intimately connected with its develop-

ment are realizing.

# Radio and the Phonograph Dealer

Abstracts of an Editorial From "The Talking Machine Journal," Showing How Radio Will Help the Phonograph Business

THE big new idea in the talking machine field is Radio-Telephony. Like all big new ideas it is fraught with blessings or - blow-ups. When we contemplate the fact that in a time when all other businesses were moving with extreme slowness, or were actually at a standstill. radiotelephony sprouted up to a towering height in just a few months, we must admit that it has great force in it. But on the other hand, has it real strength and staying power? Granted that it has stability and a future, what does it mean to the talking machine dealer, and how should he connect himself with it? How should he plan today?

In considering radio and its possibilities, merchants should bear one thing steadily in mind-that they are in the phonograph business. The phonograph business is firmly established as a part of the commercial structure of this country. The recent census department report gives figures showing that only the automobile business rivals the phonograph business in the volume of sales - with two and a quarter million machines made and marketed in 1010 - and over twothirds that number produced last year, admittedly an off year. Hence it becomes a question of the old and established business brother holding out a

helping hand to the newly arrived child of commerce.

The point of view should be that the dealer should interest himself in the possibilities of radio because it can help his phonograph business, and, viewed from the other side, because he is the one merchant who is today properly equipped in his store and his business experience to distribute this type of goods and more particularly the type of goods that is being rapidly developed, namely the cabinet installed sets, particularly those combining phonograph and radio equipment.

At present there seems no chance for competition between broadcasted radio music, and the fine reproductions of artists to be had on the records. A fraction of the family's "listening time" may be absorbed by the radio outfit, but in general what they hear will stimulate a desire to own a smooth and artistic reproduction of the selection that they can put on their phonograph and hear through without interruption at any time they wish. This is without prejudice to the fact that radio contributes many individual and interesting features of its own to the home entertainment. Phonograph dealers should take hold of radio both for its present and for its future, going ahead conservatively and making

sure that they have allied themselves with only standard and reliable lines. Plunging in the ordering of goods is not justified. The point is not so much to get goods as to get the proper kind. A few bad outfits will damage the entire proposition in your neighborhood. Radio is here to stay, and the dealer who proceeds cautiously with it, from the point of view of developing his phonograph business, will make more and better sales than the one who rushes in without proper consideration of the pitfalls as well as the profits.

Scene: Movie house in Kokomo. Time: Nineteen twenty something. Idea: Movie houses have installed radio. Three thousand get their music from Chicago orchestra.

We see the villain approaching the country lassie. Evil is written all over his face. The girl is frightened. He grabs her. They struggle furiously. Just as the fight is at its height, something slips in the music synchronizer and there bursts inappropriately forth from the radio receiver:

"Dapper Dan, der Pullman Porter man.

on a train that ran through Dixie."

# Marie Sundelius Says:

# "Radio is Helping to Make Musical America More Musical"

Metropolitan Opera Singer Tells Paul S. Gautier in an Interview That Radio Never Can Supplant Opera Because Opera Not Only Includes Song, But Action as Well. But Arias, She Adds, and Other Good Music, Will Be In Heavy Demand by Those Who Listen In

SEVERAL times from WJZ radiofans have heard Marie Sundelius, the Metropolitan Opera Company soprano, via the radio telephone. And they still are talking about the charm of those hours of entertainment.

It may be confusing to use the word entertainment in connection with her concerts over the radiophone, for that designation is so liable of interpretation by a hasty public as amusement of a less substantial or popular nature.

When Marie Sundelius sang, her selections were from operas, and a grateful, listening world thanked her for it. There is ample evidence to prove it — the hundreds of letters that come from the unseen audience to an artist it appreciates.

She showed me some of the letters when I went to see her in her apartment just off Central Park West, in the Nineties, in New York City. I wanted to be the ambassador of these thousands who "listened in," and to be able to visualize for them by picture and word as best I could, the star soprano they came to know in the brief space of an hour or so.

It takes but five minutes, by any correctly functioning watch, to feel that you have known Marie Sundelius for a long time. She puts you at complete case, and when she makes a statement, or answers a question, she seems to put a reserve of vitality into it. When she smiles — well, it is a smile, one of the kind that would thrown light back into any shadow. Which is one way of saying that your first and lasting impression of the diva is one of a personality that fairly scintillates.

### COUNTRY NOT UNMUSICAL

Marie Sundelius has an introspective turn of mind; and convictions; she knows the American people want good music.

"This country is not unmusical," she told me, "it is not really, as so many have said in the past, a country that likes only the popular songs.

"I have found that people will take the good things in music more eagerly than the other kind, if you will only give it to them. One summer I went



Marie Sundelius as Ah-Ye in "L'Ornesie"

to a boys' camp to sing. I was warned by good-intentioned friends, not to sing classical or operatic selections. They told me to sing the popular songs; the boys wouldn't understand any other kind; and they would not listen to the classics. I am glad to say I did not take their advice, and that the boys took to the operatic music like the proverbial duck takes to water."

It was at this juncture I mentioned that I wanted to know on behalf of my constituents—the radiophone listeners—whether a complete opera lends itself to the radio; more specifically, whether the difficulties of trying to broadcast an entire opera gave commensurate satisfaction.

"It is quite impossible to literally broadcast an entire opera and give satisfaction to the patrons of this class of entertainment," she answered, "because opera means not only song, but action.

"It is as easy, of course, to sing a selection from any opera over the radiophone as it is to sing any popular selection. But it is the sight in opera that counts heavily, being able to see the performers, their costumes, the wonderful scenery, and the action of the theme. You cannot project that over radio.

"But as far as being able to send good music over radio, that you can do, and that will be done more and more, for there is, and there will be to a greater degree, a demand for good music. Such a wonderful invention as the radiophone will help tremendously to make this good result possible. It is all helping to make musical America more musical."

The opera and concert star received letters from not only those who have seen her in a performance, but those who haven't, and who admit they had never taken much interest in opera until they heard her "on the air."

She laughed heartily when she told me about a friend, Dr. Joseph A. McPhillips, who lives in the same apartment building. They have been neighbors for about two years, but never once had the doctor heard her sing until the first night she broadcasted from Newark; then he heard her via the radiophone. She smiled at the thought of going miles away from home to have her neighbor hear her voice for the first time in the very building where she lived.

### "PositiveLy WEIRD"

"It is a wonderful invention," she said, "in fact, I think it is positively weird."

Marie Sundelius has been a Metropolitan Opera Co. star for six years. Before and after seasons she appears in concerts, throughout the country.

She told me an interesting thing. It seems she, born abroad, received all of her education in this country, most of it in Boston, which really is her "home town." It was in New England that she was a singer in her church choir, the same church in which were hung the two lanterns to notify Paul Revere that the British were advancing by land. This took place in the old church building, but though she sang in a newer church, it was before sociologically the "same" congregation as that of the famous Revolutionary Days, for her auditors were the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who attended it when this country was in the making.

Before I left she emphasized again, and she asked me to tell the listeners in words as emphatic as I could summon, that she knows that they want the best of music, and that she is confident that radio will do its share to implant this desire even stronger than it is now.

### "Hello, Pa, I'm Half-Way To Europe"

THE shore-to-ship tests recently carried on between the America, bound for Europe and a station on the Jersey Coast, have proven so successful that it is probable many ships will carry on radiophone communications as a feature of their service.

Soon after its departure from New York, the America exchanged conversations with the Jersey station. This was continued several times a day during the long voyage. An operator especially assigned to the America noted the degree of clearness with which the messages were received during the trip and reported that news digests, music, and other messages, were received with fine distinctness.

A ship recently arriving from a South American port, while off Cuba, picked up New York, Pittsburgh, and Chicago broadcast. Trans-Atlantic passengers may soon be able to exchange greetings with relatives on shore two or three days prior to their landing.

### Political Opportunities

WHEN the next national nominating conventions for the Presidency come around again in June, 1924, a majority of the electorate will be in the gallery during the proceedings.

All the excitement, the partisan-

ship, the tensity, as ballot after ballot is taken without result as candidates rise to greatness and fall to oblivion within an hour, will be transmitted to the American people by radio as directly as if they were in the great convention hall itself. The reaction on our political methods and manners is certain to be drastic, although the definite results are hard to predict. Certainly they cannot be for the worse.

### Radio's Relation to Theatre

THE radiophone, its relation to the theatre, what it is destined to become in the future, and numerous other angles form a topic of conversation at present in almost every gathering of theatremen. Everyone seems greatly interested. Virtually every day the radiophone is coming into use in connection with this or that—which keeps interest at high pitch.

How can the motion picture theatre owners best make use of this latest invention of science. This is the question in which showmen are primarily interested. And here is a suggestion from H. G. Stettmund of the Odeon theatre, Chandler, Okla., that furnishes food for considerable thought on the subject.

In a letter to Martin J. Quigley, publisher and editor of the Exhibitors' Herald, Mr. Stettmund writes:

"The radiophone is working wonders and it is practically in its infancy. I have written to several theatres who have installed receiving sets with loud speakers and they claim it has increased their attendance greatly.

"Would it not be a good idea to have one of the leading theatres in New York City, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, etc., to broadcast their music every day.

"The hundreds of small theatres in each territory could put in receiving sets and use this music in their own shows. Of course, there are a number of theatres that have their own music and play to their pictures, but there are hundreds using mechanical music.

"Let each exhibitor using this service pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 per month for this privilege. In this way the broadcasting theatre would soon get paid for their installation and a nice revenue each month. The payment by exhibitors would have to be on the honor system. There are possibly some who would use the service and not pay, but thank goodness they are greatly in the minority.

"The theatre using this service would soon have sufficient additional patronage to pay for their installation and derive a good revenue also.

"I hope the National Convention will take up this matter and see that something regarding this is done."

### Room and Bath with Radio Now

AS soon as the radio wave of popularity spread the first ones to recognize its commercial value as a medium of getting publicity were the hotels and cafes. Many New York cafes, prominent ones, too, have installed radiophones in their dining rooms besides the regular orchestra, and when no music is coming over the ether, the orchestra plays. Dances are held in such places by radio music, and as the country editor would say, a good time is had by all.

Several of the big hotels have been approached by dealers in radio equipment with a proposition to equip the hostelry rooms with radio receiving sets. The hotel men are hesitating. They want to-but-it would require more help, more watching of the rooms to see that the equipment is not purloined, and they question whether the value of the radiophone in the room would more than offset the difficulties which would naturally arise. They haven't said no, and so maybe our hotel room of the future will have not only a bureau, bed, and bath, but a radiophone as well. Oh, for the life of a traveling salesman!



Music by radio gives Agnee Ayres and Milton Sills an opportunity to dance between sets in the Paramount Studies in California



"Singing over the radio telephone certainly does not hurt the box office value of the performer," said the demure little Miss who is more thoughtful than her mischievous posture indicates

An Interview With

# Vivienne Segal

Vivience Brgni is a home leving girl

By T. J. Dunham

BUT it is the romantic side, just the very idea of being able to do it all, that really attracts me to it!"

If you are a regular at the theater you will recall—very pleasantly—the beautiful young woman out of whose bow-shaped lips the above words

slipped.

She is Vivienne Segal, one of those fortunate, young, talented and earnest women — I should say girls — who are just commencing to peek over the hill and down into the valley into which shines a golden sun of success, flooding the sloping hills and the little homes with peace, happiness, and contentment.

And it should be mentioned the figure of speech is reflected in her. We were chatting in the quiet of her New York apartment.

What I wanted to get was an expression from one in a position to know as to whether or not singing over the radiophone hurt the box office value of a performer.

And I could think of no one better qualified to answer. Here was a girl who was gradually gaining a name on the stage, who has held important roles in musical comedies such as "Oh, Lady Lady," "Blue Paradise," "Miss 1917," "The Little Whopper," and others.

In one show she has been starred—the last one in which she played before she entered big-time vaudeville, where she will show until this I all before again entering musical comedy. She admits frankly that the first—and thus far the only—time when her name appeared in electric lights in connection with a regular production, she stood gazing fondly at it, oblivious of the passing Broadway throng. I mention this to show how frank she is in saying what she means,

If radiophone singing were going to hurt anyone at the box office it would be one in such a stage of development as Miss Segal. She has not yet arrived at the Julia Sanderson degree of public popularity. But she is headed that way — and her radiophone work is proving one of the vehicles to speed the journey.

"It's the romance that get's me," she was saying.

"Think of sending your voice so that those hundreds of miles away will hear it as quickly as those in the same room. When I was asked to first broadcast I was delighted with the idea. It was distinctly novel for me."

She reviewed her career, which, though while she is still very young, has extended over slightly more than six years. And in all her work, she save, none received such wide "publicity" — don't confuse it with "popularity." — as her radiophone work,

That allowed me to bring up the subject I was interested in.

"Singing over the radiophone cer-

tainly does not hurt the box office value of the performer," she said emphatically. And she gave a decided emphasis to her statement with a very positive shake of her golden hair.

It's bobbed—that hair—and forms a pleasing background for a peach complexion, intelligent eyes, and expressive mouth. (Remember that when next you hear her over the ether waves.)

"As a matter of fact," she continued, "it does the opposite. It increases an artist's value to the box office. Those who listen to her want to see what she looks like, and when she appears in the local theater they go and feel a sort of personal, friendly interest in her which they would not otherwise feel.

"'Oh,' they say, 'I heard her over the radiophone. I didn't know she looked like that.' That was the tone of a big majority of the letters I received. They said they wanted to see me, and would not lose the opportunity if I played a nearby theatre,

"That would seem like conclusive evidence. But it isn't all. Everyone is entitled to his or her opinion. But it seems to me that this idea that radiophone work will cut attendance at the theatre, likens very much to the time when phonographs were introduced. Everybody says this, and in my opinion they are right. Many theatrical men thought if a performer sang for the records the people who bought the records would not want to pay good money to hear the performer in a theatre. The opposite proved true. And the movies. There is always a place on the legitimate stage for a movie star, providing, of course, she has stage presence for the spoken drama."

O N one occasion when Miss Segal sang from Roselle Park station she discovered she was without an adequate supply of songs. In the emergency, selections she had never practiced were given her; she sang them at sight, demonstrating she not only is a talented girl, but is quick to overcome unforeseen handicaps of a kind those who listen in never hear about

### London Amateurs Busy

ONDON is awakening to the pleasures of the radio telephone. That London should only recently have beard its first radio concert, and that special permission should have been necessary to stage it, shows how far behind England is in the radio game as compared with the United States. England, however, is beginning to realize that not only the United States, but also Continental countries, are leaving her with a lot of leeway to make up in wireless matters. Holland, for example, the scene of Florence Parbury's experiments in transmission, is now broadcasting news daily and has a local news service in which Stock Exchange quotations figure.

An agitation is being set on foot bere against the "pettifogging restrictions" which, it is charged in radio circles, are responsible for hampering the amateur pursuit of wireless. Against the hundreds of thousands of amateurs operating in the United States, there are only something between 7,000 and 8,000 amateurs in England, it is estimated.

It is claimed that amateurs cannot get practice, and that wireless, if not fettered, would be as popular in England as it is in the States. The view held in radio circles is that the Post Office is not responsible in the matter of restrictions, but that they are a buffer between the public use of wireless and the old-fashioned notions of its use only for the Navy, Army and aviation.

Radio amateurs, however, are in hopes that better days are coming to them. The matter has been taken up in Parliament, where Sir Douglas Newton, who has had radio apparatus in his house for the last fifteen years, has questioned the Postmaster General. Sir Douglas Newton asked if he were prepared substantially to modify and relax, at an early date, the existing regulations, and if he would sanction the broadcasting daily of messages likely to benefit trade and industry, or of general public interest. In reply the Postmaster General said that the whole question was being referred to the Imperial Communications Committee, so that the views of the departments concerned might be obtained as early as possible. He added that he was himself entirely sympathetic with the idea.

### Germany's R.R. Radio

WIRELESS telephone instruments will be installed on a number of important German express trains, and receiving instruments will be placed in hotels and embassies, according to an announcement made recently.

Experiments have shown the practicability of it. Men engaged in the testing of the instruments were able to hold conversations with friends in Berlin from moving freight trains. The tests were made under the obsercation of engineers, military attaches and the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Sweden.

It is planned for travelers on express trains to reserve hotel accommodations by radio.

### Chinese Commercial Station

WHAT is presumed to be the longest commercial radio telephone circuit in the world has been placed in operation in China. Radio sets have been installed in Pekin and Tientsin, which are approximately ninety miles apart, and have been connected with the Government telephone lines.

In the past, Pekin has been virtually deprived of long-distance telephone connections with other cities in China, due to few interurban lines in operation out of the capital, in face of many demands for service. And the new radiophone circuit is the first large step toward simplifying China's telephone problems. The apparatus was provided by the International Western Electric Company and manufactured in the laboratories of the Western Electric Company, New York,

The sets are so arranged that when a telephone subscriber in Pekin wishes to make a Tientsin cell, he will call the Pekin operator in the usual manner, and Tientsin is signaled over the



English operator directing traffic at big race

radio channel. The Tientsin operator in turn makes the necessary connection and the conversation takes place. So far as the operation of the system is concerned, the procedure is no different from what it would be if wire connections were provided throughout.

### One Radio Language

CONSIDERABLE comment has been heard recently about the advisability, or rather, the necessity of formulating a world-wide radio language, as intelligible to the Japs and Germans as to the English and French.

The world is rapidly being linked together by radio and space no longer is a factor in the speed with which messages flash from one people to another. Those in Alaska can converse via the wireless telegraph to the White House in Washington. Washington can get Nauen, Germany, on the air quite as easily as it can get Chicago.

Trained minds in European cities are considering the question of developing a universal language that will adapt itself to code work. Diplomats feel certain, according to reports, that such an undertaking, successfully accomplished, will do much to pacify the many different kinds of peoples on the Continent, in Asia, and in the Far East.

### Venezuela Hears Pittsburgh

A N idea of the vast distance over which radio concerts may be detected and the number of people who are benefited by the entertainments which fill the air nightly is indicated in a letter recently received by the KDKA broadcastng station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburgh. The letter is from Arthur H., Williams, who is employed in the American Consulate, La Guaira, Venezuela,

Mr. Williams said that while listening in at a Venezuelan government station "AYG" which is situated at Maiguetia, a suburb of La Guaira, he is able to hear broadcasting from Pittsburgh. With a loud-speaker attachment it comes in loud enough to fill a large room with music,

The station at Maiguetia is about 1,850 miles from Pittsburgh, but concerts are picked up there without difficulty. The station is equipped with a vacuum tube receiver and a two-stage amplifier.

RADIO Broadcasting soon is to be introduced into Asia Minor. The man who will be responsible for carrying the latest American development into the Near East tells of his thirtyone years of experience over there. He is

# Dr. Alexander MacLaughlan

### President of International College at Smyrna



far too unassuming to even suggest that he will be the man to introduce radio broadcasting, as we know it here in America, to the Near East, but the fact remains just the same that without question such will be the case.

For thirty-one years this most unusual man has been closely identified with the educational and spiritual progress in the Near East. Born on a farm near Toronto, Canada, he is the product of the Queens (Canadian) University, and the Union (American) Theological Sentinary. It was shortly after being graduated from the latter that he received the call to Turkey, and ever since 1891 when the institution of which he now is president was established, has he been identified with the International College at Smyrna.

The International College is an American institution. It is one of the important factors helping to break down the bitter prejudice that exists largely between the many peoples of that part of the world.

The American institutions," says

R. Alexander MacLaughlan is Dr. MacLaughlan, "and I myself, are not 'pro' any particular group. are 'pro' every group, and for that reason we are able to accomplish considerable. We have been literally setting the pace. So that it is only natural, I suppose, that we will want to introduce the newest and one of the most wonderful arms of science—the radio telephone.

> YOT one in a thousand has ever heard of the Minor," says Dr. Mac-Loughlan.

> "We will prove to them it is an accomplished fact, and we hope that it will be one more link in the chain that will wold the many peoples together into a bond of common fellowship."

> Dr. MacLaughlan left New York early in May for England, his first stop on his way back to Turkey.

"In our institution there are perhaps twelve to fifteen races represent-

> There are nearly as many different ones on These inour faculty. clude Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and many others.

> "Each group has been taught at home to be distrustful of the others. But they all come to the College and there the sons of Turkey play handball and football with those of Greece, and there discover that instead of being someone to dislike, their neighbors are good fellows, likable fellows. That is helping to break down the

"There is no more won-

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to bind the human race into a common fellowship, than the radiophone. Think of its growth! Two years ago I was in this country last. Then, to the public, it was an unknown thing. And now it is here, a reality.

"Not one in a thousand has ever heard of the radiophone over in Asia Minor. They will scoff at the idea of being able to transmit the voice for many miles. But we will equip ourselves, if it is at all possible, with a low-powered transmitting station and several receiving sets, and we will show them it is an accomplished fact. It will do much to weld together the many peoples over there, I feel sure. We will be able, possibly to broadcast the religious services. Perhaps we can form a three-cornered broadcasting arrangement between Smyrna, Constantinople and Athens.

"I can recall when we set up, some fifteen years ago, a wireless set within the college. In one room we put the sending apparatus, and in another the receiving set. We made a small bell ring, and hundreds came to marvel, many insisting we had wires strung between the two points.

"Of course, we have wireless in general use over there. The German government built a large station nearby during the war, and it was used for military and political purposes. But general use of the radiophone to broadcast music and other things is unheard of as yet, and it will be up to our American institutions to pave the way."

Dr. MacLaughlan believes that not only will radio materially assist in bringing about a better understanding in the Near East, but that everywhere throughout the world will it have that effect. The political situation in the Near East is highly complex, he adds, but with radio an accomplished fact, there is no such thing as being alien; the people hundreds of miles away are nearby neighbors, and this will have, he believes, an astonishing reaction in the relations and affairs of the world. It will bring the people closer together.



### Radio at North Pole

SECRETS of the North Pole are to be unlocked by the airplane, the camera and the wireless telephone.

"Modern instruments of science," says Captain Ronald Amundsen, "will give to the farmer, the manufacturer and the seafarer information of incalculable value of the Far North's mysterious effect upon conditions here."

He is preparing a four years' expedition to the North Pole. Amundsen is the discoverer of the South

"By ship I shall float with the ice fields over the roof of the world," he said. "Airplanes will take us over the North Pole. With movie cameras we will get a photographic record that will never perish. And by radio I shall be in daily touch, if necessary, with civilization, relaying reports that otherwise would be hidden for years."

Amundsen says science has made easy the path of the explorer.

"From the ship we can sail by airplane over a radius of 100 miles. he says, "observations of upper air conditions and photographic maps will be easily made. Our radio will keep us in constant touch with the world.

"The best of it is that our information will not be stale when we send it back. Our radio will take care of that.

"Our daily radio reports on the weather, the water, the air and the ice of the North Pole may have distinct value to the people of the United States and Europe.

### Concert in Prison

RADIO has penetrated prison walls. Inmates of the Detroit House of Correction have listened to a radio concert. The House of Correction set is installed so that it can be operated either in the chapel which seats 300 inmates, or in the cell blocks.

The first number on The Detroit News program, to which the inmates listened, was the Lenten sermon by the Rev. W. E. Bowyer. pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. The clergyman was given appreciative hearing, as was the Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, who spoke on the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The inmates enjoyed the vocal solos by Miss Emily Frawley and Lou Kennedy, and the saxophone solo by Joe Benke.

### Broadcasting Stations

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The Precision Back Taking Carl.
Poster Mitchell Plac Co. Spokane, Wash.
Wm. I. Mullins Electric Co Tacoma, Wash.
Electric Lighting a Supply Co Hollywood, Calif.
Pomona Fixture a Wiring Co Pomona, Calif.
Northwestern Radio Mfg. Co Portland, Occ.
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Printing Co.

Newspaper Printing Co. Marshall-Gerken Co. The Detroit News.....

### Newspapers Want Re-Allocation

THE importance of newspaper broadcasting was recognized by the radio conference when Dr. S. W. Stratton, chairman, favored re-allocation of the wavelength band in which newspapers operate.

This was also favored by Chief Radio Inspector W. D. Terrell of the Department of Commerce.

Newspapers at present are classed with owners of private stations, stores and communication companies. In the various cities they are obliged to operate within small sections of the allocation between 310 and 435

It was represented to the conference that because of the extensively public nature of newspaper broadcasting, newspapers should not be classed under the private designation. It was pointed out that universities, whose broadcasting is of a limited range as compared with newspapers, are classed with State and Government stations as public broadcasters. . . .

### At the 18th Hole

MEMBERS of the Dixmoor Golf Club, of Chicago, will now satisfy both their desire to play their favorite game on Sunday and at the same time look after their spiritual welfare. A radiophone has been installed in the club house, at the suggestion of the local pastors, who claim that their congregations prefer golf to church. O. C. Upham, president of the club, solved the problem by saying that as the golfers could not be brought to the church, the church will be brought to the golfers, via radiophone. A contribution plate will be placed at the 18th hole.

### + + + Tune In for the 3-Alarm!

LIFE around the firehouse between fires is more interesting these days Radio did it.

Radiophones have begun to interest firemen throughout the country. Concerts, lectures and messages from ships at sea have been received by firemen, who have rigged up wireless telephone apparatus at the stations.

### "All Modern Improvements"

CERTAIN real estate dealers in Philadelphia are equipping houses with complete radio receiving sets. The sales of suburban homes have been increased by this innovation.

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WHO WAS WAS WAS WAS WAS

66 I could visualize my audience separated into thousands of tiny theaters—the millionaire, the lumberjack, the backwoodsman—all listening to the same song. What an audience!"

Those were the thoughts that flashed on the occasion of her first broadcasting, to

# Olga Steck

and she describes them vividly in the following interview

#### With Maurice Henle

OT only is Olga Steck one of the radiophone broadcast pioneer artists, but she is the prima donna in the first American musical comedy production having a "radiophone number."

That gives her broadcasting impressions double interest, to radio fans as well as theatergoers. In introducing her by picture and printed word to the thousands of listeners who have heard her voice in the air, let it be said that she is a very charming, pretty and winsome little lady with a speaking voice as clear as her rich soprano notes, and a personality that vitalizes every thought expressed.

Conversationally, she told me that it was not long ago, less than a year in fact, that she reached Broadway from sonny California. Out there she was a great favorite in musical plays. But it seems that a theatrical light is only a glimmer until it has shined on the Gay White Way. And so Miss Steck reached the Big Town for greater triumphs.

Then, one evening, after she had been in New York for a few months, her former musical director who, along with a sizeable section of the public, had been dazzled by the star's eyes and voice, telephoned her and extended an invitation to sing over WDY, the Roselle Park station.

She accepted right there and then, with a mental murmur that the inventor of the phrase that "there is nothing new under the sun," didn't know what he was talking about.

Here was an experience! But let Miss Steck tell you:

"There were only a few of us in the broadcasting studio. I had selected several numbers to sing. The announcer snoke into what looked like a regular telephone, motioned me toward the singer's stand, and then the piano accompanist began to play.

"No ONE IN SIGHT"

"I want to confess I felt rather

foolish at first singing into that queer little megaphone thing. No one to sing to. Not a soul in sight, not a sound to indicate an audience was present, and only the few members of our party to 'humanize' the performance.

"Should you suddenly stumble onto someone singing fervently to a tree, or a brick wall, or possibly a tree stump, you would laugh. I know I would. Not the idea of singing. But the thought of his singing to empty space.

"I felt in pretty much the same position. I could not tell who was listening: I was not even certain that anyone was. But somehow or other I convinced myself that the gods were not playing a practical joke on me and I finished the evening."

She threw back her pretty head and laughed merrily at the recollection. And then she immediately became serious again.

"But the next few days brought many hundreds of letters from those who had heard, those who were somewhere out in the black night listening, those who expressed their appreciation with far more vigor than ever comes back over the footlights in applause.

"It was a big moment in my life, and I thought about it seriously. And every time since then, when I have broadcasted, I remember that I have an audience, an audience, at home and in homes, separated into hundreds of thousands of tiny, so to speak, theaters, each holding a small, select audience.

"I know that I am being heard in a luxurious Park avenue home. I know that my voice is being listened to in stuffy rooms of crowded tenement houses. I see a vision of listeners in hamlets, along the highways and by-ways of sleepy country lanes. And I see the rough lumber-jack, the weary coal miner and the backwoodsman — all listening to the same song.

"What an andience! Anyone would

And her whimsical, delicately mold-



There is aething theatrical about Olga Stock's appearance.

ed eyes half closed as if she were seeing the picture she had sketched so vividly. "Miss Steck!"

Action! She was called from her vision by an insistent stage director, who, on the nearby stage, was rehearsing Bide Dudley's new musical comedy, "Sue Dear," the vehicle in which she holds the titular role.

It is this play that has the radiophone sing, which Miss Steck's rich soprano voice delivers with great success. The play, written by Bide Dudley, well-known newspaperman, and C. S. Montanye, with music by Frank H. Grey, opened several weeks ago in Stamford, Conn. From there it went to Atlantic City before heading for New York City and Broadway.

#### PUBLIC TO SEE HER

"Say It By Radiophone" is the name of the number. A large amplifier has been placed in the audience. The dainty Olga sings the song, assisted by Albert Derbil and the Ritz Male Quartet. Then she goes off stage, and the audience hears the chorus sung again by Miss Steck, but this time she is in her dressing room.

And even then her personality fills the auditorium, just as it projects itself through the ether and over the radiophone. And I was glad that the public, the immense broadcasting audience, will have the opportunity of actually seeing her in "Sue Dear." which makes first use of the radiophone idea on the American stage—just as I have inadequately pictured her here.



HAT'S the great world cry today? It is "We want a better life!" That cry comes from the harassed so-called captain of industry bowed under his burdens as it comes from the harassed wage-earner trying to make both ends meet with falling wages and the rising cost of living.

What are you all getting out of life anyway? — Life! — God's greatest

gift to man!

You go from home to office or store or factory on foot, by car, by subway, or elevated, over a ferry perhaps; in the middle of the day you take a little time off to swallow a meal which may be a good one or may only consist of a sandwich or some ice cream, and if you are female, you lighten it up with a powder puff and a lipstick. Then back to work and home again by car, by subway, or elevated, over a ferry and by the time you are home, most of you haven't the pep left to enjoy the leisure that you have won and so many of you instead of indulging in some rational social life or going to hear some good music or a good play, off you go to the movies, a vaudeville show or a cabaret where you shimmy and fox-trot to the music of the jazz, preferably with some-body else's girl or wife.

You haven't yet been educated to realize that the end and aim of life should not be work, work all the time but leisure, leisure to spend a little time with your family, if you are married, to get acquainted with your own children instead of telling mother to put the kids to sleep as you smoke a pipe, read the latest murders and suicides in the evening papers and so to hed to prepare for the next day's

"Cheer Up! Never mind your troubles. Remember the greatest thing in life is leisure, leisure won by hard work. Music by radio can help us to escape the monotony of daily toil, develop the mind and bring happiness into our lives"

Excerpts from an address broadcasted from WJZ.

# John C. Freund

# Maintains that radio will be a potent force in bringing music home to the masses

monotonous toil, for monotonous it is for nearly all of us — same faces, same stunt, same roll-top desk, same job at the factory, same stenographer to look at, pretty or otherwise, as you dictate if you are a business man your ever-increasing monotonous replies to the correspondence you receive which generally begins: Dear Sir: Yours of the tenth duly to hand, etcetra, etcetra—and so it goes.

The great facilities of travel and living, the great inventions are making all our lives more and more monotonous. Do you realize that?

Formerly a shoemaker made a shoe, the whole shoe. If he was in a small town, he was the center of the scandal and the news. He knew your corns and your bunions and your troubles.

Today, through labor-saving machinery, a man or a woman stands or sits at a machine and does one little job eight hours a day, six days a week, fifty-two weeks in the year. Soul benumbing labor. Do you realize how awful that is?

It is to escape this monotony that men try to smoke themselves to death while playing penny ante while the women murder one another's reputations at sewing circles or mothers' meetings, while the young people get out into the streets and pair off like the birds, go ice-creaming and tangoing as if that was the best way to prepare them for life or their work.

Wherever you go, you find human energy expended just after the day's work is done in an endless number of ways that are positively infernal because of their stupidity. Of all the things that can help make life unreal, it is the movies which must have the happy end where after several acts of villainy, all is well when someone taps the villain on the back and tells him to be a good boy in the future.

Music can help you!

Hitherto good music has been looked upon as something just for the educated few who go to hear the symphonies, the opera, the great artists.

Music belongs to all!

It begins where words end — it whispers to us of immortality.

And it came out of the mass soul in the shape of the folks songs, the songs of the people.

It didn't start as an art.

That's why some of us are trying to give it back to the people, to democratize it.

Some believe that classical music is the only good music.

Rats

Good music may be a lovely waltz by a great composer or a homely ballad or a quartet or a chorus, though a chorus must not be a drinking song, for, like some of the rivers, we have gone dry, that is those of us who are so by conviction or under doctor's orders.

The main thing with music is to have it in the home, not alone in the church or in the concert halls but in the home whether it comes in the shape of a talking machine, a player-piano or a radio set.

Let me tell you mothers and fathers, that with music in the home, the boy will bring in a better type of girl and the girl will certainly bring in a better type of boy. To you girls, let me say that if you have any fellow who threatens to be a "steady" and who can't stand a little good music, take an old man's advice and — fire him.

Did you know that a multi-million-aire one day passing along the street heard the sound of violin playing. Curiosity brought him into the place and he found a little, fat, freekled boy scraping away. He became interested in the boy, gave him a chance. That boy later became a multi-millionaire himself and one of the great characters of these United States. The name of the man was Andrew Carnegic and the fat, freekled boy is Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Works, where at times they have from lifteen to twenty thousand employees. It was his music which gave him a chance.

Let us not forget the radio which already has millions of auditors and will be a most potent force to bring music home to the masses.

#### Baldwin, the Phone Maker

NATHANIEL BALDWIN of Utah is the man from whom the Baldwin receivers get their name. His product has become so widely known that a few words about its origin and a word picture about the inventor himself will not be amiss.

Baldwin radio products are manufactured in Salt Lake City. They have been manufactured there for the past eight years. Mr. Baldwin, native of Utah, has been working steadily and his reward is coming in now, for his telephone receivers are becoming famous and the clamor for them is far beyond the capacity of his small factory. But the inventor and manufacturer is not excited or enthusiastic over this rush of orders.

"I don't know why there should be any story written about our work out here," Mr. Baldwin good humoredly told a newspaperman recently.

It is not easy to find the Baldwin Radio factory. It is not in the factory district of Salt Lake or even in the city proper. Even the street is not paved. There is no high smokestack to mark the site. Near the road there is a modest little cottage, the home of the owner of the plant. Across the street is a long one-story frame building, built on the order of temporary quarters put up by construction companies. Beyond it are several other similar buildings. These are parts of the factory. Sheet iron or tin pipes protrude a few feet higher than the low roofs; these are outlets from small stoves that furnish heat.

But the interiors of these buildings are busy places. Last September there were less than forty men employed by Mr. Baldwin. The popularity of his wireless telephone receivers was just then beginning to spread. He built additions to his frame factory buildings, the different stages being plainly visible by the stage of discoloration from weather on the rough pine boards. No paint has been wasted on the exterior of these buildings.

The farmers who applied for work were given it, until now there are 110 men employed, and only space limitations prevent the employment of more. The orders are far beyond the capacity of the plant.

Mr. Baldwin is a native of Fillmore. He went to school in Provo and attended the Brigham Young University and later taught there. Then he became interested in electricity and invented his telephone receiver. He has made other inventions and the factory does other work besides making these receiv-

ers, but it is the wireless telephone receiver that is making him famous. He has different types for different lines of work, and the receiver will work also with wire telephones.

Mr. Baldwin is said to be democratic in some of his ideas. It is reported that he drives a low-priced car because that is all that the men working for him can afford and he does not want to be conspicuous. He has not gone out into the world for his mechanics, but has taken in the farmer boys of the neighborhood and trained them in his own way and to his own efficiency.

### + + + Ford Gets License

HENRY FORD may yet tell "flivver" owners of the intricate methods of "flivver" operation by wireless phone. The Department of Commerce has announced that Ford has been granted permission to operate a broadcasting wireless phone at Dearborn, Mich. His call is WW1.



Henry Ford (seated) listening in at Atlanta (Ga.) newspaper office

#### New York Police Plans

PLANS to equip the patrol automobiles of the New York City Police Department with radiophone apparatus is announced as part of a war on bandits.

Negotiations for the wireless equipment, it is understood, have been conducted by Michael R. Brennan, superintendent of telegraph of the police department. Provision is being made for a broadcasting station that will keep in touch with all police automobiles at all times of the day and night, whether traveling at high speed or standing still.

It is proposed to make use of a wave length that will permit of no interference by amateurs or high-power broadcasting stations. In each automobile one policeman will have receivers constantly to his ears and will be able to talk to headquarters.

To prevent the possibility of crooks listening in, the police broadcasting will be done largely in code.

#### Concerts for Doctor's Patients

RADIOPHONE concerts for patients while waiting in the physician's office is the most up-to-date use found for the radiophone. Dr. Paine FitzGerald of Boston is the physician who has long been a radio "bug," and now entertains his sick patients with music and lectures while waiting to see him in his office.

Dr. FitzGerald says it is wonder ful the way the scheme works. A patient comes into the doctor's office and is first ushered into a lounging room, in one corner of which is a big graphophone and opposite is the radiophone receiving set.

The patient is naturally feeling blue and sick at heart as well as body. Either the doctor or Mrs. FitzGerald takes a seat at the radio-phone and plugging in starts tuning up to catch Medford, Pittsburgh or Newark. The patient's mind is immediately taken up with the wonder of the new invention, which is explained to him while pop-eyed he hears songs sung thousands of miles away.

#### Aiding the Farmer

THE importance of radio to the farmer is becoming more apparent every day. It is asserted that the radio not only makes the isolation of the farm a thing of the past but bring-quickly to the farmer the agricultural information needed in the intelligent operation of the farm.

W. A. Wheeler, delegate to the radio conference in Washington, says: "There are more than 32,000,000 people on farms, comprising nearly one-third of the total population of the United States, most of whom are located where they are practically cut off from immediate contact with the outside world. The radio is the only means of getting to them quickly, at small cost, the economic information necessary in the proper conduct of their business."

The time element in dispatching weather, crop and market news is a big factor affecting the value of such reports.

#### The Sunday Sermon

OUT in Jamesburg, N. J., which is just a tiny dot on the map, lives the family of Mrs. George A. Shultz. She did not get to church on Sunday morning as often as she would have liked, she told friends. Something always interfered. And then alone came the radiophone, and the broadcasting of a Sunday service.

"The Sunday service will be a wonderful blessing," Mrs. Shultz says. "My whole family listen in and enjoy it as much as if it were in the church itself."

And Mrs. Shultz's enthusiastic words lead to a bigger thing. Will the minister of the future deliver his sermon over the ether? He is doing it today, but not universally. Will he recognize that he will reach an audience of hundreds of thousands via the radiophone? Indications are that he will, for as yet no sign has come from the clergy that it is displeased with this new means of spreading happiness and education.

In fact, the opposite seems to be the truth. Ministers everywhere are interested, and while many have not tried the new delivery as yet, they show unmistakable signs of doing so in the near future.

It probably will boil down to the broadcasting of one service each week for each of the various religions. There is no question but that the influence will be one of good, for thousands who now do not attend church, who have not attended for a long time, will have their interest re-awakened.

The leader of one New York's most famous orchestras, a distinguished looking gentleman, whose name cannot be mentioned for obvious reasons, is a radio fan, and a rabid one at that.

"What one thing pleases you most of all with radio?" he was asked. His musical criticism was eagerly awaited.

He shifted his black eigar from one corner of his mouth to the other.

"Well," said he, "I guess the most appealing thing about it is that I can attend divine services and still smoke my cigar." . .

#### A Word About the Shut-Ins

T O amuse the old folks, to interest the growing youth, to heal the sick, to instruct and inform everyone -these are the purposes of radio. This is brought out every day by the latest of those caught in radio's glamour.

The part that it will play in healing the sick cannot be over-estimated, according to Dr. C. O. Probst, of Columbus, Ohio, who says that more than 1,500 tuberculosis patients in the vicinity would be materially aided by the installation of radio sets, and that he is working toward that goal.

"The fact that patients have nothing to do, nothing to think about," he says. "and have little intercourse with the outside world, is detrimental to their

"Radio concerts and news by this latest means of communication would go a long way toward making the load of a tuberculosis sufferer lighter. By putting these sufferers ,especially the bed-ridden ones, in touch with the outside world, radio will have accomplished a real purpose."

#### The Younger Generation

SPEAKERS also point out that the "street corner boy" is becoming a thing of the past. They point out that the youth of today has too much to occupy his mind and not the least of these is radio. They refer often to that old wheeze about the man who was talking to a companion. Both were substantial, wealthy citizens of their community.

"Say, Jim," said one, "What do you know about this radio thing?"

"Not a thing, George," the other replied, "but my nine-year-old boy can tell you all about it if you want to know.

This boy question is indirectly reflected in the press comment of the country every day. Says one writer concerning radio:

Get on the radio band wagon. Everybody's listening in the world around, and

you must keep up with the procession.
Radio is a hobby that is worth while.
Here are a few of the things it will do for you:

1. It will make your home up-to-date with radio concerts, dances, sermons, news, market reports, lectures, addresses.

2. You will use your spare time in a way that will do you good and teach you something worth while.

3. Radio leads you by easy stages to a vocation with plenty of thrills and fat pay

4. Radio prepares you for service in the army, navy and marine corps, aero squadron, merchant marine, commercial station, railroad system, fire department, police department, summer camp, hotel, stock exchange and government systems.

The government is right behind the boy who takes up radio seriously. The United States signal corps, United States army, is ready to teach it to the carnest boy.

Boys who reach a certain prescribed standard are eligible for invitations to at-tend an army camp for two weeks in the summer, free of charge.

The navy does not forget the radio hoy either. For three years they have had a system for them and thousands are registered with the Radio Amateur Bureau of the Third Naval District, New York city.

From time to time other opportunities for radio boys in connection with the government will develop.

Now, how you can start?

1. Decide whether to buy or build your receiver. It will cost time, but less money if you build it. But you will probably have a better receiver if you buy it.

2. Start working out your plan and

3. Send to the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C., for the following pamphlets:

(a) Document No. 1055, Elementary

Electricity, 40 cents.
(b) Document No. 1064, Elementary Principles of Radio Telegraphy and Telephony, 15 cents.

These two pamphlets will let you know what is going on inside your apparatus and that will make you a better operator. The government has secured experts to write these pamphicts and you could have no better guide.

(c) Radio laws of the United States and International Convention, 15 cents.

This contains the international Morse code, which is used in most radio transmission, and the list of "Q" signals or radio abbreviations used by all operators.

4. When you get discouraged, which will be often at the start, rest half an hour and try again.

Remember, radio is the one big modern science that a boy can use as well as a man. At least 250,000 boys are working at radio right in their own homes in the United States of America.

#### Appeal for Help By Radio

R ADIO brought relief to the stricken city of Beardstown, Ill., which was caught when the Illinois River recently reared over its banks and rushed over occupied land. To cap the climax a levee was reported to have broken and all parts of the city caught by the flood waters.

A relief committee immediately dispatched telegrams to all parts of the country asking for relief. To supplement this, an appeal was broadcasted from various points of the country, and it is estimated several million people were informed of the city's distress by this method. Local radio stations throughout the country were asked, in the broadcasted appeal, to copy the message and to inform their home town newspapers. And so, no part of the country, however remote. was uninformed of the suffering in Beardstown.

#### Interplanetary Radio Far Distant **DOSSIBILITY** of interplanetary

. . .

radio communication is distant, says Professor J. A. Fleming, of the University of London. An electrified dust screen thrown off by the sun keeps the radio waves down to earth. while lack of such a screen around the moon makes that satellite unfit for long distance radio communica-

#### Radio Movies?

TRANSMISSION of motion pictures by radio to the homes of the present generation is predicted by E. L. Eastman, director of the KYW radio station.

"We have sent pictures by wire al-ready," he said, "and anything that can be sent by wire can be sent by

# Billy Jones Says:

### People Want What They Want When They Want It. And Most of the Time That Is Popular, Light Songs That Leave Them Whistling And Happy

Popular and jovial phonograph artist, in an interview with Edwin Hall, explains his creed of laughter, and therein lies the explanation as to why Billy has become one of the most widely known singers of popular comedy songs

KNEW Billy Jones, the popular comedy singer, when he was a kid up in Brewster, N. Y. That was before the Flood—of Radiophone popularity.

Much water has flowed under the Brooklyn Bridge since then, tons of toasted corn flakes have been devoured for breakfast, a World War has been fought, W.J.B. has stopped running for President, and little Billy Jones has developed into one of those amazingly rare tenors who actually are so busy they hardly have time to give interviews. But I had heard him on the air several evenings, singing at WJZ, and told him he must talk for publication, so readers of THE WIRELESS AGE might know him better.

Billy is busy because he sings for twelve — get this — twelve phonograph recording companies. He contided this over a cup of coffee and between sips explained that he takes a jaunt around a vaudeville circuit or two just to keep the good habit. In his spare time, he dashes off a new song, grabs a sandwich, and — occasionally — a little sleep.

That was Billy's daily and rather appealing routine of affairs when the big radio zeppelin began to bombard this country with its WJZ's, its KDKA's, and its WGI's. Of course, Bill's services were immediately desired, and just as he eagerly took up Uncle Sam's cause during the late unpleasantries, just so did he respond to the broadcast call.

#### LOVES COMEDY AND HUMOR

He put it over with a bang, and those who read these lines will recall the evenings of enjoyment he has contributed. It is only natural that, loving comedy and humor, he should get a large amount of fun out of his broadcasting and receiving experience... of course, like everyone else, he has installed a receiver in his home.

The sensations in singing into the hroadcast transmitter are no different than those one gets in singing for the music records. In neither instance has one a visible audience. So in that respect he had nothing new to get used



A characteristic littly Jones Smile

to, and it handed him a laugh, he says, to watch how nervous some of the artists became while singing into the little horn-like transmitter.

#### "THEY WANT TO LAUGH"

"The trouble with most of them," he said earnestly, "is that they all want to sing grand opera. Get away from it! The people want something light; they want to laugh."

Billy received a letter from someone who had listened in out in Pennsylvania, a letter which was the outcome of an argument the writer had with his wife. The wife wanted to wager the next day's breakfast, or something, that Billy's singing partner that night, Ernest Hare, was tall and slim, fully six feet, whereas Billy himself was very short and plump. And he was willing to wager — for the retention of the said breakfast that the opposite was true.

"For goodness sake," the man wrote, "send a picture of you two, and let me win one argument from my wife."

Billy assured him both Mr. Hare and himself were neither very tall nor very short, and that therefore neither won.

Incidently it might be mentioned that Jones answers every radio letter he receives, and he is seriously considering hiring a social secretary, so heavy has the mail become.

At the beginning of this sketch I mentioned that Billy came from Brewster, N. Y. The folks up there always knew that the little choir sing-

er with the unusual voice would get some place, and they were satisfied their predictions were good ones when they listened in and heard his voice over the radiophone.

Billy likes to do his own announcing — all artists do for that matter — and when he does he injects the humorous element. He will mention by name any one of his friends he know to be listening in. Every mail brings letters asking who is the party in Larchmont with whom he is always joking. I tried, also, to find out, but had to be satisfied with a Ha! Ha! and a He! He! So it may merely be speculated that someone has completely won the comedy tenor's heart, and has bought a radio set because Billy broadcasts.

Speaking of love, he is convinced now that Romeo, Michigan, is well named. One night he was singing one of his latest compositions, "Love Her By Radio." 'A couple of days later he received a response; 'twas contained within a perfumed and tinted envelope with a heavenly odor strong enough to do a hundred-yard dash in ten seconds flat. He wrote back, asking if the environment of living in Romeo was responsible. There's one town Billy's fighting shy of.

#### DOUBLY POPULAR NOW

And from North Carolina there was a letter saying his voice came to them clearly "mid the moonshine," and then went on to tell that the writer meant it literally, as he had the radio set rigged up just about ten yards or so from the family still, and that he took double stimulation from Billy's songs heard in his mountain home in such pleasant surroundings!

And so they run. Billy Jones was well known long before the radiophone came into common usage. But he is doubly popular now, and it is all due to his ability to stick to his field — comedy singing.

"The people want what they want when they want it," is his creed, "and most of the time they want popular, light songs that make them happy, not depressed."



### When Ether Waves Run Wild

THE night was quiet, as nights usually are, unless they are noisy. And from out of the prune tree Gunga Din gently slid with his radio set tucked under his left arm, and he sang joyfully and softly in a high-pitched bass voice the latest of late hits, "Pay Me By Radio."

Gunga is a good old scout. His presence is a long-looked-for joy to every inmate of the county insane asylum and the folks who work in the pretzel bending factory just over the railroad tracks delight in having him hike out to the athletic field where they take their daily exercise to limber up and make them flexible and fit to bend pretzels.

Mrs. Din's little boy had caught the popular fever and nowhere did he go without his radio set. He read the newspapers, too, and scanned every radio item.

Among the items he read about the chap who believed he could hypnotize via radio especially interested him. What an opportunity! Just think how science has progressed. Why, nothing is impossible, thought he. That's Gunga. all over, For hours at a time he would sit and think. And then, of course, there were hours when he would only sit.

He cursed his luck with a "darn" and a couple of "goshes" when he read the announcement by an expert that big eared boys with red hair make the best radio operators. That forever barred him from becoming a shining light in the radio field, he cursed again and again. His ears were big all right, all right, but his hair was of the brilliant color one gets by mixing purple, orange, indigo and green. There was only one thing to do and that was to shave off his hair and then the gods who watched over the destinies of radio might be fooled.

On the night in question we find him slipping out of the prune tree. He had ben reading the thousands of prophecies and declarations made in the newspapers by earnest local reporters, who had been pulled off the job of writing obituaries and made Radio Editors. His head fairly

swam and this alone brought him joy as he reflected that he had never learned to swim himself. What radio will do for one!

Why could not one get in touch with 'Mars or Venus or Jupiter by radio? If these other things were not impossibilities and the newspapers said they were not, why indeed could une not use the newly found wonders to plumb the depths of the unknown universe and find out all about the other planets? That was why we find Gunga near the prune tree. He had read somewhere that prune trees adapt

THE NEW HERO



-N. Y. Globe

themselves especially well to interplanetary communication, and that one needs only to wind the aerial around three and a half prunes of the 40-cent a pound size and then repeat the radio prayer "Alagazam, alagazam, oogi, oogi, blick" seven or four times to get the proper wavelength. This he did and as he slid down — for the third time — he sank upon the ground, put the receivers around his pear-shaped (beg pardon) prune-shaped head, and tuned in.

At first he caught PDQ (Reno) and he listened impatiently to a few bars from the Pill Song from Carter, and the Powder Symphony from Colgate. He tuned again with slightly better luck and caught SOL (Zion City) and listened to a sermon on why the earth was flat. He was getting nearer to the edge, he exulted.

And then from far off there came a mass of sound, of swiftly moving jargon, which he knew positively did not have a place on this earth. At last! He, Gunga Din, had made the first inter-planetary communication! He waited eagerly until the noise subsided into a semblance of order. And then he heard a voice:

Voice: Hellohellohello.

Gunga: Whoisthis? Whoisthis? He was excited and he let his words run together like an alley gang.)

Voice: This is Mars talking. Incidentally I might mention you are speaking to the smartest cockroach on our planet. Who are you?

Gunga: I'm Gunga Din on Earth.

Voice: Earth! At last! I thought down there you never would get hep to radio. We cockroaches of Mars have known about radio ever since the era of Kitchen Sinks.

Gunga: Cockroaches! You don't mean to tell me you are a cockroach!

Voice: I don't eh? Ask Howard Zimmerman of Harrisburg, Pa., what we cockroaches know about radio. Ask him.

Gunga: Yes, I read some place that he claimed cockroaches discovered radio or something, but tell me, do cockroaches live on Mars?

Voice: I'll say they do. All of Archite's forebears have tried in vain to get in touch with you, and we even sent some of our scout roaches to teach you how, but we wearied of your ever learning, until we caught your signal. Just a minute, I want to throw in a connection with Venus. I want to let them in on this.

There was a pause during which Gunga heard a buzzing noise and then he caught a second voice, a higher pitched one.

Voice: Say bug, this is a good one. Whom do you think I have on the radio?

Second, Voice: Can't imagine.



### And There's Humor in the Air

l'oice: The Earth!

Second Voice: Well, I should light a summer's evening! Mercy, ho!

Foice: Gunga, are you still there—physically I mean of course. I want you to meet a great friend. Lightning bug of Venus meet Gunga Din of Earth.

Gunga: Lightning bug! Do you live on Venus. Why, we thought Venus was inhabited by men.

Second Voice: Men used to live here until they reached this more advanced stage. We, too, of Venus, despaired of your ever getting next to radio. At last you are, but I want to warn you that you owe it to the lightning bugs we sent down there. You can prove it by Hamilton Bailey, of Peoria, Ill. He knows.

Voice: Don't you believe him. Gunga, it was just as much our scout roaches as their bugs that taught radio.

Second Voice: Nonsense, Gunga, nothing doing. Don't you believe him. Voice: I'll crawl all over your sink, you insignificent incandescent bulb.

Second Voice: Yes you will—not. Voice: This is an insult. I shall call a meeting immediately of the Roachery, and we'll see if a war —

There was a mass of incoherent sound and the rest was lost on Gunga.

And Gunga was very thoughtful as he plucked a ripe prune. He munched it as he wended his way homeward.

Oh, very well,

#### The Wireless Widow

By George Mitchell

I've been a widow all my life;
That is, since I have been a wife,
Communing with myself, the time,
In solitary pantomime.
Golf claimed him almost every day,
And, as he niblicked on his way,
I followed in his gallery
Or, on the club house porch, drank tea.

At night. Bridge took him from my side; I couldn't play it — though I tried; But sat at home, with ill-content, The while he gambled with the rent. He gave up both. Said he: "I'm through, I'll stay at home alone with you." But Radio's got him. Fickle men! And I'm a Widow once again.

—) wher

A very wise plan
Has Dapper Dan—
His ten wives think
He's a wonderful man.
They're scattered throughout
A nation or so
But he keeps them all happy
By Radio.

Chorus: Oh, man, what a bee-u-tiful theme!

#### PRACTICAL USE



HAVE A SENDING OUTFIT IN YOUR HOME AND PUT THE RADIO TO REAL PRACTICAL USE

-- Barannah Youra

THE radio messages some think they are getting from Mars probably at that are as authentic, as someone recently remarked, as the messages Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gets from the dead and those former Secretary Tumulty gets from the living.

THE phrase "tuning in" has only one meaning to a young father, and it is not connected with radio. Any father will tell you that the Young Ones are the greatest little tuning coils on the market and they usually commence on the yellophone just when Dad feels like anything but walking the floor.

#### "Our Boy Has a Wireless"

By Mary Barton Smith

Our boy has made a wireless,
I tell you I am glad,
The thing is done and all set up:
For sometimes I got mad.
He talked about it all the time,
morning, noon and night—
The dining room was upside down.
The rug was out of sight.

The rug was out of sight.
There was saw-dust on the table
And shavings on the floor,
I didn't get to sweep that room
For three whole days or more.

He'd plane and hammer, saw and file,
And scatter things about,
Then he'd make a break for school and—
"Don't touch things", he'd shout.
He'd prowl around and fret and hunt

"Don't touch things", he'd shout.

He'd prowl around and fret and hunt
For things he couldn't find.

And then he'd get a spool of wire
And wind and wind,

And wind and wind and wind,

I think he wound a thousand miles—
Of cause I can't be sure—
I know I held the spool for him

Until my arms were sore. He mussed up kettles, pots and pans To melt the parasine; He even got some in the grease,

I had to cook things in.

He used up all of his dad's ink—

He took a china cup—

To mix the missins in he used,

To stain the thing all up.

And when we put the aerial up.

I froze sayself 'most blue,

But I had belped him all along

And had to see it thru.

Some people passing in the street

Wondered what it could be,

Professor Budin stopped and asked:
"Is kitty up the tree?"
But now it's done and all set up

And we can hardly think.

It's—"Hush! be still! I hear it buzz!

It's Arlington I think".

Then dad, he looks at me and grins,—You know we dassn't talk—And then we just float out the room,

—You know we dassn't walls—

—You know we dassn't walk— But now we're just plumb proud of him We don't care for the muss, We want to keep him young in heart

And always loving us,
I'll send a wireless each day
To our great God above;
"O, always locep bim sweet and pure

Protect him with The love".

Gloversville (N.Y.) Herald

#### Thank Goodness!

"Contrary to the general impression there is little or no mystery about radio telegraphy or telephony—"Wireless—as it is commonly called."—From a New Jersey newspaper.

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### The Bell System In Radio

The Telephone Company's Position In Respect to Patent Agreements — Plans for Supplementary Phone Services and Public Broadcasting Facilities

By A. H. Griswold

R ADIO today is a magic word throughout the country and, like anything else occupying headlines, much has been said of it, both good and bad, which it has not rightfully deserved.

What is radio? While it would probably take volumes to give a complete explanation of radio, yet perhaps it can be briefly explained in the

following manner.

In the ordinary alternating current electric light and power circuit, such as are used to furnish light to homes and power to factories, the periodicity of the electrical current is almost universally sixty cycles per second. In other words, there are sixty complete reversals of the electrical current every second. At this low periodicity or frequency practically all of the electrical energy is confined to the wire system and none of it radiated into space. However, by sufficiently increasing the frequency or period of oscillation of an electrical circuit and by suitable circuit arrangements a large proportion of the electrical energy generated may be radiated into space as electro-magnetic waves. These electro-magnetic waves travel through space with the speed of light and have frequencies varying from around 15,000 to several million cycles per second.

In order to transmit a telephone message by radio the amplitude of the high frequency waves sent out is made to vary in accordance with the variation of current produced by the voice in an ordinary telephone circuit. The problem of producing these high frequency electrical waves and of thus controlling them by telephone currents has been solved in a satisfactory manner only by means of the three-electrode vacuum tube.

During our development of the vacuum tube in connection with the telephone repeater, we found that it was possible to make larger and more powerful tubes which could be used for radio telephony, and it was this development that brought about the memorable and remarkable experiments of 1915, when we talked by radio to Paris, San Francisco and Honolulu. Subsequently the laboratories of the Bell System have dili-

gently continued their development and research work, until today the fundamentals of radio telephone communication are fairly well established, and the kind of equipment necessary is generally known, although it has not been commercially produced exceptor such real uses as have been found in the field of telephone communication.

At the same time development by others of radio and allied equipmen: was taking place and, as might be expected, it was not long before it was found that the patent situation was considerably involved and that the public would be unable to obtain the full benefits of radio unless some arrangement could be made between the holders of the patent rights which would permit of unhampered development. Accordingly, at the request of the United States Government, the General Electric Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company entered into a cross-license patent agreement, effective as of July 1, 1920. In general, by this agreement, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company received licenses in the field of commercial and public service radio telephony, while the General Electric Company received licenses in the field of amateur radio telephony and all radio telegraphy.

Following the execution of the principal agreement between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the General Electric Company an extension agreement was entered into whereby the General Electric Company may extend to the Radio Corporation of America any of the licenses which the General Electric Company received under the principal agreement, and likewise the American Telephone and Telegraph Company may extend to the Western Electric Company any of the licenses which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company received under the principal agreement. Subsequently, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, who also had been at work in the radio field, entered into the agreement in the same patent license fields as the General Electric Company and Radio Corporation of



A. H. Griswold, author of this article and Anot. Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Prior to all this, the Radio Corporation of America had been formed, had taken over the interests of the Marconi Company in the United States and had entered into an agreement with the General Electric Company whereby it acquired rights to use and sell all radio equipment which the General Electric Company was licensed to manufacture.

The situation today, therefore, is as follows:

In general, radio telephone equipment for commercial or public service uses is provided by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or through its manufacturer, the Western Electric Company. Amateur radio telephone equipment, radio telephone broadcasting receiving sets, and radio telegraph equipment are manufactured by the General Electric Company and Westinghouse Company and are sold through the Radio Corporation. The underlying principle throughout this cross-licensing agreement is to insure and make available to the public the complete development of

RADIO TELEPHONY A SUPPLEMENT TO AND NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR WIRE SERVICE

The interest of the Bell System in radio lies in whatever application it may have to the possible future development of telephone services. In the Bell System or any other system based on sound economic principles,

the fundamental consideration in any communication problem is the provision of the type of facilities which will give the best and most economical service to meet the particular set of conditions involved. In this there is made no distinction between wires and radio, as the premise is the proper type of communication and the conclusion may be wires or radio. However, it happens that the inherent features of radio telephony are such that it has no economic or service application in the United States, or in any other place where conditions are similar, except as a supplement or auxiliary, in certain instances, to the wire service. but in no case a substitute therefor.

The real applications of radio are communications across stretches of water, in ship to ship, in -hip to shore, in airships to land, in possibly some other types of mobile stations, in some forms of broadcasting where the same communication is given simultaneously to a large num-ber of people, and in remote cases where, due to geographical or other conditions, it is impossible or impracticable to place wire lines. All of these applications will be recognized as supplements to the regular wire service and not substitutes for them. For the regular telephone service both local and long distance, for which wires are now so extensively employed in the United States, the limitations of radio are such that it cannot he used.

#### RADIO TELEPHONY CAN NEVER RE-PLACE UNIVERSAL WIRE SERVICE

The general telephone communication goal in the United States is universal service. This is merely a brief way of saying that any person, anywhere, at any time, can quickly, reliably and at a reasonable cost, talk with any other person anywhere else in the United States, and for this talk these two persons will have available facilities for their personal, private and uninterrupted use. Radio does not meet these requirements. It provides unguided transmission, sending out its message broadcast to anyone within range properly equipped to receive it, while wires, although they came first in scientific development, really represent the refinement of the art and provide guided thansmission directed only to the person for whom intended. Scientifically it is actually more remarkable that we are able to guide messages by means of wires than to send them out broadcast by

The number of communications which can be transmitted simultaneously by radio is narrowly limited. Daily over 60,000,000 telephone calls take place over wires in the United

States. In New York City 4,000,000 calls are handled per day and 100,000 calls per minute during the busy hours. The facilities of the ether within any reasonable practical range are so limited that but a very small fractional part of such an enormous volume of messages could be handled by radio. Further, the real applications of radio as hereinbefore outlined will undoubtedly demand greater facilities than the other will afford and it is certainly desirable that the ether be conserved for such real and necessary uses. If this is not done, it will be almost hopeless to expect that satisfactory service can be given even in the real fields of radio.

The cost of radio equipment and operation for universal service would be enormous. The investment of the Bell System in the United States today is less than \$200 per subscriber's station, including both local and long distance lines, and comprehending all the poles, wires, cable, conduit, equipment, land, buildings and accessories of the entire system. It is impossible to conceive at any cost any form of radio equipment which would provide the same universal telephone service.

However, suppose an attempt were made to set up such a radio service. It can be imagined to be along either of two lines: First, the apparatus at each subscriber's premises might be kept as simple as possible, and arranged only to connect that subscriber to a central office in a manner similar to that by which each subscriber is now connected by wire. Second, by making the subscriber's apparatus more complicated, the subscriber might he given apparatus enabling him to directly connect with other stations in his vicinity, and he would reach more distant subscribers by connecting to a central office. It is impossible to imagine any arrangement so comprehensive as to enable him to directly reach all other subscribers.

In the first case his apparatus would consist of both transmitting and receiving equipment with suitable signaling and power apparatus and with some form of antenna. It would need to be much more complete and reliable than any of the present simple forms of amateur equipment. In this case the radio equipment would merely take the place of the wire connection between the subscriber and the central office, but the cost of the radio equipment would be much greater than the total cost per subscriber of the entire existing telephone wire plant. In addition central offices and trunks. involving very expensive and elaborate radio apparatus, would be required to complete the connections.

On the second assumption, part of the central office expenditures would be avoided, but the cost of the apparatus at each subscriber's station would run into thousands of dollars, and in addition a considerable part of the central office expenditures would still be necessary.

For long distance service radio has a more favorable application than it has for local service, but again it is found here that both in first cost and subsequent cost of operation it is many times more expensive than for wire circuits and does not approach them in reliability or freedom from interference and is not secret.

Thus the cost of a complete radio plant for either local or long distance service or both is far in excess of the corresponding wire plant, and not only is the first cost of radio equipment greater than for wire equipment, but the experience to date indicates that the cost of operation of radio is greater per dollar of investment than for wire plant. This means that radio telephone service, even if it were possible, must have rates, in order to pay the costs of operation, many times greater than charged for the present wire service.

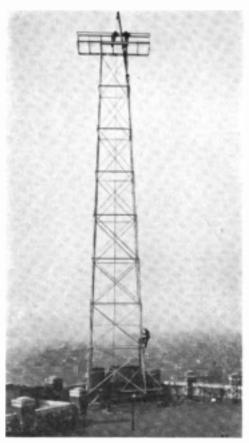
From the above it is evident that the cost of radio service would be excessive and that the character of the very limited service which could be given by radio would be so far inferior to the service now given over wires that the general public, even if they could afford to pay for it, would not tolerate it.

The words of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, at the recent Radio Conference in Washington, are interesting and to the point:

"I think it will be agreed at the outset that the use of the radio telephone for communication between single individuals as in the case of the ordinary telephone is a perfectly hopeless notion."

### SOME PRESENT APPLICATIONS OF RADIO TELEPHONY

Let us then consider some of the applications of radio telephony which in the present state of the art can now be foreseen. Between moving vehicles, ships, ships and shore, airships and ground, and similar classes of services, radio telephony has an apphcation. All of these are possible fields, and as time goes on, it may be expected that they will be developed into useful auxiliaries to the wire service. Recently interesting and successful experiments on ship to shore transmission were conducted with the United States Steamship America, operating by radio in connection with our Deal Beach radio station and thence over land wires to New York and other points. These tests showed that ship to shore service is possible, but whether or not it is established as a commercial service must necessarily depend upon its value, which must be



As the towers neared completion in the estabushment of the New York breadcasting station of the Rell system

great enough to make the service selfsustaining.

Trans-oceanic wireless telephony is, of course, possible, as was demonstrated by us in 1915. However, the present costs are very great and before it can be generally employed, the commercial value, as in the case of ship to shore, will have to be determined and assured. A factor operating seriously against such service is the great difference in time between countries located widely apart.

#### BROADCASTING

One of the most interesting applications of radio telephony is that of broadcasting, which is not intercommunication but a one-way service. It is in this field that radio, by virtue of its inherent nature, seems to have great possibilities. At the present time broadcasting is being done by various departments of the Government, by certain manufacturers or agents of radio apparatus, by experimenters, by newspapers, and until recently by amateurs. The existing broadcasting transmitting stations are operating in the particular interest of the owners of such stations and are not providing broadcasting transmitting service for the use of the public in general. The American Telephone

and Telegraph Company controls the important patents on radio telephone broadcasting transmitting equipment for general public use and consequently is being besieged with requests to sell radio telephone broadcasting equipment or to provide radio telephone broadcasting service. We are selling the broadcasting equipment and so many of these requests have been received that it has become apparent that if every one who desires his own broadcasting equipment should purchase it, there will soon be so many broadcasting stations all operating on the same or a comparatively few number of wavelengths that real service from any of them will be impossible. Accordingly, we are now establishing in New York on the Walker-Lispenard building a broadcasting station of the latest and best type known to the art. It is not planned that we put on any program ourselves but rather provide the facilities over which others may broadcast at specified rates. We could doubtless provide and broadcast a splendid program, but by such a procedure we would be inviting the publie to purchase receiving equipment in order to hear our program and we would be committed to the indefinite continuance of a service for which no revenues would be received. By providing facilities for the use of others it rests with those who broadcast to furnish a class of program to which the general public will desire to listen. It is thought that in this manner the true attitude of the public toward broadcasting may be determined, as it is realized that at present the public is in a more or less optimistic state of mind and that broadcasting must be placed on a much more sound basis if it is to remain as a valuable service.

If the experimental broadcasting station in New York is commercially successful, it is our plan to establish, as circumstances warrant, similar stations throughout the country, and not only may each station have available for use in connection with it all of the local lines in the zone served by that station but also at some future time it may be possible that all of such broadcasting stations throughout the country may, if conditions warrant, be tied together by the long line plant, so that any one, from practically any point, may use any number or all of these stations simultaneously if he so desires. It is our thought that only in this manner can the hest, cheapest, and most extensive radio broadcasting service be given,

It should be understood that this service will not react to the exclusion of private or other broadcasting service and will not necessarily in any way directly displace such services.

However, it is obvious that every one cannot own his own broadcasting equipment, and unless some provision for service such as we have outlined is made, only a limited number of people in the country will have broadcasting service available for their use.

### PRESENT LAWS AND PROPOSED REGULATIONS

The present radio laws, which were made originally in 1905 and later modified in 1912 and adopted by Congress, cover principally the international situation with reference to radio telegraphy, as radio telephone service was not practicable at that time. With the rapid development of radio telephony, particularly since the war, there has been a strong realization that the present radio laws are entirely inadequate for the present situation and not only is the international communication question now under consideration but also the national problem. During February the Secretary of Commerce appointed a committee to consider radio telephone matters. This committee first met on February 27 and has been carefully considering the requirements for radio telephony with the idea through subsequent legislation, of providing space in the ether for the necessary and real services. proposed in the preliminary report of the Secretary's Committee that a large part of the available space in the ether be set aside for various kinds of broadcasting, with a small reservation



The Captain of the Steamship America talking to persons on abore, at their homes and offices in radio tests that proved ship-to-shore sorvice practicable

for ship to shore, for trans-oceanic and for fixed station service. The temporary assignments which the committee have suggested for the desirable uses of radio are naturally limited by the ether and by the character of practical apparatus so that no one of the services will probably receive as full an allotment as might be desired.

It is hoped that the proposed legislation will provide reservations in the ether for what now seems to be the possible applications of radio telephony to the public service in order that these applications may have an opportunity for development along proper lines. It is also desirable that there be established and maintained a rigid regulation of radio matters with the end in view that prime consideration will always be given to the necessary and essential uses of radio.

While we have important exclusive rights protected by patents, our interest in the extension of our field of service overshadows any interest in any patent or group of patents. Above all, we do not want to obstruct the work or play of scientists and amateurs. Progress follows experiment and use. In this new art we should experiment and encourage the experiments of others, but without prejudice to later enforcement of our rights if and when such enforcement becomes necessary to the efficiency of a public service.

The question of most interest in the Bell System is naturally—"What do we propose to do with radio?" We propose to keep in mind our main pur-

pose which is to furnish to the people of the United States as wide a range of communication facilities as possible. It may mean service with ships, railway trains and airplanes. It may mean a trans-Atlantic service, but promises cannot now be made. It may mean broadcasting, the future of which cannot be determined as yet. It should be remembered that radio telephony, with its scope definitely limited by natural conditions, has only reach an elementary stage, even in its possible fields. Bearing in mind our fundamental policy of providing the best and most economical type of facilities to meet any given set of conditions, we shall continue our work of developing whatever possibilities there are for radio in the field of telephone

# Radio Communication Between Life Boat and Shore

By S. R. Winters

EXPERIMENTS in the use of the radio-telephone as an agency in maintaining rapid communication between a motor life-saving boat and a station on shore have recently proved successful. The experiments were conducted jointly by the Radio Communication Section of the

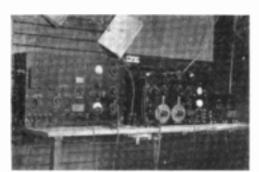
The coast guard beat on way out to see to make tests

National Bureau of Standards and the United States Coast Guard Service, the latter contemplating the application of radio-telephony as a life-saving device at several of its coast-guard stations.

Seafaring vessels are most frequently wrecked in stormy weather and the rescuing erew necessarily have to perform its services quickly and without encumbrances on the life-saving boat. Dangling wires or the towering antenna common to the conventional wireless transmitting and

receiving outfits obviously could not be used. Therefore, the coil antenna, by reason of its compactness and nonrequirement of insulation from the earth, was selected as the form of apparatus for conducting the novel experiments.

Two vertical pipes grounded at each end and having a connection made across their upper ends proved a satisfactory arrangement. A coil antenna previously developed for use on submarines, offered a sort of model



Transmitting and receiving equipment used in the tests

for the design installed on the motor lifeboat. The boat subjected to the unusual observation-tests was thirty-six feet long, propelled by a gasoline engine, and was equipped with a substantial metal keel. The receiving and transmitting wireless outfit was installed as far forward on the motor-boat as possible and from the apparatus was extended forward a wire which was connected to the keel. Two other wires, heavily insulated, were run aft along the guards and welded to the keel. Thus, it is seen, a par-

ticular design of coil antenna was shaped, of which the keel was an integral part.

The transmitting outfit employed on the boat and the one at the station on shore were in agreement as to design and capacity. The unit consisted of a



Andiophone installation on U.S. Coust Guard life boat

5-watt radio-telephone and a receiving set. The wavelength selected for transmission from the boat was 380 meters; from shore 675 meters. The receiving outfit included three stages of radio-frequency and two-stages of audio-frequency amplification. The transmitter proved powerful enough to maintain effective communication with the land station when the boat had sailed six miles from shore. This distance is adequate to the usual demands of the life-saving service and the tests proved eminently satisfactory.

### The Popularity of Radio Is Providing Cartoonists

#### LISTENING IN



-- Munocrined in Prome Journal

#### THE ORIGINAL BROADCASTING STATION



-Inhasan in Des Moines Capitel

#### "ANOTHER GOOD THING GONE WRONG"



-Smith in Atlantic City Gazette

#### "A BUSY WIRE"



FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN'T



Original from PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

### With Ammunition For Their Oscillating Penpoints

### THRILL THAT COMES ONCE IN A LIFETIME

#### HOW MOTHER GOOSE MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN



-Webster in Slous City Journal



-N. Y. Globe

#### **OUR OWN RADIO RAVINGS**

#### WAVE LENGTH ZKXTMVOBLAA

A FRIEND
DROPS IN
AND THE
FAMILY MAKES
HIM SIT DOWN
AND LISTEN
TO A HUMOROUS
MONOLOGUE,
DELIVERED
BY PHILIP J.
MUMBLEVOICE
FIVE HUNDRED
MILES
AWAY.



--Dallas Journal

#### JEFF KNOWS THEM ALL









—Dirmingham Seice

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### What Newspaper Editors Say

Press of the Country, Reflecting Public Attitude Declare for the "Era of the Radio"

THAT the public still is greatly mystified and highly interested in the sudden popularity of the radiophone is reflected in the press of the country. Minds which are not held down to the technical limitations of wireless have soared to undreamed of heights with the first taste of the new form of communication. Thus we find the Wheeling (W. Va.) News saying that the statement of a high telephone official that the field of radio is limited "will not hold."

"At the present time," the newspaper says, "there is no doubt that the situation looks that way. But to us, unfamiliar as we are with the scientific details of wireless, it would appear an easier task to make this field unlimited, than it was to bring radio to the surface in-the first place.

radio to the surface in-the first place.

"Just now there is hardly a chance of radio supplanting telephone and telegraph wires, but at one time the steamboat was never thought to be a practical means of transportation; the automobile was nothing but a toy and the airplane would never be made safe. Scientific minds are bound to improve radio. The statement of the official will not hold."

The Temple (Texas) Telegram calls this "The Era of the Radio," and adds that the "possibilities of radio in achieving many improvements and creating many new advantages in the every-day affairs of men are developing so rapidly that the mind scarcely has time to grasp the scope and application of one phase of radio activity before a newer and more startling announcement of its possibilities is proclaimed to the world."

"Broadcasting speeches, music and entertainments has been demonstrated as practicable and economical."

The newspaper adds:

"Among the latest announcements of the utilization of radio communication is the proposal of a great trans-continental railroad system to install radio phones on its Pacific coast through trains by means of which its passengers will be enabled to keep in direct communication with their business or social affairs without interrupting their travels. Tests now being made by radio companies will determine whether this installation on fast moving passenger trains is practicable.

#### **EDUCATION VIA RADIO**

"Of greater moment, however, is the announcement from New York, that with further development of radio service it will be nossible to acquire a complete college education at one's home without the expense and incidental temptations for the student actually going to a university. One institution in New York, of national fame, has announced that a broadcasting station will be established in Washington Square in Greater New York through the instrumen-

tality of which classes in all its university courses will be conducted.

"With such developments as these so early in the practical application of the radio wireless service the mind is staggered in contemplation of the marvels that seem sure to follow. It is to be accepted that there will be equal additional development in this line of scientific research as there has been in the field of practical electrical appliances, which means that the world is just at the threshold of the wonders of the radio."

Many newspapers are calling the interest by the public a "fad" or a "craze." Thus we find the Oshkosh (Wisc.) Northwestern referring to it as "the latest popular craze" and adding that the rapid spread of "this fad has caused experts to predict and foresee in this new method of communication the possibilities of important and far-reaching changes that will affect various phases of business and social life."

#### MAY ADDRESS MILLIONS

"It is suggested that this offers an opportunity for a new kind of political campaigning. Instead of speaking to a few hundreds, or thousands, a campaign orator will be able to address a radio audience of many thousands, or even millions, at one time, and scattered over a wide area. In fact, there are so many strange possibilities connected with this new device for utilizing the mysterious ether waves that one wonders where it will lead to."

Many of the accomplishments of wireless are so marvelous to the non-technical mind that they liken the results to wizardy. The Worcester (Mass.) Post heads an editorial "Wireless and Wizardy," and in speaking of radio communication between a flying airplane and racing auto, it declares that radio is "man's greatest conquerer of space and location." And the Austin (Texas) American thinks that times will "be so changed, with so many now unthought-of marvels, that the people of 1942 will yawn at us, just as we look bored when an old soldier reminisces."

A bare announcement recently that talking movies through the use of radio, had been successfully demonstrated in Chicago immediately caused many editorial minds to leap into the realm of speculation. We thus find the Shamokin (Pa.) News declaring solemnly that "it is not straining the imagination to picture a day when moving pictures themselves will be broadcasted into homes by wireless, the same as a photograph now can be called across the ocean."

Newspapers, too, are enthusiastic about the possibilities of transmitting news by radio and thus increase the prestige of their respective dailies. Says the Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald editorially:

"The latest news of the city and the world, available by merely taking down a telephone receiver—this would seem to be the acme of comfort in the pursuit of daily information. But this is what is being made available to people within a radius of 2,200 miles daily, through the enterprise of The Evening Herald in its new radiophone news service.

"And you do not even have to be a subscriber, although you do have to put up your own radio receivers; but the news service is absolutely free. From information received it is already proving a boon to ships at sea, to those isolated on Pacific islands and to people in out-of-the-way places west of the Rocky mountains. Indeed, many hotels in small towns remote from large city newspapers are installing receiving apparatus in order to keep their guests informed on the latest doings in the great world around them.

"This service is rendered every day except Sunday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, which means that the news of Europe up to midnight and of the East up to 8 or 9 o'clock is covered and announced before it happens'—because of the difference in time."

And finally we see the press widely awake to the extreme importance of radio and soundly criticizing public officials who may or may not be negligent about the installation of radio equipment on vehicles of water transportation.

#### LAW NEEDS AMENDMENT

"Radio has saved thousands of lives on the sea," says the New York Evening Mail. "In 1902 the S. S. Philadelphia was provided with radio for emergency. In 1912 a law was passed that made it necessary for ocean-going vessels to carry a radio station.

"Recently a seaplane set out from Miami, Fla., to Bimini. It carried seven persons. The plane developed trouble en route as planes often do, and it had to alight upon troubled waters. In a few hours it was at the mercy of a restless sea.

"What happened to its wireless apparatus? It did not have any! If it had been provided with a low-power transmitter, all of the passengers would have been saved. A few SOS signals would have brought plenty of assistance.

"Does Mr. Hoover know that scaplanes are allowed to carry passengers over forty miles of watery waste without a radio out-fit? If he does, let us hope that he will act to prevent further loss of life. Our radio law needs an amendment that will force the owners of scaplanes carrying passengers to install a radio outfit. It is the only assurance of safety these crafts can offer when they are drifting helpleasly on the hosom of a mad sea."

### WORLD WIDE WIRELESS

#### Radio Telephone Conference Report

THE Radio Telephone Conference, called some time ago by Secretary of Commerce Hoover to help solve the present chaos in the air, rendered its final report, on

April 27.

"It is recommended," says the report, "that the wave band assigned to amateurs, 150 to 275 meters, be divided into bands according to the method of transmission, damped wave stations being assigned the band of lowest wavelengths, interrupted or modulated continuous wave radio telegraph stations the next band, radio telephone stations the next band, and, finally, unmodulated continuous radio telegraph stations the band of highest wavelengths. It is recommended that amateurs be permitted to carry on broadcasting within the wavelength assigned by the Secretary of Commerce to amateur radio telephony."

Recommendations are made that the Secretary of Commerce assign to each radio telephone broadcasting station a power range of 600 land miles for Government stations, 250 miles for public broadcasting stations, and fifty miles for private and toll broadcasting stations; that the same wave band or overlapping wave bands should not be assigned to stations within these distances of each other: Government, 1,500 miles; public, 750 miles, and private and toll, 150 miles.

The conference adopted at its final meetings a new provision recommending that the operation of Government stations be conducted in such a manner as not to interfere

with commercial traffic and broadcasting.

The report recommends the appointment by the President of an advisory committee to the Secretary of Commerce to consist of twelve members, half of whom shall be from the Government and half from civil life.

The general allocation of wavelengths provides: Trans-oceanic service, 6,000 meters; fixed radio telephony, non-exclusive, 3,300; mobile service, non-exclusive, 2,650; Government broadcasting, 2,050; aircraft, 1,550; city and State public safety broadcasting, exclusive, 285; amateur, 275.

#### New Swiss Radio Station

A HIGH-POWERED, loud-speaking wireless telephone station is being installed at Lausanne, Switzerland, by means of which it is planned to hold daily communication with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The apparatus will be capable of receiving messages from London, Berlin, United States and airplanes flying over Western Europe.



Maj.-Gen. Goorge O. Squier using electric iamp socket to receive radiophone broadcasting

#### Annual Report of the Radio Corporation

THE trans-Atlantic circuits of the Radio Corporation of America are now carrying 20 per cent. of the messages between this country and Europe, according to the annual report of the corporation.

Out of a gross income of \$4,160,844 in 1921 the corporation made a net profit of \$426,799. This amount was applied against reserves for depreciation of patents, which the directors believe inadequate.

The year 1921 was largely devoted to increasing the efficiency and capacity of existing communication channels and to extending, through present European correspondents, connections with othe recountries by wire telegraph. Thus there has been provided indirect service to almost the

entire world, except South Ameriac.

Six direct international radio communication circuits are now in operation by the Radio Corporation of America: Great Britain, opened March 1, 1920; Norway, opened May 17, 1920; Germany, two circuits, the first opened August 1, 1920, and the second May 19, 1921; France, opened December 14, 1920; Hawaii and Japan, opened March 1, 1920.

The installation of high-power stations in South America has been inaugurated, by joint arrangement with the French, German and English companies, under which the interests of the four companies are trusteed, with an American chairman chosen by the Radio Corporation of America. A station is now being erected in Argentine, and a concession has been obtained and financial commitments made in Brazil. At Warsaw, Poland, the Radio Corporation of America is now erecting a high-power station. Onehalf of the necessary radio equipment has been forwarded to Poland from the United States, and American engineers are making the installations.

The new receiving station for trans-Atlantic radiograms is at Riverhead, L. I., where the one antenna consists of two copper wires nine miles long strung on telephone poles, and receives simultaneously messages from Norway. England, France and Germany.

The erection of radio telephone broadcasting stations in various parts of the United States has resulted in a great demand for radio telephone receiving apparatus. The demand came up overnight and apparatus embodying the latest improvements and of a character suited for general use has now been developed for manufacture in large quantities, and it is believed by the officers of the corporation that the demand, large though it may be, will soon be filled.

#### S.S. Iowa Radio Tests Postponed

THE proposed gunnery tests of the Atlantic fleet, with the wireless controlled U. S. S. Iowa as the target, schednled for May 1, have been postponed indefinitely in order to effect facel economy, the Navy Department has announced.

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#### Development of Radiotelegraphy in Czecho-Slovakia

Post and Telegraph of Czecho-Slovakia has been planning to build a central wireless station, with subsidiary stations in different parts of the Republic. With this end in view, the Ministry has carefully followed all inventions in the field of radiotelegraphy and has sent its engineers to foreign countries for the purpose of studying wireless systems already in operation.

A station will be built at Podebrady, Bohemia, equipped with highfrequency generators (Letour-Bethenod type), producing 50 kilowatts of energy at the antenna. The entire station with two towers, 500 feet high, will be capable of generating additional energy up to 100 kilowatts at the antenna. When the need warrants the expansion, another generator developing 50 kilowatts of energy will be installed. The radius of transmission will be about 2,500 miles.

The Podebrady station will also be the main sending station for Prague, and wireless telegrams filed at Prague will be transmitted by it. In addition to the main station, the State Post and Telegraph office at Podebrady is building a smaller station, equipped with vacuum tubes.

At Kral Vinohrady (a district of Prague) a wireless station with a radius of 250 miles is operated in connection with the Main Post and Telegraph office. At Brno (Brunn), Moravia, a radio plant has been constructed recently with a range of 600 to 900 miles. Tests of the apparatus and service between these two stations were made at the end of January and proved entirely successful. Further tests are now being made between Brno and radio stations in other European countries.

For radio communication between Slovakia and Prague, as well as with the Orient, a new station is being erected at Kosice, Slovakia, while still another at Bratislava will be operated for the benefit of the shipping on the Danube and for the International Danube Commission, now sitting at Bratislava.

A radio sending and receiving station has been projected for Liberec (Reichenberg), and the authorities state that they hope to have it completed before the opening of the Third International Sample Fair, which will be held in that city from August 12 to 20 of this year. The State Telegraph office at Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) also desires to es-

tablish a small radio station at that point before the season opens at the baths.

Because of the importance of radio communication to aerial navigation, the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Post and Telegraph and the Ministry of National Defense are now building a wireless station with a range of 600 miles at the Kbely (near Prague) aerodrome, the starting point of aeroplanes for Paris and Warsaw. In Western Bohemia, at Plzen, or Cheb, a station will be established in connection with the air service to Paris and another in northeastern Bohemia, with that to Warsaw. The Prague, Brno, Bratislava, and Kosice wireless stations will also serve the air fleet. In addition to these joint plans a Ministry of National Defence is proposing to build its own wireless stations for military purposes.

Bankers and industrial concerns in Czecho-Slovakia confidently expect, in a very short time, to be receiving information by wireless from the Bourses of London, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Amsterdam, and New York.—By C. S. Winans, American Consul, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

#### Ban on Political Speeches From Government Stations

established by the Government regarding the use of naval radio telephone equipment for broadcasting, no further political speeches or lectures will be sent out. This decision of Mr. Denby to curb the general use of naval equipment followed an investigation into the use of broadcasting stations by members of Congress for addressing their constituents.

Democratic members declared that the use of Government radio facilities had been granted only to Republicans, and the Secretary of the Navy, determined to put an end to the growing confusion pending the determination of a definite policy by this body.

#### Navy Radio Bill Signed By President Harding

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THE bill extending use of the Government's naval radio facilities for commercial and press purposes until June 30, 1927, has been signed by President Harding.

As passed by the House the measure authorized the extension of the use of such facilities only until next June 30. The Senate amend-

ed it by making the extension until June 30, 1927. The compromise does not apply to messages to China.

#### Music from Schenectady to San Francisco By Radio

SAN FRANCISCO has listened to spoken words and instrumental music played in New York State carried by radiophone over more than 3,000 miles.

For more than four hours the music and conversation transmitted on the Atlantic Coast was checked up by radio engineers at the Kock Ridge station in Oakland and at the office of the Morehead laboratories, San Francisco.

The significant feature of the test in the development of radio telephony, is that it was transmitted with low power on a short wavelength, available to amateurs.

The test was arranged through the co-operation of the General Electric Company of Schenectady and the Atlantic-Pacific Radio Supplies Company of San Francisco.

Three and a half kilowatts of power were used in transmission on wavelengths of 360 meters.

The receiving set at Rock Ridge, Oakland, was equipped with two stages of radio amplification and two of audio amplification.

#### N. Y. State Incorporates Many Radio Companies

TAKING advantage of tremendous interest being shown these days along radio lines, many companies were incorporated in this State last month for the purpose of manufacturing radio apparatus. A summary issued by Secretary of State John J. Lyons covering the activities of the corporation bureau last month as well as furnishing comparative figures for the first quarter of this year and the same period in 1921, furnishes additional proof that the hesitancy which characterized companies embarking in business is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

During the month of March, a total of 1,717 companies having an aggregate capitalization of \$58,411,250, were incorporated by Secretary of State Lyons. These figures represent an increase over February of 284 companies and a capitalization of approximately \$7,000,000.

### Chevrolet to Use Radio in Auto Race

A WIRELESS telephone will be used by one driver in the 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis motor speedway May 30 to keep in touch with his pit during the long grind. The car, a small one of popular make, but rebuilt for racing purposes, was designed by Louis and Arthur Chevrolet, of Indianapolis. Louis Chevrolet designed and built the winning ears in the 1920 and 1921 races.

Pointing out that drivers and mechanicians lost track of their standing in the long race after they have gone several laps, the Chevrolet brothers declared the wireless telephone will enable the automobile pilot to keep in constant touch with his pit and know at all times his place and other valuable information.

Jack Curener, of Greenville, Ohio, who has been selected to drive the car, is in the city working on it. To make the use of the wireless possible a small device will be placed on the rear of the car to catch the waves as the machine speeds around the track.

#### Illegal Possession of Radio Tubes

WITH the arrest of Jewell Van Dyke and his brother Carl, heads of the Van Dyke Electric Company, Asbury Park, N. J., by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of illegal possession and displaying for sale Government radio tubes, officials at Camp Vail announce the belief that many amateur radio operators possess stolen tubes and on May 1 a drive to recover them will be made.

The Van Dykes were held in \$1,000 each by United States Commissioner Carton. It is alleged that United States "V. T. I." radio tubes were found at their store.

Since their arrest many tubes had been returned to the camp. The Van Dykes said they were unaware that the tubes bought by them had been stolen.

#### Radio to Link America With Sweden

FOR the first time in history Sweden and the United States will have direct telegraphic communication through the erection of a high-power radio station which is to be constructed immediately on the Swedish west coast. Heretofore all cable or radio communications be-

tween the two countries were relayed from London or Paris.

The Riksdag long ago appropriated the initial sum of 2,000,000 kronor, more than \$550,000, to begin the work, but it was not until recently that the Swedish State Telegraph Board and the Radio Corporation of America reached a satisfactory agreement, under which the fees for all radio traffic will be divided equally between the two countries.

It is calculated that the cost of the new station will not exceed 5,000,-000 kronor, about \$1,400,000. One reason for an immediate start is the serious unemployment situation in Sweden.

The total telegraphic traffic between Sweden and North and Central America amounted last year to 1,660,000 words. The head office of the new station will be located in Gothenburg.

#### Bank Payments Ordered By Radio

THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company announce that arrangements had been completed with the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, which will enable wireless payments to be made at any time to passengers en route on board the Mauretania, Aquitania and Berengaria. Through branch banks on board these ships passengers also may order payments made through the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to persons in this country.

### Direct Wireless Between England and Australia

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THE Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, of Sydney, has been authorized to establish and conduct direct wireless communication between Anstralia and England, and also to take over and develop the entire Australian wireless services. A new board of directors will be formed for the Australian wireless company, which will consist of seven, three representing the Commonwealth Government, three representing the Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, and a seventh director to be selected mutual-

Within two years Australia will be in direct communication with England through high-powered wireless stations erected in each country, and a commercial wireless service will be available at rates for all classes of traffic which will be two-thirds of the existing cable

#### Radio on Airplanes

SEAFARING airplanes will be as safe as a chair at the opera if all the new regulations announced hy Secretary of the Navy Denby are strictly enforced.

The regulations provide that all airplanes that make long passages be equipped with radio sets of sufficient strength to communicate with a ship or station at the near end of the passage. It is also planned to install radiophone outfits on all mail machines. The apparatus will have an operating radius of 200 miles to afford the pilot constant contact with the station just left or the one ahead.

#### Radio Shows

THE Electrical Contractors' Association of Brooklyn and Queens will hold its first annual radio and electrical exposition at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, corner of Bedford and Atlantic avenues, from May 6 to May 20, inclusive.

Headquarters have been opened at the McAlpin Hotel for the Radio Show which will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City, the week of May 22-29.

Announcement of a National Radio Exposition to be held in the Leiter building, Chicago, June 26 to July 1, has been made by Milo E. Westbrooke, its manager.

The annual Chicago Radio Show will be held in the Collseum in Chicago, from October 11 to October 22, according to a communication received from U. J. Herrmann, manager of the show.

#### New English-Swiss Wireless Service

A NEW high-speed commercial wireless service between Switzerland and England is being carried on by stations which have been specially erected for the purpose by the Marconi Company in Switzerland and England, capable of handling traffic at a speed of 100 words per minute in each direction.

The signals received at the English end are automatically relayed to London, and there recorded in Roman characters. The English transmitting station is antomatically operated from Radio Honse, Finsbury, London.

The usual telegraphic rates will apply to this new service and messages intended for transmission by this route are accepted at all Post Offices.

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### Charging Storage Batteries From A. C.

The Tungar Rectifier Provides an Easy and Safe Method for Keeping Batteries Fully Charged — Practical Instructions for Its Installation and Operation

By C. E. Hamann General Bleetric Company

THERE are, according to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, 600,000 amateur radio operators in the United States, and the number is increasing with great rapidity.

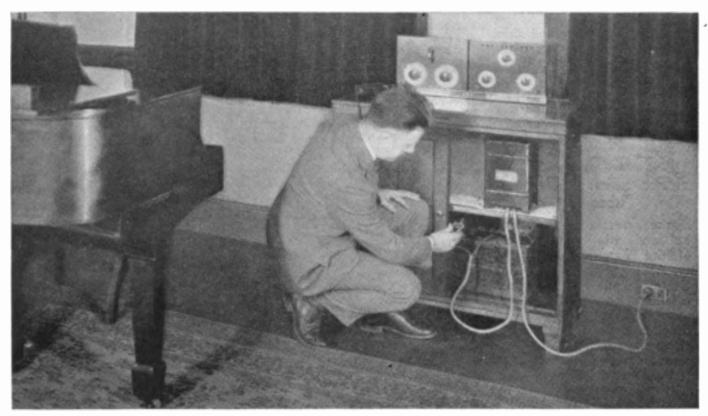
With this large and growing number of radio outfits in use, the problem of charging the storage batteries used in connection with them, assumes corresponding importance and interest and the trend is naturally, in the direction of obtaining rectifiers for charging these batteries at home rather than transporting the batteries to and from a battery service station.

delivery only a fraction of an ampere, up to large service station outfits capable of charging ten or twenty automobile batteries simultaneously. For radio work the small, portable type, built in two-ampere and five-ampere capacities, is preferable.

No attempt will be made to describe the theory of the bulb. This is generally similar to the theory of the two-element vacuum tube, with which the average radio "fan" is familiar. A simple comparison can be made by comparing the action of the bulb to that of a one-way valve. During one-half of the cycle, current flows through

wave" operation by using two bulbs." Such an outfit, however, is more complicated, and necessarily, more expensive. Therefore, as a pulsating direct current is satisfactory in every way for battery charging, the simple half-wave rectifier is the type most commonly used.

Figure 1 shows an elementary diagram of connections for a rectifier using a Tungar bulb. The filament is excited from a low voltage source, such as a battery or a transformer. An adjustable resistance regulates the amount of charging current flowing through the battery. Obviously, an



Practical installation of a Tungar outlit for charging storage batteries in the home

Gas-filled tube rectifiers are becoming increasingly popular for this purpose, but while considerable information has been published on the theory of the "hot cathode" rectifier, little or no data has been afforded the amateur on its practical operation in the radio station.

Among the successful types of rectifiers which have been in use for some years for charging automobile storage batteries is the Tungar, which has recently been developed for a similar purpose in charging radio outfit batteries. The practical application of this type for this purpose will be discussed in this article. These sets are made in various sizes, from a very small outfit for railway signal work,

the bulb from anode to cathode—that is, from "plate" to filament, but during the other half cycle, no current can flow; hence, the term "half-wave" rectifier.

At first thought it would seem that the efficiency of a "half-wave" rectifier" would be very low—not over 50 per cent. Further consideration, however, will reveal the fact that on the half-cycle, when no current is flowing through the bulb, no energy is being drawn from the line, except a small amount for heating the friament and exciting the transformer. As a matter of fact, some of the larger types of "half-wave" rectifiers have an efficiency as high as 75 per cent.

It is quite feasible to obtain "full-

arrangement of this kind would not be satisfactory for every-day use. It would not be practical to excite the filament from a battery, as too much current would be required—the five-ampere bulb takes approximately 18 amperes at 2.5 volts for filament excitation. A resistance for regulating the charging current would be inefficient and wasteful. In order to overcome these objections, a small autotransformer is used in the standard Tungar outfit.

In the five-ampere one-battery type the auto-transformer has two secondary windings, one consisting of a few turns of heavy wire for furnishing the filament current, and the other consisting of a greater number of turns for supplying the current for charging the battery. Three taps are brought out near the end of the primary winding which are used to adjust the outfit for various line voltages.

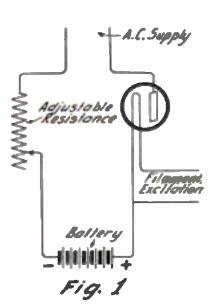
Because of certain characteristics of the bulb, the auto-transformer must be carefully designed. The voltage required to make the bulb "pick up" or start rectifying, is considerably higher than the voltage necessary to maintain the arc after the bulb starts operating and an arrangement is therefore provided to lower the voltage as soon as the bulb starts rectifying—to prevent burning out the bulb. This inherent reactance regulation has an additional advantage in that it tends to hold the charging current more nearly constant when the line voltage varies.

sidered is the load on the battery: that is, the extent to which it will be discharged when operating the receiving set. If only a single tube outfit is used, the discharge rate will be only about one ampere. Figuring roughly that the receiving outfit is in operation an average of three hours per day, then the total discharge would be three ampere hours. In this case the 2ampere size would be entirely large enough, regardless of the size of the battery. Operating the rectifier for one and one-half to two hours per day would keep the battery in a fully charged condition.

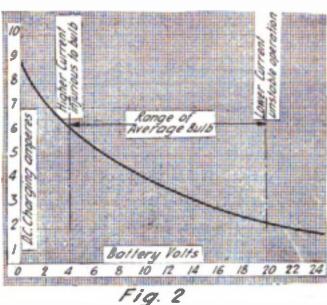
On the other hand, if a 3-tube receiving set is used, the total discharge of the battery will be nine ampere hours per day on the basis of operating the set three hours per day. To station and go away, leaving the battery charging. Should the A.C. line voltage fail at any time, it is impossible for the battery to discharge back through the Tungar.

A simple and convenient way of connecting the rectifier to the battery is by means of a double throw, double pole switch, as shown in figure 3. This arrangement has a safety feature, in that the rectifier cannot be connected to the battery without first disconnecting it from the receiving set.

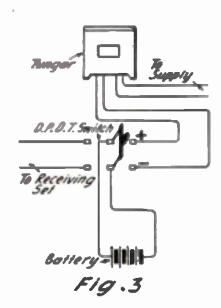
If this switching arrangement is not used, the operator should always bear in mind the fact that the receiving outfit must be disconnected while charging. If an attempt is made to operate the receiver while the battery is charging there will be a very loud, disagreeable hum in the phones, par-



Momentary diagram of connections



Meetrical characteristics of the 6-ampers type



"Safety first" method of connecting the rectifor to storage battery

Figure 2 is a curve showing the charging current obtained with various numbers of cells of battery connected to the outfit. This curve was made with a five-ampere outfit. It will be seen that the rectifier delivers approximately five amperes with a 3-cell load, and three amperes with a 6-cell load.

When choosing a Tungar for use in the radio station, several things must be taken into consideration. First, is the selection of the proper size of outfit. The choice of a 2-ampere or a 5-ampere Tungar is not, as it might at first appear to be, simply a question of the relative farness or slimness of one's pocketbook. Each of these machines has its own field of usefulness.

In general, if the battery to be charged is of low capacity—as for example, not over 40 ampere hours—the 2-ampere size should be selected. For larger batteries the 5-ampere size is preferable, as it will charge the battery in a much shorter period of time. Another point that should be con-

keep the battery charged with a 2-ampere rectifier would require a charging period of five or six hours per day, whereas with the 5-ampere size, a two-hour charge per day would be ample.

Many operators allow their batteries to run down completely before recharging. This has two disadvantages. Batteries have an exasperating way of going dead in the middle of some important DX work, or perhaps when a long-distance concert is being heard. When a battery is completely down, a long period of charging is necessary to bring it up. Meanwhile the station is out of commission.

The only sure way of avoiding these annoyances is to give the battery a short charge every day or two, thereby maintaining it in a fully charged condition. It will interest the amateur to know that the construction of the Tungar has been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This means that it is perfectly safe to put the battery on charge, lock up the

ticularly if an amplifier is used. This is due to the pulsating current from the rectifier, which super-imposes a ripple on the straight-line voltage of the battery.

There is also another objection. As stated, the Tungar uses an auto-transformer. By referring to figure 1 it will be seen that there is a direct connection from the A.C. line through the auto-transformer to the battery. In practically all A.C. fighting systems one side of the line is grounded. In some types of radio receivers the connections are such that the filament circuit is grounded. Under these conditions it is possible to have a direct connection from the high side of the A.C. line through the rectifier and the receiving set to ground, and the resulting flow of current may be enough to damage both rectifier and receiving set.

If any experimental work is contemplated in which the Tungar will be connected to the radio set, it will

(Continued on page 84)

### Recording High Speed Signals in Radio Telegraphy

#### By Julius Weinberger

Research Engineer, Radio Corporation of America

Till's paper deals with the development and operation of a practical system for the handling of radio telegraphic traffic at high speed, particularly in trans-oceanic communication. By high speed working we refer to operation at speeds greater than those customarily employed for telephonic reception, that is 20 to 25 words per minute by average good operators.

With the continually increasing expensiveness of equipment, and the tendency towards increase of transmitting power (so as to insure reliable communication at all times), it has become apparent that the profitable operation of a long distance radio sys-

and receiving stations are placed at some suitably distant point; and it is intended to concentrate most of the Atlantic Coast transmitters in a central plant at Port Jefferson, Long Island, while most of the receivers are concentrated at Riverhead, about 18 miles from Port Jefferson. All control of the various transmitters and receivers is from New York City, the sending operator controlling a transmitter via telegraph line and the receiving operator having the received audio frequency signal brought to him via telephone line. The transmitting and receiving operators are located close to one another (at a common table), so as to facilitate duplex operation. The

In case of trouble (for example, had relay adjustment in the transmitting station) or for other reasons, it may become necessary to stop the distant transmitter. If the record is not immediately perceptible, a considerable quantity of traffic might be sent which was not properly recorded, and which would then have to be repeated with consequent loss of circuit time and delay in delivery.

(b) Prompt delivery of messages to the customer.

(c) Observation of the effect of adjustment of the receiving or transmitting apparatus.. It is essential that a minimum delay shall occur between the time a change of adjustment is



Pigure 2-Part of the Radio Corporation operating room with the recorders in use

tem depends greatly upon working at a rate of speed in excess of that obtainable by hand. Most of the high power radio transmitters of today are equipped with relay systems capable of sending as high as 100 words per minute, and there is no particular reason why, if necessary, powerful vacuum tube amplifiers could not be built to take the place of relays and be worked at considerably greater speed. The limitation of working speed is practically confined to the receiving side of the radio system, so that it is obvious that increased speed possibilities must be obtained entirely by the development of receiving apparatus.

In order to understand the conditions under which high speed recording apparatus must work, it will be well to describe briefly the manuer in which communication is carried on over the trans-Atlantic circuits of the Radio Corporation. Figure 1 illustrates the method of duplex working. It will be noted that the operation is from New York City, while the transmitting

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receiving operator can thus instantly communicate with the distant transmitter, if desired, in order to control the speed of transmission, or stop the transmission in case of trouble. The operators themselves handle no apparatus whatsoever; the receiving and transmitting apparatus is handled by engineers at the respective stations, and such apparatus as is necessary for wire transfer line at Broad Street is placed in a room separate from the operating room and maintained by men of suitable qualifications.

RECORDING APPARATUS

The foregoing operating arrangement, as well as certain service standards, imposes a series of requirements upon high speed recording apparatus which are given below:

1. Minimum delay between the time of recording and the time of transcribing the signals. This is of importance in

(a) Successful duplex operation: equipment of the control of the c

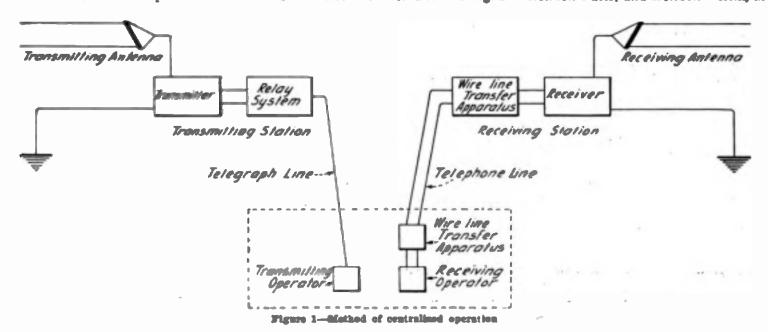
made and the time the effect of the change is perceived.

2. The cost of recording must be as low as possible—not over a few hundredths of a cent per word. This is important since a large class of reduced rate traffic, such as press matter, deferred delivery messages, and the like, is handled at high speed. Furthermore, the future operating of short distance radio circuits with low rates must be taken into consideration, since the equipment designed for long distance working should be standardized for all classes of service if possible. Therefore the initial cost of the equipment must be low, as well as the operating and maintenance charges.

3. The recording equipment must be as simple and rugged as possible, and require no continuous attention; since it must be located near the receiving operators and handled by the telegraph supervisors, who generally do not have extensive technical or engineer qualifications. The parts of which the equipment is constructed should be

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capable of easy repair in case of breakage, as far as possible, by the men and facilities available in the operating rooms, and spare parts should be capable of easy installation by such men. This is more important when in practice that at present frequency fluctuations of several hundred cycles must be taken into account with some European transmitters: though improvements in this respect no doubt will be made. A fluctuation of signal minute) can be accomplished by simple modifications, for use on short-distance circuits. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that European short-distance radio circuits, for example, London-Paris, and London-Berlin, are



recording equipment is furnished to stations other than those located in New York City (such as those in Hawaii or on the Pacific Coast), to which it would be manifestly very expensive to send expert repair men.

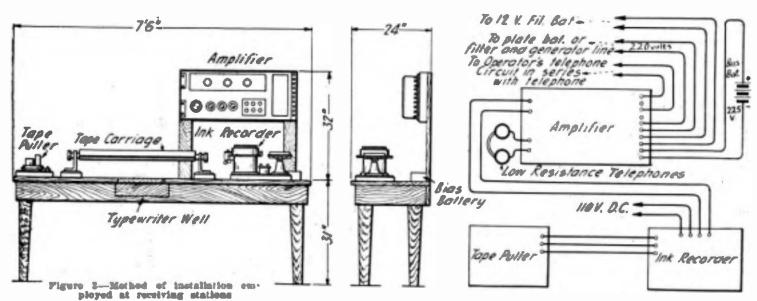
4. A record capable of preservation is highly desirable, so as to check up errors, and for use as a means of traffic study and general service improvement.

5. The tone signal which is sent over the telephone line from the receiving set may be anywhere between 500 and 2,500 cycles. Although the lines will transmit, theoretically, frequencies up to 2,200 cycles, it has been found in practice that better transmission is seintensity of the order of perhaps 2 to 1 must be taken into account, due to accidental changes in line conditions, amplifier adjustments, or during tuning of the receiving equipment at the distant station.

• 6. Speed limitations: Present practice in long distance high speed working is on the basis of from 40 to 50 words (200 to 250 letters) per minute, and at times higher speeds, up to 80 words per minute, have been commercially handled. The limitation lies in relay trouble at the transmitting end and strays at the receiving end of the circuit. It is probable that working at 100 words per minute will eventually

understood to be operating regularly at 60 words per minute, and operation up to 100 words per minutes has been carried on at times.

7. The perception of the recorded signal by the operator should be made as easy as possible. The operator has not the time to study the record, and an easily perceived record at lower speed is preferable to one at a higher speed, which requires study on his part. For example, in graphic recorders the contrast between recorded signal and background should be great, the letters clean-cut, so that the operator perceives them instantly, and static eliminated from the record to the



cured by keeping signals below about 1,500 cycles. The recording equipment smust be capable of accepting any given frequency in this range, and allow for a considerable fluctuation above or below this frequency. It has been found

become the rule though not for a number of years. Hence, a recording system should be able to handle easily speeds up to 80 words per minute, and be so designed that extension to higher speeds (say, up to 200 words per

maximum extent consistent with accuracy. In acoustic recorders, such as the phonograph or the telegraphone, the signal heard by the transcribing operator must be clear and loud, free from musical static and with firmly-

formed dots and dashes. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this requirement; it has a great influence on commercially successful operation, for the speed at which operators will handle traffic depends considerably on the clearness of the signals with which they deal.

8. The effort necessary, on the part of the operator, to distinguish the signal from such record as may be produced by static, in the ideal case, should be equal to or less than that necessary for aural reception with head telephones.

9. Continuous operation of the recording equipment is essential. In the case of acoustic recorders, where it takes some time to place a new record on the machine, two overlapping recorders must be used, one being started just before the record is removed from the other. But the instal-

In the central station of the Traffic Department of the Radio Corporation, New York City, the amplifier equipment is separate from the operating room. Here a special amplifier is employed in which the amplifications necessary both for wire line transfer and recording are combined. The recorder is placed beside the operator.

The above method of having one operator copy directly from the tape is suitable up to a speed of about 45 words per minute. Above this speed several operators may read the tape in succession, in the manner used in cable offices. That is, one man is placed near the recorder, a second perhaps ten feet along the tape, and a third man ten feet further along. The first man copies from the tape, which is moving faster than he can keep up with, until he reaches a point where the signals are nearly out of easy sight.

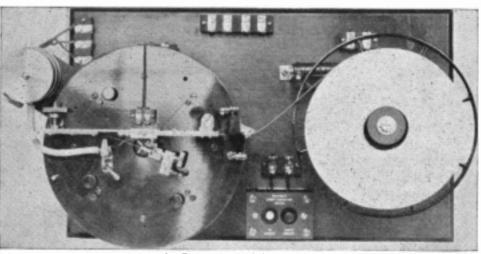


Figure 5-The commercial type of recorder

lation of two machines is uneconomical and continuous operation should be provided for, in the ideal recorder, in a single machine.

While the development of the recorder was being carried on, experiments were conducted simultaneously to determine a suitable amplifier system, the input of which was to be connected to the radio receiving equipment in place of the operator's telephones and the output of which was to supply the recorder with a direct current of 2 to 4 milliamperes, through the 1,000 ohm recorder coil. Aside from furnishing the required amplification, it was desired to utilize the amplifier circuits to secure as great a discrimination as possible between the signal audio frequency and strays.

The method of installation employed at outlying receiving stations is indicated in figure 3. The recorder, tape puller, and tape carriage are mounted on a common table, and a typewriter well is placed so that the operator may copy directly from the tape. The amplifier is mounted on a panel conveniently near the recorder, so that tuning or other adjustments may be made while their effect is observed.

He then stops copying, marks the point on the tape at which he stopped, and starts in again as near the recorder end of the tape as he can see easily and marks on the tape the point at which he has started again. The second man then starts copying at the point at which the first man left off and copies the intervening material, either up to the point at which the first man started again, or else as far as he can. If he cannot read all the material omitted by the first man he also marks the point at which he left off, and the third man completes the copy of the omitted ma-terial. By this method the transcription of traffic at 100 words per minute by three men is readily possible.

Figure 2 is a photograph of part of the Radio Corporation operating room, in which some of the recorders may be plainly seen. In this office, a recorder is placed on each transoceanic receiving circuit, and, in addition, arrangements are made to keep a record of the outgoing signals from each transmitter. This is accomplished by means of an antenna on the roof of the building, connected to receiving sets and recorders in the apparatus

room; this equipment easily receives hours of actual service.

all of the local transmitting stations, and the signal leaving the sending operator's key or Wheatstone transmitter may thus be directly compared with the signal radiated from the transmitting station's antenna. In this way, line or relay faults, trouble in the transmitting station, and the like, may be instantly noticed, and a check also kept on operating errors.

#### $\tilde{r}_{i}$

BERLINURGENT TRAFFIC FROM HAVEN TRANSMITTER, GERMANY AT 40 WEM

#### 

TRAFFIC FROM STAVANGER TEMBERTTER.

#### 

5 & E 5 5 E M & B TRAFFIC FROM EILVESE TRANSMITTER. GERMANY AT 40 W PM

#### 

OF FATHER LAND
TRAFFIC FROM GENEVA TRAMSMITTERSWITZERLAND, RECEWED IN ENGLAND
AT 50 W.PM

OF HUMANITY

Figure 4—Typical ink recorder tapes

In figure 4 a number of typical tape records taken on the ink recorder are reproduced. These are of various European transmitters recorded in the United States, while the last one is a record of the valve transmitter at Geneva (Switzerland), used on the Geneva-London radio circuit, taken on the ink recorder system at an English station.

#### Charging Storage Batteries From A. C.

(Continued from page 82)

be well to purchase one with an insulated transformer — squarate primary and secondary — instead of the usual auto-transformer type. These are designated as "Form B" outfits, and can be obtained from the manufacturer. The same protection can be obtained with a standard Tungar by connecting a "I to I" insulating transformer in the line side.

The same care should be given the bulbs as is given radio tubes. In any experimental work connect a rheostat and an ammeter in the D. C. circuit so as to prevent a current of higher than five or six amperes from flowing. With reasonable care the life of Tungar bulbs will average 1500 to 2500 hours of actual service.

### Remarkable Distance Records by 6XAD

Trans-Continental Work Done Repeatedly by Transmitter Employing Four Five-Watt Tubes—Signals Reported From New England, Bermuda, Alaska and Honolulu

PROBABLY the most remarkable distance work ever done by any amateur station of equal power using four 5-watt tubes is the station 6XAD, Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal., owned and operated by Lawrence Mott, Major, Signal Division O.R.C., U. S. Army, and President of the C.W. Association of America.

The consistent long-distance work done by Mr. Mott has attracted the attention of the regular army folks and quite recently the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Major General George O. Squier, had several of the Signal Corps engineers make a comprehensive study of the station, including its equipment, geographical surroundings and accomplishments, in order to determine, if possible, the reason for the unparalleled results obtained.

At this point in the story it might be well to record the fact that Major Mott regards anyone who has never visited Catalina Island, as unfortunate, extremely unfortunate, in fact, in that they have missed enjoying one of the wonder soots of the world.

Anyway, 6XAD, is located in almost the center of Major Mott's wonderland, in an elliptical bowl of hills, whose highest point is 2,600 feet. The arms of this bowl run straight down to the island's shore where the waters of the Pacific lap lazily against the sands of the island where, according to Major Mott, the sun shines all the year round. The opening in the hills is toward the north-northeast, and the antenna points directly toward New York.

The antenna itself, of flat top design, is supported on two masts, one



Major Lawrence Mott, Signal Corpa, O.R.C., U.S. Army, owner and operator of SEAD

60 feet and one 94 feet high. There are seven wires in the antenna, standard Navy wire of seven strands, supported on an eight-foot spreader at the low end and on a sixteen-foot spreader at the high end, thus giving double spacing at the free end. Two-inch copper ribbons run along the spreaders, and each antenna wire is soldered to these strips, thus minimizing losses as much as possible.

The counterpoise ground of the station is of the same material and size as the antenna itself, and is stretched tightly nine feet above and parallel to the ground. The counterpoise is, of course, well insulated.

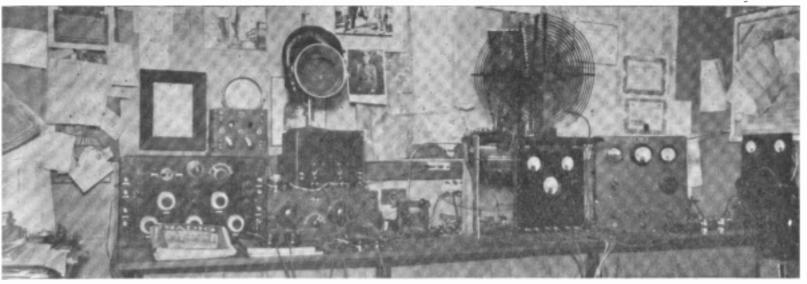
In addition to the counterpoise, an earthed ground is used, consisting of 240 metal plates, 3 x 4 feet, buried 3 feet underground. These plates are connected together by one-inch copper ribbons, leading in turn, to a 12 x 12foot copper sheet buried five feet in the ground, directly under the operating table. In addition to these copper sheets, there are copper ribbons radiating out 30 degrees from the antenna. In order to insure a good earth ground connection the year round, metal standpipes have been put in and into these salt water is pumped every few days, thus insuring a moist condition of the ground over the whole area of the station. These metal standpipes are three inches in diameter and lead down to the buried metal sheeting at regular distances.

The station is equipped with the following transmitting and receiving apparatus:

The transmitter employing four 5-watt tubes, Radiotrons UV-202, is used principally for I.C.W. on 220 meters. The average antenna current is 2.6 amperes. It is with this set that practically all of the unusual distance work of the station has been done.

Another transmitter employs two 50-watt tubes for C.W. on 370 meters. The average antenna current is 4 amperes.

Another transmitter employs two 50-watt tubes of I.C.W., on 240 meters. Considerable experimental work has been done with this station in con-



Transmitting and receiving apparatus installed at SEAD

nection with some forthcoming tests which are to be made with Australia.

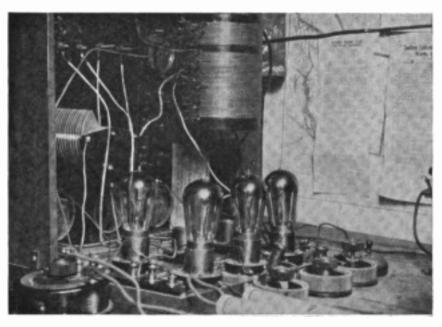
Receiving equipment: Grebe CR-5, which has been used in all the unusual long-distance work of the station. A specially designed two-step Western Electric amplifier. A Kennedy long-wave receiver used in conjunction with a Grebe two-step audio-frequency amplifier.

after daylight had been on in the East for approximately an hour.

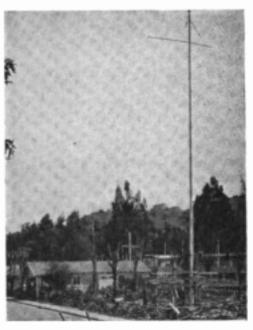
The number of stations which have reported the signals of 6XAD is so great that it was not possible to include a detailed list with this article. Included among them, however, were stations in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, Geor-

8AGO, 8SP, 8XV, 8VY, 8HAZ, 8IG, 9BBF, 9EK, 9BL, 9BEX, 9ALS, 9ZX, 9AIV, 9AAV, 9PI, 9BJI.

In addition to the reports from amateur stations already referred to several special cases were reported. The operator of the U.S.S. Lighthouse Tender Fern reported to Mr. Mott that the signals of 6XAD had been heard by him for several weeks up



Four 5-watt tube transmitter at \$XAD



The antenna system at \$XAD

A specially designed motor-generator set, capable of delivering up to 1,500 volts D.C. with 110-volt 60-cycle drive, is used to supply plate potentials for the various transmitting sets.

The stations which have been worked by 6XAD are as follows:

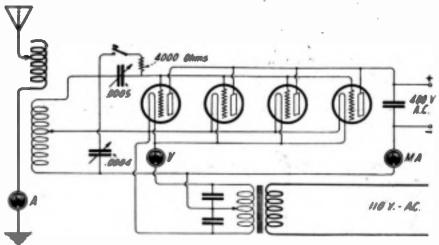
3 ALN Washington, D. C.
3 AQR Hershey, Pa.
5 HK Oklahoma City, Okla.
5 ZA Roswell, N. M.
6 AWP San Francisco, Calif.
6 JX San Francisco, Calif.
6 JX San Francisco, Calif.
6 ZZ Douglas, Arizona.
7 YL Boneman, Montana.
7 YL Boneman, Montana.
7 YL Gorvallis, Oregon.
7 ZU Polytechnic, Montana.
8 AWP Syracuse, N. Y.
8 AXK Cincinnati, Ohio.
8 JL Cleveland, Ohio.
8 JL Cleveland, Ohio.
8 BRL Crafton, Pa.
9 DVA Denver, Colo.
9 AIF Sioux Falls, S. D.
9 AIG Sioux Falls, S. D.
9 AIG Sioux Falls, S. D.
9 ZN Chicago, Ill.
9 AMB Denver, Colo.
9 NX Wichita, Kansas,
9 ZAF Denver, Colo.
9 WD Chicago, Ill.
9 DTM Topelca, Kans.
9 AOR Kansas City, Mo.
9 XI Univ. of Minnesota, Minn.
Univ. Wisconsin, Madison,
Wisc.

In the case of several stations in 7NZ, 7ID, 7GO, 7CW, 8AG, 8AM. Mott would like further the Third and Eighth Districts these 8EA, 8BR, 8BK, 8LX, 8IV, 8BO, this article come to the stations either worked or heard 6XAD 8BK, 8AIO, 8CLD, 8AGQ, 8IIV from the operator in question.

9 XAQ Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. gia, Oklahoma, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Montana, Washington, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Ontario, and Saskatchewan, Canada.

and down the Alaskan Coast, the maximum distance being 1,680 miles, chiefly overland.

Mr. Dow, of Maui, Honolulu, 6ZAC, has heard 6XAD frequently during the last few months, and it is hoped that a regular schedule be-



Circuit diagram of the four 5-watt tube transmitter at 6XAD

The following stations have been heard at 6XAD during the past winter: 1ARY, 1BCG, 2FP, 3ALN, 3AQR, 3EM, 3FS, 3LR, 4BF, 4FT, 4BT, 4ZC, 5HK, 5JD, 5ZO, 5JB, 5XJ, 5ZA, 5QA, 5YO, 5AAQ, 7LY, 7ZU, 7FI, 7ZT, 7YJ, 7MP, 7LN, 7AAV, 7NZ, 7ID, 7GO, 7CW, 8AG, 8AM, 8EA, 8BR, 8BK, 8LX, 8IV, 8BO, 8RK, 8AIO, 2CTD, 2AGO, 2IIV.

tween these two stations can be maintained.

The operator of a ship recently wrote Mr. Mott that 6XAD had been heard by him while his ship was at anchor, at Hamilton, Bermuda. Mr. Mott would like further details should this article come to the attention of the operator in question.

Digitized by GOOSIC PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

### Train Radiophone Test Successful

Voice Communication Carried On Between Lackawanna Limited and Stations Along the Route Between New York and Scranton

By David W. Richardson

N 1914 the Lackawanna Railroad instituted the world's first wireless communication from a moving train to stations located in the principal cities along its route. Considerable \$10CCC54 was achieved with the apparatus then available, but the war came along and further development ceased for the time being. On March 22 last, tests were again started with better equipment and the advantage of recent developments in receiving apparatus. The first test made was with a temporary one-wire antenna on a single

car, on a short run to Morristown, N. J.

A comprehensive test was made March 26. A buffet car was equipped with three 4½-inch, six-wire cages, one on each side, and one in the center. A 15-watt phone set was installed and a detector two-step amplifier, in conjunction with a regenerative set, was used. This car was placed in the Lackawanna Limited, leaving Hoboken at 10.20 A. M.

Underneath the iron superstructure of the terminal, a few local amateurs were picked up, and one or two radio-phones, readable on the loud speaker. After leaving the terminal, there was a great increase in signals, and as the Bergen tunnel in Jersey City was approached, many local amateurs were picked up. Inside the Bergen tunnel, which is 4,283 feet long and 90 feet underground, one or two C.W. stations and several ships were heard distinctly. Upon emerging from the tunmel signal strength increased with a bang." Going through Newark and the Oranges, various tests on the transmitting set were conducted, and no effort was made to receive. Upon reaching Stroudsburg, Pa., a telegram, delivered to those aboard the train stated that the phone messages had been received several times along the



Like the Lackawanna the Rock Island R.R. has been testing the train radiophone. View shows a group aboard the Golden State Limited "listening in"

One or two long calls on C.W. were given, followed by calls on voice. When about 10 miles from Scranton, following a long call on voice, SARI, on 197 meters, was clearly heard calling by voice, "Hello, 'D.L.' Hello, 'D.L.' Hello, Lackawanna Limited. I am receiving your voice very clearly. Please come in and give your location." The Lackawanna Limited was then coming down the mountains at about 65 miles an hour, through ravines and cuts and through tunnels. There were hills on all sides, and one would suppose it to be a most inauspicious radio location, Communication was then established with SARI and conversation was kept up until the Limited had arrived in Scranton. The signal strength of 8ARI in Scranton was such that many people who gathered in the special car could hear everything said. It is to be remembered that only a one-car antenna was being used during this test. While in Scranton 8RH and 8BUW were both

Upon leaving Scranton, bound for New York, a message was sent to the Scranton Times from Mr. Foley, Superintendent of Telegraph and Wireless, of the Lackawanna Railroad, via 8BUW. It was interesting to note that when 8BUW was repeating the message for verification, the Limited

passed through a tunnel and the effect in this particular tunnel was hardly noticeable, although it must have been several hundred feet long. Steady two-way phone conversation was carried on until about 12 miles out, when going around a mountain. 8BUW was completely lost and was not picked up until the train had reached a large lake. Going along this lake, there was a marked increase in signals, and the following stations were listed: 8ADQ, 8BUW, 8AOE. From then on the log of the trip was as follows:

Time	Station	Remarks.
5.15 5.20	2BRB 1RX	Just readable Fair signals.
5.25	2BK	Strong.
5.35	1RX	Strong.

The train was new going about 60 miles per hear through the Pecane Meuntains, some 30 or 40 miles from Scranton.

5.37	WJZ	Faint.	
5.45	IARY	Loudest station	80
		far.	
5.47	2BM	Pair signals.	
6.00	1RX	Very strong.	
6.15	1CNI	Fair signals.	
6.20	1BQL	Fair signals.	
6.40	1 <b>GM</b>	Very strong,	
6.50	2ACY	Strong.	
7.05	2AHU	Very strong.	
7,10	IADL(cw)	Strong.	
	* -	_	

New passing ever plain, and signal strength much strenger.

Telegrams were received at Stroudsburg that the voice had been heard for twenty miles out from Scranton, and that the position report had been received by C.W. while passing Elmhurst Dam, ten miles away.

The train was now down near Mountain View, N. J. WJZ was very strong and could be heard all over the car. 2IA concert in Jersey City was also of good audibility. Long distance completely blotted out by interference from local amateurs and 2FP. WJZ was held all the way into Hoboken, for the benefit of those who liked the music.

In the way of an experiment, per-

haps the most interesting data gathered was that of the effect of location on signals. Nearly all previous theories seemed to be confirmed, except that of immediate proximity of rock, steel bridges, and bodies of earth. Very little difference could be noted whether the railroad ran through a steep cut, 30 or 40 feet deep or was on the level. Whenever the train went through a thickly wooded piece of land, where the trees were high, all long distance signals faded out entirely. The nearness of a body of water or a stream, even though small, seemed to greatly increase signal strength. The direction of the antenna in regard to the

T is not an exaggeration to say

sents as many problems of com-munication as the United States of

that no country in the world pre-

transmitting station was another important factor, for often, going around a curve, on a perfectly level plain, one set of stations would completely fade out and another lot come

As mentioned before, small contours in the earth's surface, when they are not wooded, seemed to have little effect, but the location of a mountain immediately between the train and stations in a certain locality would cut out the signals entirely. This was evident very strongly when 8BUW was lost while rounding a mountain, but was picked up again when the train came out higher up on a plain. The best signal strength of

all was when passing on a high embankment across a bare plain. This seemed even better than the proximity of a lake. Of course, all these observations are from only two trips, but yet they seemed to hold true in nearly every case.

Mr. G. D. Murray, Jr., and the author, who are in charge of these experiments, will greatly appreciate any report of the signals of "DL," which is the temporary call used by All communications the Limited. should be addressed to the Department of Telephone and Telegraph, Railroad, Lackawanna Hoboken,

### Radio in Mexico

By J. F. J. Maher

Chief Ragineer Cla. Radio Tel. y. Tel. Mexicane, S. A. Jenres, Chib., Mories

XAM Merida, Yucatan. Santa Cruz, Oax. XAO Isla Maria Madre, Nayarit.

The principal station is at Chapultepec in the outskirts of Mexico City. and is rated at 200 kilowatts for the largest set, and twenty kilowatts, five and two, for the smaller equipments. With the exception of one small tube transmitter, all the apparatus is of the quenched-spark type. However,

or telephony, and charges an umbrella antenna supported by a 240-foot steel tower. The antenna current is norntally about twelve amperes using counterpoise. Power is supplied from a ten-kilowatt Westinghouse 60-cycle generator, operating a 2,000-volt It has been motor-generator unit. found necessary to replace the prime mover, a gasoline engine, with a crude-oil Fairbanks machine, due

Mexico. The Republic covers an area of 768,883 square miles, with long stretches of coast on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and inland immense areas of fertile and desert, tropical and temperate lands run from sea level to altitudes of over eight thousand feet. On the map it lies between 15° 0' and 32° 30' north latitude, and 87° 0' and 117° 0' west latitude. This takes in every condition of atmosphere imaginable, at least where it concerns radio communication, and there is more than one radio man here firmly convinced that Mexico is the great headquarters of

There are now twenty-three radio stations in operation, nine on the coast, and fourteen in the interior. Inasmuch as they are not listed in the call books, it seems advisable to list them here:

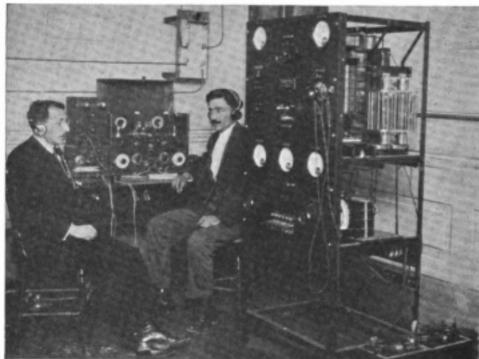
#### Interior Stations:

old man Static.

XDA Chapultepec, D. F. XDB Saltillo, Coahuila. XDC Torreon, Coahuila. Queretaro, QTO. Chihuahua, Chih. XDD XDE XDE Chinuanua, Chin.
XDF Guadalajara, Jalisco.
XDG San Luis, Sonora.
XDH Oaxaca, Oax.
XDJ Mexicali, Baja Cal.

#### Coast Stations:

XAA Vera Cruz, Ver. Campeche, Cam. XAB XAC Payo Obispo, Q. R. Alamos, Sonora. XAD XAE Mazatlan, Sin. XAF La Paz, Baja Cai, XAH Hermosillo, Son.
XAI Tuxpam, Vera Cruz.
XAI Tampico, Tam.
VAK Acapulco, Guerrero XAL Puerto Lobos, Ver.



Official radiophone station of the State of Chihuahua

these will be all supplanted by the more modern and tremendously more efficient continuous wave transmitter, such as is now used by the State Government of Chihuahua, a picture of which is shown. This is a twokilowatt set of American manufacture, adaptable for either telegraphy

to the instability of the former. Civilian wireless is becoming quite as much a problem in Mexico as it is elsewhere for the manufacturers, and they will be hard put to take care of the tremendous demand for apparatus, However, the more serious problem is in connecting up some 160 cities and

large towns, not to mention the innumerable villages and isolated industries, now without telephone communication.

Recently I conducted a series of experiments on trains of the national lines to determine the practicability of using radio telephony to supplement the present system of dispatching trains. I have had the pleasure of being present at a number of original experiments in wireless communication of these and former days, but I cannot recall anything that gave

quite the same thrill as talking from a Mexican express train going forty miles an hour from the capital to Loredo. We installed a set recently at the Hotel Regis, Mexico City, and the first night everyone wanted a concert from the states. That it was a large order can well be appreciated, but what is a few thousand miles to a good amplifier? Presently we heard music and then it stopped, and a voice said, "Hello — Hello — Hello, this is the broadcasting station of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New

York, this is the last selection of the evening, please write." Well, that was quite a thrill, also. The local papers talked about it for a week, and radio occupied the front page to the exclusion of other news items such as recognition and oil. Any night we hear amateurs, hundreds of them, from New York to San Francisco, some loud as a nearby Klaxon.

I should like to arrange for telephone tests this Fall with those who may be interested.

### Emergency Radio Equipment For Airplanes

By G. H. Daly, D. S. M.

Lieutenant R. A. F. Recerve

I may sound rather absurd to talk about sending an SOS from an airpiane when anything goes wrong, but proper consideration of the matter will dispel the absurdity of the idea. It must be remembered that very few people are killed in the air—it is when the aircraft hits the ground that objectionable things happen.

Consider for instance that an airplane is flying through the air and the engine suddenly stops. In nine cases out of ten the pilot will be able to "land" the airplane safely, but if the landing takes place in the sea out of sight of the shore, or in the middle of some desert—and no one knows that the plane has "landed" — the chances of rescue are doubtful, to say the least. On the other hand, if the operator sends out a distress call as soon as the trouble occurs, there is a good chance of the occupants of the aircraft being picked up.

As airplanes are equipped at present it is only possible to send out wireless signals while the aircraft is in full flight. If an air-plane has "landed" on the sea or ground before the operator has had time to send out a distress signal no signal can be sent, and needless to say innumerable cases of hardship and loss of life have occurred in this way. This has been especially the case where marine aircraft is concerned. On one occasion, to quote a well-known example, a seaplane crew which included a wireless man, floated about for four days without food or water just because the wireless set automatically became useless directly the scaplane "landed."

Somewhat similar accidents frequently happen to aviators whose line of flight takes them across the desert. They may suddenly find it necessary to land through engine trouble some hundreds of miles in the heart of the desert, and if it is impossible to get a

wireless message sent out before the plane lands, only those who have suffered the torments of sun-blistered skin, tramping over loose sand, and the agonies of thirst and sandstorms, will realize what it means to come down in the heart of the desert.

Last year the French General Laperine set out to fly across the Great Sahara Desert of Africa from Tamaurasset to Timbuctoo. He never reached his destination. Proof has since been



Underwood

"Flying Parson" Maynard, Jeannette Vreeland and Miss Thais Magrane who gave a radio concert from an airpinne in flight recently

established that he was forced to land on the desert and although his machine was fitted with wireless, no signals were received from him probably because there was no time to transmit before the plane landed in the desert, and of course once the plane was on the ground the wireless was useless.

There are two reasons for the impossibility of wireless transmission once a plane has "landed." First, there's no available primary voltage because the generator for supplying the primary voltage is driven by a small propeller which is driven by the

draught of air from the airplane propeller, so that when the airplane lands and the propellers cease to revolve there is no power for the wireless set.

there is no power for the wireless set.

It might be mentioned here that the propeller of the generator is not driven by the draught of air from the main propeller on some aircraft, but is made to revolve by the force with which the aircraft is flying through the air, and in this case also the generator is quite as useless for functioning once the aircraft "lands" as when the former arrangement is used.

Another reason for inoperation of the airplane wireless set from the ground is the trailing aerial generally used on aircraft. This aerial normally hangs down from one hundred to two or three hundred feet below the airplane. It will easily be understood therefore that directly the aircraft "lands" this aerial becomes useless.

So far no practical solution of these problems has been put forward. Some experts have suggested a small gasoline motor to drive the generator, while others are under the impression that an accumulator battery would serve the purpose. Another idea is to use a specially hand-driven generator somewhat similar to those carried in lifeboats. None of these suggestions are of very much value for, among other drawbacks, they entail added weight which results in less cargo and passengers on the aircraft.

The solving of the trailing aerial problem is less difficult, although there are still some intricate points to overcome. Experiments have been carried out with aerials rigidly fixed to the body and wings of the aircraft and although these have so far only proved efficient for reception purposes and transmission over very short distances, there is little doubt that this idea when it ultimately becomes perfected, will solve the aircraft antenna problem.

Experiments with a special type of

collapsible kite carrying an aerial of three hundred feet of seven strand copper wire has given good results. Another idea for the emergency aerial is a collapsible steel mast, built in sections, which can be run up from the body of the aircraft once it has "landbut this again has the disadvantage of being rather weighty as well as awkward.

#### FOG AND AIRCRAPT WIRELESS

A striking example of the value of the wireless direction finder to aircraft in fog was given at Croydon, the London terminal aerodrome, on October 21. The inward air mail from Paris was due when a dense fog set in. Communication with the air mail was immediately established by the wireless direction finding stations, and the ground operators were able to assist the pilot of the air mail to find the aerodrome; where a perfect landing was made.

Commenting upon the above incident "Flight," a leading British aircraft super, and the official organ of the

Royal Aero Club, says:

'This incident seems to point the moral that every machine intended for passenger carrying should be equipped with wireless. It seems to be reasonably certain that if this machine had not been so equipped the pilot would, in the exceedingly thick weather which prevailed, have been compelled to make a forced landing, with it may be, untoward consequences. For their own sakes the aerial transport companies should see to this. The value of directional wireless was well established during the war, and there is no reason to think that it will be any less essential in peace flying. As a matter of fact it will have to become a part of the equipment of every mail and passenger aircraft, and much as we dislike a multiplication of regulations we are of the opinion that the sooner it is made compulsory the better. Air navigation must be made safe at all costs, and any practical aid to safety should be adopted sooner rather than

#### Patent Sustained Armstrong

NHE appeal of the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company against the decision of the United States District Court for Southern New York, which sustained the contention of Edwin H. Armstrong that the De Forest Company had infringed the famous feed-back patent No. 1,113,149, has been denied by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Second Circuit.

The decision, in part, was as follows:

"The patent in suit was granted for a wireless receiving system on October 6, 1914, and on an application filed October 29, There are twelve claims in suit. All are held to be infringed by the decree below. The invention relates to improvements in the arrangement and connections of the electrical apparatus and receiving station of a wireless system and particularly a system in which the so-called audion is used as the Hertzian wave detector, he object heing to amplify the effect of the received waves upon the current in the telephone or receiving circuit, to increase the loudness and definition of the sounds in the telephone or other receiver, whereby more reliable com-munication may be established or a greater distance of the transmission becomes possi-

"The patentee, while a student of Columbia University, living in Yonkers, was an amateur wireless operator and had a sta-tion at his home. There he made observation at his home. There he made observa-tions which led him to suspect that the radio frequency oscillations might be carried over into the plate circuit with some improvements in the detecting action of the audion. He tuned the plate circuit to radio frequency by inserting in the plate circuit such inductance and capacity as to make it responsive to the radio frequency waves. Then he found not only that the radio frequency waves could be carried over into the plate circuit, but that they could be there amplified by the energy derived from the local battery in the plate circuit without change of frequency or wave form and that they could be fed into the grid circuit where they increased the potential variations on the grid and the operation continuously repeated itself, producing the feed-back regeneration which increased normally the sensitiveness of the device and the loudness of the receiving signals. It was in this way that he thought out his invention which has been a great advance in the wireless art.

"But it is sought to defeat the patentee the claim of prior date of invention by DeForest and some patents in the prior art are also submitted as defenses.

"The testimony of DeForest has been offered in evidence by which it is attempted to show that he had conceived the inven-tion in 1912 and 1913, and that he is, in point of fact, the prior inventor. The appellant offered in evidence DeForest's experimental note books, showing entries made under date of June 21, 1912, where there is the observation of a beat or high frequency note with a straight audion hook-up. note shows this to have been transient and incanable of reproduction, and he recognized that it was not the true heterodyne effect. This was due to the gas action in the tube,

an effect which has always been observed

by users of the straight audion hook-up.
"On February 20, 1915, DeForest published in the "Electrical World" an article in which he made claims with respect to his early work on the oscillating audion and referred to two such experiments, the first of which he said occured in the latter part of 1910 or 1911, and the second on August 26, In these there is no mention of the feed-back circuit of the Van Etten August 6 entry, which it is now claimed represents his first real discovery of a controllable oscillating audion. These and other circumstances seem to us inconsistent with the idea that DeForest had any real knowledge of or understood the Van Etten accidental circuit arrangement of August 6, 1912. No-where in the notes which are in evidence is any reference made to the terms which would ordinarily be used if such a discovery were made and understood. The terms feedback or 'regeneration,' 'input circuit' or 'output circuit' or 're-amplification,' are not found in the notes.

We do not agree with the claim of the appellant that the patent is for a principle. It is for an enstrumentality. It should be construed to cover the uses of the apparatus which are described and claimed. As the testimony of the expert called by the appellee indicates, the appellant's use infringes all of the claims of the patent in suit relied on.

"We think this excellent contribution to the wireless art should be accorded the full scope which the court below gave it in the decree. We think the decree is not too broad, but properly describes what the inventor conceived and for which protection must be accorded to him. Decree affirmed."

#### **Associated Press** in Emergency Amateurs Assist

THE snow storm which raged over the Northwest on February 22 and 23 played such havoc with telegraph and telephone lines that the Associated Press news service was badly crippled. According to the Minneapolis Tribune the emergency led that paper to organize its first wireless news service.

"With the aid of the University of Minnesota radio station, and a dozen wireless operators of the Twin Cities,' states the Tribune, "The Tribune supplemented its halting wire service with radio bulletins."

When the Associated Press service was completely cut off early in the evening the University wireless station sent out an SOS for news and sought to get in touch with the Associated Press offices in Chicago. Response was prompt and eager. Amateur operators, anxious to help, sent in what news they could find and in a short time after the first call, bulletins had been received from Illinois and Indiana points. By midnight the Tribune had the news flashes from the navy station at Arlington.

At this stage of the game the amateurs of the Twin Cities extended their radio service to include points throughout the Northwest. The Tribune, as ft received its bulletins, forwarded them to the Associated Press offices, and the amateurs forwarded the news to stations in the Northwest, which in their turn relayed to stations still further on. It was not only a great night for the amateurs—for they were given plenty of opportunity to work during daylight-but it was a time of emergency when radio came in for a thorough test. And radio did not fail.

### EXPERIMENTERS' WORLD

Views of readers on subjects and specific problems they would like to have discussed in this department will be appreciated by the Editor

### Modulating the Output of Your C.W. Set

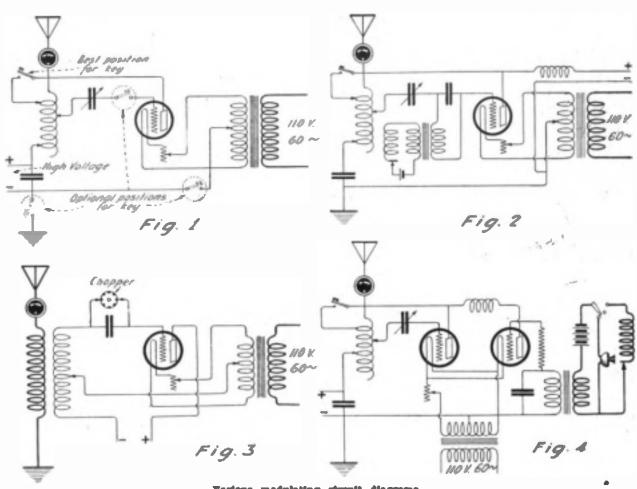
By Clara A. Phillips

NE — two — three — four — five — Hello! Hello! Hello! How's my modulation now?" That is what one hears almost every evening if they live in a locality that has a few radiophones. Radiophones are winning popularity owing to the ease with which they can be understood, but for a phone station FIRST PRIZE \$10.00

it may be inserted in a variety of places. If A.C. is to be used on the plates of the transmitting tubes, the key may be inserted in the primary lead of the high-voltage transformer, but if the high voltage is to be rectified it is not recommended that this meth-

the tube is always oscillating and therefore gives out a smooth note, whereas if the key is placed in the primary lead of the high-voltage transformer the tube must build up each time the key is pressed and does not give a tone that is pleasing to read.

If the amateur wants to make his signals audible at a receiving station



Various medulating circuit diagrams

to become popular it is necessary that its modulation be good. Perhaps the average amateur experiences so much difficulty in securing good modulation because there are so many different ways in which to modulate the output of the transmitting station.

It is equally important to get good modulation with key as with voice, for a good note is as desirable as a good voice. The matter is somewhat simplified when modulating with a key as od be used. Satisfactory results are obtained with the key inserted in filament center tap lead or in the grid lead. The key may also be inserted in the ground lead if the power output is not too great, but this is not recom-mended. The most satisfactory place to modulate the output of the transmitting station is in the inductance. Two or three turns of the inductance are shunted by the key. This method is best where a chopper is not used, as

which employs a mineral detector some method must be used other than straight C.W. He has two methods, buzzer modulation and chopper, from which to choose. Buzzer modulation is the cheapest and is efficient if the buzzer can give a steady note when the key is elsewhere in the circuit. Figure 2 shows the circuit the writer has selected after trying the chopper and also the buzzer in the grid lead as shown in figure 3. The method shown

in figure 3 is not very good as it is almost impossible to have the buzzer maintain a constant note when the key is pressed. Figure 4 shows the method in which the chopper is connected in the circuit. This method is considered the best by some, but I found it was too much of a drag on my battery. If the amateur has a small 110-volt A.C. motor, such as dentists use, a chopper may be made by fastening to the armature shaft a fibre or hard rubber disk four inches in diameter in which is set 12 brass or copper studs that are flush with the outside face. An old set of copper wire brushes, such as are used on small starting motors, make excellent brushes for the chopper. The key is connected as shown in the diagram.

If the amateur wishes voice modulation he has a variety of systems to choose from which perhaps is the very reason that he experiences so much trouble in getting good voice modulation. The most simple system is the insertion of a microphone of low resistance in the ground lead. method is alright where the power input and output is not large and where an amplifying tube is used as a power tube, or where the receiving set is made to oscillate and thus transmit voice. It is not desirable to use this method where the output is over five watts because the energy in the antemna circuit is so great that it causes the carbon granules to become packed, thus distorting the modulation. Another form of this method is to shunt the microphone with a few turns of wire to act as a by-pass for some of the radiated energy. Still another method is known as the "Absorption Method." In this method the microphone absorbs part of the radiated energy and modulates it with voice. This is accomplished by making a single turn of heavy insulated wire around the inductance and connecting the microphone directly across the ends of the loop. These three methods are not very satisfactory as the energy lost in absorption is too great to insure efficient results.

By far the best method to use for voice modulation is the method which employs a modulation transformer, those put out by the various manufacturers being fine for this work. If the amateur desires to build his own modulation transformer, however, the following will give good results. The core is made up of Norway soft iron wires, one-half inch in diameter, securely bundled together by a small card-board tube. The primary is wound with 265 turns of No. 26 S.C.C. wire. The secondary is similar to the secondary of a 1/4-inch spark-coil. If the amateur has several coils which he thinks might work as modulation transformers he can easily tell which is the best by connecting the phones across the secondary and connecting the microphone battery in the primary side and speaking directly into the microphone. It is important that the microphone be spoken directly into when modulating the voice over the air. The coil that gives the best modulation as determined by the clearness of the articulation and signal strength is the one to use. It might increase the radiation of the set by shunting a condenser across the terminals of the spark-coil modulation transformer but the modulation does not change.

The location of the modulation transformer depends upon the circuit employed. With tubes used as oscillators the best place for the modulation transformer is in the grid lead, though satisfactory results are obtained with it in the filament center tap lead. If one or more tubes are used as modulating tubes the transformer must be in the grid lead of the modulating tubes. While it is possible to modulate three or four tubes used as oscillators by one modulating tube, it is recommended that every oscillating tube have a companion modulator. I personally prefer this circuit as I have been able to get almost perfect modu-

In order to get good modulation it is essential that the microphone work properly and too much attention cannot be given to this valuable instrument. It is not good policy to purchase an inferior make in order to reduce the cost as a standard microphone transformer will give better service and better modulation. And after all isn't that what we all want?

### Modulation System for Moderate Power Sets

By K. Gitlitz

#### SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

HE transmitter and modulation system described in this article will be found to be efficient and practical from an operative point of view, as it is the result of considerable experiment on the part of the writer. Many oscillation circuits were experimented with and almost all the accepted modulation systems were thoroughly tried out before the system here presented was finally selected as giving the best all around results on sets ranging in power from 5 watts to 25 watts. It is well known, for example, that some modulation systems which are satisfactory for low powers will not prove efficient on medium or high powers. This was specifically avoided, as I hoped to increase the power of the transmitter, and therefore wanted a modulator which could be adapted to all powers without much

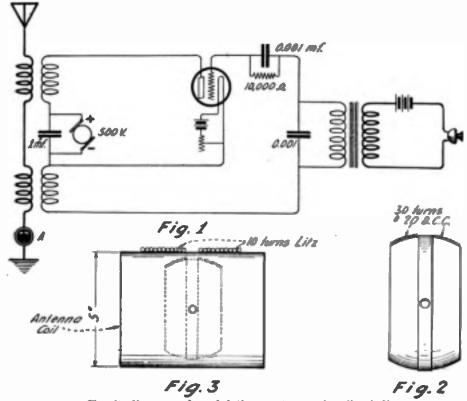
Figure 1 shows the connections and circuit of the transmitter. The oscillation circuit is the series feed circuit in which the plate generator is direct-

ly in series with the plate and grid coils. The plate and grid coils are wound as a split coil on the same form, there being a space of 1/4 inch between the two coils. The coils are wound on a 3-inch spherical variometer form made of wood, and there are 30 turns of No. 20 D.C.C. in each winding section shown in figure 2. In series with the two sections of the plate grid coil is connected a one micofarad telephone condenser which shunts the plate generator, thereby providing a by-pass for the radiofrequency current and so affording protection for the generator windings. The other end of the two coil sections go to the plate directly and to the grid through the grid condenser and leak. The grid condenser is .oot mfd. and the grid leak is 10,000 ohms; these values having been found to give best average results between the powers of 5 and 25 watts.

The plate and grid coils are coupled

in variometer fashion to the output circuit in the antenna, which consists of two windings of 10 turns each connected in series on a 5-inch cylindrical tube; the windings having a separation of 1/4 inch to allow space for the variometer shaft. The winding tube should be of dilecto for best results, but an impregnated and well-baked cardboard tubing will also give satisfactory results. Amateurs will find that unusually good results will be obtained if heavy litzendraht, which can be obtained at any radio store, is employed for the antenna coil. This coil is tapped at every three turns, allowing sufficiently fine adjustment for wave-length control. The coupling is adjusted by rotating the plate and grid coils. In tapping the litzendraht care should be taken that all the strands are carefully separated, the enamel scraped off well and all strands properly tinned, otherwise, a high resistance may be developed. Also when soldering no traces should be left on the tube or the panel, for otherwise leakage paths will develop and diminished output will result.

It was mentioned in a previous paragraph that various modulation systems were experimented with. The microphone was used in the antenna but unfavorable results were obtained when which might be dispensed with. The simple modulation of grid injection was tried and experimented with until with proper modifications in design good results were obtained over the power range mentioned at the start.



Circuit diagram of modulating system and coll windings

powers in excess of 10 watts had to be modulated. The Heising system of plate modulation was also tried, and this gave excellent results, but this circuit required extra modulator tubes, some accessories like radio frequency and audio-frequency choke coils, etc. It was therefore abandoned as I wanted to use all my tubes as power tubes and eliminate all possible accessories

In this circuit the audio-frequency speech voltage is impressed directly on the grid of the oscillator. A low resistance microphone is employed and supplied with D.C. power from two or three dry cells in series. Connected in series with the microphone is the primary of the speech transformer. The secondary is connected in series with the grid oscillation coil,

and is shunted by a .oot mfd. condenser to by-pass the radio frequency. Note well, that a condenser much higher in value should not be used to shunt the secondary, for it will have a low impedance to speech current and thus short circuit any speech voltage which may be developed across the secondary, and no modulation will be obtained.

Now the most important feature in the modulation system here described is the design of the speech transformer. If this is not properly designed poor and incomplete modulation will result. A Ford spark coil will give good results, but a transformer based on proper values for the primary inductance will give better results. This transformer has a ratio of 30 to 1. The core is made either of a bundle of iron wires having a diameter of 36 inch, or of sheet transformer iron stacked up to give a cross-section of 36 x 36 inch. The core is bound with linen tape or stiff paper and wound with 300 turns of No. 18 S.C.C. in about four layers. The primary is then bound with one thickness of heavy stiff paper such as oak tag, and wound with 9,000 turns of No. 30 enamel wire in about 28 layers. This will give sufficient secondary voltage to modulate the radio frequency output of the oscillator completely.

It will be seen that the circuits are simple and relatively inexpensive and that the modulation system requires extremely little apparatus. The results obtained will show that this circuit delivers the goods and will recompense the experimenter for the little trouble and labor involved in its construction.

### Modulating Five-Watt Tube Transmitters

By Floyd Rittman
THIRD PRIZE \$3.00

THERE are several ways to modulate the output of a 5-watt tube. Some are only slightly efficient, and can be used only when the current radiated is low. One way is to insert a telephone in the ground circuit of a transmitter. This will modulate the output only when a small amount of current is radiated, and even then the entire output of the transmitter is not modulated. The microphone must be especially constructed to carry a heavy current or it will pack after it has been in use only a short time.

Another method of modulation is that known as the absorption loop

method, in which a few turns of wire. shunted by a telephone transmitter, is slipped over the inductance. When the telephone is spoken into the amount of current absorbed by the few turns of wire varies, thus impressing the speech upon the output of the transmitting set. The few turns of wire may be slipped back and forth upon the inductance until the point is found where the modulation is the best. This type of modulation is better than the one explained before, but like the former method, it can be used only on transmitting sets where the output is small. One thing to recommend it is the fact that it

requires only a few turns of wire and a telephone transmitter.

In order to use the modulation loop on the set which I described in the February Wirmless Age, a change must be made in the inductance. One of the end supports must have a hole as near in size to the inside diameter of the inductance tube as possible. A piece of tubing large enough to slide through this hole loosely, is wound with a few turns of wire. The number of turns which works best must be determined by experiment. This tube is put inside the inductance, and the amount of current it will absorb

(Continued on page (IN)

The Monthly Service Bulletin of the

### NATIONAL AMATEUR WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

Quglicimo Marconi President

J. Andrew White

Founded to promote the best interest of radio com-munication among wireless amateurs in America

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Prof. Charles R. Cross Massachusette Institute of Technology

THE New Haven Radio Association held a very successful meeting March 30, in the new permanent quarters of the club in Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm street. The occasion was the regular semi-monthly meeting of the club and the attendance was large despite the bad weather.

It was announced that the membership had grown to 126 and that probably by May the 200 mark will be reached. The club will continue its activities through the summer so that the new members may be instructed in wireless to the effect that next winter the more advanced details of radio transmission may be grasped.

Δ Δ

MARKED progress is being made at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the organizing of a local radio organization, to be known as the Mount Vernon radio club, as a result of a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. In addition to the club to be open to all people in the city who are interested in radio, it is probable that there will be formed an organization for licensed amateurs and recognized radio students.

The latter organization will be made up of possibly thirty local exponents of radio who have spent several years in study and experiment and, judging from statements of several of the men who are interested in this latter organization one of its most important functions will be to assist the Mount Vernon Radio Club.

The members of the amateur club will probably offer to take part in discussions, offer papers and give any advise requested by members of the club regarding construction of receiving sets, tuning devices and the most advantageous manner of manipu-

lating them. The Mount Vernon Radio Club in the meantime will continue and will hold meetings at intervals. Efforts are being made to make arrangements for the securing of a receiving set by the club, when it is properly organized and with the assistance of the Amateur club, the first organisation should be successful.

Δ

A MATEURS and others interested in radio development are invited to attend the regular Friday night meetings of the San Francisco Radio Club at its head-quarters, 173 Dolores street, San Francisco. The club invites visitors to its meetings with the exception of that held the first Friday in the month, when the session is devoted to club business.

The San Francisco Radio Club is the oldest of its kind in this part of the country, having been organized ten years ago. At 173 Dolores street it maintains large quarters, equipped with receiving and transmitting apparatus. Lectures and demonstrations are given, and the membership in-cludes all grades from the beginner to the seasoned commercial radio operator.

At the head of the club are experienced

radio men. The president is H. W. Dickow, managing editor of Radio; vice president, Thompson, radio engineer; secretary, Sidney J. Foss, a commercial operator who was in charge of radio stations during the war; treasurer, A Shoemaker, operator, and sergeant-at-arms, A. Burgess.
The San Francisco Radio Club was the

first organization to suggest and foster the "Pacific plan," which has been a great help in broadcasting on this coast. Through its information department it has succeeded in



Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson presenting to W. E. Burne the first prize for English recep-tion of American amateur trans-Atlantic radio

putting a stop to transmitting by amateurs during concerts. Through its service the club "keeps the air clear" in this district, and amateurs who violate the rules are promptly reported.

Secretary Foss was for some time the youngest radio operator in the country. He started when he was 15 to learn the mysteries of radio, and still is an enthusiast.

Δ Δ

'HE officials of Richmond, Va., have adopted a set of rules covering the installation of amateur wireless stations, which provides that such installations must conform to the provisions of the National Electrie Code.

FINLEY DAVIS, West Second street, was elected president, Paul Scrimsher, Locust avenue, vice-president, and William Gess, East High street, secretary-treasurer of the Junior High School Radio Club, Lexington, Ky., at the organization meeting held March 29 at the school.

The club is composed of Junior high boys

and alumni of the past term. The object of the club is to study the history, development and mechanism of the radio. Meetings are to be held bi-monthly. The club is under the supervision of Mrs. Charlotte Scott Dunkman.

> Δ Δ

THE Peninsula Radio Club held a very interesting meeting, March 19, in the army Y. M. C. A. at Fort Monroe, Va. when several matters were under discussion. Eleven members were present. It was announced that the demonstration by the club at Elks' Hall, March 16, was a success.

Major Coalton lectured before the club

on April 1 on "Radio and Audio Frequency Amplification."

Δ

A MEETING of the junior section of the Indiana Society of Radio Engineers was held April 29 in the Shortridge High School study hall, Indianapolis, Ind. The Indiana Society of Radio Engineers has approved the tentative broadcasting program of the Washington conference and plans were discussed at the meeting regarding the formation of an interference committee in Indianapolis which will deal with local interference problems, both amateur and com-

Δ A NOVEL feature of the big radio show to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, New York, from May 22 to May 29, inclusive, will be an exchange booth, where the radio amateur may trade his extra equipment with his brother fans. Plans which have just been completed for the show call for the active co-operation of the Signal Corps battalion which is located in the tower of the armory, and much Government material will be exhibited.

A DVICES have been received from Pierre Corrot of Paris, editor of a leading French wireless magazine, that French amateur stations have recently heard messages from 1ARY, the University of Vermont station at Burlington, Vt. Δ

FORTY members of the Reading Radio Club of Reading, Pa., gathered at Sterling Lodge in Hill Crest on March 10, to celebrate the first anniversary of the club. A banquet, addresses and entertainment featured the evening.

Harold Landis, president of the club, presided at the banquet. On the speakers list were H. W. Rentschler and Edwin F. Doem, socretary of the P. & R. Y. M. C. A. The speakers reviewed the progress made by the club during the year and predicted that the next year will witness a phenomenal innext year was crease in its popularity,

THE Norfolk, Va. Radio Club, which met on March 29, authorized the appointment of a committee to take charge of the organization's work. Those who want information

about radio, or who need assistance in getting started have been asked to get in touch with the secretary of the club, 222 Brewer

The problem of interference of local radio operators with concerts from the north also was taken up, and steps will be taken to attempt to minimize that interference.

CIVIL Service examinations for junior physicists to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., will be held on July 5 and August 25, next. Intending applicants may secure full information and application blanks of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or any local branch of the Commission. Applicants may be ex-amined, at their request, on any of the following subjects: Radio, beat, electricity, mechanics, optics and physical metallurgy. The salaries of the positions to be filled range between \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year, with an additional bonus of \$240 a year.

#### Δ

S IXTY-EIGHT amateur operators met on March 9 at the Hotel Muchlebach, Kansas City, Mo., to organize the Radio Club of Greater Kansas City. Their first pur-pose is to appoint a regulator for amateur traffic and to establish a means of penalizing operators who cut in on concerts given at fixed intervals, by petitioning for a revocation of sending licenses.

The organization will be completed and officers will be chosen at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Muchlebach.

#### Δ

A MONG the activities of the Roselle Park Radio Club, of Roselle Park, N. J., was a lecture by Paul F. Godley, which included a description of his ex-periences in Scotland and also the appa-

ratus used in the tests.

On March 23, R. W. Tingley gave an interesting talk on "Amplifying Transformers and Condensers."

on February 24 last the club held a dance, the music for which was furnished envirely by radio from WJZ station.

The club is growing both in membership and activities. It was organized in October, 1920, with 15 members. The present membership is 72. The club will, in future, issue advance printed programs of its activities. Copies may be obtained from the secretary, C. A. Reberger, Roselle Park, N. J. The lecture by Paul Godley was given in the High School Auditorium, Grant avenue, Roselle Park, at 6 P. M., Tuesday, May 9. An Invitation was extended to all interested to attend this talk by Godley.

interested to attend this talk by Godley.

The officers of the Roselle Park Radio

mical adviser,

#### Abreast Of The Times

By R. R. COATES

A GREAT many, of the amateur radio enthusiasts of today do not readily sense the value, the absolute necessity in fact, of keeping in close touch with their hobby,

They visit the establishment of their respactive dealers, make their purchases or inspect the various paraphernalia which make up the "wireless set" and go home satisfied that they have the best, or that they are familiar with the latest and best in the line. They purchase a copy of some radio periodical or magazine, read a few timely para-

graphs and go to bed.

Little do they realize that every tiny "ad"
or full page display has something of in-

terest or some knowledge to impart to them. This is quite true. Every day brings something new into this vast new field. To have or to know the best and latest the amateur of today must be "up on his toea,"

Not an issue of the various magazines devoted to radio should be missed. Not an advertisement within its covers should be overlooked. The various advertisers are quite glad to forward descriptive matter pertaining to their wares and explaining their respective merits; many of these containing the latest developments of the industry. It pays to write the advertisers. The open forums where hundreds of amateurs all over the country meet and tell of their experience and discoveries is another knowledge mart of exceptional value. A filing of these clippings and pages will be found one of the most valuable assets.

Radio holds a wonderful future, and-to those who wish to specialize-remunerative returns. One cannot afford to miss a single fact or detail. Read, experiment, study the discoveries of others, experiment and improve upon them, broadcast your findings; prove the arguments of others and you will soon find that you are improving at a tremendous rate.

The ameteur who has constantly about him every obtainable book, catalog, clipping. folder or other descriptive matter devoted or pertaining to his hobby will be found the

better versed and in consequence the most successful.

Δ Δ Radio BE-3 Third Signal Company Camp Lewis, Wash.

April 2, 1922.

Editor, "Wireless Age,"

Dear Sir: I have read the N. A. W. A. item on page 42 of the March, 1922, issue of "THE WINELESS ACE" concerning the reception of Dr. A. F. Banks' I5-watt C. W. transmitter at San Diego, by Mr. Dow, Wailuku, T. H.

I believe we can go Dr. Banks one better, as Mr. Dow reports signals QSA from this station, ex-SCJ. He did not mention the date, however, so have written him for

further particulars.

We have been using a Signal Corps SCR-67-A phone set with one extra 5-watt oscillator, making a total of three VT-2's, with a key in the modulating circuit for plain C. W. work. We have a seven-wire antenna 75-feet long and 40 feet high of the inverted "L" type. Transmitting wavelength, 350 meters. Radiation, 1 to 1.6 am-

SHELBY J. BLONG, Staff Sergt., Sig. Corps, m charge Radio BE3

A T the first meeting following incorpor-ation of the Executive Radio Council, Second District, which was held at the Radio Institute of America, 326 Broadway, on April 11, J. O. Smith declined another term as Chairman and was succeeded by R. H. McMann, who has been Vice-Chair-man. The other officers elected are: Vice-Chairman A. A. Hebert; Corresponding Socretary, R. Hertzberg; Recording Secretary, B. B. Jackson; Treasurer, Joseph Stantley; Traffic Supervisor, F. B. Ostman, Other business transacted included the

adoption of bylews and a final report of the convention committee, which showed that the net proceeds of the recent convention and exhibition were approximately \$5,200. It was decided to hold the next annual convention and exhibition during the first week

of March, 1923.

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### Prize Contest Announcement

The subject for the new prize contest of our year-round series is:

Bankin, Pa.

#### BROADCASTING RECEIVER FOR LOOP ANTENNA

CLOSING DATE . . JUNE 1, 1922 ::

Contestants are requested to submit articles at the earliest practical date.

Prize winning articles will appear in the August, 1922 issue.

All manuscripts should be addressed to the CONTEST EDITOR OF THE WIRELESS AGE,

The increasing popularity of Radio Frequency Amplification is bringing constant demands for a receiving set employing a loop aerial which can be set up entirely in-doors. Complete constructional details and wiring diagrams of this set will interest many of our renders. Radio Frequency Amplification is comparatively new so bring out all the little hints on this subject.

に関いて、他の祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖に祖にはにはにはに祖に祖に祖に

PRIZE CONTEST CONDITIONS—Manuscripts on the subject announced above are judged by the Editors of THE WIRELESS AGE from the viewpoint of the ingeniousness of the idea presented, its practicability and general utility, originality and clearness in description Literary ability is not needed, but neutness in manuscript and drawing is taken into account. Finished drawings are not required, sketches will do. Contest is open to everybody. The closing date is given in the above announcement. THE WIRELESS AGE will award the following prime: First Prime, \$10.00; Second Prime, \$5.00; Third Prime, \$3.00, in addition to the regular space rate poid for technical articles.

THE Woman's Radio League, of which Miss Abby P. Morrison is president, took an active part in radio affairs at the recent Travel Show in New York City.

The young women of the league set up a station and erected an antenna, all by 'emselves, and copied signals and messages from many stations in the eastern part of the country.

Miss Marianne Clayton Brown and Mrs. Eleanor G. Regan, both of whom are licensed operators, took down messages from distant points like professional operators for more than one hour.

IN spite of the inclement weather the S. M. U. Radio Club of Dallas, Tex., held its first meeting March 29. A number of interested students were present in spite of the rainy weather. A receiving set, owned by Carl Feichert and Joe Terrell, was used to give an exhibition. The serial was only a temporary construction and was not well insulated and the static constantly inter-fered, but the News and Journal bulletins were received.

The club decided to have a meeting each Wednesday night, and Mr. Feickert, president of the club, said that at the next meeting a crystal set would be brought and a special lecture would be given for the benefit of those not thoroughly versed in radio technique.

The set that was used by the club on March 29 picked up Denver, but due to the heavy static nothing could be heard for any sustained period.

#### Δ

THE wireless telephone at the Shields High School laboratory at Seymour, Ind., was used for receiving the scores of

the basketball games played on March 17 at Indianapolis in the state high school baskethall tournament finals.

Mr. C. H. Phillips, instructor in physics and mathematics, has been using the outlit at the school building for some time. A musical program was put on at Indianapolis preceding the games and was heard by the entire class. Following this, the reports of the gumes were received.

Arthur Kaufman, one of the students, was selected to assist in the work of receiving the messages. The apparatus worked very satisfactorily and the use of the radio shone was both instructive and interesting to the students.

THE Philadelphia Amateur Radio Association held its bi-monthly meeting on April 3 in the Free Library Building, Broad street and Girard avenue, and heart the interest higher and relevant want to be really to the control of the cont est kinks in radio telephony and telegraphy,

The first speaker of the evening was W. C. MacFarland, employed in the daytime at the radio laboratory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who explained the difference between radio-frequency and audio-frequency.
The officers of the Philadelphia Ameteur

Radio Association are Gordon M. Christine, M. D., 3BF, president; John E. Delp, Jr., 3FD, vice president; W. Bradley Martin, 3QV, secretary-treasurer, and J. W. Forryth, 3AWC, corresponding secretary. usiness address of the association is 1927 North Twentieth street.

STUDENTS of the Central High Indus-trial School, 17th and Wood streets, Philadelphia, Pa., have formed a radio club which is one of the best equipped in the

city.

The club is encouraged in its work by Professor Ralph P. Earle, head of the electrical construction department of the school. Robert G. Swift, 254 S. 9th street, and the club: Edmund Scholl, is president of the club; Edmund Scholl, 15th and Vine streets, vice-president, and Richard Wilson, 1702 Race street, secretary. The club was organized a year ago and now has thirty members.

#### Δ

WOULD-BE amateur wireless operators are declared to be responsible for thefts of receivers from public pay station tele-phone booths, in many cities of the East. Reports of such thefts are being con-

stantly received by the telephone companies.

Frequently, when out-of-order reports are received repair men sent to remedy the trouble find the phone minus the receiver, the wire attaching it to the instrument having been cut off.

The amateur operator who thinks, how-ever, that he will be able to use successfully a pay station receiver in catching serial messages will find himself mistaken.

The regular wireless receiver is wound to 1000-3000 ohms resistance, whereas the telephone booth receiver—the ordinary attachment on telephones, is wound to 75 ohms resistance. It is thus easy to understand how valueless a telephone receiver would be to an amateur wireless operator.

Filching of receivers from telephone instruments has become so extensive in Paris and other French cities that the French authorities have sent out a general alarm by circular warning station telephone operators to be on the lookout against this form

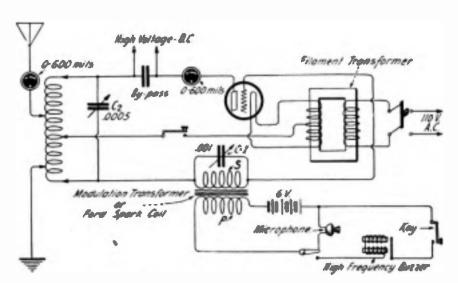
### Modulating Five-Watt Tube Transmitters

(Continued from page 65)

regulated by sliding it back and forth. The modulation depends on the amount of current absorbed.

The best modulation of the output of a small phone set is obtained by using a modulation transformer in the grid circuit of the vacuum tube, as illustrated in the diagram. secondary of the modulation transformer is connected between the grid of the tube and the grid tap on the inductance. A variable condenser of .oot mfd., is shunted across the secondary to help in tuning the modulation. This condenser is the main adjustment for modulation. A telephone transmitter and a six-volt battery are put in series with the primary of the modulation transformer,

To tune the transmitter for phone when using this type of modulation. set the condenser which is shunted across the modulation transformer (C-1) at full capacity; tune the transmitting set for best radiation on the wavelength desired; turn the condenser C-1 slowly to decrease its capacity. You will notice that the radiation will drop slowly at first, but soon a point will be reached where the radiation drops off abruptly. At a point just preceding this abrupt drop a point will be found where the modulation is the best. The extent to which the outgoing current is modulated may on straight C.W. To obviate retuning the set when phone is desired a single-pole single-throw knife switch across the secondary of the modula-



Connections for modulating a five-watt tube transmitter

be determined by listening in on the receiving set while tuning for modulation. The phone should be heard plainly in the receivers.

The radiation of the set on phone will not be as great as the radiation

tion transformer will short the secondary when C.W. is to be used.

Buzzer modulation may be used by substituting a buzzer for the telephone transmitter with a key and battery in series.

### STATIONS WORKED AND HEARD



Stations worked should be enclosed in brackets. All monthly lists of distant stations worked and heard which are received by the 10th of each month will be published in the next month's issue. For example, lists received by November 10th will be published in the December issue. Spark and C. W. stations should be arranged in separate groups.



28DE, B. BERNHARD, 135 Control Park West, New York City (February)

CW—iff, lim, liz, 1rd, luj, lse, lawe, lage, lawb, lauj, lswl, lary, lbqe, lbtl, lbus, lbke, lbde, lbde, lcik, lcac, lcod, (spk) laul, 3bp, 3bz, 3fo, 3fr, 3hg, 3hj, 3hh, 3rf, 3xm, 3sp, 3ajd, 3alm, 3agh, 3aqw, 3aqr, 3agh, 3awg, 3apa, 3alu, Jaay, 3aff, 3bhl, 3bl, 3zah (spk) 3pb, 4bg, 4dc, 4id, 4gu, 5an, 5fr, 8ao, 8bd, 8bb, 8bk, 8ci, 8dr, 8gl, 8gv, 8kr, 8iw, 8ok, 8os, 9pr, 8px, 8qy, 8sp, 8xv, 8awp, 8aqa, 8anz, 8aim, 8adg, 8awy, 8azh, 8alv, 8aoa, 8avo, 8anr, 8anw, 8awm, 8axe, 8alb, 8aoa, 8avo, 8anr, 8anw, 8awm, 8axe, 8alb, 8aoa, 8avo, 8bae, 8bne, 8bdu, 8bdk, 8bnj, 8box, 8bil, 8bxh, 8bno, 8bbu, 8bbk, 8bil, 8bnj, 8box, 8bil, 8bxh, 8bdu, 8cgx, 8cqm, 8kaz, (additional busk, 8bdu, 8cgx, 8cqm, 8kaz, (additional busk, 8bdu, 8cgx, 8cqm, 8kaz, (additional busk, 8bdu, 8cgx, 8cqm, 8kaz, 8uk, 8ym, 8ec, 8wy, 8cfp, 9dp, 9dx, 9io, 9ou, 9kp, 9alo, 9aiv, 9any, 9bri, 9iiv, wdy, wjz, kdka, nzo, dr.

Spark—8acf, 8agz, 8akg, 8afg, 8apb, 8adn, 8cch, 8ixq.

Sceh. Sixo.

MITA, BURTON T. VAIL, 172 Levelne Ave. tady, N. T. (March)

Spark—laa, ladl, laje, lapx, lary, lav, law, lavr, lbfz, lbjs, lbrq, lbwl, lcok, ldz, lfr, lgm, llz, lru, lrv, lsm, lsw, lwq, 2abm,

2aje, 2anm, 2awí, 2bk, 2blw, 2bm, 2byg, 2chw, 2cie, 2cl, 2gx, 2om, 3pv, 2rm, 2sz, 2ts, Jabb, 3ajd, Jarm, Jarn, 3fb, 3fd, Jhj, 3ok, 3qw, Jud, 3ux, 3vw, 3xm, 3so, 4bx, 4ca, 8aav, 8ací, 8aía, 8aíb, 8aíg, 8abh, 8ahs, 8aiw, Saph, Sark, Samo, Sbco, Sbaz, Sex, Sew, Sod.

Sapb, Sark, Samo, Soco, Sonz, Bex, Bew, Bou, Sap, Sxe, Sox, Suh, Saj.

CW—ladi, lafv, laif, laip, lamq, lapj, lark lary, lavr, lasf, lazw, lbas, lbef, lbdc, lbea, lbep, lbg, lbkr, lbkr, lbe, lble, lbrg, lbq, led, lbug, lbun, lbwj, lcak, lcan, legg, legs, leik, leit, lejh, lejs, lein, leod, lepq, lfb, lii, lon, lqp, lpt, lrd, lrh, lrr, lts, luj, lun, lxao fone, lxm, lae, 2anb, 2abp, 2adp, 2add, 2agv, 2anr, 2adv, 2ajf, 2ajr, 2alco, 2arz, tun, 1xas tone, 1xm, 1se, 2anh, 2abq, 2aoq, 2agd, 2agv, 2aar, 2adv, 2ajf, 2ajr, 2ako, 2arz, 2aun, 2awj, 2awl, 2aws, 2azz, 2ba. 2bak, 2bcf, 2bca, 2bah, 2bcm, 2bg, 2bg, 2bml, 2bnd, 2bnz, 2bqi, 2bgw, 2brb, 2brc 2bti, 2ccd, 2ccu, 2cfm, 2cga, 2cse, 2fz, 2ig, 2ij, 2ip, 2of, 2pc, 2rd, 2rp, 2sq, 2va, 2xi fone, 2xi fone, 2vh, 2ak, 2so, 2zs, 3aad, 3ang, 3any, 3adt, 3ady, 3aig, 3ajd, 3ain, 3ang, 3any, 3apd, 3ark, 3ady, 3aor, 3as, 3aso, 3bar, 3bcr, 3bfa, 3bhl, 3biy, Jage, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jage, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jane, Jahe, Jahe, Jahe, Jahe, Jane, 4xd, San, Shu, Sfv, Skp, Snz, Suu, Sza, Sucf, Sago, Sagz, Saim, Sanj, Sazzn, Saoa, Saqf, Saqv, Saqz, Saoo, Sard, Saru, Sawzn, Sawp, Sawz, Sax, Sax, Shaz, Shd, Shdk, Shdu, Shcl, Shda, Shef, Shri, Shur, Shri, Shox, Shre, Shri, Shu, Shur, Shri, Shox, Shre, Shri, Shu, Shur, Shuk, Shaz, Shox, Shuh, Scaz, Schj, Scgy, Sckum, Scko, Sams, Sdv, Sge, Sib, Siq, Sji, Sja, Sju, Slw, Sos, Spc, Srz, Sqd, Sup, Stb, Stf, Suk, Svq, Svy, Spt, Swr, Sav, Sue, Pasp, Pasu, Pany, Pakd, Panc, Panf, Paph, Park, Pass, Phio, Phr, Phy, Piq, Can, Pal. Can. 9al.

RAP, J. MARTIN SIMONS, 2216 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (February)

3bll, (3awn), 3ana, 3po, 3jh, 3ob, 3bum, 3dis, (3bj), (3bp), 3kg, 3zq, 3anj, 3any, 3bdm, 3aeq, 3ajk, 3abo, 3bfn, 3bdi, 3bj, 3aw, 3gf, (3ud), 3xa, 3bzi, 3gf, 3bo, 3bk, 3qn, 3ki, 3aqr, 3bhw, 3azh, 3ahk, (3us), 3em, 3cg, 3iw, (3rw), (3amw), (3asy), 3uo, 3fr, 3ha, 3aac, (3als), (3iz), 4dg, (4ea), 4ga, 4eu, 4bn, 4et, 4sl 4bn, 4et, 4gl.

lbef, lbyf, lbro, (lpe), lafv, lgm, lru. lask, lmd, law, lbk, lga, lbvb, lasf, 2awi, 2ask, 2ayz, 2dk, 2dn, 2ts, 5xs, 5kd, 5kj, 8go,

(Continued on page 72)

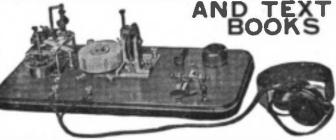
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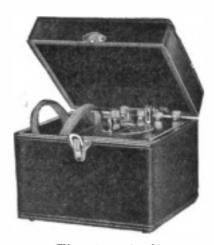
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Like the Aeriola Jr. the Aeriola Sr. is designed to meet the requirementa of novices and beginners who have no technical knowledge of radio, but who wish to "listen in" and enjoy broadcasted music, sporting news, speeches, etc. It has a longer range than Aeriola Jr. It has features found only in more expensive apparatus, such as the Armstrong regenerative circuit to increase the strength of reception, and a vacuum tube detector. The set includes also a pair of headtelephones, a filament and a plate dry battery, and antenna outfit. Full instructions for installing and operating are sent with the set. Price \$75.



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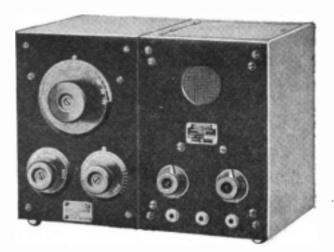


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#### Type D A Tube Detector and Two-Stage Amplifier

This unit enables the novice to pass from crystal to tube detection easily and naturally. It gives him a vacuum tube detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification. Pilaments are controlled by two rheostats, one of which regulates the current to the detector tube and the other the current to the two amplifying tubes. Signals may be received either without amplification, with one stage, or with two stages of amplification merely by inserting a telephone plug in the proper iack. The unit should be used with Radiotrons UV-200 as a detector and UV-201 as amplifiers, although UV-201 may be used throughout. Price (less Radiotron tubes and telephone plug) \$70,

#### Type R C Short-Wave Regenerative Receiver

This receiver combines in one cabinet Type RA Short-Wave Regenerative Tuner and Type DA Detector and Two-Stage Amplifier, described elsewhere on this page. Hence it meets the requirements of the novice or broadcasting enthusias wire wants a modern, compact, portable, efficient receiver which will enable him to hear distant stations. This. is an ideal instrument for use with the loud-speaking Vocarola. Messages may be received with the detector alone or with one or two stage amplification. Used with a load-coil (Type CB) signals can be received on wave lengths up to 1,600 or 2,800 meters, depending on the antenne. Price-(less Radiotron tubes) \$132.50. Type CP Load-Coil can be supposed for \$6.

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### Stations Worked and Heard (Continued from page 69)

8fm, 8bq, (8xd), 8qr, (8afz), 8bto, 8wo, 8bva, 8ft, 8busm, 8ii, 8zg, 9aja, 9ant, 9akc, (9ak), (9uu), 9cp, 9ajh, 9aaw, 9agr, 9awx, 9dbe.

Fones—(3adt), (3and), (3aqa), (3awi), (3bjg), (3aku), (3rw), 3aiw, (3anu), (3anu), (3anu), (3ds), (3ds), (3anw), (3fm), 3gb, 3uo, (3zo), 4gl, 8ii.

Canadian—Jjl, 3bp, xfl.

MEXX, HOMER PORSCHNER, ? Perd Ave., Norwell, Ohio (March)

Sparic—(2wb), 3arn, 3dm, (4ea), (4ez), 4gn, 5hk, 5oi, 8amz, 8ang, 8axc, 8axn, (8xyx), (8bas), 8bdy, 8boi, 8bvk, 8ft, (8jj), (8ty), (8uc), 8vh, (8wd), 8xa, 8ze, 9aaw, 9acn, (9afk), (9agr), 9ahz, 9ajb, (9afk), 9amq, (9amt), 9anp, (9agm), 9atn, (9ava), 9avp, (9awz), 9ayz, (9ase), (9azf), (9bdc), 9bgh, 9bp, (9ca), (9deh), (9dgw), 9dio, 9dso, 9dzy, 9ev, (9fk), 9ki, 9li, 9to, (9vl), Canadian 3bp,

CW—(Ibleq), (1bqe), 1xm, (3ch), 2fg, 3bfu, 3bn, 4ch, 4ft, 4zc, 5do, 6xad, 8ago, 8aio, 8aft, 8awm, (8bmf), 8brl, 8cbj, 8cgy, (8co), 8jz, 8oz, (8xe), 9ajh, 9ate, (9ana), 9awb, 9brl, 9dky, 9il, (9qe), 9zl, Can., 3bp fone.

#### SEAC, CLIFFORD E. GALLOWAY, Burnerville, Ohio (March)

Spark—lary, (1bdt), lbgf, lbleq, (1cz), 2ajc, 2awf, 2by, 2om, (2wb), 2xk, (3ac), 3ajd, 3apa, 3arm, 3arm, 3arw, 3bjt, 3fh, (3hi), 3rb, 3pb, (3ta), (3ux), 3yb, 4as, 4be, 4bi, 4bq, (4cx), 4ca 5aa 5ew, 5ci, 5hk, 5jd, 5loc, 5am, 5xa, 5xh, 5xu, 5zaa 5zah, 7zm, 9aap, 9arw, 9agq, (9agr), 9aig, 9amq, 9amt, 9anp, 9anq, 9arg, 9ask, 9avx, 9awx, 9aza, 9bp, 9dmj, 9dra, (9dso), 9dzi, 9ev, 9io, 9ki, 9if, 9ms, (9ox), 9rc, 9ms, 9vl, 9wt, 9xi, 9zm, 9yo, 9zj, Canadian 3bp, 3cp, 3ea, (3ei), 3fo, (3gm).

CW—lary, 1hgf, 2bea, 2beal, 2fp, 2nz, (Jain), Jaqr, 3bfu, 3sy, 3sz, 4by, (4ft), 5jb, 5uu, 5sa, 5sak, (6xad), 6ag, 6ax, 9aja, 9akr, 9ari, 9dwa, 9ei, 9fm, 9qe, 9m, 9zaf.

### BORERT SCENEIDER, Springfield, Obio (Morth)

CW—lajp, lary, lbrg, lbgf, 2ajm, 2apd, 2ba, 2baa, 2bab, 2bnz, 2ccd, 2nk, Jaaz, Jaqr, 3bhl, 3ca, 3cc, 3fs, 3gl, 3il, 4aa, 4bf, 4bq, 4bc, 4du, 4gl, 4ii, 4by, 5ck, 5m, 8abv, 8acf, 8agi, 8ago, 8agp, 8ahk, 8ahs, 8ahr, 8aim, 8ain, 8aio, 8ajt, 8ajx, 8akc, 8afr, 8alr, 8arn, 8axn, 8axh, 8hcl, 8bdb, 8bdo (fone), 8bex, 8bdu, 8bfx, 8bii, 8bjh, 8bk, 8hl, 8km, 8blw, 8box, 8brl, 8bth, 8bi, 8by, 8bzf, 8bi; (fone), 8bsy, 8cay, 8caz, 8cfd, 8cfa, 8cgl, 8cia, 8cho, 8cl, 8cld (fone), 8cm, 8cuc, 8dl, 8gs, 8gp, 8ii, 8iv, 8jm, 8kl, 8mp, 8oz, 8pc, 8qz, 8ap, 8uk, 8vj, 8vy, 8wi, 8zne, 8xnk(fone), 8xc, 8yn(fone), 8xa, 8xz, 9mp, 9maw, 9nd, 9ngo, 9niv, 9nkd, 9amo, 9arn, 9nrk, 9nps, 9ayw, 9bfx, 9blo, 9brl, 9cfx, 9dm, 9dv, 9dyn, 9fc, 9if, 9io, 9lg, 9lg, 9pf, 9qe, 9qd, 9kt, (fone), 9nh, 9vx, 9zl, 9ng, Fones: Kdlm, kof, kyw, wdy, wfj, wfo, wgy, wjz, wik, wlw, wmh, wrk, wsh, wwj, wyd.

Spark—ladl, loon, Jaqr, Sal, Sda, Shk, Sach, Sad, Safd, Safh, Sah, Saib, Saiz, Sajx, Sajb, Sano, Saqm, Sara, Sar, Satu, Sawu, Saxy, Sayn, Shbu, Shen, Shfi, Shlk, Shlw, Shna, Shu, Shy, Sch, Bedu, Sefa, Senr, Segz, Sctu, Seh, Sft, Shf, Shr, Ekh, Sod, Srl, Sep, Suc, Syn, Syu, Sza, Szaa, Paaw, Pahr, Pach, Pacn, Pagi, Pain, Pair, Pamq, Pama, Pamt, Panno, Paoj, Papm, Papv, Pum, Pasj, Pask, Patn, Paza, Paza, Paza, Pak, Phr, Phy, Pum, Pey, Pdcv, Pdgx, Pfd, Pki, Plf, Pmc, Puh, Pvl Pyac, Pyq, Pzi, Pzn.

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### Queries Answered

A NSWERS will be given in this depart. A mame to questions of subscribers, covering the full range of wireless subjects, but easy shose which relate to the bedenical phases of the art and which are of general interest to renders will be published here. The subscriber's name and address must be given in all letters and only one aids of the paper written on a where diagrams are necessary they must be on a separate sheet and drawn with linds het. Not more than five questions of one reader can be assuranted in the cases losus. To receive attention these rules must be rightly observed.

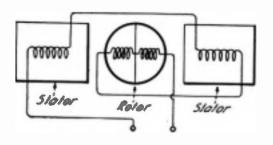
Positively no questions approved by mail.

#### E. F. S., Baltimore, Md.

Q. I. One page 46 in "Practical Amsteur Wireless Stations," Chapter XX, are directions for constructing variometers which I have carefully followed out, but I am at a loss to know just how to make the internal connections. There are four wire ends on the rator and four on the stator. Now the rotor and four on the stator. Now would you be so obliging as to draw in the connections on this diagram.

Ana. 1. Connect so that the current will

pass through the two cells in the same di-rection as per diagram below so that it will not double lock upon itself.



Q. 2. Do grid and plate variometers con-

Ans. 2. Grid and plate variometers are identical.

#### J. C. B., Candley, Pa.

Q.1. I em anxious to secure some information on the subject of sending mes-sages under ground. This is a matter still in its infancy and it is hard to get ideas on the subject. I wish to experiment on same. Messages can easily be received from the ground which have been sent through the air, but what I have in mind is the method of sending under the ground with seriala.. Hope you have some books, or can tell me where I could procure same.

Ans. I. Subject matter on this has not

been published for general consumption, although articles have appeared in the radio magazines from time to time.

#### L. E., Rice, Kansas.

Q. 1. Are the slider rods on the tuning coil made of wood or metal?

Ans. 1. Metal,

Q. 2. If they are made of metal, what kind of metal must I use?

Ana. 2. Preferably brees.
Q. 3. What would be the size of aerial

for this size set?

Ans. 3. One wire No. 14 copper bare about 100 to 150 feet long.

O. 4. What kind of a phone should I use? Ans. 4. A pair of 2000 ohms resistance of standard make.

#### F. L. G., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Q. 1. I am very much interested in an article on page 38 of your March issue. I fail at present to see how one can get the required windings for coils within the space provided.

Ans. 1. See complete description of above article in April issue,

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Type 127A

Type 127B

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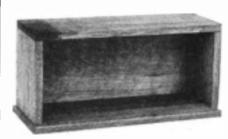
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E. L. M., Pairbault, Minn.

Q. I. I wish to know how I can obtain the complete plans of the three-circuit re-ceiving sets, that is, the correct method of making the coils, their size, the size wire, etc., also the distance it will receive.

Ans. 1. Many books contain the data you require. Suggest you get "Practical Amateur Wireless Stations" or "Wireless Experimenters' Manual," from Wireless Press, 326 Broadway, New York, or your local

E. K. M., Cleveland, Ohio, Q. 1. On page 38, of THE WINGLESS AGE, for March, 1922, I notice an article entitled "Filament and Plate Current Direct from A. C. Supply." I wish to ask a few questions relative to same. Can this "stunt" be successfully used in connection with a three circuit regenerative receiving set?

Ans. I. Yes, see April issue of TME WINKLESS AGE for additional information.

Q. 2. I also note that in the text of this article, in describing the construction of the transformer used, it states in part as follows: Secondary (high voltage) consists of 320 turns of No. 3 D. C. C." I feel that there must be an error regarding the size of the wire. Kindly state what size is meant.

Ana 2. The correct size of wire is No. 32 D. C. C.

Q. J. Also in giving dimensions of the transformer core, the article states: "Core: 4x5x1 inches." Do I understand that the I inch means the width of the core laminations or the height to which the core is

Ans. J. You are correct; the width of each strip is one inch, also build up core to about one inch.

L. L., Elmira Heights, N. Y. C. L. H., Westhaven, Conn. H. A. J. C., Albany, N. Y.

All request information on Mr. Graff's article, page 38, March issue of

Ans. See additional information and descriptive soutter in April issue of THE Winn-LESS ACE.

#### V. C., Youngstown, Ohio

Q. 1. You recently gave a diagram for short wave reception, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. Is this known as the Armstrong?

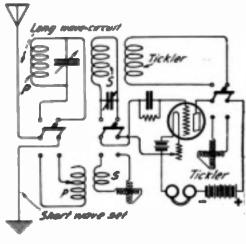
Ans. 1. Yes.

Q. 2. Using a regenerative receiver for wave lengths up to 600 meters, would the inductance unit shown herein be satisfactory for wave lengths from 600 to 15,000 meters (the advertised range), or would you advise the use of three separate coils on a three-coil mounting.

Ans. 2. Advise use of three coils on a three-coil mounting for best results. Three coils as shown would be O, K.

O. 3. Will you please give me the proper connections for a set using the variocoupler, variometer method for short waves, and the honeycomb coil method for wave lengths from 600 to 15,000 meters, either by changing the phone plugs, or switches, or a com-bination?

Ans. 3. Here is your diagram.



Q. 4. Will this set receive from both damped and undamped stations? It is not clear to me what determines this. Is it the kind of detector, the type of tuning instruments, or what?

Ans. 4. Crystal will only receive damped and interrupted continuous waves. Vacuum tubes will receive damped and undamped waves. The vacuum tube is more desirable as stronger signals and greater distances are obtained from its use.

Q. 5. With approximately what degree of sensitivity is the C-300 superior to the crystal detector?

Ans. 5. Crystals and tubes vary in sensitiveness. As a general rule the vacuum tube is many times more sensitive than any crystal known so far.

Q. 6. My antenna will be approximately 80 feet long and 45 feet high, composed of four wire 2 feet apart. I wish to receive from nearly all of the coast stations and some ships—also broadcasting stations WJZ and KYW, using no amplification. Do you think I am expecting too much?

Ans. 6. You will probably be able to receive these stations O. K.. Weather conditions will play an important part, so it is rather uncertain.

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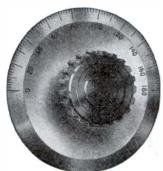
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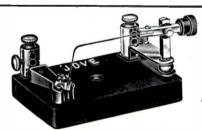
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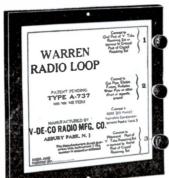
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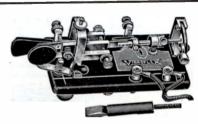
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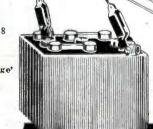
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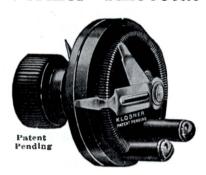
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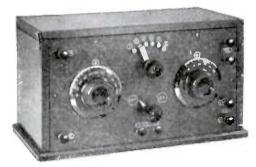
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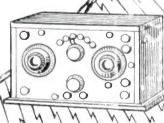
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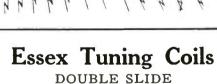
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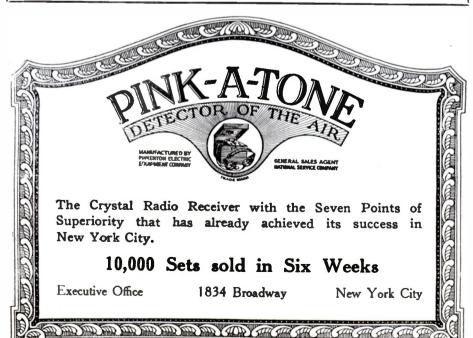
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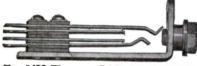
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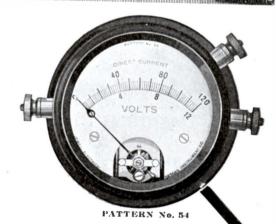
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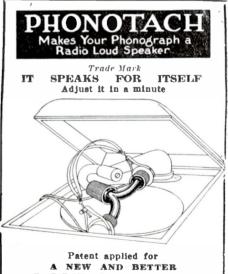
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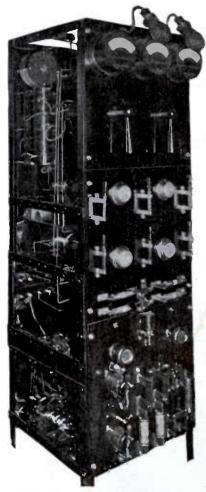
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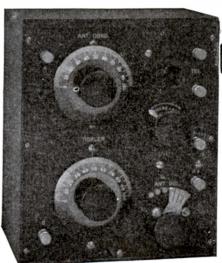
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Condenser—Balanced type, 2 Retary, 3
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ball.

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#### The Sheltran



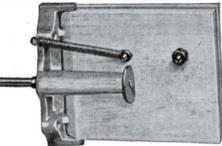
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36-3-1		
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	"A" with knob and dial	1.75
44	"A" with knob and dial mount-	
	ed in mahogany finiahed	
	cabinet complete with	
	binding posts	2.50
• 1	"B" without knob and dial	1.75
64	"B" with knob and dial	2.25
**	"B" with knob and dial mount-	
	ed in mahogany finished	
		9 00
	cabinet with binding posts	
••	"C" without knob and dial	2.25
44	"C" with knob and dial	2.75
**	"C" with knob and dial mount-	_,,,
	ed in mahogany finished	
	cabinet with binding posts.	9.50
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	y knobs and dials complete,	
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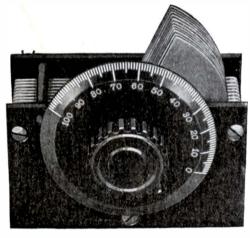
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### "Dayton" Variable Condenser

Designed by R. S. Copp, formerly with the Engineering Division of the Air Service Radio Laboratories.

#### CONSTRUCTION

This condenser is of very sturdy construction, the plates being of hard aluminum; the movable plates are secured by an extra large shaft screw with large spacers, insuring against slippage of rotary plates. The stationary plates are secured by three screws thru high grade formica plates. There are no sliding contacts, the connection to the rotary plates is obtained by means of an extra flexible wire soldered to shaft, making an absolute contact at all times. This condenser is fitted with fibre stop to prevent going past zero setting.

#### EFFICIENCY

High frequency resistance is extremely low. Best of dielectric strength due to high grade of insulating ends, no moulded composition used. Highest grade of formica used throughout. Capacity at zero is very low. 34-plate condenser has a capacity of .000031 and 18-plate has .00002 at zero setting.

#### 18-PLATE CONDENSER TYPE 18 P. C., PRICE \$3.95

This 18-plate condenser has the same capacity as the average 21-plate condenser (.0005 Mf.) due to larger plates and close separation of plates.

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This condenser has the same capacity as the average 43-plate condenser (.001 Mf.)

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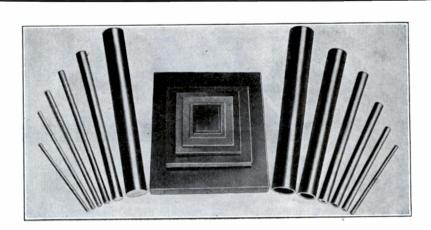
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1 CML 1 CMM 1 CMM 1 CMP 1 CMQ 1 CMR 1 CMS 1 CMT 1 CMU 1 CMV 1 CMW 1 CMW 1 CMW	Thomas F. McNamara, 134 Taylor St. Waitham, Mass. William Purdy, 33 Laurel St Watertown, Mass. H. G. Dolphin, 213 Commerce St New Haven, Conn. Luther A. Jones, Bourne St Kennehunk, Me. William E. Jackson, 7 DeFoe Pl Providence, E. I. Edwin Sargeant, 67 Alger Ave Providence, E. I. John Lincoln Perkins, 34a Tower St Somerville, Mass. Edward F. Curley, 210 W. London St Lowell, Mass. George R. Cogswell, 18 Concord Ave Cambridge, Mass. Warren Higgins, 406 Hollis St Framingham, Mass. Sernard C. McQuire, 261 Foster St Lowell, Mass.	1 CPF 1 CPG 1 CPH 1 CPJ 1 CPK 1 CPM 1 CPM 1 CPO 1 CPP 1 CPG 1 CPB 1 CPB 1 CPB 1 CPT 1 CPT	John A. Grant, 15 Elm St. Everett, Mass. Arthur F. G. Bruder, High St Upton, Mass. Paul St. Jacques, Jr., 272 Adams St. Woonsocket, R. I. Waldo James Kelley, 26 Winsor St. Watertown, Mass. Balph F. Atwood, 61 Howard St Reading, Mass. Paul Alfred Carroll, 12 John St Reading, Mass. Harold B. Barpnolds, 212 Albion St Reading, Mass. Harold B. Reprolds, 212 Albion St Reading, Mass. Harold B. Reprolds, 212 Albion St Waterfeld, Mass. Ferry P. Nichols, E. F. D Randolph, Vt. Paul Milton Morse, 4 Humboldt Ave Worcester, Mass. Robert P. Slayton, Portland St Morrisville, Vt. Bernard K. Newman, 7 Quintard AveSo. Norwalk, Conn. Frank I. Bickford, 137 Burrill St Swampscott, Mass. C. W. Howard, 261 Huntington St. New London, Conn. Maurices W. Clayton, 7 Briggs Court. New Bedford, Mass. F. Beauchamp, 759 Chicopee St., Williamansett, Mass.	1 CSA 1 CSB 1 CSC 1 CSD 1 CSE 1 CSF 1 CSG 1 CSI 1 CSI 1 CSI 1 CSL 1 CSL 1 CSL 1 CSL 1 CSL 1 CSL	Richard M. Longley, 45 Grove St
1 CNA 1 CNB 1 CNC 1 CND 1 CNE 1 CNF 1 CNF 1 CNI 1 CNI 1 CNL 1 CNL 1 CNL 1 CNL 1 CNM	Walter A. Knight, 47 Church St	1 CPV 1 CPW 1 CPX 1 CPY 1 CPZ 1 CQA 1 CQB 1 CQC 1 CQD 1 CQE 1 CQF 1 CQF 1 CQG 1 CQG	Paul E. Borce, 592 Central Ave Westville, Conn. Selwyn N. Blake, Jr., 111 Winthrop Ed., Brookline, Mass. Roger Williams, 44 Pitman St Providence, R. I. Paschal Ierardi, 38 Campfield St Hartford, Conn. Francis P. Pallotti, 176 Freston St Hartford, Conn. Herbert L. Edy., 383 Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. John Henry Kelly, Jr., 38 Carroll Ave Newport, E. I. Hal I. Jayne, 103 Cottage St Bridgeport, Conn. Albert S. Brookes, Salisbury School Salisbury, Conn. William C. Schappa, 144 Dover St New Haven, Conn. Lee D. Bowman, 68 Summer St Springfield, V. James R. Wikle. Roval Mills Riverpoint, E. I. William H. Burke, Fellows Rd Ipswich, Mass. William H. Burith, 232 Howard Ave. New Haven, Cons.	1 CS0 1 CSP 1 CSQ 1 CSR 1 CSS 1 CST 1 CSU 1 CSV 1 CSW 1 CSX 1 CSY 1 CSZ	Vernon A. Luce, 25 Canby St. Holyoks, Mass. Charles J. Mudri, 1927 Seaview Are. Bridgeport, Coma. Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., 74 Conant St. Fall River, Mass. Harold S. Pike, 16 Maxson St. West Mystic, Cons. Glen A. Hall Bocawen, N. E. Edward Ellis, 147 Harold St. Roxbury, Mass. Carl B. Curtice, 38 Kaposia St. Auburndale, Mass. Gerald C. Goudy, Sewall's Hill York Village, Me. Chester F. Scott, 29 Alica Are Woonsocket, R. I. Raymond O. Mortensen, 171 Cherry St. Maiden, Mass. George H. Rodick, 36 Eisner Ave So. Portland, Me. John B. Russell, Jr., 33 Newcastle Rd. Brighton, Mass. Thomas H. Eames, 11 Chapel St. West Somerville, Mass.
1 CNO 1 CNP 1 CNQ 1 CNR 1 CNS 1 CNT 1 CNU 1 CNV 1 CNV	Arlington Bell, 88 South St. Stamford, Conn. Everett L. Roberts, 34 Sixth St. Bangor, McJoseph B. Maher, Anderson Are. Woodmont, Conn. Delta Electric Company, 658 Main St. Worcester, Mass. Thomas H. Gavin, 583 Centre St. Fall River, Mass. Russell S. Mears, 871 Main St. Haverhill, Mass. Hermon R. Dyrke, 197 St. Botolph St. Boston, Mass. Owen R. Garfield, 9 Webstey St. Widdleboro, Mass. Remo Fostana, 48 Bosworth St. West Springfield, Mass.	1 CQJ 1 CQK 1 CQL 1 CQM 1 CQN 1 CQO 1 CQP 1 CQQ 1 CQR	Neal Dow, 17 Lincoln St. Exeter, N. H. John L. Peters East Holliston, Mass. Waldo M. Sanborn, 16 Merrimack St Concord, N. H. George Read Town, 18 Church St Poultney, Vt. Arthur E. Parker, 14 Chestnut St Adburn, Me.	1 CTJ	Edward I. Phillips, 12 Ward Pl
			Second District		
2 BXI 2 BXJ 2 BXM 2 BXM 2 BXM 2 BXN 2 BXP 2 BXR 2 BXR 2 BXS 2 BXV 2 BXV 2 BXV 2 BXV 2 BXV 2 BXV 2 BXX 2 BXX	Milton Baards, 7304 3rd Ave	3 BZA 3 BZA 2 BZB 2 BZC 2 BZC 2 BZC 2 BZF 2 BZG 2 BZH 2 BZJ 2 BZJ 2 BZJ 2 BZJ 2 BZM 2 RZN	Walter H. Grove, Jr., West Main St. Farmingdale, N. J. Edward Harbolick Buchasan, N. Y. Arthur M. Mapes, 56 Railroad Ave Patchogue, N. Y. Edwin Hohbs, Sycamore Ave Little Silver, N. J.	2 CAM 2 CAN 2 CAO 2 CAP 2 CAQ 2 CAR 2 CAS	41 South Orange Ave., Newark, N. J. August Harms, 210 Church St
2 BYA 2 BYB 2 BYC 2 BYD 2 BYE 2 BYF 2 BYG	Not issued.  Daniel White Smith, South StOyster Bay, N. Y.  Michael J. Zaleski, 350 Port AveElizabeth, N. J.  Henry C. Hunter, 217 East 7th StPlainfield, N. J.  Kelly & Phillips (L. Jacquet, Opr.), 312 Flatbush Ave.,  Brooklyn, N. Y.  Harry Emil Wirth, 519 W. 121st StNew York City	2 BZQ 2 BZR 2 BZS 2 BZT 2 BZU 2 BZV	Rollin Edward Priest, 161 West 66th St., New York City Henry Bentman, 1529 Hoe Ave	2 CAZ 2 CBA 2 CBB 2 CBC	Leslie Cramer, 158 Nielson StNew Brunswick, N. J. Edwin G. Compton, 117 Branch AveRed Bank, N. J. Henry Michalovich, 299 Francis AveSchenectady, N. Y. Bertram S. Bickelhaupt, 376 E. 162nd StBronx, N. Y. Kenneth S. Coyle, Maple Ave., Box 234, R.F.D. No. 7. Alplaus, Schenectady, N. Y. Ambrose Adamski, 425 Cutler StSchenectady, N. Y.
2 BYH 2 BYJ 2 BYL 2 BYL 2 BYN 2 BYN 2 BYO 2 BYP 2 BYO 2 BYO 2 BYT 2 BYU 2 BYU 2 BYU 2 BYU 2 BYW 2 BYW 2 BYW	A. G. Larsen, 27 Mackey Ave. Port Washington, N. Y. Ernest Thelen, Belmont Ave No. Haledon, N. J. Morris Levy, 233 Division St New York City Louis Oroin, 54 Cook St Brooklyn, N. Y. Louis Oroin, 54 Cook St Brooklyn, N. Y. Louis Division St Brooklyn, N. Y. Benjamin Christie, 538 E. 145th St Brooklyn, N. Y. Moe Joffe, 52 West 117th St New York City James Millen, 140 Fife St Forest Hills, N. Y. Martin Landesberg, 853 Lafayette Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Henry Furch, 258 Johnston Ave Jersey City, N. J. Lee P. Davis, Jr., 18 Lake Ave Yonkers, N. Y. Charles E. Francis, 1662 70th St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Hugh V. D. Roberts, 296 Fulton St. Jamaica, N. Y. Benjamin Alan Maybew, Laurel Ave Transfy, N. J. Hubert A. Greenidge, 56 W. 139th St. New York City	2 BZX 2 BZY 2 BZZ 2 CAA 2 CAR 2 CAC 2 CAD 2 CAD 2 CAF 2 CAG 2 CAH 2 CAJ	Herman Wolharst, 299 East 8th St New York City R. W. Hartman, 203 East 175th St Rronx, N. Y. William Owens, 1435 54th St Brooklyn, N. Y. Alan MacDonough, 1186 Madison Ave New York City Charles Miller, 379 Avenue E Bayonne, N. J. A. Winterhalter, 863 Delafield Ave. Staten Island, N. Y. Emill Spisak, 52 East 24th St Bayonne, N. J. C. E. Litchfield, 261 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J. William W. Croshy, 542 West 124th St New York City Victor E. Paterno, 536 56th St Brooklyn, N. Y. Llewelyn L. B. Summers Whitestone, Queens, N. Y.	2 CBF 2 CBG 2 CBH 2 CBI 2 CBJ 2 CBK 2 CBL 2 CBM 2 CBN 2 CBO 2 CBO 2 CBP 2 CRQ 2 CBP	Harold Payne, 1064 Mary St Elizabeth, N. J. A. Edward Shuszier, 5.10 Adams Ave Elizabeth, N. Ji Herbert C. Tetley, 129 33rd St Brooklyn, N. Y. Montgomery Badford, 419 Warburton Ave Tonhers, N. Y. Edward John Richter, 107 Conselyen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Alf. C. Stevens, 150 No. Terrace Ave Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Henry A. Stainken, 9916 10th Ave Brooklyn, N. Y. Hudson City Badio Club (V. J. Glicher, Opr.), 37 Sherman Ave. , Jersey City, N. J. Frederick Charles Meyer, 25 Oxford St., Montclair, N. J. Joseph Weiss, 230 East 87th St New York City. H. M. Steele, 130 Columbus Ave., Rockville Centre, N. Y. Fred Rosebury, 12 Fourth St Weehawken, N. J. Gunard C. Hapberg. 226 West 1st Ave., Roselle, N. J. Daniel D. Schneeweis, 3807 12th Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Marrics J. Herald, 201 Avon Ave Newark, N. J. Stephen Reich, 263 Verment St Broeklyn, N. Y.

2 CBT 2 CBU	Fred Cost, 139 Main StSouth River, N. J. John Gluck, 1709 Park AveNew York City	2 CDK 2 CDL	Walton E. Truran, 33 Lincoln Terr Yonkers, N. Y. 2 CFF Philip W. Ramig, Jr., 269 18th St Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 CFG	B. W. Lindstrom, 118 33d St. Woodeliffe-on-Hudson, N. J. Oswald F. Judisch, 10941 109th St. Woodhaven, N. Y.			
2 CBV	Orel D. Orvis, Jr., 16 Leo Pl	2 CDM	Charles Hurd, 36 Clairmont Ave Verona, N. J. 2 CFH Adelphi Academy (R. Burhans & W. M. Perry, Onra.). 2 CFI	Charles G. Rosewald, 93 Flatbush AveBrooklyn, N. Y. Elwood K. Morse, 21 Union PlYonkers, N. Y.			
2 CBW	William F. Joho, 525 Adams Ave Elizabeth, N. J. J. E. Tribby, 29 Morning Star Rd., Port Richmond, N. Y.	2 CDN	Adelphi Academy (R. Burhans & W. M. Perry, Oprs.), 2 CFI 262 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 CFJ	Mark Rothkopf, 35 W. 114th St New York City			
2 CBY	William T. Baxter, 171 West 89th St New York City	2 CD0	H. J. Preble, Morgan Ordnance Dept., So. Amboy, N. J. 2 CFK	W. M. Bishop, R.F.D. No. 7, Alplaus, Schenectady, N. Y.			
2 CBZ	Hubert Marshall Taylor, 568 Highland Ave Clifton, N. J.	2 CDP 2 CDQ	Jacob H. Mason, 1601 Bedford AveBrooklyn, N. Y. 2 CFL Chas. F. Boynton, 129 Engle StEnglewood, N. J. 2 CFM	Ray Hoyt			
2 CCA	Isidore Spiegler, 870 East 175th StBronx, N. Y.		Milton E. Walker, Jr., 121 Johnson Ave., Newark, N. J. 2 CFN	Grant N. Colket, 6 Mercer StAlbany, N. Y.			
2 CCB	James Hartvig, Jr., 458 First St Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 CDS	Chester R. Underhill, 35 Hillside Ave Montclair, N. J. 2 CFO	Martin Bender, 2208 7th AveNew York City Max S. Shulsinger, 902 Myrtle AveBrooklyn, N. Y.			
2 CCC 2 CCD	Frank Holi, 1529 Hoe AveBronx, N. Y. Not assigned.	2 CDU	Joseph M. McInturff, 428 Greene AveBrooklyn, N. Y. 2 CFP Theodore Reith, 330 Parkhill AveYonkers, N. Y. 2 CFQ	Arthur Williams, 73 South Arlington Ave. Orange, N. J.			
2 CCE	Electrical Industries Mfg. Co. (E. Condon, Opr.),	2 CDV	New Jersey Radio Supply Co. (J. Prengle, Opr.). 2 CFR	Samuel Schneider, 1030 Hoe Ave			
2 CCF	222 80th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Electrical Industries Mfg. Co. (E. Condon, Opr.),	2 CDW	324 Harrison Ave., Harrison, N. J. 2 CFS Robert Greenberg, 420 Hillside AveJamaica, N. Y. 2 CFT	Edward Barth, 69 Woodbine StBrooklyn, N. Y. Livingston Swentsel, 49 Slocum PlLong Branch, N. J.			
2 003	326 W. 41st St., New York City	2 CDX	Wm. Hotine, 72 Laurence St	Albert J. Higson, 84 Romaine AveJersey City, N. J.			
2 CCG	Bruce G. Kirk Oceanport, N. J.	2 CDY	George Solomon, 9 West 31st StBayonne, N. J. 2 CFV John R. Meagher, 343 E. 195th StNew York City 2 CFW	David M. Waters, 75 Astor Pl Jersey City, N. J. Alfred Feldman, 1365 Clay Ave New York City			
2 CCH	Harry William Youngdahl, 969 55th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Francis Gully, 54 Mackay PlBrooklyn, N. Y.	2 (02	2 CFX	Arthur W. Pfaff, 525 First StWestfield, N. J.			
3 CCJ	Edgar M. Wilson, 224 Garden St Hoboken, N. J.	2 CEA	H. Mackert, 10772 Greenwood Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 2 CFY. Nassan Radio League (J. M. Joyce, Opr.). 2 CFZ.	Robert M. Wright, 1527 Central AveWestfield, N. J. Samuel R. Goodwin, 1920 Anthony AveNew York City			
2 CCK	Victor Woodward, 370 West 116th St New York City Not assigned.	A CER	Nassan Radio League (J. M. Joyce, Opr.), 2 CFZ Lincoln and Jay Sts., Freeport, N. Y.	Samuel R. Goodwis, 1920 authory Rve New 10th (15)			
2 CCM	Bernard Henry Trinkaus, 496 E. 138th St., Bronz, N. Y.	2 CEC	Benjamin F. Orange, 922 Leggett Ave New York City 2 CGA	C. F. Nelson, 33 Castleton Ave Tompkinsville, N. Y.			
2 CCN	Fred. L. Cummings, Jr., 236 Jeffrey Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. Harry J. Snyder, 26 Nuttman PlWest Orange, N. J.	2 CED	Gustave F. Shorey, Apaquoge Rd Easthampton, N. Y. 2 CGB Walter H. Bostwick, 1334 Putnam Ave. Plainfield, N. J. 2 CGC	Edward H. Tukey, 193 Park StBidgefield, N. J. George Rotkowitz, 700 W. 178th StNew York City			
2 CCP	Elizabeth Automobile Co. (F. Havens, Opr.),	2 CEF	Edward Koffman, 118 Cedar Ave Newark, N. J. 2 CGD	Clarence Deim Water Mill, N. Y.			
	14-16 Westfield Ave., Elisabeth, N. J.		Howard A. Chinn, 210 W. 102nd StNew York City 2 CGE Percy B. Willis, 1732 Melville StNew York City 2 CGF	R. Martin Kessier, Castle Heights Ave., Up. Nyack, N. Y. Huyler B. Ellison, 41 Wallace StFreeport, N. Y.			
2 CCQ 2 CCR	V. A. Bohman, 56 Prospect StLong Island City, N. Y. Robert A. Meier, Horton AveLymbrook, N. Y.	2 CEI	Robert Kraus, Fish Ave, north of Pelham Pkway, N. Y. 2 CGG	Harry J. McCollum, 130 Second Ave., Long Branch, N. J.			
2 CC8	William H. Muller, Jr., 444 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 CEJ	C. W. Woodford, 34 Washington Ave., Cedarhurst, N. Y. 2 COM	Mahlon Brush, 45 Pine AveAlbany, N. Y.			
2 CCT 2 CCU	Horatio D. W. McClure, 302 W. 79th St. New York City Frank Barker, 163 Madison Ave Clifton, N. J.	2 CEK	Cilibert H. Robert, Jr., 78 Washington Ave., Cohoes, N. Y. 2 CGI Harry Milton Harvey. \$17 Crane St., Schenectady, N. Y. 2 CGJ	Elmer S. Carter, 922 Crane St Schenectady, N. Y. Frank Dusenski, Jr., 614 Blaine St., Schenectady, N. Y.			
1 CCV	Solomon Augstreich, 1669 Park ave New York City	2 CEM	Sanford L. Hirschberg, 572 Morris St Albany, N. Y. 2 CGK	C. H. Goodwin, 78 Mt. Hermon Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.			
2 CCW	Elmore J. Brower, 296 17th Ave Newark, N. J.	2 CEN	Sherman Dennis, Jr., 705 Broadway. Long Branch, N. J. 2 CGL John H. Cornwall, Barkers Point, Ft. Washington, N. Y. 2 CGM	Charles Leon Girardot, 62 Third Ave., Schemestady, N. Y. G. S. Hannell, R.F.D. No. 1, Shore Rd., Colonie, N. Y.			
2 CCX	Charles A. Feltman, 1000 Surf Ave Brooklyn, N. Y. E. F. Kerrigan, 218 West Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.		Chester C. Lloyd, 135 12th St Troy, N. Y. 2 CGN	William Bryan, Jr., 248 So. Lincoln Ave., Elberen, N. J.			
3 CCZ	George H. Benjamin, R. F. D. No. 6, Elizabeth St.,	3 CEQ	Sauford D. Ashford, 128 Branch Ave Red Bank, N. J. 2 CGP	Samuel C. Morrell, Raritan ArsenalMetuchen, N. J. Louis F. Keating, 67 William StBelleville, N. J.			
	Schenectady, N. Y.	2 CES	Clarence B. Smith, 610 St. Marks Ave., Westfield, N. J. 2 CGP Fred J. Boach, 8044 Kings Bridge Ave., New York City 2 CGQ	Herbert G. Messer, 392 Sairs Ave Long Branch, N. J.			
2 CDA	George L. Winne, 10 Swan St Schenectady, N. Y.	2 CET	Wm. LaForge, 421 72nd StBrooklyn, N. Y. 2 CGR	Robert Biran, Jr., Box 373Park Ridge, N. J.			
2 CDB	Chas. Fred. Fuller, 516 Pleasant St., Schenectady, N. Y.	2 CEV	John Rippe, 432 Bainbridge St Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 CGS Jack Pascal, 85 Sherman Ave Tompkinsville, N. Y. 2 CGT	Max J. Weiner, Cor. Elm & Grove Sts, R. Paterson, N. J. Fred. W. Marshall, 607 McNell Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.			
2 CDC	Polytechnic Institute (H. R. Mimno, Opr.), Bussell Sage Laboratory, Troy, N. Y.	2 CEW	John B. May, 26 W. 6th StBayonne, N. J. 2 CGU	Gustave J. Ulrich, 448 East 145th St New York City			
3 CDD	Andrew Schneider, 216 Sixth Ave Schenectady, N. Y.	3 CEX	Charles Fens, 310 W. 123rd StNew York City 2 CGV H. G. Gesswein, 221 Sherman AveRoselle Pk., N. J. 2 CGW	Isidore M. Argush, 59 Bldorado PlWeehawken, N. J. Harold K. Cadmus, R.F.D. No. 1Hackensack, N. J.			
2 CDE 2 CDF	Leglie G. Vail, Vincent St	3 CEZ	George Baumann, 456 4th St	Simon Kahn, 941 St. John AveBrenx, N. Y.			
	Hammels, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		Clarence A. Kelting, 205 Midwood StBrooklyn, N. Y. 2 CGZ	Joseph Lyman, 34 Remsen StBrooklyn, N. Y. Gene E. Witham, 126 86th StBrooklyn, N. Y.			
2 CDG 2 CDH	Leland C. Wessel, 204 4th AveSchenectady, N. Y. Joel B. Ennis, Jr., Van Buren AveCastleton, N. Y.	2 CFA	Floyd M. Wiese, 545 Muriel Phway Elizabeth, N. J.				
2 CDI	George T. Parker, Kings Highway Middleton, N. Y.	2 CFC	Gustave Nacciarone, 271 Union St Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 CHA				
2 CDJ	T. T. Jeffers, Schenectady Teachers Training School, Schenectady, N. Y.	2 CFD	Warner Coegrove				
	Schollactarity, 11. 1.	- 51 -		•			
	Third District						

A DIII	Robert O. Hartman, 703 Clifton Ave Collingdale, Pa.	3 RGY	Paul T. Hastings. E. 27 Bldg Camp Meade, Md.	3 BJK	James W. Burn, 203 W. 24th St Chester, Pa.
3 BEL 8 BEM	Charles A. Samerwin, 35 S. 9th StAllentown, Pa.	3 BGZ	C. M. Gilbert, 3rd, 350 Haddon Ave. Collingswood, N. J.	3 BJL	F. A. Horning, 255 N. Main St Telford, Pa.
3 BEN	James M. Saddington, 510 Oak LanePhila., Pa.		The state of the s		Howard B. Allen, Jr., 63 E. Hortter St Phila., Pa.
3 BEO	D. Keller, Cor. Broad & Main Sts. Trumbauersville, Pa.	3 BHA	Harold G. Creig, 822 Broad StCollingdale, Pa. Jack Alter, 2739 N. 5th StPhila., Pa.		John F. Fluehr, 104 Susquehanna St., WPhila., Pa. Leroy Ritter, 2415 S. Sartain StPhila., Pa.
3 BEP 3 BEQ	Albert E. Cowell, 38 S. 12th StEaston, Pa. E. Bruce, 731 Rock Creek Church Ed., Washington, D.C.	3 BHC	Wm. H. Reith, 4913 Ogden St	3 BJP	William B. Atmore
3 BER	John A. Pool, 114 Montgomery AveArdmore, Pa.	3 BHD	John A. Bullock, Jr., Post Rd	3 BJQ	George L. Cook
3 BES	Henry Lehmberg, 3832 N. Percy St Phila., Pa.	3 BHE 3 BHF	John E. Phillips, 911 Market StMarcus Hook, Pa. Charles Hutchinson, 1128 Tree StPhila., Pa.	3 BJR 8 RJS	Arthur K. Ransom
8 BET 8 BEU	Merle Hilborn, 133 61st St	3 BHG	Wm, P. Walter, 1938 E. Chelten Ave Phila., Pa.		John B. Dickel, 710 East End AveLancaster, Pa.
3 BEV	John H. Rushton, 112 Bunnymede Ave Wayne, Pa.	3 BHH	Abraham R. Libby, 2735 Fifth St		Floris C. Van Beuth, 5210 Harford Rd., Baltimore, Md.
3 BEW	Clifford H. Cakley, 982 Riverside AveTrenton, N. J.	3 BHI 3 BHJ	Ray H. Zeigler, 1115 State St Harrisburg, Pa. Albert J. Hasson, Box No. 2	3 BJV	Wm. H. Field, 109 W. Mulberry St., Pleasantville, N. J. H. O. Bixby, Lieut. C.A.C., Sherwood Inn., Ft. Monroe, Va.
3 BEX 3 BEY	Frank V. Vogel, Third St	3 BHK	R. Strayer, R.F.D. No. 6, Burl'gt'n Ave., Bridgeton, N. J.	3 BJX	John R. Reiner, 704 East End AveLancaster, Pa.
3 BEZ	Harry J. McWade, 26 Hillerest Rd Watchung, N. J.	3 BHL	Fred T. Bradley, St. George Ave Croset, Va.		Robert J. Littler, 5856 Windsor St Phila., Pa.
	m or most south south of M. W. Washinston D. C.	3 BHM 8 BHN	H. H. Waesthe, 6105 4th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Earl W. Preston, 88 High StTrenton, N. J.	3 BJZ	Merrill W. Darcey, 4843 Wisconsin Ave., Wash., D. C.
S BITA S BITB	T. G. Borden, 1215 Newton St., N.E., Washington, D. C. Portsmouth Y.M.C.A., 625 High StPortsmouth, Va.		H. P. Bryant, 304 Rittenhouse St Washington, D. C.	8 BKA	Maj. J. H. Clinton, 124 N. Iowa Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
3 BFC	Henry P. Stoughton, 1907 Chrard Ave Phila., Pa.	3 BHP	Robert F. Gerbrick, 2118 Hicks StPhila., Pa.	8 BKB	George Selzer, Jr., 51 Colonial St Treaton, N. J.
3 BFD	Edwin Miller, 6086 Locust St	2 RHG	Norman J. McCabe, 716 Powell StGloucester, N. J. Alfred L. Elliott, 27 Summit AveN. Plainfield, N. J.	8 BKC 8 BKD	H. W. Yates, 920 G St., S.W Washington, D. C. A. P. Demaray, Jr., 70 Eastern Ave., Somerville, N. J.
3 BPE 3 BFF	Clarence B. Lewis	3 BB8	Peter T. Perdue, 718 Delaware St Salem, Va.	8 BKE	Ferdinand A. Berger, 53 Lewis Ave E. Lansdowne, Pa.
3 BFG	Caleb Phinos. 20 Hillside AveVentmor, N. J.	3 BHT	Wilson T. McClanen, 6132 Musgrave St Phila., Pa.		R. E. Pulaski, 1034 Liberty St Camden, N. J.
8 BUTH	David Stretch, 207 Academy St Trenton, N. J. Alfred J. Seeley, 8 Ohio Ave Atlantic City, N. J.	2 BHV	Frank Masho, Charles St 0ak View, Pa. R. E. Banker, 300 11th St., N.E Washington, D. C.	8 BKG 8 BKH	Charles E. Bream, 504 W. Atlantic Ave. Audubon, N. J. Samuel Gross. 1227 Seventh St
S BFI	Watson M. Cornon, 251 W. Calpier StPhila., Pa.		George E. Owens, 430 39th St West Phila., Pa.	3 BKI	Richard R. Halpenny, 165 V St., N.BWash., D. C.
3 BFK	Alfred H. Miller, 6439 Jefferson StPhila., Pa.	3 BHX	Arthur F. Ruff, 411 Ingleside Ave Catonsville, Md.	3 BKJ	John A. Mills, 421 Walnut St Lebanon, Pa.
S BFL S BFM	Louis W. Moxey, 7437 Spraged StPhila., Pa. Henry P. Gilbert, Jr., 738 Emmet StPortsmouth, Va.	2 BHY	James N. Williams, 2327 Hanover StRichmond, Va. Edward Eisele, Jr., 4941 N. Second StPhila., Pa.		John H. Arthur, 16 Main StMillville, N. J. Kenneth L. Blamey, 403 W. North AveYork, Pa.
3 BFN	Frank B. Uphoff, 1835 Kerbaugh St	3 5110	market market, etc., 1002 in contrast on trial-or, 100	3 BKM	Virgil M. D. Marcy, 2647 Westfield Ave Camden, N. J.
3 BFO	C. E. McFadden, Jr., 114 Jackson St Collinguale, Pa.	3 BIA	John H. Wild, Box 605, State StNewtown, Pa.		William P. Wilson, 702 N. Queen St, Lancaster, Pa. Charles E. Rauch, 941 Cumberland St, Lebanon, Pa.
2 Byp	Walter F. Paca, 8529 Ella St	S BIG	Maurice H. Griscom		John C. Racona, 1112 Daly St
3 BFQ 3 BFR	Nicholas C. Heswood, 717 So. 63rd StPhila., Pa. Julius Brodman, 1959 Patton StPhila., Pa.	3 BID	Ashby L. Groves Brooke, Pa.		Haverford Township High School Radio Club,
3 BTS	Frederick L. Myers, 234 Atlantic St Bridgeton, N. J.	3 BIE	George J. Gross, 916 E. North Ave Baltimore, Md.	a DI/D	Eagle Road, Oakmont, Pa. William J. Duffy, Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.
S BFT S BFU	Harold I. Polhemus, 504 S. Main St., Hightstown, N. J. M. G. McCoy, 19th & Atlantic Aves., Longport, N. J.	3 BIG	John C. Holtby, 39 Lincoln StLansdowne, Pa. John Hays, Jr., West High StCarliale, Pa.	3 BKS	James Doyle, 712 Walker AveTwoson, Md.
3 BJFV	Russell S. Ohl		H. Wilhur Brown, 5203 N. 11th StPhila. Pa.	3 BKT	D. B. Johannes, 6125 Georgia Ave., N.W., Wash., D. C.
3 BFW	J. J. Whelan, 8 S. Montpelier Ave. Atlantic City, N. J.	3 BII	Albert Bowers, 625 E. Chestnut St	3 BKU	Robert W. Andrews, 1749 Park RdWash., D. C. John P. Miller, 216 S. 10th StPhila, Pa.
3 BFX 3 BFY	Carl J. Wensinger, 3135 N. Front St Phila., Pa. Norman R. Evans, R.F.D. No. 1	3 BIJ	Clayton A. Smith, 66 S. Bridge St Somerville, N. J.		Brewster H. Marshall, 3363 18th St., N.W., Wash, D. C.
3 BFZ	Roy Ward, 500 Morton St	3 BIL	John E. Keene, 128 Walnut St Mount Clare, Pa.	3 BKX	William A. T. Overstreet, 145 W. Main St. Salem, Va.
	Walter W. Walters Now 64 . Housenships Ba	3 BIM	Harry N. G. Kline, 2916 N. 16th St Phila., Pa. Lowis R. Enslin. 1731 N. 21st St Phila., Pa.		Lloyd M. Knoll, 6120 Carpenter StPhila., Pa. Kenneth Parks, 121 York StBridgeton, N. J.
3 BGA 3 BCB	Walter K. Hoffman, New StFreemansburg, Pa. Harry W. Money, 5042 Ogden StPhila, Pa.	3 BIO	Edward Poist, 51 E. Randall StBaltimore, Md.	O DILL	
8 BGC	Page W. Kille, Elm St	3 BIP	Penn. Military College, East 14th St Chester, Pa.		Raymond O. Riffle, Frederick St Pittletown, Fa.
3 BGD 3 BGE	Samuel Spitler, 17 Huntington St., Rutherford Hgts, Pa. Norman Kramer, Main & Tioga Sts., Rutherford Hgts, Pa.		John E. Armstrong, 5456 Delancey StPhila., Pa. Elwood L. Clemmer, 642 Haws AveNorristown, Pa.		Elwood C. Botte, 231 N. 4th St
3 BGF	Earl E. Kline, 144 E. Philadelphia St York, Pa.		Arthur Lovett, 412 Bank St Cape May, N. J.	3 BLD	Clarence F. Holsopple, 27 Main St Quakertown, Pa.
3 B00	Russel E. Fichty, 320 W. York AveYork, Pa.	3 BIT	Samuel E. Fraim, Jr., 802 N. Duke St Lancaster, Pa.	3 BLE	Murril W. Hilderth, 107 Pine StBridgeton, N. J. C. Russ Hofmann, 202 Addison StRichmond, Va.
3 BGH 3 BGI	Richard Burgard, 310 N. West St		Otis Minniek, 42 Fairview AveCumberland, Md. Elwood Leminger, 820 Elm StReading, Pa.	3 BLF 3 BLG	Thomas S. McCaleb, 717 Redgate AveNorfolk, Va.
3 BGJ	Isaac E. Brandt, 823 Walnut St Lebanon, Pa.		Henry K. Kappel, 2826 N. Warnock St Phila., Pa.	3 BLH	William D. Pratt, 1901 12th St
3 BCK	Paul S. Fox, Cor. 6th & East StsWest Easton, Pa.	3 BIX	Earl W. Furlow, 238 N. Mulberry St Lancaster, Pa.	3 BLI	Charles H. Hess, 2122 N. Uber St
3 BGL 2 BGM	Theodore G. Koven Denville, N. J. Louis L. Scrihner Earleysville, Va.		Francis E. Maddox, 106 Church Ave Roanoke, Va. Henri G. Omwake, 440 College Ave Lancaster, Pa.		Haddonfield High School, Lincoln & Chestnut Sts.,
3 BGN	Alfred Matthews, Jr., 210 6th St., West Cape May, N. J.		•		Haddonfield, N. J.
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3 BGP 3 BGQ	Norman M. Brooks, 9 Fayette StStaunton, Va. Russell H. Emley, 867 E. State StTrenton, N. J.		John P. M. Haas, 1538 W. Lanvale St. Baltimore, Md. Roy C. Pelham, 1224 Harrison St		Philip Shapiro, 2606 S. Jessup St Phila., Pa.
3 BGR	Paul A. Sweeney, 40 Lincoln St Hampton, Va.	3 BJD	John H. Lunnemann, 2950 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.	3 BLO	William Climpel, 1515 Ritner St
3 BGS	John P. Hyde Bristown, Va.	3 BJE	Shirley B. Knapp, Edgewood Arsenal Edgewood, Md. J. E. Crowley, 25 S. California St. Atlantic City, N. J.	3 BLP	Donald E. Wilbur, 728 Delaware AveBethlehem, Pa. Harold Treloar
3 BGT 2 BGU	C. S. Risley, Rumson & Ventnor Aves., Atlantic City, N. J. Maurice W. Sloan, Jr., 23rd AveLongport, N. J.	3 BJF	Elmer Bishop, 2410 N. 18th St	3 BLR	Earl W. Dannals, 2708 S. 10th StPhila., Pa.
3 BOV	Percy G. Clice, 20 Front StCumberland, Md.	3 вјн	Benjamin Bartolet, 2d, 2112 Columbia Ave Phila., Pa.	3 BLS	Gaetano A. P. DiMeo, 1544 McKean StPhila., Pa.
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3 BGX	Leonard S. Jones, 333 Locust St	จ ผาไ	million morse, 339 M. Broad StTrenton, M. J.	3 550	minner of timestary to minimize minimize the control of the

4 IL Jose Sanches, 221 Simonton St. Key West, Fla. 4 JI 4 IM E. L. Balley, 55 Poplar Circle	T. Litschauer	C. G. McBiroy, 617 Willow 8t
5 QS J. D. Cameron	Fifth District Peter T. Crosby, 329 East D. StOkiahoma City, Okia. 5 VI	G. A. DeCortin, 139 N. Alexander St., New Orleans, La
5 QU John Grady Owen, 2609 Clarence St. Dublin, Texas 5 TE QU John Grady Owen, 2609 Clarence St. New Orleans, La. 5 TO GW JE. W. Gllenwaters, 1371 N. Bway St. Knoxville, Tenn. 5 TE QX M. K. & A. H. Steddon, 1504 W. 9th St., 5 TF Oklahoma City, Okla. 5 TH Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Okla. 5 TH Oklahoma City, Okla. 5 TH Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	W. L. Allison, Jr., P. O. Box 1557. Fort Worth, Trans 5 V.J. Chas. H. Thornton, 825 College 8t. Shreveport, La. 6 V.L. Geo. W. Curry, 113 Duke St Yoakum, Trans 5 V.M. Carl C. Clayton, 1012 Spruce St Texarkana, Texas 5 V.M. Carl C. Clayton, 1012 Spruce St Texarkana, Texas 5 V.M. A. L. Overstreet, 42 So. Main St Victoria, Texas 5 V.M. Bamuel Brendle Arlington, Texas 5 V.M. Branck M. Floyd, 516 White St. Norman, Okla. 5 V.R. Gerbam Kendall, 3614 Hall St Dallas, Texas 6 V.R. George M. Howard, 1615 Arisona St El Paso, Texas 5 V.D. Beasle R. Collins, 216 Cooper St Arlington, Texas 5 V.M. Beasle R. Collins, 216 Cooper St Arlington, Texas 5 V.M. Bred R. Collins, 216 Cooper St Arlington, Texas 5 V.M. Ancell Lee Foster, Box 283 Forney, Texas 8 V.M. Ancell Lee Foster, Box 283 Forney, Texas 8 V.M. Bred R. Groch, 1901 Happer St El Paso, Texas 8 V.M. Fred R. Groch, 1901 Happer St El Paso, Texas 8 V.M. Fred R. Groch, 1901 Happer St El Paso, Texas 8 V.M. H. W. Rogers, 1100 Seventh St. East Los Vegas, N. M. 5 V.Z. Gecar A. Rasmussen Marianna, Texas 5 V.M. Marion B. Tomme, 1505 Avenue D. Brownwood, Texas 5 V.M. Marion B. Tomme, 1505 Avenue D. Brownwood, Texas 5 V.M. John B. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 6 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 7 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1806 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1807 Farragut St Laredo, Texas 5 V.M. John S. Roberts, Jr., 1807 Farragut	Fitshugh Smith, 327 Sayre St. Montgomery, Ala Bobert A. Glover, 1425 Brady Ave. Brownwood, Texas James V. Fitshugh, 802 Erie St. San Antonio, Texas James V. Fitshugh, 802 Erie St. San Antonio, Texas Wm. Green, 807 Lahoma Ave. Norman, Okia. A. G. Elilot, 111., 4324 Highland Dr. Dallas, Texas Wilbur M. Jackson, 436 Breeden St. San Antonio, Texas Wilbur M. Jackson, 436 Breeden St. San Antonio, Texas John McArthur M. Moss Point, Miss. G.D. Rayburn, Box 444, R.F.D. No.2, San Antonio, Texas Richard D. Mason, 1005 A St. Lawton, Okia. Frank Billin, 602 St. Phillip St. Thibodaux, La. Jack Bond, 405 Johnson St. Terrell, Texas S. Kenneth Sawyer, 1714 Leighton St., Anniston, Ala Burres O'Neill Thibodaux, La. W. M. Bruce, Jr., Morrition Cot. Oll Co. Morrition, Ark H. C. Sherrod, 1627 Ave. 1. Galveston, Texas Milton Peveler, N. Travis St. Granbury, Texas Orin P. McCarty, 506 E. Park Ave. San Antonio, Texas Julien L. McGuire, 1629 Quintard Ave. Anniston, Ala Lawrence P. Stark, 1504 Alfred St. Brownwood, Texas Lloyd W. Vickery, 304 W. Lincoln St. Blackwell, Okia. Russell T. Cole, 506 Caldwell St. Couway, Ark. Ralph M. Pemberton, Box 24, R.F.D. No. 1. Scott, Ark. Wm. E. Owen, 1924 Albert St. Alexandria, La. Kenneth B. Grifm, 418 W. Park St. Enid, Okia. Lee Johnson, 1312 Bishop St. Little Rock, Ark. Jas. A Bowling, 434 Calboun St. New Orleans, La. Thomas E. Story, 222 N. Moose St. Morrilton, Ark. Earl C. Johnson, 744 7th St. Memphis, Tena. Cecil J. Scott, 301 Park Ave. Little Rock, Ark. Chas. M. Cowan, 1691 Dandridge Pike, Knoxville, Tena. Edward E. McCalt, 1306 Woodstock Ave. Anniston, Ala. Scott, 301 Park Ave. Little Rock, Ark. Chas. J. Texta Cowan, 1691 Dandridge Pike, Knoxville, Tena. Edward E. McCalt, 1306 Woodstock Ave. Anniston, Ala. Wallace E. Harrits . Commenche, Texas Brownwood High School . Brownwood, Texas Brownwood
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5 SY L. Chapman, 4119 Classen BlvdOklahoma City, Okla. 5 VG 5 SZ H. E. Wehrman, 4003 Carondelet StNew Orleans, La. 5 VF	Allen H. Henderson	O Rawleigh H. Ralls, 3914 E. Main St Edmond, Okla
6 AUR W. A. Carlson, 1710 34th Ave Oakland Cal 6 Av	Sixth District	D. D. G. Worldy, Don See
6 AUR W. A. Carlson, 1710 34th Ave	S H. Norlk, 506 Orange Are.       Long Beach, Cal. 6 AV         T H. Frame, 2533 Brant St.       San Diego, Cal. 6 AV         U K. Lampkin, 114 Bonito Court       Ontario, Cal. 6 AV         W P. Ports, 3265 Belmont       Frano, Cal. 6 AV         W R. Garcia, 1003 N. Coronado St.       Los Angeles, Cal. 6 AV         X G. G. Monck, 2330 3rd St.       San Diego, Cal. 6 AV         Y L. P. Simpson, 1040 W. 51st Pl.       Los Angeles, Cal. 6 AV	8 H. D. Schmidt, 383 Ocean Are       Santa Crus, Cal.         7 B. Moliniari, 653 Union St.       San Francisco, Cal.         U W. Stonerook, 3702 Utah St.       San Diego, Cal.         V C. H. Weatherhill, 1509 G St.       Reedily, Cal.         W L. Jones       Manteca, Cal.         X E. Sediacek, Jr., 267 W. Badello St.       Covnia, Cal.         Y L. P. Bennett, 428 B St.       Hayward, Cal.
6 AVA G. Deamer, 154 J St	B	B         B. Lewis, 3:1 Monte Are         Pfefmont, Cal.           C         E. Miller, 1645         American Are         Long Beach, Cal.           D         G. R. Martin, 423         N. Curtis St.         Albambra, Cal.           E         G. R. Morris, 5132         Lincoln Are         Los Angeles, Cal.           F         G. L. Povell, 375         Molino Are         Long Beach, Cal.           G         E. L. Ramer, 2220         86th Are         Oakland, Cal.           H         P. W. Pierce, 1916         Villa Are         Pasadena, Cal.           I         G. H. Dennis, Box 596         Stanford University, Cal.           J         H. M. Hines, 1045         N. Stevenson Are         Pasadena, Cal.           K         R. Banch, 610         Parelic Are         Santa Crus, Cal.           L         T. Howell         1777         Crystal Are         Salt Lake City, Utah           W         F. L. Walker         Jr.         Vestwood, Cal.           N         L. Vester         2035         Alemeda, Are         Alemeda, Cal.           N         D. James Kennedy, Jr., 266         Cal. Salta Alex         Alemeda, Cal.           PW         F. Federick         N. Balysworth         S. Oakland, Cal.

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6 BDA 6 BDA 6 BDC 6 BDC 6 BDF 6 BDF 6 BDF 6 BDH 6 BDH 6 BDA	W. L. Burnett, 2904 Harper St. San Francisco, Cal. C. H. Rockwell, R.R. No. 1, Box 110 Anabein, Cal. C. H. Rockwell, R.R. No. 1, Box 110 Anabein, Cal. M. Alberton, 852 Westchester Pl. Los Busies, Cal. M. Alberton, 852 Westchester Pl. Los Busies, Cal. M. Alberton, 852 Westchester Pl. Los Busies, Cal. M. Alberton, 842 Union St. Walsourdile, Cal. Mrs. M. O. Houston, 3420 Union St. Walsourdile, Cal. Mrs. M. O. Houston, 3420 Union St. San Diego, Cal. C. K. Grant, 234 Union St. Walsourdile, Cal. Mrs. M. O. Houston, 3420 Union St. San Diego, Cal. C. K. Burns, 1835 Bancroft St. San Diego, Cal. C. K. Burns, 1835 Bancroft St. San Diego, Cal. C. K. Burns, 1835 Bancroft St. San Diego, Cal. C. K. Burns, 1835 Bancroft St. San Diego, Cal. A. H. H. Howells, L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, Ulah J. R. Harding, Harlman Bay Enterprise, Butte, Cal. A. H. Schmith, Main St. Battle Mountain, New A. F. Miller, 1323 18th St. Sant Monica, Cal. J. Gilleran, Jr., 222 W. San Carlos St. Los Angeles, Cal. G. C. Hockon, R. F. D. No. 1. Los Gancies, Cal. M. A. Hawkins, 2850 19th Ave. San Francisco, Cal. M. A. Hawkins, 2850 19th Ave. San Francisco, Cal. M. S. Miller, 1328 18th St. Sant Monica, Cal. G. C. Hockon, R. F. D. No. 1. Los Gatos, Cal. Maels, 194 S. El Molino Ave. Passadena, Cal. C. Hockon, R. F. D. No. 1. Los Gatos, Cal. Maels, 194 S. El Molino Ave. Passadena, Cal. L. Upde Graff, 1450 San Pasqual St. Passadena, Cal. L. Upde Graff, 1450 San Pasqual St. Passadena, Cal. C. Hockon, R. F. D. No. 1. Los Gatos, Cal. Maels, 194 S. El Molino Ave. Passadena, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. K. Walton, 418 Second Ave. San Bernardino, Cal. E. R. Huer, Fifth St. S. San San San San San San San San San San	6 BFFC 6	T. J. Merphy, 1926 Rosedals Ave.	cales, Cal. cales, Cal. cales, Cal. cales, Cal. cales, Cal. cal. cales, Cal. cal. cal. cal. cal. cal. cal. cal. c
6 BEC 6 BEF 6 BEF 6 BEG 6 BEI 6 BEI 6 BEI 6 BEI 6 BEN 6 BEN 6 BEN 6 BER 6 BER 6 BER 6 BER	C. R. Noren, 6016 York Blvd Los Angeles, Cal. C. H. Smith, 126 Ansas St San Francisco, Cal. C. J. Hansen, 3454 Percy St Los Angeles, Cal. G. D. Hicks, 3327 Jefferson Ave San Diego, Cal. J. P. Weather, 1221 Trenton St Los Angeles, Cal. B. C. Edwards, 515 Sinclair St Reno, Nev. C. D. Thomas, 2801 La Salle Ave Los Angeles, Cal. F. McCullough, 3161 College Ave Berkeley, Cal. H. R. Green, 1814 S. Vernon St Los Angeles, Cal. J. P. Blindboy, 618 Bushnell St Alhambra, Cal. K. Kavaelle, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 463B Gardens, Cal. E. Bradferd, Lost Hills Kern County, Cal. C. D. Thomas, 2801 La Salle St Los Angeles, Cal. R. Julian, 1260 E. 4th St Long Beach, Cal. G. H. Enbener, 410 W. Santa Baraba Ave, Los Angeles, Cal. J. Newman, 4130 Bachman Pl San Diego, Cal. W. A. Starsinger, 2050 E. Tyanta St Watts, Cal.	6 BIM 6 BIN 6 BIO 6 BIQ 6 BIR 6 BIR 6 BIS 6 BIT 6 BIU 6 BIW 6 BIW 6 BIX 6 BIX 6 BIX 6 BIX	E. J. Baughman Taft, Cal. 6 BME V. B. Barnes William R. A. Fry. 120 Jefferson St. Watsonville, Cal. 6 BMS G. W. Burkhardt Monteel E. L. Nance, Lincoln Ave Callistoga, Cal. 6 BMT C. H. Hubbard, 1109 Colledge Ave Oakland, Cal. 6 BMT C. A. Pindle, 406 W. Oak St Los G. A. Becker, Jr. 231 West Sheppard St. Winnemnoca, Nev 6 BMV C. H. McCoy Livermore, Cal. 6 BMW R. H. Deaver, R.F.D. No. 2 Mayfie R. H. Deaver, R.F.D. No. 2 Pund R. H. Deaver, R.F.D. No. 2 Pund R. H. Mayo So. Pasadena, Cal. 6 BMX R. M. Moore, 902 N. 4th Ave Tusco C. R. Mayo San Jose, Cal. 6 BMZ G. Fontaine San Rafa  A. E. West, Chestaut St Redwood City, Cal. 6 BMZ G. Fontaine San Rafa  A. W. Prather, 4611 43rd St San Diego, Cal. 6 BNC U. S. Palmer Bipt C. J. Rush, 4118 Adams Ave San Diego, Cal. 6 BNC U. S. Palmer Willow M. Armstrong, 2462 Potter St. Salt Lake Cit.	llo, Cal.  90, Cal.  41, Cal.  41, Cal.  44, Cal.  44, Cal.  46, Cal.  41, Cal.  41, Cal.  51, Cal.  71, Cal.  71, Cal.  71, Utah  71, Utah  16, Cal.
6 BEV 6 BEX 6 BEY	G. M. Stockton, P. O. Box 155	6 BJE 6 BJF 6 BJG 6 BJH	A. G. Moore, 2114 La Loma Dr Hermosa Beach, Cal. 6 BNI C. D. Chusmann, Jr., 715 Bush St San Francis M. Clapp, 300 Elevado Dr Pasadena, Cal. 6 BNJ H. Olsen, 566 N. First St Prov. C.D. Meyerhauer, 315 S. Orange Grove St. Pasadena, Cal. 6 BNK N. Cave, 1347 Myrtle Ave Long Beach, Cal. 6 BNK B. H. McCollister Ban Rafs N. Cave, 1347 Myrtle Ave Long Beach, Cal. 6 BNK D. G. Flory, R.F.D. No. 1, Box 93 Lomoo J. Busl, 80 Slerra Bonita St Pasadena, Cal. 6 BNM N. Cave, 1347 Marenyo St Los Angeles, Cal. 6 BNN R. B. Lohry, 1921 Irwin Ave Oaktas	o, Utah el, Cal. ro, Cal. m, Cal.

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7 PW 7 PX 7 YP 7 PZ	L. A. Kobe Powell, Wyo.  Hans Waale Nampa, Idaho	7 UL 7 UM 7 UN	Jack Hohenberg, 1434 20th AveSeattle, Wash. Rrannon Casler, 3306 W. 71st StSeattle, Wash.	7 ACA 7 ACB	Paul Comings, 712 4th St
7 PX 7 YP 7 PZ 7 QA 7 QB 7 QC 1 QD 7 QE 7 QF 7 QH 7 QI 7 QL	L. A. Kobe	7 UM 7 UN 7 UN 7 UP 7 UP 7 UQ 7 UR 7 US 7 UT 7 UU 7 UV 7 UV 7 UV 7 UX 7 UX 7 UZ	Jack Hohenberg, 1434         20th Ave.         Seattle, Wash           Rrannon Casler, 3306         W. 71st         St.         Seattle, Wash           Q. W. Beller, 1438         20th Ave.         Seattle, Wash           M. F. Judkins, 300         Denny Way         Seattle, Wash           M. J. Gross, 124         Skidmore St.         Portland, Ore           R. B. Wallitner         Pt. Angeles, Wash           C. M. Cruikshank, Jr., 626         5th Ave.         N. Glasgow, Mont.           A. K. Robinson, 2317         4g. Union St.         Seattle, Wash           E. J. Overman, 877         Cleveland St.         Portland, Ore           Robert Waskey, 7213         28th Ave.         Seattle, Wash           C. J. Stubbs, 6129         94th St.         Seattle, Wash           C. J. Stubbs, 6129         94th St.         Seattle, Wash           H. A. Wilson, 365         14th St.         Astoria, Ore           L. F. Kempfe         Glasgow, Mont.           H. K. Lawson, 508         W. 23rd         St.         Vancouver, Wash	7 ACB 7 ACC 7 ACD 7 ACE 7 ACF 7 ACG 7 ACH 7 ACI 7 ACJ 7 ACK 7 ACL	R. J. Spragg       Brush Prairie, Wash.         W. B. Franson, 1615 3rd Ave.       N. Great Falls, Mont.         E. J. Gell, 1511 E. 3rd Ave.       Spokane, Wash.         D. T. Shaw       Emmett, Idaho         L. L. Peak       Buhl, 1daho         R. G. Thornburgh       Forest Grove, Ore.         Arthur Seller, Jr., 729 11th Ave.       Seattle, Wash.         J. M. Kelly, 711 N. Superior St.       Spokane, Wash.         J. M. Kelly, 711 N. Superior St.       Spokane, Wash.         A. V. Kendall, Gray Avenue       Welser, Idaho         C. S. Chapman       Cambridge, Wash.         D. D. Latonrell, R. 3, Box 7       Salem, Ore.
7 PX 7 YP 7 PZ 7 QA 7 QB 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC 7 QC	L. A. Kobe Powell, Wyo.  Hans Wasie Namps, Idaho Walter Bone Carneyville, Wyo.  H. M. Hassell, 120 E. 60th St. Seattle, Wash.  Kenneth Field, 306 E. Olive St. Seattle, Wash.  J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  W. H. Motz, 4608 J St. Tacoma, Wash.  S. W. Ostrom, 4840 84th St. S. E. Portland, Ore.  G. R. Salisbury, 1951 3rd Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  J. D. Keating, 1315 Sandy Blvd. Portland, Ore.  Frederick Lindstrom  R. R. Patrick, 320 Roosevelt St. Wenatchee, Wash.  Alvin Filppin Ranler, Ore.  E. E. Welch, 1005 N. Normandle St. Spokane, Wash.	7 UM 7 UO 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP 7 UP	Jack Hohenberg, 1434         20th Ave.         Seattle, Wash.           Rrannon Casler, 3306         W. 71st         S. Seattle, Wash.           Q. W. Beller, 1438         20th Ave.         Seattle, Wash.           M. F. Judkins, 300         Penny Way         Seattle, Wash.           M. J. Gross, 124         Skidmore St.         Portland, Ore.           R. B. Wallitner         Pt. Angeles, Wash.           C. M. Cruikshank, Jr., 626         5th Ave.         Glasgow, Mond.           A. K. Robinson, 2317 ½         E. Union St.         Seattle, Wash.           E. J. Overman, 877         Cicreland St.         Portland, Ore.           Robert Waskey, 7213         28th Ave.         Seattle, Wash.           C. J. Stubbs, 6129         94th St. S.         Portland, Ore.           H. A. Wilson, 365         14th St.         Astoria, Ore.           L. F. Kempfe         Glasgow, Mont.           L. F. Kempfe         Glasgow, Mont.           D. E. Brombaugh         Oswego, Ore.           Raymond Byrne, 10th Co. C.A.C.         Ft. Casey, Wash.           B. N. Beighle         Kalama, Wash.           H. J. Carey, 289         1yr St.         Portland, Ore.           B. W. Powell, 793         Michigan Ave         Portland, Ore.           B. W.	7 ACB 7 ACC 7 ACD 7 ACE 7 ACG 7 ACG 7 ACG 7 ACI 7 ACL 7 ACL 7 ACL 7 ACL 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC 7 XC	R. J. Spragg
7 PXP 7 PXP	L. A. Kobe Powell, Wyo.  Hans Wasle Namps, Idaho Walter Bone Carpeyrille, Wyo.  H. M. Hassell, 120 E. 60th St. Seattle, Wash.  Kenneth Field, 30d E. Olive St. Seattle, Wash.  J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  D. R. Bunch, Lake Shore Dr. Seattle, Wash.  W. H. Motz, 4608 J. St. Tacoma, Wash.  S. W. Ostrom, 4840 84th St. S. E. Portland, Ore.  G. R. Salisbury, 1951 3rd Ave. W. Seattle, Wash.  H. M. Beynolds, 3817 Densmore Ave. Seattle, Wash.  H. M. Reynolds, 3817 Densmore Ave. Seattle, Wash.  J. D. Keating, 1315 Sandy Blvd. Portland, Ore.  Frederick Lindstrom Powell, Wyo.  R. R. Patrick, 320 Roosevelt St. Wenatchee, Wash.  Alvin Filippin Rander, Ore.  R. E. Weich, 1005 N. Normandie St. Spokane, Wash.  A. Z. Lillian, 620 21st Ave. N. Seattle, Wash.  J. C. Mitchell, Municipal Life Bldg. Seattle, Wash.  J. C. Mitchell, Municipal Life Bldg. Seattle, Wash.  Howard Liebe, 204 N. 22nd St. Vancouver, Wash.  Chris Engleman, Jr., 321 W. 32nd St. Vancouver, Wash.  Chris Engleman, Jr., 321 W. 32nd St. Vancouver, Wash.  C. V. Amin. Myrile Point, Ore.  E. W. Henry, 5505 36th Ave. S. E. Portland, Ore.  Clarence Hurd, 1514 Williamette St. Eugene, Ore.  J. Munzearleder, 515 1st St. Helena, Mont.  Jay Isham, 820 Dalton Ave. Spokane, Wash.  F. A. Koehler, 36 Shepard Way. Corvallis, Ore.  Victor Chambers, 10th St. Cottage Grove, Ore.  M. A. Hauge, 5635 11th Ave. N. E. Seattle, Wash.  F. A. Koehler, 36 Shepard Way. Corvallis, Ore.  Victor Chambers, 10th St. Londard, Ore.  M. A. Hauge, 5635 11th Ave. N. E. Seattle, Wash.  R. C. Farrah, 700 E. 26th St. Vancouver, Wash.  Barton Stemmler, Spruce St. Myrtle Point, Ore.  M. A. Hauge, 5635 11th Ave. N. E. Seattle, Wash.  N. H. Foster, North Water St. Eilensburg, Wash.  Ohn Soderstrom  Onalaska, Wash.  Montesano, Wash.  O. Campbe	7 UM 7 UN 7 UN 7 UN 7 UN 7 UN 7 UN 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR 7 UR	Jack Hohenberg, 1434 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. G. W. Beller, 1438 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. G. W. Beller, 1438 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. M. F. Judkins, 300 Denny Way. Seattle, Wash. M. J. Gross, 124 Skidmore St. Portland, Ore. R. B. Wallitner	7 ACB 7 ACB 7 ACC 7 ACE 7 ACE 7 ACE 7 ACE 7 ACE 7 ACI 7 ACI 8 ACI	R. J. Spragg Brush Prairie, Wash.  W. B. Franson, 1515 3rd Ave. N. Great Falls, Mont. E. J. Gell, 1511 E. 3rd Ave. N. Great Falls, Mont. E. J. Gell, 1511 E. 3rd Ave. N. Spokane, Wash. D. T. Shaw Emmett, Idaho L. L. Peak Bull, 1daho R. G. Thornburgh Forest Grove, Ore. Arthur Seller, Jr., 729 11th Ave. Helena, Mont. G. B. Horne, 2204 Fairmount Ave. Seattle, Wash. J. M. Kelly, 711 N. Superior St. Spokane, Wash. L. C. Troyer, 1217 S. Adams St. Spokane, Wash. A. V. Kendall, Gray Avenue Welser, Idaho C. S. Chapman Cambridge, Wash. D. D. Latonrell, R. 3, Box 7 Salem, Gre.  EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS  Portland, Ore., 270 ½ 3rd St. Radio Corp. of Am. Bozeman, Mont. Mont. State College Seattle, Wash., 8838 19th Ave. N. E. V. I. Kraft Billings, Mont. Polytechnic Institute Portland, Ore., 1556 E. Taylor St. C. L. Austin Portland, Ore., 400 E. 22nd St. N. W. P. Hawley, Jr. Seattle, Wash., 2922 3rd Ave. C. W. Peterson Seattle, Wash., 3450 E. Marginalway. K. & C. Mfc. Co. Seattle, Wash., 3450 E. Marginalway. K. & C. Mfc. Co. Seattle, Wash., 4th & Madison Y. M. C. A. Seattle, Wash., 4th & Madison N. Y. M. C. A. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison N. Y. M. C. A. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison N. Y. M. C. A. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison N. Gregon Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison N. Gregon Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison N. Gregon Agri. College Dortland, Ore. Wash. High School Corvallis, Ore. Orezon Agri. College Corvallis, Ore. Orezon Agri. College Dortland, Ore., 12th & Hoyt Sis. Benson Poly. Inst. Spokane, Wash., Howard & Nora Sts. No. Cent. High Sch. Seattle, Wash., Interlaken & 43rd. Lincoln High Sch. Seattle, Wash., Interlaken & 43rd. Lincoln High Sch.
7 PXP PXP	L. A. Kobe Powell, Wyo. Hans Wasle Rose Carperylle, Wyo. Hans Wasle Rose Carperylle, Wyo. H. M. Hassell, 120 E. 60th St. Seattle, Wash. Kenneth Field, 30d E. 0live St. Seattle, Wash. J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash. J. F. Bunting, 1907 1st Ave. W. Seattle, Wash. W. H. Motz, 4608 J St. Tacoma, Wash. W. H. Motz, 4608 J St. Tacoma, Wash. S. W. Ostrom, 4840 84th St. S. E. Portland, Ore. G. R. Salisbury, 1951 3rd Ave. W. Seattle, Wash. H. M. Reynolds, 3817 Densmore Ave. Seattle, Wash. A. Z. Lillian, 620 21st Ave. N. Seattle, Wash. A. Z. Lillian, 620 21st Ave. N. Seattle, Wash. A. Z. Lillian, 620 21st Ave. N. Seattle, Wash. A. Z. Lillian, 620 21st Ave. N. Seattle, Wash. A. Z. Lillian, 520 4 N. 22nd St. Portland, 0re. Chris Engleman, Jr., 321 W. 32nd St. Vancouver, Wash. Chris Engleman, Jr., 321 W. 32nd St. Vancouver, Wash. C. V. Amin. Myrtle Point, Ore. E. W. Henry, 5505 36th Ave. S. E. Portland, 0re. E. W. Henry, 5505 36th Ave. S. E. Portland, 0re. F. R. Cartan, 1461 Monroe St. Corvallis, 0re. J. Minzearleder, 515 1st St. Helena, Mont. Jay Isham, 820 Dalton Ave. W. Spokane, Wash. F. A. Koehler, 36 Shepand Way. Corvallis, 0re. Victor Chambers, 10th St. Cottage Grove, Ore. D. W. Cathcart, 1505 E. 66th St. Vancouver, Wash. F. A. Koehler, 36 Shepand Way. Corvallis, 0re. Victor Chambers, 10th St. Santon, Stemmler, Spruce St. Myrtle Point, Ore. D. W. Cathcart, 1505 E. 66th St. Vancouver, Wash. F. A. Koehler, 38 Shepand Way. Corvallis, 0re. Victor Chambers, 10th St. Cottage Grove, Ore. D. W. Cathcart, 1505 E. 66th St. Vancouver, Wash. F. C. Farrah, 700 E. 20th St. Vancouver, Wash. F. A. Koehler, 38 Shepand Way. Corvallis, 0re. Victor Chambers, 10th St. Shepand Wash. H. E. Nelson Onalaska, Wash. H. E. Nelson Onalaska, Wash. H. E. Nelson South St. Spokane, Wash. H. L. Haven, 1123 Burwell St. Bremerton, Wash. H. L. Haven, 1123 Burwell St. Bremerton, Wash. H. A. Bur	7 UM 7 UM 7 UM 7 UM 7 UM 7 UM 7 UM 7 UM	Jack Hohenberg, 1434 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. G. W. Beller, 1438 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. G. W. Beller, 1438 20th Ave. Seattle, Wash. M. F. Judkins, 300 Denny Way. Seattle, Wash. M. J. Gross, 124 Skidmore St. Portland, Ore. R. B. Wallitner Pt. Angeles, Wash. C. M. Cruikshank, Jr., 626 5th Ave. N. Glasgow, Mont. A. K. Robinson, 2317 ½ E. Union St. Seattle, Wash. E. J. Overman, 877 Clereland St. Portland, Ore. Robert Waskey, 7213 28th Ave. Seattle, Wash. C. J. Stubbs, 6129 94th St. S. E. Portland, Ore. Robert Waskey, 7213 28th Ave. Seattle, Wash. C. J. Stubbs, 6129 94th St. S. E. Portland, Ore. H. A. Wilson, 365 14th St. Astoria, Ore. H. A. Wilson, 365 14th St. Astoria, Ore. H. K. Lawson, 508 W. 23rd St. Vancouver, Wash. Douglas Hartman, 110 Carlisle St. Onalaska, Wash. D. E. Brombaugh Osweyo, Ore. Raymond Byrne, 10th Co. C.A. C. Ft. Casey, Wash. B. N. Beighle Kalama, Wash. H. J. Carey, 289 1vy St. Portland, Ore. B. W. Powell, 793 Michigan Ave Portland, Ore. B. W. Powell, 793 Michigan Ave Portland, Ore. C. V. Zehrung, 5123 58th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. G. Bargfeld, 544 E. 20th St. S. Portland, Ore. F. Gor, A. Tingstad, 842 Blaine St. Pt. Townsend, Wash. K. Baughman, 219 S. Central Ave. Medford, Wash. Merlynn Alloway, 930 N. 85th St. Seattle, Wash. D. Huntington Kalama, Vash. M. K. Baughman, 219 S. Central Ave. Medford, Ore. F. L. Wiederhold, 92 N. 17th St. Portland, Ore. F. L. Wiederhold, 92 N. 17th St. Portland, Ore. F. L. Wiederhold, 92 N. 17th St. Portland, Ore. F. L. Wiederhold, 92 N. 17th St. Portland, Ore. F. E. Chambers, 1200 Williams Ave. Portland, Ore. F. E. Cham	7 ACB 7 ACC 7 ACD 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 ACC 7 YAC 7 YAC 7 YAC 7 YAC 7 YC	R. J. Spragg Brush Prairie, Wash. W. B. Franson, 1615 3rd Ave. N. Great Falls, Mont. E. J. Gell, 1511 E. 3rd Ave. N. Great Falls, Mont. D. T. Shaw Emmett, Idaho L. L. Peak Bull, 1daho R. G. Thornburgh Forest Grove, Ore. Arthur Seller, Jr., 729 11th Ave. Helena, Mont. G. B. Horne, 2204 Fairmount Ave. Seattle, Wash. J. M. Kelly, 711 N. Superior St. Spokane, Wash. L. C. Troyer, 1217 S. Adams St. Spokane, Wash. A. V. Kendall, Gray Avenue Weiser, Idaho C. S. Chapman Cambridge, Wash. D. D. Latonrell, R. 3, Box 7. Salem, Ore.  EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS  Portland, Ore., 270½ 3rd St. Radio Corp. of Am. Bozeman, Mont. Mont. State College Seattle, Wash., 8838 19th Ave. N. E. V. I. Kraft Billings, Mont. Polytechnic Institute Portland, Ore., 1556 E. Taylor St. C. L. Austin Portland, Ore., 400 E. 22nd St. N. W. P. Hawley, Jr. Seattle, Wash., 2922 3rd Are. C. C. W. Peterson Seattle, Wash., 3450 E. MarginalWay K. & C. Mfc. Co. Seattle, Wash., 3450 E. MarginalWay K. & C. Mfc. Co. Seattle, Wash., 3450 E. MarginalWay K. & C. Mfc. Co. Seattle, Wash., 4th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 4th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison K. of C. Ev. Sch. Seattle, Wash., 10th & Madison Burley High School Portland, Ore. 12th & Hoyt Sts. Benson Poly. Inst. Spokane, Wash., Howard & Nora Sts. No. Cent. High Sch. Seattle, Wash., Howard & Nora Sts. No. Cent. High Sch.

# Eighth District

8 AOE         W. A. Seaman, 319 Em 8t.         Findiary, 0.           8 AOF         A. A. Reiser, 42 Meech St.         Buffaio, N. Y.           8 AOF         F. Furloug, 733 N. Rilver St.         Ypstianti, Mich.           8 AOH         J. T. Chicester, 661 W. Pike St.         Clarksburgh, W. Va.           8 AOI         G. Windom, 1375 Franklin Are         Columbus, 0.           8 AOJ         M. Kookle, 226 N. Washington St.         Van Wert, 0.           8 AOK         J. Farrell, 135 School St.         Buffalo, N. Y.           8 AOL         R. Folsenlogen, 1714 Queen City Are         Cincinnatt, 0.           8 AOM         V. Ball, 52 Hammerschmidt St.         Buffalo, N. Y.           8 AOM         C. K. Hunt, 141 Arden Park         Detroit, Mich.           8 AOP         E. M. Formill, 117 Easy St.         Uulontown, Pa.           8 AOP         T. Lindow, 2256 Auburn Ave.         Toledo, 0.           8 AOR         E. W. Grentoch         Chagrin Falls, 0.           8 AOR         E. W. Grentoch         Chagrin Falls, 0.           8 AOR         L. Sbarp, 151 Chapin St.         Binghamton, N. Y.           8 AOT         C. Rossback, 15 S. BicNab Ave.         Gloversville, N. Y.	8 A8F       L. C. Horton, 3044 Corydon Rd. Cleveland Heights, 0.       8 AT         8 ASG       K. R. Smith, 302 W. Center St. Elmira, N. Y. 8 AN         8 A8H       W. L. Fisher, 642 Upson St. Akron, 0.       8 AK         8 A8J       M. Metzger, 121 Lane St. Bucyrus, 0.       8 AK         8 A8J       New Era Radio Sales Co. Elmira, N. Y.       8 AK         8 ASK       C. W. Huff, 737 W. 1st St. Elmira, N. Y.       8 AK         8 ASB       W. H. Vogler, 4140 Concord Are Detroit, Mich. 8 AK         8 ASB       W. H. Vogler, 4140 Concord Are Detroit, Mich. 8 AK         8 ASD       E. H. Collian, 218 Connecticut Are Detroit, Mich. 8 AK         8 ASP       R. Kelly, 209 Rhode Island Are. Highland Park, Mich. 8 AK         8 ASR       H. J. Rowe, 6701 Madison Are. Clereland, 0.       8 AK         8 AST       N. A. Thomas, 612 7th St. Marietta, 0.       8 AK         8 ASW       H. G. Kaufman, 745 A St. Lorain, 0.       8 AK         8 ASW       L. Skinner, 669 Pingree Are Detroit, Mich. 8 AK         8 ASY       L. J. Marcus, 131 8. Union St. Olean, N. 9 AK         8 ASZ       L. J. Marcus, 131 8. Union St. Sandusky, 0.       8 AK         8 ASZ       L. J. Wilcox, 323 Fulton St. Sandusky, 0.       8 AK         8 ATA       H. W. Bower, 4316 High St. Ecorse, Mich. 8 AK	
8 APA         E. Simons, 257 Howard St.         Detroit, Mich.           8 APB         J. C. Waddington, White St.         Clark Mills, N. Y.           8 APC         F. L. Hancock, 8 Argyle St.         Geneva, N. Y.           8 APD         W. Ward, 4603 Ward St.         Cincinnati, 0.           8 APE         H. K. Fraser, R.F.D. No. 5.         Pontiac, Mich.           8 APF         B. C. Rogers, 417 Dithridge St.         Pittsburgh, Pa.           8 APG         South High School, Broadway & Fullerton Sts,         Cleveland, 0.	8 ATH II. L. Wadsworth Rilliton, Pa. 8 A. 8 ATI W.E. Crofton, 1106 Columbia Ter. Parkersburgh, W. Va. 8 A. 8 ATJ W.A. Merkel, 211 Greendale Ave. Clifton, Cincinnati, 0, 8 A. 8 ATK D. Goldberg, 9231 Delmar Ave Detroit, Mich. 8 A.	<ul> <li>C. E. Huwland, 1027 Madison St. Syracuse, N. Y.</li> <li>J. H. B. Sturgill, 362 Markensen St Columbus, 0.</li> <li>C. Walker, 1626 Potter Pl Clincinnati, 0.</li> <li>C. E. Beelman, Ottervein Home Lebanon, 0.</li> <li>C. M. R. W. Dodd, Jr., 1858 Antietam St Pittsburgh, Pa.</li> <li>C. N. A. R. Dean Brocton, N. Y.</li> <li>O. H. E. Kohler, 1034 Whitesborn St Ultca, N. Y.</li> <li>C. L. H. Reiner, 511 Miller Ave Columbus, 0.</li> </ul>
8 APH F. J. Boerder, 4250 Collingwood Ave Toledo, 0. 8 API E. S. Bee, 1176 South Ave Wilkinsburg, Pa. 8 APJ H. I. Weissleader, 181 Florida St Burfalo, N. Y. 8 APK H. I. Doering, 612 W. Anglaize St Wapakoneta, 0. 8 APL T. Weid Ashville, N. Y. 8 APM R. J. Enseburg, 231 Erie St Port Huron, Mich. 8 APN C. L. Zahm, 418 Eastlawn Ave Detroit, Mich. 8 APO Edward Smith Junior High School, Lancaster & Broad, 8 Syrscuse, N. Y.	8 ATN         8.A.Chamberlain, 166 Grand Av. E. Highland Park, Mich.         8 A           8 ATO         H. F. Crowell, 920 Wolf St.         Fremont, 0, 8 A           8 ATP         R. E. Kepler, 1005 Lippert Rd.         Canton, 0, 8 A           8 ATQ         J. M. Mauzy, 522 N. Main St.         Sidney, 0, 8 A           8 ATR         G. Schmidta, 166 Progress Are         Hamilton, 0, 8 A           8 ATS         B. E. Rask, Jr., 4 Andrain Ave         West View, Pa.           8 ATT         G. W. Sawyer, 356 Hazelwood St.         Bochester, N. Y.           8 ATT         G. W. Sawyer, 356 Hazelwood St.         Bochester, N. Y.	CK       C. & J. Herrick, Aurora Rd.       Twinsburg, 0.         S. D. Gell, 2245 E. 103rd St.       Cleveland, 0.         CT       W. T. Forcey, 422 Pine St.       Curwensville, Pa.         CU       R. A. Marshall       Cazenovia, N. Y.         CV       J. I. Boyd, 1024 Maple Ave       Withderding, Pa.         CW       E. E. Aker, Old Troy Pike       Phoneton, 0.         C. Galbreath, 203 E. Main St.       Union, N. Y.         CY       H. B. Fawcett, 512 Cottage Ave       Fairmont, W. Va.
8 APP       H.       W. Habesworth, 235 Mithoff St.       Columbus, 0.         8 APQ       W. E. Lore, Jr., 124 Webb St.       Detroit, 0.         8 APR       S. Rieman, 2287 Loth St.       Choinnait, 0.         8 APS       C. H. Geerlings, 90 W. 14th St.       Holland, Mich.         8 APT       B. Moore, 794 Drexel Ave.       Detroit, Mich.         8 APU       W. E. Zimmer, Court House       Maxon, Mich.         8 APV       F. Dieringer, 441 McMicken Ave.       Cincinnati, 0.         8 APW       L. B. Caldwell & R. J. Lewis, 12511 Phillips Ave.         East Cleveland, 0.	S. Woodland & Southington Rds., Cleveland, 0. 8 A 8 ATW C. J. Mack, 49 McGovern Ave Ashtabula, 0. 8 A 8 ATX J. Hampton, 231 Rockwell Ave Pontiac, Mich. 8 ATX J. Hampton, 250 Walbridge Ave	FA W. E. Cross, 2872 W. 12th St
8 APX W. Farmariss, 7817 Hamilton Ave	8 AUB W. Hay, 915 Bethune Are	TH B. Leary, 15 Vermon Pl. Buffalo, N. Y. T. G. Brown, 428 State St. Traverse City, Mich. YJ T.F. Whalen, Jr., Vernard College Pk., Clark Summit, Pa. YK R. Durdam, R.F.D. No. 3
8 AQA         F.         M. Thiefels, 1193 Shieridan Ave.         Detroit, Mich.           8 AQB         A. C.         Smith, 1182 John R.         St.         Detroit, Mich.           8 AQC         W.         D.         Farber, 309 W.         Kearsiey St.         Flint, Mich.           8 AQB         H.         L.         Norton, 810 Broadway St.         Bedford, 0.           8 AQB         H.         L.         Rochester, N. Y.           8 AQF         H.         Isaacs, 410 Warren St.         Marletta, 0.           8 AQF         H.         Isaacs, 410 Warren St.         Rochester, N. Y.           8 AQI         M.         A.         Kromback, Mismi Ave.         Cleves, 0.           8 AQI         M.         A.         Kromback, Mismi Ave.         Cleves, 0.           8 AQI         G.         L.         Gates, 1007 White Pl.         Utlea, N. Y.           8 AQI         F.         Uhrlane, 628 4th St.         Bowerston, 0.           8 AQK         J.         Nolan, State St.         Bowerston, 0.           8 AQU         W.         A.         Swelgard, 3153 Chapin Ave.         Erle, Pa.           8 AQU         W.         A.         Swelgard, 3153 Chapin Ave.         Swels-Barre, Pa.	8 AUG E. C. Sutor, 360 Fargo Ave	YM R. W. Bissell & M. Nichols, 78 Newton St.,  Jamestown, N. Y.  R.F.Shima, 3398 E. Fairfax Ave. Clereland Heights, 0.  G. Broughton, 41 Nathan St
8 AQ8 J. F. Welss, 648 Park Ave	8 AUY U. Z. Jackson, 1225 W. Ott St	ZC C. A. Johnson, 35 Miles St
8 ARA L.G.Hickson, Lake Ave. Baptist Church, Bochester, N. Y. 8 ARB M. A. McCausland, 1479 Iroquois Ave. Detroit, Mich. 8 ARC W. P. Reinoehl, R. F.D. No. 2	8 AVF D. C. Frick, 908 11th St	ZK     E.     W. Zimmerman, 274 Bayoes 8t Buffalo, N.Y.       ZL     D. Wiard & K. Lambright, 169 5th St. N. W.,       Carrollton, 0.       ZM     I. A. McCowan, 170 N. Gallatin Are Uniontown, Pa.       ZN     M. L. Miller, 16 W. Wainut St Oxford, 0.       ZO     C. F. Elser, 624 Brown Are Erie, Pa.       ZP     A. C. Roardman, 1560 Pratt St Elmira, N.Y.       ZQ     H. A. Hiller, 139 Hanover 8t Silver Creek, N.Y.       ZB     E Sawyer, 1741 Dexter Blvd Detroit, Mieb.
3 ARI       W. F. Widenor, 721 Wheeler Are.       Scranton, Pa         8 ARJ       O. Meiselback, 401 Franklin Ave.       Bay City, Mich         8 ARK       G. S. Mason, 119 Temple St.       Fredonia, N. Y         8 ARI       L. M. Lind, 675 Hazel St.       Akron, 0         8 ARM       J. Shinbach, 2211 Warren St.       Toledo, 0         8 ARN       H. T. Jenkins, 1573 Vinewood Ave.       Detrnit, Mich         8 ARO       L. Biebel, 613 10th St.       Oakmont, Pa         8 ARP       G. J. Gray, 3860 Wayside Ave.       Cincinnail, 0         8 ARQ       E. N. Stevvins, 419 West Ave.       Medina, N. Y	8 AVM W. Ellenberger, 307 Freeport St. Aspinwall, Pa. 8 8 AVN H. E. Barber, 6 Hoopingarner St. Waupakeneta, 0. 8 8 AVO H. L. Glenn, 356 7th Ave	ZZS R. Walling, 35 Woodlaw Are. Fairport, N. Y. ZZT H. D. Stockel, 20° alley Are. Baffalo, N. Y. ZZU S. Shapiro. W. Conrt St. Warnaw, N. Y. ZZV A. Marte, 4710 Rewick Are. Detroit, Mich. ZZW D. H. McKinley, State St. Curwensville, Pa. ZZX A. M. Hustead, 33 Charles St. Uniontown, Pa. ZZY O. W. McKerrick, W. Main St. Grampian, Pa. ZZZ L. Fishbeck, 5416 24th St. Detroit, Mich.
8 ARR E. Hughes, 4340 W. Warren Are	8 AVW G. L. Rhodes . St. Albans, W. Va. 8   8 AVW H. C. Walborn, 827 Greyton Rd. Cleveland Heights, O. 8   8 AVY K. Croueh, 76 Washington St	BAD F. K. Trost, Walnut St
8 ASA C. Carmean, 633 W. 5th St	8 AWE A. B. Cozzens, 13306 Claiborne Ave E. Cleveland, O. 8 8 AWF E. M. Prentke, 10013 Somerset Ave Cleveland, O. 8	

8 BAQ 8 BAQ	F. Reighard, 1502 Cambridge RdAnn Arbor, Mich	. 8 BFC	E. E. Straffon	8 BJJ	H. Wolter, 349 Fellows St
8 BAK 8 BAS 8 BAT 8 BAU 8 BAV	C. W. Hurr, 1760 Williams Ave. Norwood, 0 H. L. Gordon, East River St Antwerp, C C. L. Cunningham, 955 S. Jackson St Jackson, Mich S. Glaser, 13 Audubon St Rochester, N. Y H. C. Thomas, 1226 Merrick Ave Detroit, Mich	). 8 BFE 1. 8 BFE 1.	N. S. Odell, 25 Redfield Parkway Batavia, N. Y. Pontiac High School, corner W. Huron & State Sts., Pontiac, Mich.	8 BJL 8 BJM 8 BJN	Packard Elec. Co., Dana Are
8 BAX 8 BAX 8 BAY 8 BAZ	R. Boetwick, 135 Broad St	8 BFE 8 BFI 8 BFE 8 BFE	I P. Beckberger, 149 Benedict St.       Norwalk, 0.         C. Anderson, R.F.D. No. 9.       Mercer, Pa.         J. E. Ross, 409 Cherry St.       Clearfield, Pa.         A. B. Tuxill, 497 S. Paddock St.       Pontiac, Mich.	8 BJP 8 BJQ 8 BJR 8 BJS	La Verne       Gaul       Frankfort, Mich.         T. A. Doddridge.       348 Florida       St.       Buffalo, N. Y.         R. Batt,       257 E. North       Buffalo, N. Y.       Buffalo, N. Y.         W. F. Martin,       146 Maxwell       Avp.       Geneva, N. Y.
8 BBA 8 BBB 8 BBC 8 BBD	N. Stocker, 13022 Lake Shore BlvdCleveland, 0 H. C. Bingham, 14617 Lake Shore BlvdCleveland, 0 E. G. Enderle, 272 Franklin StColumbus, 0 J. K. Marcus, 87 Kelly StRochester, N. Y	8 BFO	I C. J. Sonneberger, 919 Beardsley St	8 BJV 8 BJW	F. R. Shumway, 100 Brunswick St Rochester, N. Y. T. W. Scott, 1201/2 Chestnut St Connellsville, Pa. E. H. Roy, 295 Maple St
8 BBE 8 BBG 8 BBH 8 BBI	C. E. Drakeley, 142 Main St	8 BFR 8 BFS	F. A. Nelson, 15311 Waterloo Rd Cleveland, 0. Lansing High School, 1112 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, Mich.		R. Floyd, 507 Allison Ave
8 BBJ 8 BBK 8 BBL 8 BBM	W. H. Gabert, 314 E. Pike St Pontlac, Mich C. H. Fraser, 48 Glenwood Are	8 BFV 8 BFW 8 BFX	B. B. Kahn, 1731 Longfellow Ave Detroit, Mich. R. Mills, 133 Riverriew Ave Endicott, N. Y. M. McKearney, 10608 Gooding Ave Cleveland, O. E. L. Horlacher, R. F. D. No. 8 Dayton, O.	8 BKC 8 BKD 8 BKE 8 BKF	Newmac Engineering Co., 9 E. Mair St., Falconer, N. Y. C. C. Wortman, 1222 Bridge St., Grand Rapids, Mich. F. L. Brown, 509 6th Ave
8 BBN 8 BBP 8 BBQ 8 BBK	W. Gutting, 155 Wittemore St Pontiac, Mich B. J. Trescott, 10 Pine St Norwalk, 0 P. Crouch Parma Heights, 0 D. L. Jacobs, 396 Oakland Ave Pontiac, Mich F. Dunn, 106 Geneva Ave Highland Park, Mich	8 BGA	C. C. Thoma, Jr., 78 N. AveBattle Creek, Mich.  S. J. Dowding, 57 Welts StMt. Clemens, Mich.	8 BKQ 8 BKH 8 BKI 8 BKJ 8 BKK	A. D. Moorhead, 246 7th St
8 BBS 8 BBT 8 BBU 8 BBV	A. L. Wahl, Pioneer & McNellly St. Pittsburgh, Pa L. F. Long, 1704 E. 79th St. Cleveland, O B. P. Moler, 342 S. Ohio Ave. Columbus, O F. C. Glay, 1837 Idlewood Ave. Cleveland, O	8 BQD 8 BQE	J. W. Cramer, Jr., 103 Christiana St., N. Tonowanda, N.Y. J. Lucas, 1917 E. 71st St	8 BKL 8 BKM 8 BKN 8 BKO	F. S. Green, 254 W. Elm St
8 BBX 8 BBY 8 BBZ	Badioelec. Shop, 1268 W. 115th St.       Cleveland, 0         B. A. Kunkel, 1284 Westlake Ave.       Lakewood, 0         A. C. Elisworth, 2904 Warrington Bd.       Cleveland, 0         C. G. Howard, 183 S. Pine St.       Newark, 0	8 BOH	B. Hyatt, 202 Rogers St. Mt. Vernon, 0. C. W. Smith, 301 S. Water St. Kent, 0. W. N. Small, 703 W. Cedar St. Kaiamazoo, Mich. A. H. Spaulding, 61 Massachusetts Are., Battle Creek, Mich.	8 BKP 8 KBQ 8 BKR 8 BKS 8 BKT	F. W. Gallier, R.F.D. Portags, 0.  G. N. Braun, R. R. No. 2. Wapakoneta, 0.  R. Roess, Main St. Potsdam, N. Y.  C. C. Leader, Jr., 114 E. Church St. Shamokin, Pa.  H. L. Jantzen, 927 S. Obio Avs. Columbus, 0.
8 BCA 8 BCB 8 BCC 8 BCD	J. E. Hausser, 3344 E. 128th St	8 BOL 8 BOM 8 BON	A. L. Walser, Line St	8 BKV 8 BKV 8 BKX 8 BKX	C. Janes, 424 Harrison St
8 BCE 8 BCF 8 BCG 8 BCH 8 BCI	R. Gebhardt, 38 N. Piessant St. Norwalk, 0. H. E. Hertz, Grore St. Sewickley, Pa. R. E. Finley, 1199 Gladys Avc. Clereland, 0. W. P. Strangward, 1642 Elmwood Avc. Lakewood, 0. Livingstone, Jr. New Middletown, 0.	8 BG0 8 BGP 8 BGQ 8 BGR	B. Knappen, 2021 Place Ave. SW., Grand Rapids, Mich. V. E. Bolles	8 BLA 8 BLB 8 BLC	G. E. Munchauer, 27 Dodge St. Buffalo, N.Y. H. F. Hopkins, Jr., 149 Earl St. Rochester, N.Y. W. I. Atkinson, 95 Ruiger St. Bochester, N.Y. N. C. Bauman, 303 Peach St. Buffalo, N.Y. Buffalo, N.Y.
8 BCJ 8 BCK 8 BCL 8 BCM 8 BCN	E. Christensen, 167 Walnut St. Ashtabula, 0.  H. F. Holbeck, 135 W. 65th St. Cleveland, 0.  Q. A. Cathers, 1437 Eagle St. Franklin, Pa.  Cascadilla School, 116 Summit St. Ithaca, N. Y.	8 BGT 8 BGU 8 BGV 8 BGW	A. T. Ash, 600 3rd St. St. Clair, Mich. J. H. Criss, 131 W. Main St. Newark, 0. L. E. Springer, 6 Woodruff Pl. Auburn, N. Y. C. B. La Faber, Rathbone Addition Marjetta, 0.	8 BLD 8 BLE 8 BLF 8 BLG	J. M. Hill, 1346 Claremont Ave.       Buffalo, N. Y.         M. S. Tritchler, 17 Verplanck St.       Buffalo, N. Y.         F. J. Gerber, 399 S. Delavan Ave.       Detroit, Mich.         W. C. Ellis, 160 Laurel St.       Buffalo, N. Y.
8 BCO 8 BCP 8 BCQ 8 BCR	I. D. Taber, Y.M.C.A	8 BGZ	P. I. Dum, 303 Dakota Are	8 BLH 8 BLI 8 BLK 8 BLK 8 BLL	A. F. Busch, 24 Parker St
8 BCT 8 BCU 8 BCV	<ol> <li>D. Younger, 13513 Lake Shore Bird Cleretand, O.</li> <li>C. M. Jackson, 135 Mill Creek Ave Pittsville, P.a.</li> <li>W. Jumisko, 2195 Leslie Ave Detroit, Mich.</li> <li>F. W. Bussell, 931 Kensington Ave. Grand Raptis, Mich.</li> <li>J. A. Pitch. 230 Spring St.</li> </ol>	8 BHB 8 BHC 8 BHD 8 BHE	P. T. Sherman, 209 E. High St.         Defiance, 0.           E. E. Baldwin         Lakemont, N. Y.           A. W. Strete         West Manafield, 0.           D. P. Wilson, 120 W. 5th St.         Greenville, 0.	8 BLM 8 BLN 8 BLO 8 BLP 8 BLQ	F. H. Roush, 575 Aiger Ave. Detroit, Mich. A. F. Drda, 1186 E. 71st St
8 BCX 8 BCY	H. C. Urschel, 23 N. Washington St. Delaware, 0. F. V. Broady, 447 Division Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich. O. F. Hall, 5135 Main Ave. Norwood, 0.	8 BHG	R. B. Greemman, 144 West Ave. Falrport, N. Y. F. Falknor, 18 France St Norwalk, 0. H. R. Derby, 124 S. Seward Ave Auburn, N. Y. B. O. Slocum, 397 Parkdale Ave Buffalo, N. Y. K. L. Warren, 51 Carroll St Blinghamton, N. Y.	8 BLR 8 BLS 8 BLT 8 BLU	E. Smith, 306 Lansing St. Utica, N. Y. F. V. Branch, 74 Front St. Binghamton, N. Y. G. Ransom, 17 Hobson Pl. Bradford, Pa. H. J. Loftis, 144 Lane Ave. Columbus, 6.
8 BDC 8 BDD	E. Garrison, 515 10½ St Parkersburg, W. Va. J. J. Hill, 1572 Virginia St Charleston, W. Va. H. R. Maule, 924 Rawson Are. Fremont, O. D. E. Hinton, 329 N. 9th St Cambridge, O.	8 BHK 8 BHL 8 BHM 8 BHN 8 BHO	M. Carney, Jefferson St. Phoenix, N. Y. O. V. Swisher, 114 Chicago St. Fairmont, W. Va. F. U. Leitzinger, 6 5th St. Clearfield, Pa. J. L. Masteller, 106 K. Burgees St. Mt. Vernon, O. R. K. Bolenbaugh, 41 Fair Ave. W. Lancaster, O.	8 BLW 8 BLX 8 BLY 8 BLZ	R. E. Pattington Scipioville, N. Y. C. E. Homes, S.10 W. Broan St. Grand Rapide, Mich. K. E. Davis, 75 Maple St. Potsdam, N. Y. M. G. Pattington, R.F.D. No. 29 Ledyard, N. Y. H. W. Baukat, 413 E. Main St. Batavia, N. Y.
8 BDF 8 BDG 8 BDH 8 BDI	A. R. Knight, 148 W. Winton St.       Delaware, 0.         M. H. Blair, R.F.D. No. 2.       Wakeman, 0.         F. Schwaitzer, 5116 Ludlow Ave.       St. Barnard, 0.         M. E. Gambee, 97 Huntington Ave.       Buffalo, N.Y.         T. Melean, 919 Eleanor Ave.       Pittsburgh, Pa.	8 BHQ 8 BHR 8 BHR	W. A. Staley, 120½ Main Ave. Sidney, 0.  R. S. Rhaydon, 1300 Wainut St. Shamokin, Pa.  W. G. Klann, 2140 Scotten Ave. Detroit, Mich.  R. B. Oldham, E. North St. Sidney, 0.	8 BMB 8 BMC 8 BMD	C. E. Brickwood, 305 5th Ave Frankfort, N. Y. F. M. Sarver, 2842 Stanton Ave
	<ul> <li>H. L. Reddsway, 517 Woodland Are</li></ul>	8 BHT 8 BHV 8 BHW 8 BHX	B. W. Bewerker, 711 Wheeler Ave.         Scranton, Pa.           K. Mitchell         Milan, O.           W. B. Rector,         Brandenburg St.         Bellington, W. Va.           R. R. Young         Gray, Pa.           J. D. Anderson,         306 Little Ave.         Ridgway, Pa.	8 BMF 8 BMG 8 BMR 8 BMI	C. Middletown, Findlay St. Portage, 9. E. H. Wilson, 608 E. University St. Wooster, 0. D. R. McCollister, 209 Hamilton St. Bellerue, 0. M. B. Stephenson, 410 Cartalla St. Bellerue, 0. G. W. Curliss, 830 W. Main St. Ravenna, 0.
8 BDN 8 BDQ 8 BDQ	K. Smither, 90 Woodward Ave	8 BIB	R. M. Todd, 607 W. Vine St	8 BMJ	P. F. Woodward, 237 E. Main St
8 BDS 8 BDT 8 BDU 8 BDV	De Loss Underwood, 113 Pine Grove Ave. Pontiac, Mich. T. H. Murphy, 106 McKinley Ave. Endicott, N. Y. C. Short, 1401 Seminole Ave. Detroit, Mich. H. Lynn, 16 Oakland Ave. Uniontown, Pa. J. Marsch, 1396 E. 53d St	8 BID 8 BID 8 BIF	G. M. Johnson, 1031 Juliana St. Parkersburg, W. Va         F. C. Lumney, 237 Masten St. Buffalo, N. Y.         W. Davidson, 407 Maple St. Marletta, 0.         M. D. Baldwin, R.F.D. No. 3. Delaware, 0.         K. A. Spann, K. F. Parker, C. W. W. B. W. W. B. W. C. W. B. W. B. W. C. W. B.  8 BMO 8 BMP 8 BMQ 8 BMR	<ul> <li>K. B. McAlpin, 61 Parkwood Ave</li></ul>	
	C. Rawa, 402 Winterhill St	8 BIH 8 BII	K. Marvin, Elm St.         Jefferson, 0.           W. A. Welse, Jefferson St.         Jefferson, 0.           J. Nader         Kellys Island, 0.           C. C. Lorest         Glatton, 0.	8 BMV	S. C. Dart, 72 Whitfield St.         Pontlag, Mich.           D. King, Marlett Bldg.         Marlett, 0.           M. G. Barrick         Arden, W. Va.           W. B. Hanlon, 5818 Rippey St.         Pittsburgh, Pa.           J. S. Hunter, 807 Crawford St.         Duquesne, Pa.
8 BEB 8 BEC 8 RED	H. H. Newell, 516 Holmes St.       Wilkinsburg, Pa.         R. S. Lapp, 72 Walcott St.       Le Roy, N. Y.         L. F. Nelson, 407 Prospect St.       Flint, Mich.         J. Robertson, 206 Deway St.       Edgewood, Pa.	8 BIM 8 BIN 8 BIO 8 BIP	Narren, Pa.  F. Hogne, 20 East St	8 BMX 8 BMY. 8 BMZ	C. B. Davis, 21 N. Pine St. Buffalo, M. Y. R. F. Fandree, 325 3d St. Chester, W. Va. Y. M. Hoag, Cooper St. Vernon, N. Y. A. P. Parker, 103 N. Moin St. London 0.
8 BEF 8 BEG 8 BEH	B. Brinker, St. Vincent Archabbey. Beatty, Pa. F. D. Tidball, 10818 Churchill Ave Cleveland, G. K. A. Sylvester, 4523 Friendship Ave Pittsburgh, Pa. J. S. Wendell, 208 College St Holly, Mich. Hoover, 1168 Carlyon Rd East Cleveland, 0,	8 BIR 8 BIR 8 BIT	E. S. Helser, Jr., 323 Market St Lewisburg, Pa. A. D. Barkeloo, 280 S. Sandusky St Delaware, O. Lancaster High School (by F. H. Rutherfords),	8 BNB 8 BNC 8 BND 9 BNF	I Cook & Phine Ave Ringhamton M W
8 BEK 8 BEL 8 BEM	E. N. Yeager, 522 Hackett Rd	8 BIV 8 BIX 8 BIX	H. Matzinger, 334b Bianchard St. Toledo, O. C. Dengler, 44 University Ave. Delaware, O. W. P. Liller, Davis St. Keyser, W. Va. L. O. Hickson, E. Parkway, R.F.D. Rochester, N.Y. L. J. Steiner, 1157 W. 22th St.	8 BNF 8 BNG 8 BNH 8 BNI	C. S. Maynard, 128 South St
8 BEP 8 BEQ 8 BER	N. S. Sherman, 4.18 Sherman St Watertown, N. Y. E. J. Allen, Jefferson & Arabella St Defiance, O. C. D. English, 9 Bradley St	8 BJA	A. Lancaster, 1882 W. 58th St Cleveland, O. Steel High School (by T. A. King), Main St	8 BNK 8 BNL 8 BNM 8 BNN	W. Block, 6256 Rohns Are. Detroit, Mich. T. G. Colvin, 220 Southern Are. Cincinnati, 0. L. M. Hill, 1313 E. 112th St. Clereland, 0. P. Loomis, 2452 Glenwood Are. Toledo, 0. R. Koptish, 14740 Athens Are. Lakewood, 0.
8 RET 8 BEU 8 BEV 8 BEW	S. H. Tuck, 6 Milton St	8 BJD 8 BJE	C. Pfleegor, 227 Mahoming St Milton, Pa.	8 BNP 8 BNQ 8 BNR 8 BNS	T. A. Hendricks, 2941 Somerton St., Cleveland Heights, 0. S. Lichhlaw, 8914 Buckeye Rd
8 BEY	W. A. Wright, 25 Bellevue Ave	8 BJF 8 BJG	J. A. Marsh, 712 Atkinson AveDetroit, Mich. F. Annetta, 427 Lehigh AvePalmerton, Pa. J. GluckKramesha, N. Y.	8 BNT	C. E. Sickel, 1540 Arch St Pittsburgh, Pa. R. Campbell Derby N. Y.

8 BN 8 BN 8 BN	X E. J. Schults, 1311 Colburn St	8 BSI	J. C. Matheny, 5120 Globe Ave	8 BWT 8 BWU 8 BWV	F. Davenport, 44 Byron St Battle Creek, Mich. W. S. O Brien, 146 Rockland Ave Syracuse, N. Y. C. L. Chaffee, 201 W. Perry St Paulding, O. Petroleum Tel. Co., 1 Sycamore St Oli City, Pa.
8 B0 8 B0 8 B0 8 B0 8 B0	W. Hatch, Jr., 112 N. Washington St., Ypsilanti, Mich. C. H. Whitaker, 181 S. 4th St Cuyahoga Falls, 0. D. S. Jennings, 131 Jefferson Ave Rochester, N. Y. R. C. Fosberg, 23 Alton Pl Jamestown, N. Y.	8 BSM 8 BSO 8 BSI'	C. C. Forester, 781 Northampton St Buffalo, N. Y F. L. Huntwork, 92 Murphy ave Pontiac, Mich E. T. Barton, Genesee St Montuur Falls, N. Y Beaver Falls High School, 1706 7th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa	8 BWX 8 BWZ	C. Bohanengel, 420 Irving St
8 B01 8 B01 8 B01 8 B01 8 B01	G. D. Newton, 743 Glenn Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa. J. H. Ebert, 805 W. State St. Springdield, O. J. Maesk, 17 Boston St. Ruchester, N. Y. A. E. Kaul, 4227 Murlel Ave. Cleveland, O. T. J. George, 3582 Outlook Ave. Cincinnati, O.	8 BSQ 8 BSB 8 BSS 8 BST 8 BSU 8 BSV	J. D. Yount, R.F.D. No. 4 Dayton, 0 W. U. Sines, 1509 E. Washington St. New Castle, Pa J. E. Page, 5 Charlotte St. Baldwinsville, N. Y C. P. Trimmer, 16 Jackson Rd Idlewood, Pa J. R. Normile, 152 Oak St Bingbannton, N. Y W. L. DuBols, 208 Avis St Rochester, N. Y	8 BXB 8 BXC 8 BXD 8 BXE 8 BXF	H. T. Edwards, Jr., 152 Purdy St Buffalo, N. Y. M. Fruchauf, 17702 Detroit Are Lakewood, O. W. D. Ellsworth, 506 Vine St Clyde, O. A. J. Zugel, 219 Pennsylvania Ave Renova, Pa. A. H. Dickinson, 2 Front St Binghamton, N. Y.
8 B01 8 B01 8 B01 8 B01	L. W. Makley, 140 Franklin St Daylon, 0. df P. Levison, 11512 Ohlman Ave Cleveland, 0. C. M. Bartter, 14530 Lorain Ave West Park, 0. D. Henderson, 14619 Lorain Ave West Park, 0. A. McBurney, 1396 E. 115th St Cleveland, 0.	8 BSW 8 BSX 8 BSY 8 BSZ	W. J. Bust Elberta, Mich. H. C. Hopkins, 5 South St. Auburn, N. Y. E. W. Weimer, 42 Poplar Ave. Wheeling, W. Va. L. Bailey, Starkey Seminary Lakemont, N. Y.	8 BXH 8 BXI 8 BXJ 8 BXK	H. B. Young, 26 Forest Pl. Fredonia, N. Y. H. C. Hedges, 35 12th Ave. Columbus, 0. T. S. Batson, 703 Park Ave. Utlca, N. Y. M. A. Mead, High St. Savannah, N. Y. M. E. McGraw, 1120 5th Ave. Beaver Falls, Pa. K. J. Dunlap, 104 W. Pleasant Ave. Syracuse, N. Y.
8 B00 8 B01 8 B00 8 B01 8 B01 8 B01	G. Pagerholm, 2128 W. 105th St	8 BTA 8 BTC 8 BTC 8 BTE 8 BTF	C. F. Conbar, 233 S. Starr Ave. Bellerue, Pa. B. Haycock, 1 Circuit Drive. Binghamion, N. Y. R. Durm, 101 St. Joseph Ave. Niles, Mich. D. MicDaniel, 219 Grant Ave. Moundsrille, W. Va. W. L. Mays Alderson, W. Va. T. Anderson, 65 W. Ridge Ave. Crafton, Pa.	8 BXM 8 BXN 8 BXO 8 BXP 8 BXQ	G. E. Irvin, 2118 Hillman St
8 BOV 8 BOY 8 BOY 8 BOZ	M. Reed, N. East St.         Crestline, 0.           H. B. Bohrer, N. 2nd St.         Tippecanoe City, 0.           C. P. Barle, 338 Elisworth Ave         Sharon, 0.           J. M. Moran, 408 Adams St. E.         Sandusky, 0.	8 BTQ 8 BTH 8 BTI 8 BTK 8 BTL	W. Hall, 716 Center Ave. Avalon, Pa. R. H. Davis, W. N. Broadway Columbus, O. P. Bayer, 292 N. Liberty St. Delaware, O. M. L. Johnson, 326 Pearl St. Lelpsic, O. E. A. Link, Jr., 183 Water St. Binghamton, N. Y.	8 BXS 8 BXT 8 BXU 8 BXV	J. P. Castenbolz, Box 25. Muskegon, Mich.  8. Workman, Jr., 731 E. Malden St. Washington, Pa.  L. Fuller, 81 W. Main St. Williamson, N. Y.  W. O. Wickes, 131 Clarko St. Syracuse, N. Y.  D. E. Church, 142 Paul Ave. Syracuse, N. Y.  F. G. Rohm, 20 Bennett St. Williamsport, Pa.
8 BPA 8 BPA 8 BPA 8 BPA 8 BPA 8 BPA	M. M. Hancock, 3 Centenary St. Binghamton, N. Y. M. D. Bryan, 2d & Broad Sts. Middletown, 0. A. Noaker, 140 Liberty St. Bowling Green, 0. M. Joseph, Box 35, R.F.D. No. 1. Toledo, 0.	8 BTM 8 BTN 8 BTO 8 BTP 8 BTQ	W.L.Gano, cor. Main & Catherine Sts., Montour Falls, N. Y. G. G. Grauger, 113 Lahoma St Lansing, Mich. A. L. Kent, 199 Court St	8 BXX 8 BXY 8 BXZ	H. Forschner, 7 Ford St. Norwalk, 0. B. B. Parsons
8 BPE 8 BPI 8 BPH 8 BPL	W. A. Gavenas, 366 Main St. Edwardsville, Pa. A. Kappee, 734 Bowlby St. Waynesburg, Pa. W. H. Marshall, 7301 McClure Ave. Swissvale, Pa. C. A. Grissinger, 187 Hollywood St. Youngstown, O. B. J. Hutchinson, 852 Rebecca Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.	8 BTR 8 BTS 8 BTT 8 BTU 8 BTV	B. Murray, 25 Smothers Ave	8 BYC 8 BYE 8 BYF 8 BYF	H. A. Scullen, 50 S. 10th St.       Kenmore, 0.         C. B. Hart, Ohlo St.       Antwerp, 0.         L. Grabensteder, 2787 Observatory Rd.       Cincinnati, 0.         G. M. Withington, Jr., 318 5th St.       Marietta, 0.         W. E. Schele, 89 Highway St.       Battle Creek, Mich.         H. A. Waters, R.F.D. No. 3.       Ridgeway, N. Y.
8 BPN 8 BPN 8 BPO 8 BPP 8 BPQ	4th Ave. (school), Monaea, Pa.  **P. Learn, 76 Slocum St Ft. Forty, Pa.  **P. G. Kear, Jr., 403 Front St Wooster, 0.  **V. J. Andrew, 720 Spruce St Wooster, 0.  **W. Mason, 910 Emerson St Fairmont. W. Va.	8 BTW 8 BTX 8 BTY 8 BTZ 8 BUA	R. F. Cutting	8 BYH 8 BYI 8 BYK 8 BYL 8 BYM	F. M. Gager, 1430 College St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. N. L. Straub, 724 Bedford St. Johnstown, Pa. G. H. Taber, 4114 Grand Bird Pittsburgh, Pa. A. Gschmann, Jr., 2105 Prospect Ave Scranton, Pa. L. Stineman, 4871 Maplewood Ave Detroit, Mich. A. W. Kovatch, 1474 Warren Rd. Lakewood, 0
8 BPE 8 BPE 8 BPU 8 BPU 8 BPV	G. M. & R. A. Jenson, Lake Michigan Park, Muskegon, Mich. M. D. Hughes, 54 Custer St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. C. M. Lsedy, R.F.D. No. 3. Monroe, Mich. G. R. Beerbower, 1109 Alesander St. Fallrmont, W. Va.	8 BUC 8 BUD 8 BUE 8 BUF 8 BUG	J. J. Raby, 921 Vine St.       Lansing, Mich.         H. W. Barner, 840 Wilson St.       South Haven, Mich.         L. L. Irvin, 18 Kinsey Ave.       Kenmore, N. Y.         H. B. Yager, 122 S. Jerzey St.       Dayton, 0.         J. H. Wilson, 479 Miller Ave.       Columbus, 0.         J. S. Scott, 517 Maxwell Ave.       Steubenville, 0.	8 BYN 8 BYO 8 BYP 8 BYQ 8 BYR	I. G. Davis, 1034 Devonshire Rd. Grosse Pointe, Mich. R. M. Turrell, 506 Broadway St
8 BPW 8 BPX 8 BPY 8 BPZ	C. M. Freder, Frk St. Gassaway, W. Va. R. A. Jakubovsky, 6 Beach St. Muskegon, Allch. C. M. Schindel, 904 Franklin St. Wilkinsburg, Pa. H. L. Lockwood, 14 Clinton St. Tonowanda, N. Y.	8 BUH 8 BUI 8 BUK 8 BUL 8 BUM	Mittaker, Mich. J. E. Dayger, R.F.D. No. 1	8 BYS 8 BYU 8 BYU 8 BYV 8 BYW 8 BYX	L. J. Koralik, 322 Hunter Are
8 BQA 8 BQB 8 BQC 8 BQE 8 BQE		8 BUQ 8 BUR	W. M. Jennings, 37 Main St	8 BZA 8 BYO 8 BZC	F. Lankton, 835 Dayton St. lansing, Mich. H. Schoenfelder, 513 Boone St. Pottsville, Pa. M. Clarke, Ridge Rd. Grecce, N. Y. R. M. Turrell, 506 Broadway Harrison, O. R. Palmer, 920 Shiswassee St. Lansing, Mich.
8 BQG 8 BQH 8 BQI 8 BQK 8 BQK	N.B. Forman, 48 University Driveway, Morgantown, W. Va. A. 6. Van Evera, 32 Montgomery St., Canajoharle, N. Y. N. C. McCombs, R.F.D. No. 5	8 BUT 8 BUU 8 BUV 8 BUW 8 BUX	M. Brown, 232 Potomac Are. Surfownsville, Pa. M. Brown, 232 Potomac Are. Binghamton, N. Y. C. F. Curran, 10 Burr Are. Binghamton, N. Y. S. E. Dolph, 732 N. Websier Are. Scranton, Pa. R. B. Andrews, 329 4th St. Glean N.	8 BZD 8 BZF 8 BZG	C. A. Moline, 227 Poplar St Wyandotte, Mich. A. Whitley, 1605 Chicago Bird Detroit, Mich. R. M. Lacey, 1998 Exclid Are Detroit, Mich. Buffalo Police Dept., Niagara & Franklin Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. P. A. Noxon, 310 Stadium Pl Syracuse, N. Y.
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8 CBY	H. W. Hahn. 229 Lora Ave Youngstown, O.		L. Melvin, 1937 N. East StLansing, Mich. 8 C	
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8 CCP	C. L. Clough, 1512 Richfield Rd		R. B. Harter, 200 W. Main St Frankfort, N. Y. 8 C	HC G. W. Krug, 1219 Harvard Blvd
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8 CCB	L. M. Grow, 312 Parker Ave	8 CEY	J. R. Lodge, 1703 6th Ave Beaver Falls, Pa. 8 C	HE P. F. Shuey, 2651 Bedford AvePittsburgh, Pa.
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8 CCV			H. M. Anderson, 507 Lawrence Avc Ellwood City, Pa. 8 C	
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8 CDI			H. M. Wilkoff, 40 New York AveYoungstown, 0. 8 C	THS H. E. Hency, 39 Walnut St Canajoharie, N. Y.
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8 CDC			R. F. Hunt, 1607 Clairmont Ave Cambridge, O. 8 C	
8 CDI			R. C. Duncan. 1615 Church St Detroit, Mich. 8 C	
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9 BA 9 BA 9 BB 9 BB 9 BB 9 BB 9 BB 9 BB	X Burton Frank Miller Coloma, Wis. X William R. Perry, 737 California St. Columbus, Ind. Z John Bernard Wathan, 1314 S. 3rd St Chicago, Ill. A Ben A. Ott LaCrosse, Wis. C L. E. McDonough, 1345 Carroll Ave St. Paul, Minn. Gerhardt Palmer Waiseth Ortourille, Minn. E John O. Weaver, 428 Tontl St LaSaile, Ill. F. Ernest T. Sperling, 11 S. Jefferson St New Uim, Minn. G Kimo Weisenbeyer, 1523 Jefferson St Great Bend, Kan. H. E. Q. Hackleman, 5438 Lowell Ave Indianapolis, Ind. I Albert Kahn, 1069 kiverside Dr South Bend, Ind. J. R. Freyermuth, 615 E. Lincoln Way, South Bend, Ind. Fmill Wettler, 2916 Cherry St Milwaukee, Wis.	9 BFP 9 BFQ 9 BFS 9 BFT 9 BFV 9 BFV 9 BFY 9 BFZ 9 BGA 9 BGB 9 BGC	W. A. Mivelaz, 2218 BroadwayLouisville, Ky. Chordon F. LaingCourtenay, N. D. James W. Van Schaick	9 BKJ 9 BKG 9 BKH 9 BKI 9 BKK 9 BKK 9 BKN 9 BKO 9 BKQ 9 BKR 9 BKR 9 BKR	T. V. Deliaren, 1134 S. Washington St., Denrer, Colo- Earl William Lewis, 514 Williams St., Moberly, Mo. Raymond Rathert
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9 BB; 9 BB; 9 BB; 9 BC; 9 BC; 9 BC; 9 BC; 9 BC; 9 BC;	K Charles Specific, 1327 J St	9 BQN 9 BQO 9 BQP 9 BQQ 9 BQR 9 BQS 9 BQT 9 BQU 9 BQV 9 BQW 9 BQX	Kenneth Van Atta	9 BLE 9 BLF 9 BLG 9 BLH 9 BLI 9 BLJ 9 BLK 9 BLL 9 BLM 9 BLN	Fred W. Kinsey
9 RCC 9 BCF 9 BCF 9 BCF 9 BCA 9 BCA	d Clarence A. Myers, 324 W. 15th St. Connersylle, Ind. Erwin A. Rasmussen, 205 N. Park Are. Oshkosh, Wis. Arbold Theodore Teeter	9 BGY 9 BGZ 9 BHA 9 BHB 9 BHC 9 BHD 9 BHF 9 BHF 9 BHH 9 BHI 9 BHI 9 BHI	W. N. Sweetland, 108 N. Bradley St. Indianapolis, Ind. Paul Ivan Weniger, 413 W. 8th St	9 BLP 9 BLQ 9 BLR 9 BLS 9 BLU 9 BLU 9 BLW 9 BLW	Joseph R. Tate Dorrisville, Ill. Leonard P. Miessen, R. R. No. 2. Hales Corners, Wisselfugene Field Young, 155 S. Webster St. Decatur, Ill. Theo. A. Johnson, 1018 Arkwright St. St. Paul, Minn, Union High School, Madison Ave. Milten Junction, Wisselfugene B. Smith, 418 N. 7th St. Osage, Ia. Thomas B. Gibbs, 255 Pearl St. Winchester, Ill. Harry L. Franc, Jr., 5414 Delmar Bird. St. Louis, Mo. Jack Jones, R.F.D. No. 2. Liberty, Mo. Edward C. Melnholtz, 9812 Green Ave. St. Louis, Mo. Lyoli K. Smith, 1714 Plymouth St. Minneapolis, Minn. Albin H. Carlson, 1426 A. 25th St. Ft. Dodge, Ia.
9 BCT 9 BCU 9 BCW 9 BCW 9 BCX 9 BCZ 9 BDA 9 BDA	C. J. Kriel, 1538 W. Vermont St Indianapolis, Ind. Edward Rahmer, 11 Shelby Court Omaha, Neb. Joyce Edison Frather. Oak St	9 BMK 9 BHL 9 BHM 9 BHN 9 BHO 9 BHP 9 RHQ 9 BHR 9 BHS 9 BHT	A. Foster Sheller Lawrence Topp, 1033 N. Lawndale Ave Chicago, Ill. Truman Van Norman, R.F.D. No. 3 Naperville, Ill. George D. Wilson, 411 Osage St Leavenworth, Kan, Reuben Schultz, R.F.D. No. 3, Box 109 . Naperville, Ill. William C. Bliss, 4929 Lotus Ave St. Louis, Mo. Dallas W. Jansen, 719 Onelda St Appleton, Wis, Leo Albert Coash, 594 Kimball St Danville, Ill. A. M. Bullock, 3600 Gladstone Blvd. Kansas City, Mo. Mark Waggoner Waggoner, Ill.	9 BMD 9 BME 9 BMF 9 BMG 9 BMH 9 BMI	Charles Wise, BOX 402
9 BDC 9 BDD 9 BDF 9 BDF 9 BDG 9 BDH 9 BDI 9 BDJ 9 BDK 9 BDL	Carl Elmer Johnson, 503 7th Ave. S. Wausau, Wis. William Crouch, 708 E. Broadway. Waukesha, Wis. Charles E. Weigel, R.F.D. No. 13. Jeffersontown, Ky. Henry William Hoffman, 1826 N. Peoria St. Peru III. Albert Merle Goulter, 209 Smith St. Rockwell City, In. Frank Kester. Elk Point, S. D. Arthur J. Weber, 1415 Dolman St. St. Louis, Mo. Fallsner Fratein, 361 South St. Kenosha, Wis. Lumir Dytt, 1707 C St. Cedar Raplds, Ia.	9 RHU 9 BHV 9 BHX 9 BHY 9 BHZ 9 BIA 9 BIB	Edward Thrash, 713 S. Elm St	9 BMK 9 BML 9 BMM 9 BMN 9 BMO 9 BMP 9 BMQ 9 BMR 9 BMR	George A. Renard, 4000 Hartford St St. Louis, Mo. Charles Junn, 6154 S. Ashland Ave Chicago, Ill. Edward F. Fakter Winnebago, Minn. David T. Ferrier, Y. M. C. A Sedalla, Mo. F. D. Joesting, High Sch., Grove St Owatonna, Minn. Glenn Jacobs, 4324 Colfax St Minneapolis, Minn. Otto Jilck, 1210 Summerville Ave Monominee, Mich. Florentine Rettig, 9th St Breckenridge, Minn. Ashley Williams Aurora, Neb.
9 BDM 9 BDN 9 BDO 9 BDP 9 BDR 9 BDR 9 BDS 9 BDT 9 BDU	Robert Lynn Bunch, 519 N. Monroe St. Decatur, rill, Julian A. Parvin . Avondale, Mo. R. E. Groetsinger, 101 W. Main St	9 BID 9 BIE 9 BIF 9 BIG 9 BIH 9 BII 9 BIJ 9 BIK 9 BIL	Elvis Guy Foley Fairfax, Mo. Robert D. Ferree, 23 S. Elm St. Webster Groves, Mo. Edwin F. Havens, 1307 Des Moines St. Des Moines, Ia. Robert Dunville, 3144 S. Grand Ave. St. Louis, Mo. Edward J. Hass, 4934 Augusta St. Chicago, III. Rudolph Bostleman, 26 Elmwood Are. LaGrange, III. Orin Louis Denton, 211 Foraday St. Peoria, Il. Andrew G. Woolfries, 510 Sumner St. Waterloo, Ia. Russell A. Andrews, 2345 Geddes Are. Decatur, Ill.	9 BMU 9 RMV 9 BMW 9 BMX 9 BMY 9 BMZ	Willie W. Wick, 300 Huron Are Sheboygen, Wis. Leonard B. Moeller, Humboldt Are St. Paul, Minn. Fred. L. Palmer, 211 S. 13th St Independence, Kan. Charles E. Knudsen, 782 Cramer St Milwauke, Wis. Clement. R. Robinson, 1437 Wisconsin St. Rache, Wis.
9 BDV 9 BDW 9 BDX 9 BDX 9 BEA 9 BEA 9 BEC 9 BEC 9 BEE 9 BEC 9 BEE 9 BEG 9 BEG 9 BEG 9 BEG	Faitine K. Billau, 5855 Dewey Ave. Indianapolis, Ind. Andrew F. Brandali, 3923 N. 17th St Omaha, Neb. William C. K. Irwin, 964 S. Sixth St. Louisville, Ky. William P. Spain, 3812 W. Ohlo St Chicago, Ill. Henry Stubenrauch, Jr., 3118 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Robert D. Wahlstrom, 402 E. John St. Champaign, Ill. Linton H. Flocken, 207 E. Oregon St Urhana, Ill. Marvin A. Nash, 1700 E. 13th St Muncle, Ind. Leslie B. Easington, 4412 Farlin Ave St. Louis, Mo. Forrest F. Spencer, 219 Elm St Mounds, Ill. William Rundall, 236 Wesley Ave Oak Park, Ill. Lyan Lester Inghram, 512 Third St West Liberty, Ia.	9 BIM 9 BIN 9 BIO 9 BIP 9 BIQ 9 BIR 9 BIS 9 BIS	Harold R. Liseaby, 411 W. Green St. Champaign, III. J. F. Schoffman, 66 Lyndale Ave. Minneapolis, Minn. Philip B. Middleton, 519 S. Eastern St. Eagle Grove, Ia, William Morel Stolle Frank Romadka, 1403 W. Randolph St. Chicago, III. Robert Farl Easton, 2041 Lafayette St. Denver, Colo. Charles Wood, 639 15th Ave Cedar Rapids, III. Tom Sterling Clark, 1260 Jasper St Decatur, III. Earl B. Sutherlin, Route No. 1 Bainbridge, Ind. Benjamin J. Palen, 505 W. 5th St Winona, Minn. Leon E. Hammarley, 404 E. 15th St. Kansas City, Mo. Theodore C. Jacoby, 801 W. Oskland St. Kirkwood, Mo.	9 RNC 9 BND 9 BNE 9 RNF 9 BNG 9 BEH 9 BNJ 9 BNJ 9 BNK 9 BNL 9 BNM	Emil Bray, 1306 E. 19th St Indianapolis, Ind. Don R. Selb, \$127 S. 4th Ave
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9 BEU 9 BEV 9 BEX 9 BEY 9 BEZ	Edgar         Oscar         Hansen,         2108         Vinton         St.         Omaha,         Neh.           Edwin         B.         Streater,         211         Clark         St.         Maukota,         Minn.           Almon         H.         Coulter,         1279         Marion         St.         Denver,         Colo.           John         L.         Scroggin         Oak,         Neh.           Kenneth         Dallas         Fox         Dallas         Center,         Ia.	9 RJ0	over, Colo.	9 BOA	Louis G. Strob, 706 Con E. Young, Jr., 2290 Cor G. P. Calvin Class 624
9 BFA 9 BFB 9 BFC	Joseph A. Hansman, 1934 Lami St. St. Louis, Mo. Marcus C. Osborn, 1030 S. 8th St Lyons, Ia. Edmand C. Lipp, 1018 Wilker Pl	9 BJR 9 BJR 9 BJT			

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9 B B 9 B 6	DK Thomas C. Brown, 1203 E. Ist St. Duluth, Minn Hobert L. McIlvaine, 204 S. Goodwin Are. Urbans, III. Morie F. Sayles, R.F.D. No. 2 Richmond, III. Clarence H. Brown, 255 Main St. Valparaiso, Ind John B. Wissnall, 9 Highway Covington, Ky Production, 1987 Covington, Ky Production, 1988 Noel J. Lawson, 1202 Third Ave Aberdeen, S. Donald Stacy, Walnut & Sixth Sts Osage, Ia. Bonald Stacy, Walnut & Sixth Sts Usage, Ia. Lee Kammeter, 912 Racine St Jefferson, Will. U. James Eng, 250 Illinois St Chicago, III. Wherill J. Swenson, 417 S. 11th St. Minneapolis, Minn. W. Morgen L. Wood, 219 W. Union St Waupaca, Wis. Morgen L. Wood, 219 W. Union St Waupaca, Wis. Z. John K. Lowe, 3038 Montgall St Kansas City, Mo.	1. 9 BTA 9 BTB 1. 9 BTD 1. 9 BTC 1. 9 BTG 2. 9 BTG 2. 9 BTH 3 9 BTH 4 9 BTL 9 BTN 9 BTN 9 BTN 9 BTN 9 BTO 9 BTO	Albert R. St. Ctr. 335 Harrison St. Marquette, Mi Henry Levy, 6729 Bosworth Are. Chicago, John V. Hoffacker, 9625 Prospect Ave. Chicago, Robert J. Finney, 2424 Burling St. Chicago, Robert J. Finney, 2424 Burling St. Chicago, Arthur W. Swerine. Mahomen, Mi Joseph T. Hazen, 627 Fillmore St. Topeks, K. George R. Metcalf, 520 Grand Ave. St. Paul, Mi Slebo F. Tebben, 722 3rd St. Rochelle, J. Theodore W. Joslyn, 309 California St. Sycamore, 1 G. I. Charlield, 1015 Thomas Are. Minneapolis, Mi Eugene Hill, 534 E. Chestnut St. Canton, 1 Louis P. Weiner, 401 E. 4th St. Bicknell, In Gustave W. Kornemann, 3335 Madison St. Denver, Co	Vis. 9 DW ch. 9 DW Ill. 9 DW Ill. 9 DW in. 9 DW in. 9 DW ill. 9 DW	C Harry G. Elfring, Center St. 180 Monthle, Ill. Philip logmanson, R.R. No. 1, Box 76 Winfield, Is. E Harry J. A. Martin, 1446 John Ave St. Louis, Mo. F Stuart D. Park, 620 S. Douglas St Springfield, Ill. G. N. C. Norman, 40 E. Harrison St Martinsville, Ind. H. Earl R. Witzel, Main St Creton, S. D. Chessdidine & Hartman Creton, S. D. T. Chessdidine & Hartman Platte City, Wis. J. Walter H. Schultz, 1125 North B St Jackson, Mo. L. Frank D. Chapman, 711 S. 37d St. Aberdeen, S. M. Elbert S. Welch, 518 N. Pine St Seymour, Ind. William Holzhauser, 1518 Hall St. East, St. Louis, Ill. O. Charles R. Rice, Pearl St Mound City, Ill. William W. Vincent L	
9 BP 9 BP 9 BP 9 BP 9 BP 9 BP 9 BP 9 BP	B Homer Ingram, 1480 S. 17th St. Omaha, Neb. C Victor H. Kausier, Citizens Bk. Bidg. Reedsburg, Wis. D Darwin B. Apple, Main St. Walkerton, Ind. E Franklis Wingard, 635 W. 61st St. Chicago, Ill. Walter C. Bucks, Elmwood C Charles S. Daggy, R.F.D. No. 1. Greencastle, Ind. Kermit C. Erickson, 2641 Pierce St. Minneapolis, Minn. Pearl Munden, 708 W. Jackson St. Centerville, Is. Kenneth N. Mott, 208 N. 21st St. Richmond, Ind. Darrell Holt, 1345 Pennsylvanis St.	9 BTS 9 BTU 9 BTV 9 BTW 9 BTX 9 BTY 9 BTZ	Karl W. Miller, Box 12 Milbank, S. Clyde A. Hummell, 600 E. Chestnut St. Canton, I Eldridge G. Brown, 1424 ½ Pine St. Boulder, Col Lewis J. McKesson, Box 285 Excelsior, Min William J. Casey, 5222 Minerva Ave. St. Louis, M Alex Qulrk, R. R. No. 3 Livia, K No. High Sch., 19th & Fremont Aws. Minneapolis, Min Gerald F. Smith Akron, I Lambert H. Lynn, 217 Selma Ave. Webster Groves, M Peter Kelzer, 2647 Southport Ave. Chicago, II Patrick Horn. North Liberty, In	0. 9 DWS 0. 9 DW1 0. 9 DW1 9 DW1 1. 9 DW2 1. 9 DW2	Gordon C. Bloe, 500 Jackson St	
9 BP1 9 BP1 9 BP1 9 BP6 9 BP6 9 BP7 9 BP7 9 BP7 9 BP7 9 BP7 9 BP7	Ben C. Shilling Walton, Ind.  Walton, Ind.  Everett A. Reimers, 661 McLean St. St. Paul, Minn.  James Roy Burch Waggouer, Ill.  Gerald Cunningham, 404 Tenth St. Gibson City, Ill.  Raymond Laurent, Box 232 Cilfton, Ill.  Wayne Wilson, 1030 Ridge Ave. Rockford, Ill.  Earl N. Schnoor, 1342 W. Pleasant St. Davenport, Ia.  R. E. Peterson, 3237 S. 18th Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.  Eugene Nicholson, 2428 S. 42nd St. Omaha, Neb.  John R. Martin, 204 N. 1st St. Rockwell City, Ill.  Howard Harrison, 432 N. Park St. Lebanon, Ind.  E. M. Van Duzee, Pillsbury Academy, Ovatona Mine.  Matton, Ill.  Moward Harrison, 432 N. Park St. Lebanon, Ind.  E. M. Van Duzee, Pillsbury Academy, Ovatona Mine.	9 BUB 9 BUC 9 BUD 9 BUE 9 BUF 9 BUG 9 BUH 9 BUJ 9 BUJ 9 BUK 9 BUK 9 BUL 9 BUM 9 BUN 9 BUN	Roy H. Browning, 5735 Bartmer Ave. St. Louis, M. Leslie Earl Crosman Ogden, I. W. H. Bussey, 3721 S. Colfax Ave Minneapolis, Min. Leo Weller, 810 N. Minnesota Ave Hastings, Nel Erwin C. John, 43 Evans St Sheboygan, Wi. Julian A. Palmer, 757 Ave. B Galesburg, II. Charles J. Schwarz, 3907 N. 25th St St. Louis, M. Charles M. Guthell, 230 Short St Winchester, Inc. James Wilson, 510 Gary Ave Wheaton, Il. Gerrot Vandekamp, 500 University St Pells, is Bert A. Onsum, Box 93 Glyndon, Minn Robert S. Chamberlin, 777 Marlon St Denver, Col Grant E. Peterson, 512 7th Ave Sterling, III. Phillip Lawton, 306 W. Lingen, St.	1. 9 DXB 1. 9 DXC 1. 9 DXD 1. 9 DXC 1. 9 DXC 1. 9 DXG 1. 9 DXG 1. 9 DXG 1. 9 DXG 1. 9 DXI 1. 9 DXL 1. 9 DXK 1. 9 D	George C. Bwan, 230 Park Ave Beaver Dam, Wis. Grald Hanson, 608 S. 1st St Eagle Grove, Ia. Cole William Richey, 601 E. 5th Ave Caney, Kan K. Martin White, 47 W. Main St Mooresville, Ind. R. Ben Spooner, 2936 S. 29th Ave Minneapolis, Minn Gordon E. McPherson, 424 S. 7th St. Brainsrd, Minn. Nyle & K. Miller, 303 N. Anthony Ave Anthony, Kan Harold Huff, 629 Carney Blvd Marinette, Wis M. L. Wilson, 3033 Wash. Blvd Indianapolis, Ind. W. G. Harlow, 1317 Darlington Ave. Crawfordaville, Ind. Norman L. Jacklin, 218 S. Vermilion St Streator, Ill. Rollin H. Stewart, 3023 Blvd Pl Indianapolis, Ind. William F. Schoening, 5010 Gravols Ave St. Louis, Mo. Wirjan Faridd Munes.	
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9 BQM 9 BQN 9 BQQ 9 BQQ 9 BQQ 9 BQQ 9 BQT 9 BQU 9 BQW 9 BQX 9 BQX 9 BQX	Begar M. Darby Russell, Kan. Clarence R. Shenberger, W. Grant St. Marengo, Ill. Jack Parham Hickman, Ky. Delmar H. Hiebert, 4508 York Ave. Minneapolis, Minn. Harold Kenneth Fisher, 1801 Mulberry St. Muncie, Ind. A. J. Graves, 709 Douglas St. Minnei, Ind. A. J. Graves, 709 Douglas St. Chicago, Ill. Frank A. Miller, 618 Lincoln Ave. St. Paul, Minn. Ralph C. Stoble, 2249a S. Grand Ave. St. Louis, Mo. Orral Whisman, 1212 Preston St. Rockford, Ill. J.H. DuBois, 1016 26th Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn. Paul A. Masters, 110 S. 9th St. Fargo, N. D. Lucy V. Wilson, 327 W. 2nd St. Ottumwa, Ia.	9 BVC 19 BVD 19 BVE 19 BVG 69 BVH 29 BVH 29 BVH 29 BVL C 9 BVM E 9 BVN V 9 BVN V 9 BVN K 9 BVP K	M. U. DeVore, 511 E. Myrtle St. Independence, Kan Edward J. Furlong Retrievelle, Mo. Koy Frazler Bicknell, Ind. L. Robinson, 1024 S. Water St. Wichita, Kan Charence F. Rohlfing Garnel St. Wichita, Kan Charles & Stanford, 547 Grand St. Delta, Colo. J. Andrae & Sons Co., 107 Sth St. S. E. Mason City, Ia. B. H. Cramer, 2800 74th Court. Elmwood Park, Ill. Toviso Twsp. High Sch., Madison Ave. Maywood, Ill. Caryl McIntyre Belinond, Ia. Caryl McIntyre St. St. Couis, Mo. Yirgil Lafferty, 306 S. Frairie St. Champaign, Ill. Cenneth F. Smith, 1015 Pine St. Boulder, Colo. Cenneth Heavy, 6135 Lowell Ave.	9 DYB 9 DYC 9 DYP 9 DYF 9 DYF 9 DYF 9 DYF 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI 9 DYI	Clarence H. Powell, 915 S. Western Ave. Mexico, Mo. Carl McMackin. Wyoming, Ill. Kemper Smith, 813 N. Mulberry St. Muncle, Ind. Roy Edward Miller, 425 Brady St. Daveport, Ia. Elbert M. Shideler Manson, Fa. Charles C. Welker, Pike & Brown Sts. Vernon, Ind. Rudolph Pasternak, 1018 Bay St. Superior, Wis. Clifford H. Hurat Long Point, Ill. Joel Fairman Hanes, 932 Federal St. Mason City, Ia. Frnest M. Campbell Steamboat Springs, Cole. George T. Fletcher Steamboat Springs, Cole. Elmer John Jaeger, 1829 North Ave. Milwaukee, Wia. Carl L. Halden Stromsburg, Nob. D. & M. Koerner	
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