

300
Classical Music Wins Popular Vote

Radio Digest

EVERY WEEK **PROGRAMS** **Illustrated** **TEN CENTS**

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No. 10



*Daredevils Risk Their Lives to "Mike" Bells; Non-Radiation Unit; Operating the Trirdyn;
Willie the Weeper Confesses All; Women's Programs; How the CNR Serves Radio Enroute*

UNIVERSITY COURSE NOW GIVEN BY WEAF

'MIKE' ARTS AND SCIENCES DIRECT FROM CAMPUS

Design Program to Meet Needs of Those Who Desire Study Along Cultural Lines

NEW YORK.—WEAF in cooperation with Columbia university in this city, is broadcasting evening lectures by noted speakers on the program of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, direct from the lecture halls on the campus.

Among the more distinctly cultural and recreational features may be mentioned the concerts, and lectures by well-known speakers on art, literature, drama and popular science.

The institute program is frankly popular in the best sense of that word and is designed to meet the needs of those who desire to employ their leisure hours for self-improvement along intellectual and cultural lines. The course covers a wide range of subjects and many of the lectures will be devoted to a discussion of timely social, economic and political questions of national and international importance, in order to promote a more enlightened public opinion and to quicken a sense of individual and collective responsibility.

Schedule of Lectures

The schedule for these lectures is as follows:

Monday afternoon, December 14, at 4:15 p. m., eastern time, Professor Rollo Walter Brown will lecture on "The Creative Spirit and Conduct." Thursday afternoon, December 17, 4:15 p. m., the same speaker will talk on "The Creative Spirit and the American Public."

Thursday afternoon, January 7, 4:15 p. m., Dr. Kate Upson Clark will lecture on "Can Personality Be Acquired."

Monday afternoon, February 8, 4:15 p. m., Miss Mary Proctor will give an illustrated lecture on "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy."

Monday afternoon, February 15, 4:15 p. m., Dr. Montrose J. Moses will lecture on "Current Events of the Theater."

Monday evening, March 29, at 8:15 p. m., Mr. Norman Angell will lecture on "Democracy and the Main Street Mind."

Saturday evening, April 10, at 8:15 p. m., Mr. Horace J. Bridges will lecture on, "Mr. Chesterton on America and Mr. Leacock on England."

Beginning December 2, Dr. Dorothy Brewster, Ph.D., began her series of talks on "Modern European Fiction." This series has created quite a sensation as Dr. Brewster is a noted authority on fiction writing. Her next lecture will be given January 6, and on the first Wednesday of each month thereafter until Easter. It is broadcast at 4:15 p. m.

Program for Housewives

During the day, a special program for housewives has been arranged through the cooperation of the school of practical arts, of teachers' college, Columbia university. From the various lectures given in teachers' college, WEAF has selected a group which are of special interest to housewives and mothers. These lectures are given in a popular form and are also broadcast direct from Columbia university through WEAF.

The morning schedule is as follows, and will continue throughout the year until Easter:

Monday morning at 11:30 a. m., is known as "Mothers' Day." At this time every Monday morning, Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, A.B., M.D., lecturer on physical education at Columbia, will talk on the "Care of Infants and Small Children."

Course in Thrift

Wednesday mornings at 11:30 a. m., a course is given on "Income Management and Thrift Promotion." These lectures are given by Miss Ruth Parish, B.S., A.M., at the present time instructor in household arts.

Wednesday morning at 12:00, chapel services will be broadcast. Chaplain Knox will be in charge of the services, composed of music by the student body and an address by the chaplain.

Thursday mornings at 11:30 a. m., the housewives program will be in charge of the department of nutrition, foods and cookery of teachers' college of Columbia university. This course will give housewives an opportunity to hear such well-known specialists as Dr. Mary Swartz Lose and Dr. Henry P. Sherman, both of whom are outstanding authorities on the science of nutrition and the proper feeding of the family.

Fundamentals of Cookery

In the series of foods and cookery, lectures are given on the fundamental process of cookery, the planning and serving of meals in the home, with special lectures on advanced cookery, planned to develop a keener appreciation of cooking and special knowledge of the value of flavors and seasonings.

Friday mornings at 11:30, a subject

UKULELE LADY HAS PULCHRITUDE PLUS

SO MANY inquiries were received concerning the charming Ukulele Lady doing the hula hula on a feature page of Radio Digest last week that we are risking another picture of the beauty on the cover of this issue. Hope you like it. Her name is Miss Henryetta Turner. She lives in New York and often is heard over Station WEBJ there. Miss Turner, it is said, actually dances the hula hula while broadcasting and thus obtains the right mood to approximate the effect on the listeners that would be obtained from seeing her dance and play on the stage. The psychological effect is considered a parallel to that gained by the playing of music for motion picture actors in producing sentimental or pathetic scenes.

somewhat new to the Radio audience is broadcast by Mrs. Evelyn S. Tobey, B.S., instructor of millinery. Mrs. Tobey is a charming lecturer, whose knowledge and taste in millinery have made her famous throughout the country. She lectures on the selection and adaptation of millinery as suited to the individual woman and her costume.

KDKA Innovates New "Book Night"

Station Will Review Recent Books and Read and Discuss Standard Works

PITTSBURGH.—"Book Night" will from now on be used to designate the Monday night program from the University of Pittsburgh studio of Westinghouse KDKA. Each Monday the university period from 7:45 to 8:00 p. m., eastern time, will be devoted to a book program.

Recent books will be reviewed once or twice a month, while on the remaining "book nights" readings accompanied by discussions of standard literary works will be given.

"Public Speaking" Series

"Public Speaking" is the subject of a new series of talks on Tuesday nights. This series will be given by Wayland Maxfield Parrish, assistant professor of public speaking. Professor Parrish's talks will be broadcast as follows:

December 15, "The Basic Psychology of Public Speaking."

December 22, "Methods of Preparation."

January 5, "Effective Speech Style."

January 12, "Conversational Delivery."

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Looking Ahead

Jose Garcia with 40 Renegades Swept over the Small American Settlement of Topolobampo leaving death, burning embers and bitter anguish. Out of this desolation came Wilfred Glenn, star Radio artist of WEAF. The whole story appears in next Radio Digest.

All Good Californians Who Listen in at the KLX Pond have to belong to the Lake Merritt Ducks of whom the two chief bills are Bill Royle and Bill Seroy. They are from two hard-shelled China eggs, because the fowl language they use is Pigeon English. See 'em and read about 'em in next week's issue.

Brownsville, Texas, Claims to Have the Southermost Broadcaster in the United States. They laugh at Florida's boasted climate and tell the whole northland to come to Brownsville where the warm gulf breezes blow. Read the story of KWWG next week.

It's a Little Town and a Little College, but WEMC, "The Radio Lighthouse" of Berrien Springs, Mich., will soon be on the air with 5,000 watts and the Emanuel Missionary college with the Radio lighthouse will spread its beams up and down this far flung ether wave washed coast. We'll tell you and show you about it next week.

A Super-Heterodyne Giving Selectivity on an Outside Aerial has been worked out by A. Christen, M.A., Dr. Sc., of Montreal, and its construction will be described beginning in the next issue. This receiver has eight tubes but the usual oscillator and mixer tubes have been combined. The set has been assembled in Digest style by Jacques Fournier who will write the articles.

Adjusting and Tuning of Counterphase is the subject of James McDonald's fourth and final article next week. This part is most important due to the necessity of adjusting the "trimmer" condensers and the "Mikro-mikes," both units of which are new wrinkles.

Newsstands Don't Always Have One Left

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MAIN AIM OF RADIO MUST BE TO SERVE

CONFERENCE SAYS PUBLIC INTEREST IS DOMINANT

Reject Secretary Hoover's Proposal for Local Committees to Govern Industry

By Thomas Stevenson

WASHINGTON.—The fourth national radio conference has come and gone. Many predictions were made as to what it would do for the industry and for the fans. It was said that the conference would be the most important yet held. Did these predictions eventuate?

Secretary Herbert Hoover, Acting Secretary Stephen Davis, Chief Radio Supervisor W. D. Terrell, and Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the bureau of standards Radio laboratory, have had a chance to analyze the conference recommendations. They all concur that, in its broad aspects, the conference did almost everything that could have been hoped for.

Public Interest Dominant

These four leading government authorities on Radio believe that by far the outstanding accomplishment of the conference was the recognition that public interest and public service should be the dominant consideration.

This simple recommendation, if alone enacted into law, could give the secretary of commerce almost unlimited authority. Here are a few things it might enable him to do:

Limit broadcasting stations, if by so doing the public would be better served through lessened interference.

Close down broadcasting stations which instead of rendering a public service merely interfere with other stations that actually serve the public.

Compel stations to maintain constant frequencies or close them down.

Prevent the broadcasting of advertising when it tends to rob programs of their value.

Must Yield to Demand

Adoption of the recommendation relating to public interest and public service held a significance which perhaps many of the delegates did not grasp. It meant that the manufacturers and broadcasters present placed themselves on record that the public interest must be dominant; that when their own interests conflict with those of the public, they recognize that they, themselves, must yield.

Secretary Hoover does not believe that any one man should be entrusted with the task of interpreting the public will. For this reason he suggested that local regional committees be established to act in an advisory capacity in determining which stations are best capable of serving the public.

Let Region Decide Problem

In making the suggestion, Secretary Hoover was looking forward to the day when it will be possible to license additional stations, and when there may be several applicants in a single locality for one broadcasting privilege. Mr. Hoover believes that it would be better for a local regional committee to make the decision as to which of these applicants might best serve the public.

Mr. Hoover's suggestion was rejected by the committee to which it was referred. The basis for the rejection was that it might tend to inject local politics into Radio.

Too Big a Job

Secretary Hoover said he did not feel that any government official should be burdened with a task of such proportions. The responsibility of deciding which of two stations seeking a license to occupy a vacancy in the air would render the best public service would be tremendous. Inevitably, the decision would be challenged by the disappointed applicant. All sorts of things might be charged, such as prejudice, politics, and even graft.

Mr. Hoover believes it would be much better for a local or national advisory committee to assume this responsibility rather than an executive of the government.

English Fan Gets Florida Station, WGBU, Regularly

FULFORD-BY-THE-SEA, Fla.—When Radio station WGBU broke through the Florida static the latter part of August and early September to be picked up in Eideford, North Devon, Great Britain, it may have been considered one of the usual freaks in Radio transmission, but a letter received recently by officials of the station shows that it is being picked up at an average of three nights a week.

The report of reception in August and September came from H. F. Fluck and he verified his reception with the names of selections played on three different evenings. The letter received states that he listens to WGBU on alternate mornings from 5 to 7 a. m., Greenwich time, and that there is very little fading.

KING JAZZ TOTTERS ON THRONE

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE BROADCASTERS

OLD-TIME HOLIDAY MUSIC REVIVED THROUGH RADIO

Christmas Carols at WTIC—Radio Cocktail at WJZ—Stage Drama at KGO

Songs of 1850, melodies of the North Carolina mountains and Christmas carols will make the program given by the Yale Glee club Saturday at WEAf an important Radio event. Tune in at 8:30 p. m. eastern time for this famous glee club.

Christmas carols as presented by singers of hundreds of years ago will be offered by WTIC at Hartford, Conn., on Friday evening, December 18, at 8 o'clock, eastern time. The Travelers Choral club, numbering 70 voices, an organization made up of the men and women employees of the Travelers Insurance company, will broadcast the carols, assisted by the Travelers Symphonic Ensemble.

The Radio Cocktail, a delicacy which fans formerly received from WJZ, New York on Wednesday nights, has become so popular, he has graduated into the class of a highball. Judge, Jr., the name of this very entertaining young man, will now have the permanent hour of 7 p. m., eastern time, Thursday nights.

A stage drama, "The Delinquents," has been revised for Radio and will be broadcast by KGO, Thursday evening, December 17, between 8 and 10 o'clock pacific time. Twelve players will speak the parts of the story.

Holiday music was given during the vesper services of St. Georges recently from WJZ. The choir of this church gave two anthems. Rebecca Pharo, soprano, and Harry T. Burleigh, baritone, were the soloists.

The return of Dr. Frank Sill Rogers to WGY's Sunday afternoon concerts has been welcomed by Radio fans. His fine organ recitals begin at 5 p. m. eastern time.

Students of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music will meet at WKRC, Thursday, December 17, to give their annual program of Christmas carols. Between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m., central time, these old-time favorites will carry the Christmas spirit out over the ether.

Several thousand notices of the Radio course in international relations, recently instituted by the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown university by Station WRC, have been sent to former graduates of this school, together with others who might be interested. The course was inaugurated recently by Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice-president and regent of the School of Foreign Service, who will be the lecturer until the first of the year.

Proof that religion is keeping step with the times is shown in the announcement by Station WJZ that the Yale divinity school is conducting a series of six lectures on religion by members of the faculty of that school to be broadcast by WJZ every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock eastern time.

Listeners to the late Wednesday and Saturday night programs of WBBM, Chicago, are rewarded on hearing Spencer, Lavergne and Shayne, the xylophone "Harmony Kings," play the largest xylophone ever made. The unusual instrument measures fourteen feet in length and some keys are as much as two and one-half feet long.

"The Miracle," the superspectacle and the talk of New England, as well as the entire country, was broadcast recently by Stations WNAC, Boston, and WEAN, Providence, so that persons unable to go to the Boston Opera House might receive the inspiration of this spectacle.

Complete Report on Radio Confab Is Being Prepared

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A comprehensive report on the "proceedings and recommendations for regulation of Radio" of the fourth Radio conference is being prepared. This pamphlet will probably be available at the government printing office at 5 cents a copy and will contain the opening speech of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the personnel of the various committees, and their recommendations, together with the resolutions finally adopted.

VOICE OF TALESTER DISCLOSES IDENTITY

BOSTON.—In a letter received by Westinghouse Station WBZ from Thornton W. Burgess, children's story author, the director of the WBZ Radio Nature league, writes: "Last week I went to New York. When the Pullman conductor came to collect the fare, he said, 'This is Mr. Burgess, isn't it?' I admitted the charge. The conductor asked to shake hands and I inquired how he knew me. 'I recognized your voice,' said he."

GIVES TREAT TO WOR MICROPHONE



Shirley Booth, winsome star in "Laff That Off," showing at Wallack's theater, New York city, who was recently heard over Station WOR. The flood of silent applause that followed her broadcast testified that she has a Radio personality in addition to her beauty and stage talents.

CADMAN TO SPEAK ON HISTORY OF RELIGION

Station WEAf Announces Other Chain Features for Week

NEW YORK.—Dr. S. Parkes Cadman has selected "History's Witness of Religion" as the subject of his address which will be broadcast through WEAf and four other stations at 3:45 p. m., eastern time, Sunday, December 13. Dr. Cadman will answer questions before the microphone following his address.

The scene for the musical revue to be presented to the Radio audience of WEAf on Thursday, December 17, at 10 o'clock by the "Goodrich Zippers" is laid in Peking, China. The title selected by Lieut. Gitz-Rice, who has arranged this series of musical revues which have proved so popular with the Radio audience, is "Pekin Cupid" and will feature music of the Orient.

CLASSICAL MUSIC IS FAVORED BY MASSES KOA POLL SHOWS

Three Out of Every Five Fans Vote for Old School After Spectacular Competition Between Exponents of Each Side

DENVER.—King Jazz is slipping. Classical music, via loud speakers and earphones, is favored by the masses.

This trend, said to be completely contrary to all expectations, was revealed by a widely-heralded poll which was conducted by KOA, Denver station of the General Electric chain. Voting was heavily stimulated by a spectacular musical competition between jazz and the classical school, staged as a program novelty over KOA. Leading artists and representative compositions of both factions were featured.

Broadcast listeners, representing all walks of life and sitting virtually as an international musical jury, voted three to two that jazz is falling behind in popular favor and therefore will never replace the works of conventional composers.

Classics Win Three Out of Five

As judges of this studio clash, listeners were invited to vote jazz, classical or for a combination of both types of music. On the face of virtually complete returns from listeners, the classical camp won three of every five votes cast in the race with jazz.

Of the total votes cast, more than 50 per cent favored the classical school, the remainder being split between proponents of jazz and those who lean to a combination of both racy tempos and conventional numbers.

Upsetting the predictions of seasoned dopesters, all but five western states swung to the classical column. Arizona, Wyoming and North Dakota gave an overwhelming choice to rapid-fire syncopation. South Dakota, it was noted, gave its majority to classical. A further check of ballots received, indicates that Arizona and Idaho are on the fence with a tied vote between the opposing musical camps. Voting in Colorado was close.

Canadian voting, generally, was light. Listeners, however, gave their majority to conventional music.

Women Cast Half of Votes

The unique contest was arranged to test the relative popularity of the opposing musical schools. No estimate of the total vote will be available until all returns are in, although several thousand ballots already have been received. Likewise, it would be futile to attempt fixing the size of the audience for this special program.

Women cast approximately half the total ballot, whereas, less than ten months ago, barely one-fifth of all mail addressed to KOA was written by women, it was said.

An unprecedented flow of communications disclosed that the jazz-classic struggle was heard in restaurants, school houses, hospitals, barber shops, hotel lobbies, widely scattered mining camps and even in jails.

GIVE JEWELL TROPHY FOR MILES PER WATT

Award Made to Increase Amateur Wireless Efficiency

CHICAGO.—To increase the efficiency of amateur transmission of wireless telegraphy, the Jewell Electrical Instrument company of Chicago will award a 21-jewell Lord Elgin watch as the 1926 Jewell trophy for the amateur licensed by the United States and Canadian governments getting the most miles per watt. The input will be taken as the sum of the watts in the filament and the plate circuits of the tube. The contest will close June 1, 1926.

Wilmington Fights Interference

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Wilmington Radio club has launched an extensive campaign against interference, giving free membership in the club and urging Radio dealers, listeners in and all other agencies interested in or in a position to affect Radio to cooperate in an endeavor to eliminate interference.

The WEAf Grand Opera company is now appearing at 10 p. m., eastern time, Monday night instead of Tuesday.

"The Vogelhandler" will be the feature number in the program being broadcast by the Eagle trio on Friday evening, December 18, through WEAf at 8:30 p. m.

Radio Program Is Feature of Train Dispatchers Meeting

FORT WORTH, Texas.—At a meeting of the Fort Worth assembly of the American Train Dispatchers association, held recently in the Longhorn room of the Texas hotel here, a Radio program from WBAP, Star-Telegram, was the main feature of the entertainment. From 9:30 to 11 o'clock the meeting listened to the concert through an eight-tube receiver operated by R. T. Rogers of the Buckwater corporation of Chicago.

Radio College Opens in Vienna

VIENNA, Austria.—A college which will broadcast all its lectures and instructions has been inaugurated here. The daily courses will start at 10 p. m. and will last approximately two hours.

Daredevil Radio Men Risk Lives For Bells



in broadcasting the music of this, the world's largest system of bell chimes. He says in part:

"Bells or chimes are problems for the Radio engineer. They are generally placed in inaccessible places such as high towers or belfries, making the placing of the microphones exceedingly difficult. Vibrations or sound waves sent out by bells are exceedingly strong and if the microphones are placed in the same tower which support the bells two things happen which are not to be desired in perfect broadcasting. The powerful sound waves 'blast' or paralyze the microphone and also the action of the hammers and connecting rods give forth rattles and squeaks as they swing on their rusty hinges which mar the beauty of the bells. Therefore, the microphones cannot be placed too close to the bells.

"If, on the other hand, they are too far away, the listener hears his bells with all the extraneous noises of the street—automobile sirens, traffic cop whistles, trolley and elevated traffic rumblings, such as were heard in the attempt to broadcast the Trinity church chimes of last year.

"After much experimentation it was found that the roof of the adjoining building, generally the roof of the church itself is the best place to set the pick-up microphones. This placement is done with considerable risk of life and limb to the engineers. Church roofs usually are of the steeply sloping variety and in icy weather are quite slippery. It so happens that the open season for chimes comes during the holidays when the church gables are the most dangerous.

"A testing process is necessary to determine the exact point at which to locate the microphone. It must be just far enough away to escape the blasting, the noises of the mechanical processes and not so far as to pick up the street noises. Very often this is accomplished through the reflection of sounds.

"The operator hitches himself along astraddle of the jagged crest, scraping loose here and there a scale of melting ice which crashes to the street a hundred feet or more below, and finds a spot which is cut off from the street noises with surrounding walls and yet not in direct line with the belfry. He twists the microphone in various directions until he gets the proper sound reflected from one (Continued page 12)

Comes now the intrepid Radio engineer who must be a steeplejack or what not to get "real atmosphere." Herbert Glover (tip-top) testing carillon at Park Avenue Baptist church, New York. Anton Brees, carillonneur, holding mike. Below, some of the smaller bells and Glover.

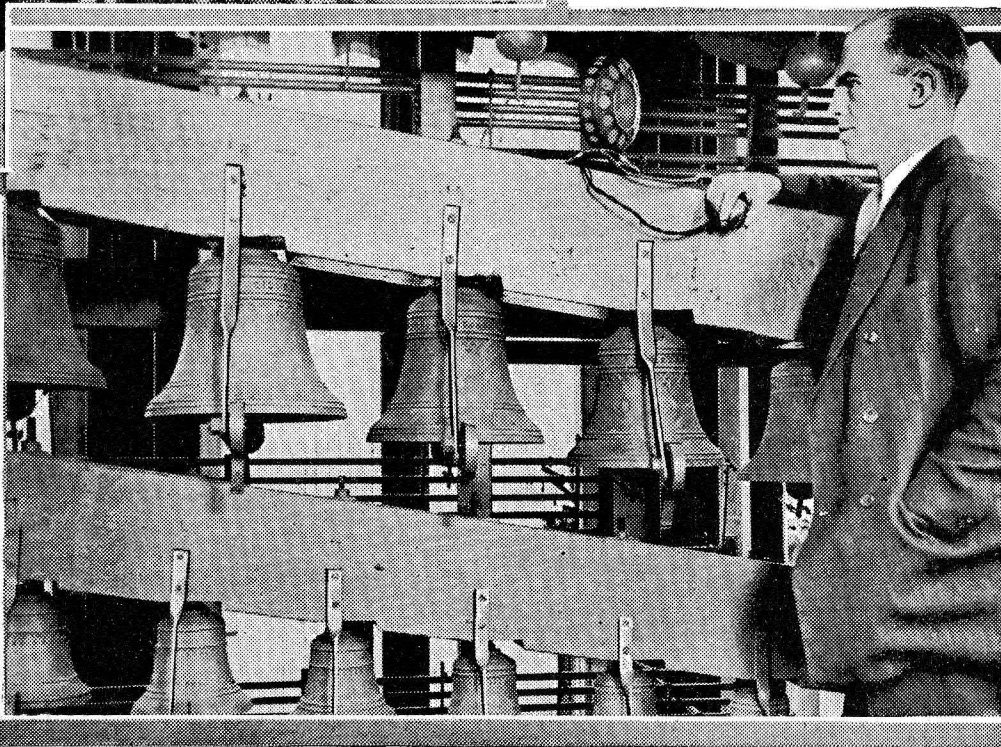
WE ARE used to finding ourselves on the brink of seething volcanoes, making dizzy airplane plunges, witnessing death and disaster in motor races from the viewpoint of the ubiquitous movie photographer and now we are experiencing the first thrills of the hazards of the Radio operator.

Our ears are our wings and we perch on dangerous, ice-coated parapets to hear the sounds that emanate from high places. Luckily for us we sit in comfortable chairs in our homes, flutter a dial or two for a few notches and we are there—a dozen blocks, ten miles, maybe a thousand. Not so, Mr. Operator, with the microphone and its trailing bit of cable.

He must be there in person. No matter how difficult the task or impossible it may seem, he sees it as a duty and performs it with the same pride in accomplishment as the daredevil camera man.

One of the most perilous feats now being practiced by these Radio pilots is the broadcasting of chimes for the Christmas carols and more particularly the carillon of the Park Avenue Baptist church of New York city.

H. B. Glover of the WJZ-WJY Radio station writes to the Radio Digest concerning the experience their engineer-operators have had



“Willie the Weeper” Confesses Everything



“ERNIE,” said the interviewer, advancing to a desk situated in one corner of the Atlanta Journal’s city-room, which desk belongs to one Ernest Rogers, alias “Willie the Weeper,” alias “Journal troubadour-reporter-poet-songster-composer-guitarist,” “How about divulging a few facts, if any, of your life, past, present, and future, for a story for the Radio Digest?”

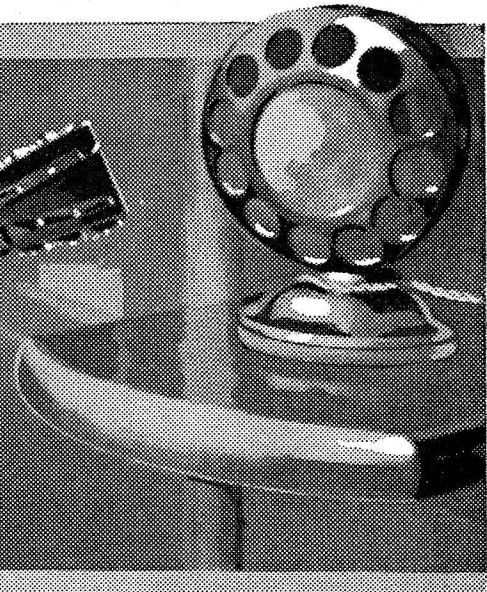
“Can’t be done. The only interesting things that ever occurred in my life are totally unprintable. However, comma, I’ll give you a few true, but entirely uninteresting facts if it will help you out any. I know if I don’t you’ll go and write something anyway, and I might as well be guilty as be accused of it.”

So Ernest slid a sheet of copy paper in an abused Underwood, and gave forth the following, prompted by intelligent questions from his interrogator: “Born? Certainly. On October 27, 1897. It happened in Atlanta, on Luckie street, and I’ve been unlucky ever since.

“Married? I don’t think so. But it won’t be long now—maybe.

“Preferences? Stimulating refreshments and red-haired ladies.

“My hair—negligible. Was red.

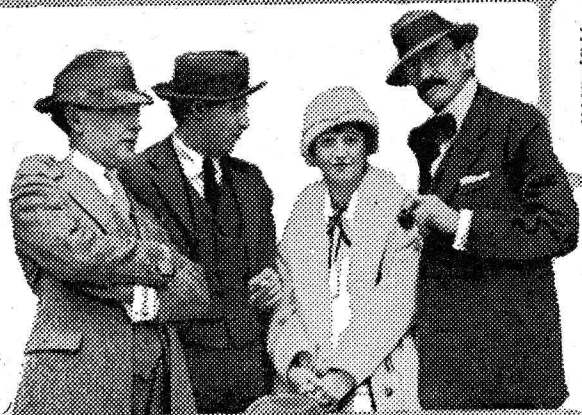


“I went to Emory university, which is run by Asa Candler, Sr., the Coco-Cola King. Come near getting fired out of school for promoting a song called ‘The Coco-Cola School,’ which is now the college spirit song. Toured with Emory glee club for three years. As a matter of fact, I organized the darn thing.

“Wrote my first song, ‘Mythological Blues,’ for glee club trip in 1918. It was censored. Rewrote it, and it was censored again. Then came back to the original and it was passed.

“Got into the news game by mistake, thought it was a business college. Went to work and drew a week’s pay before finding out the difference. My first job was on the Dublin (Ga.) Tribune, when I was 22 years old.

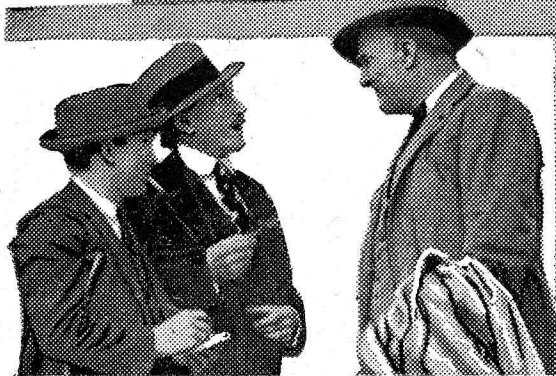
“Am what technically is called a general assignment and feature writer with a whole lot of rewrites thrown in between. Also (Continued on page 12)



Ernest Rogers, alias “Willie the Weeper,” (above) and his African harp, tuning up for a “cry” over WSB.

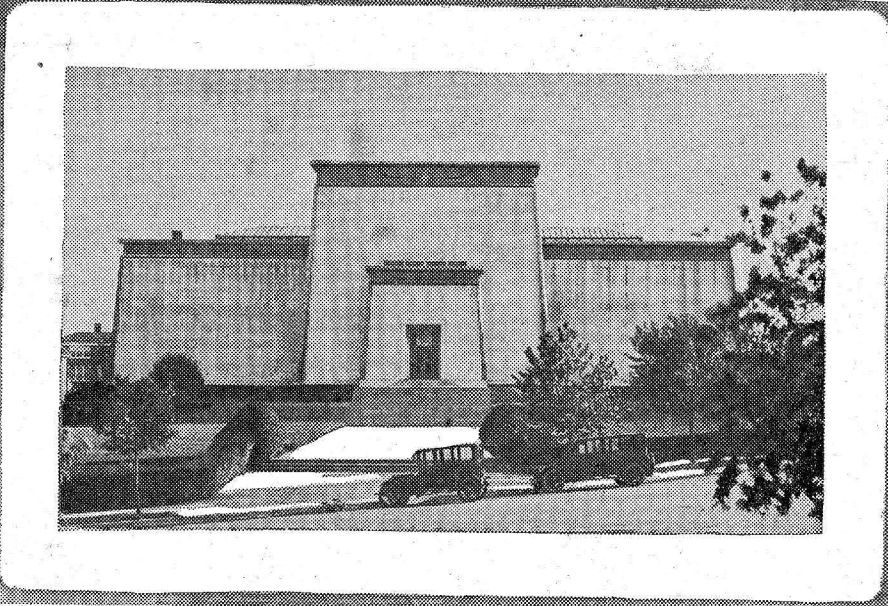


“Ernie” (left) with his journalistic and microphonic partner, Lambdin Kay, of Atlanta, doing one of their deep-dyed “Rogers and Kay” blue acts.



Above, Ernie interviewing Louise Hunter, Metropolitan opera star. Billy Guard on her left and in the fore is the rehearsal manager. Left, Ernie queries Chaplin, at right.

Stand By for King Tut at KFVE, St. Louis



AT LAST everything needed for a spiritual counterpart to provide convenience and comfort for the soul of the boy king, Tutankhamen, had been placed within the tomb. Chariots, canopies, clothing, chairs, bed, jars of food, weapons of war and even the private boat with which to cross the Styx had been put in place. The last mourner had left the opening. Huge granite blocks were maneuvered into position and craftsmen sealed up the final crevasse, blotting out the last ray of sunshine from the interior for three thousand years.

Who knows what happened there after that? Many gods and many creeds have come and gone. But the tomb and its furnishings have remained. Is King Tut still rowing around hunting an exit with the spiritual replica of the boat placed at his disposal three thousand years ago?

* * *

There is a modern theory that Radio science is on the verge of a discovery—that soon we will be in contact with the departed dead through the medium of the Radio wave.

When that time comes stand by for Radio Station KFVE, Egyptian studios, St. Louis, Mo. Let the spirit world begin its broadcasting here and may King Tut be the first to speak. (Tune in at 240 meters).

For here will the young Pharaoh of old find congenial atmosphere—a station that could not be excelled in the splendors of ancient Egypt, had the architects and the

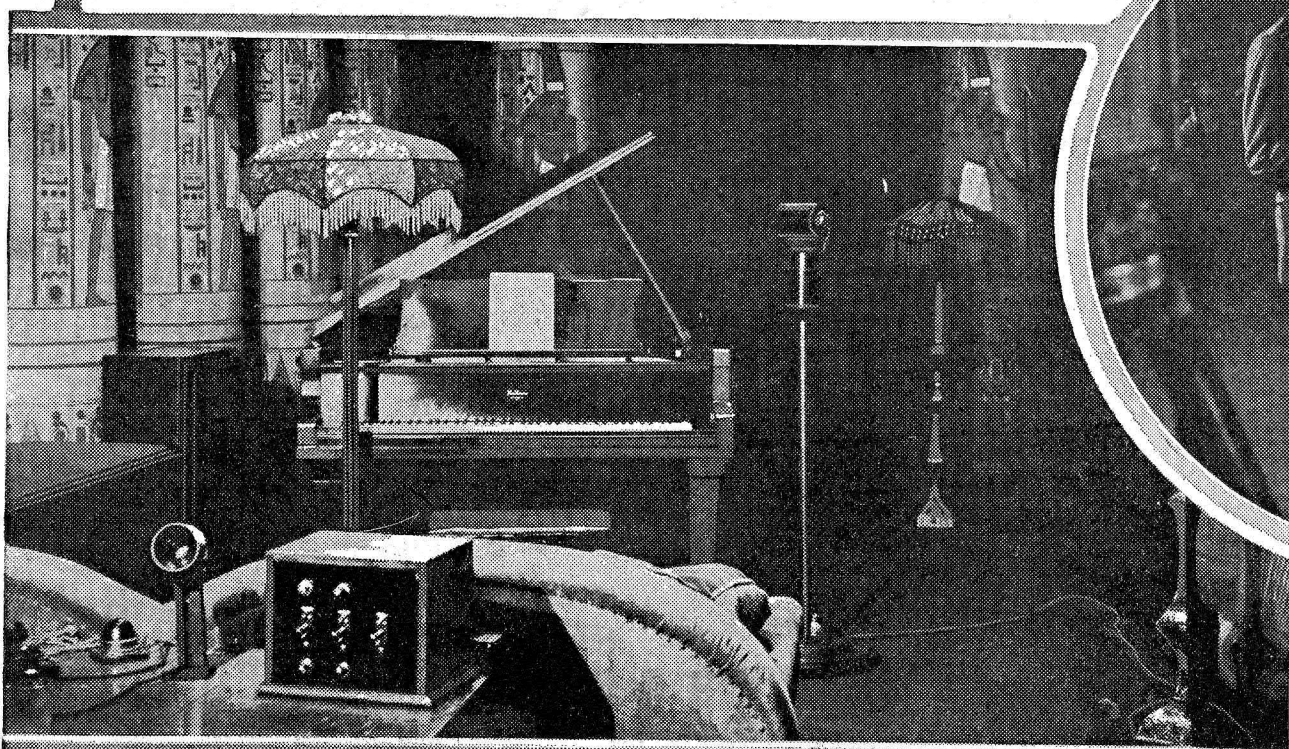
artisans of that period undertaken the construction job themselves. Unique and imposing, the building arises to a five story height, its gleaming walls built of marble blocks and windowless. The interior is practically one vast chamber and beneath are mysterious subterranean passages.

By all means let this long lost wanderer steer his Stygian boat across the Mississippi branch of the Styx and come to port on the terraced plaza that fronts this extraordinary and extra interesting broadcasting station of University City, St. Louis. Ascending the broad steps he will be welcomed within the portals by Romaine Fielding who will be standing in a violet glow of mercury light. Yes, yes, the same Mr. Fielding, for the station is now a moving picture studio as well as a broadcasting station. Mr. Fielding, the picture star, is director of both. Let your own invisible spirit attend the reception, Romaine broadcasting.

“Welcome King Tutankhamen, Son of Ra, welcome to Station KFVE and the Film Corporation of America. (Camera!) Hope you don't mind our trying to take a few
(Continued on page 10)

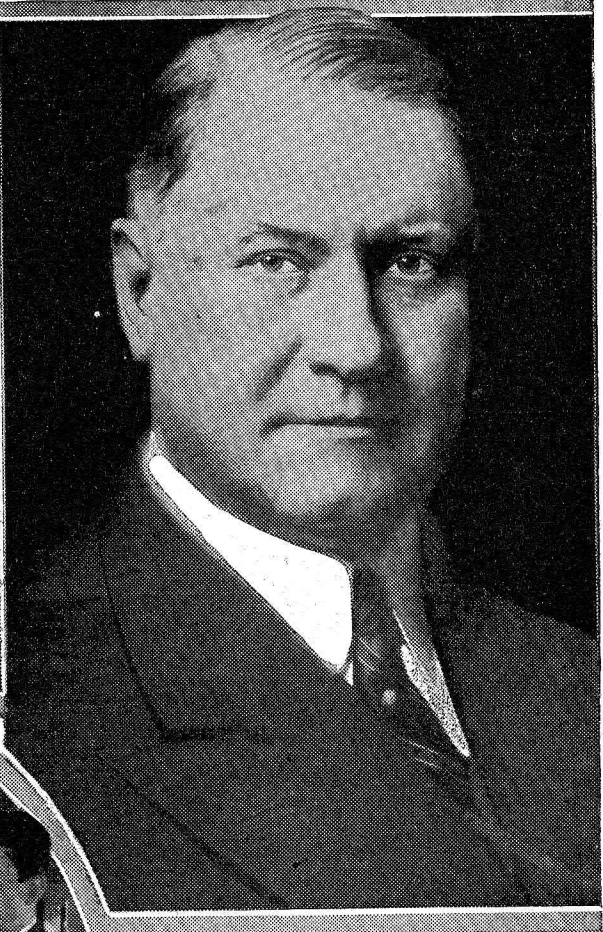
Should King Tut find it his pleasure to “go on the air” with observations accumulated during the past 3,000 years he probably would choose Radio Station KFVE in the Egyptian Studios (above) at St. Louis, Mo.

Romaine Fielding (above) famous movie star who directs motion picture production and Radio broadcasting at Station KFVE.



Queen of the Egyptian Radio Studio, KFVE, is Miss Joan Arliss (above) who stars in the movies or sings the classics as occasion demands. Beneath, in the circle is the announcer-artist, “Jack” David Franklin. The small studio, left. Note a touch of the Egyptian motif in background. Some pillars stand five stories high.

Canadian Lines Serve Concerts Enroute

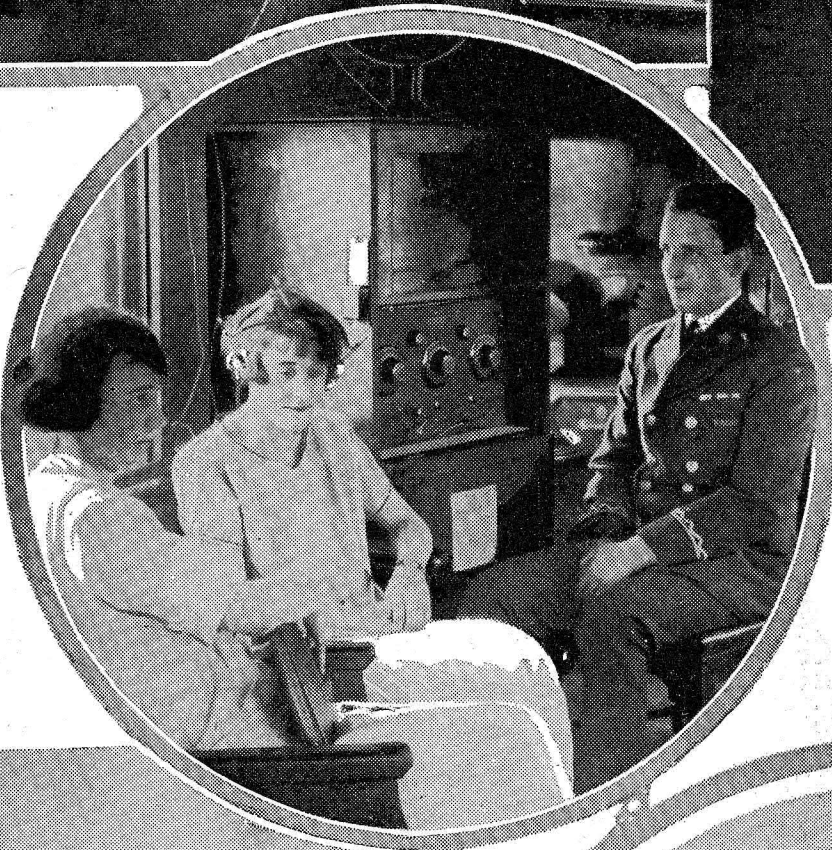


By Wallace Havelock Robb

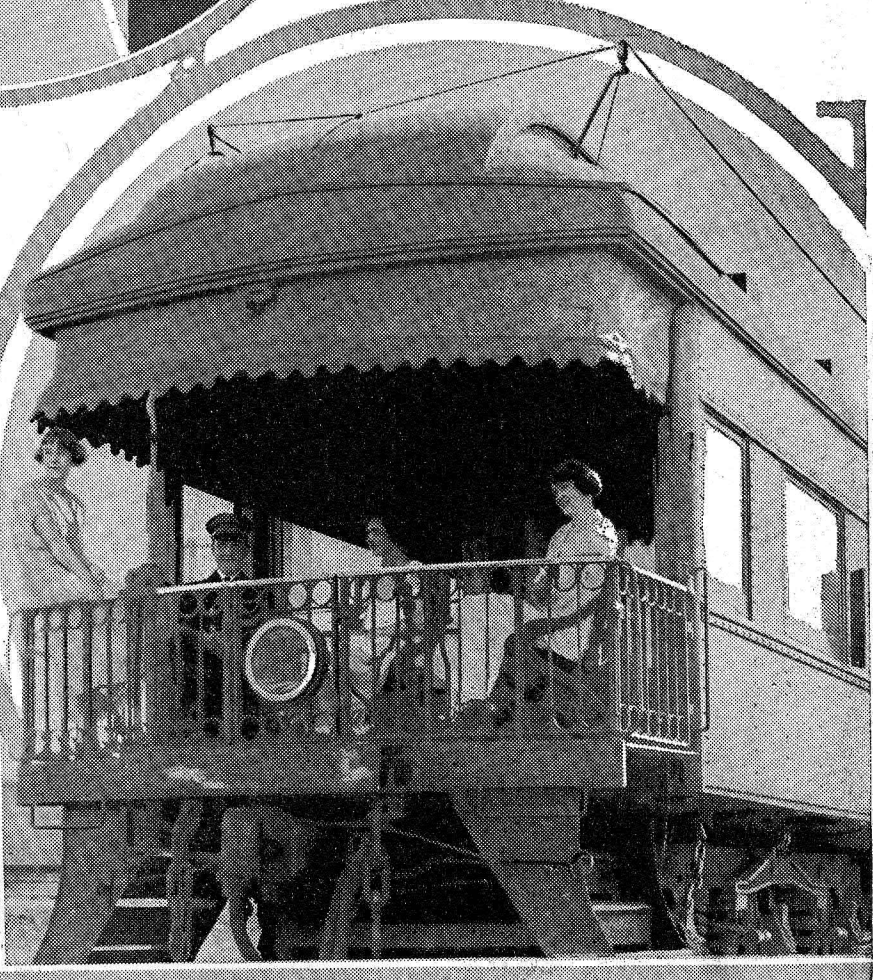
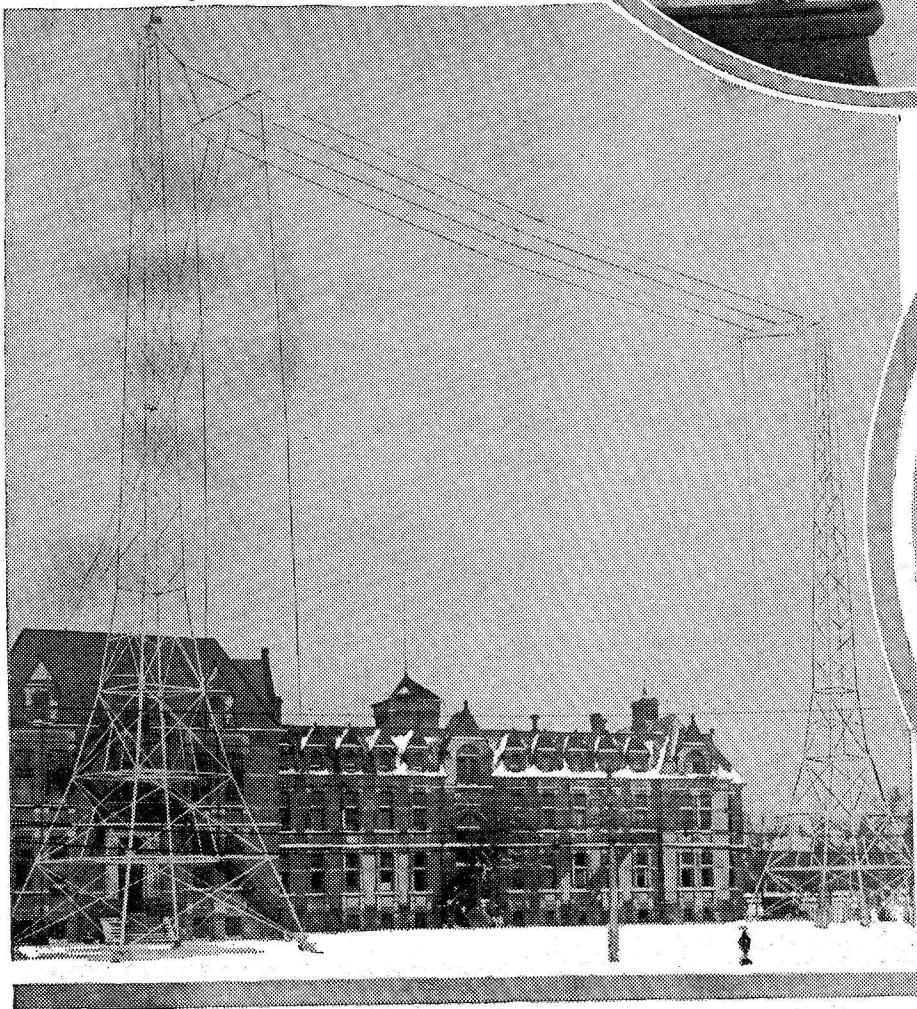
TRAIN RADIO" has passed the experimental stage and has become a very satisfactory and established fact with the Canadian National Railways. It is not merely one more safety first arrangement whereby an operator can reach a train plunging ahead through the open country to danger, but a very happy medium of entertainment for the bored passenger who, perhaps, has been many times over the same route and is weary of reading and looking at the scenery.

Right now, there are some thirty first-class trains on the Canadian National Railways in Canada, equipped with the last word in Radio receiving sets, head phones and loud speakers. Imagine the result on a long, gloomy trip where the scenery has become monotonous. Yes, and a keen, smart operator on each train, to see that news and programs are coming in to the best advantage.

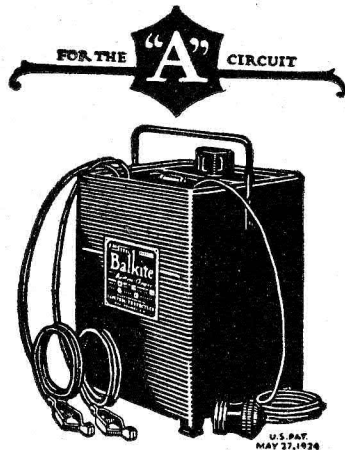
Two or three years ago, when this train Radio was just past the dreaming stage, and one single set (Continued on page 10)



Radio a la Pullman has eliminated much of the tediousness of travel over the Canadian National Railways. Top, left, shows typical Radio entertainment in one of the observation cars. Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E. (above), chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, ex-officio head of the ten broadcasting stations operated by this line. Below shows aerial arrangement on roof of observation car—looks like a hard life for the operator on the platform, doesn't it? Lower, left, shows the towers and broadcasting station located at Moncton, New Brunswick. Each of the CNR stations is identified by the letter that follows "CNR."



Simplify and improve radio reception with Balkite Radio Power Units

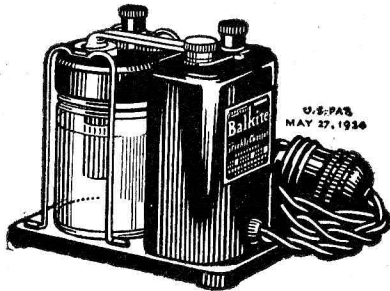


Balkite Battery Charger

This popular battery charger is entirely noiseless and can be used while the radio set is in operation. If your battery should be low you merely turn on the charger and operate the set. Charging rate 2.5 amperes. Operates from 110-120 AC 60 cycle current. Special model for 50 cycles. Also for 25-40 cycles with 1.5 ampere charging rate.

Price \$19.50

West of Rockies, \$20
In Canada, \$27.50



Balkite Trickle Charger

May be connected to any 6 volt radio "A" battery of 30 ampere hour capacity or more and left permanently on charge. Used in this manner it converts your "A" battery into a permanent "A" power unit that operates from the light socket and automatically furnishes full current to the "A" circuit at all times.

With any smaller battery (4 volt or small 6 volt) this charger may be used as an intermittent charger of the usual type. Can also be used as a trickle charger if a resistance is added to cut down the charging rate.

When used as a trickle charger, as an added convenience, some owners add a switch which cuts out the charger during operation. Switches of this type also turn on Balkite "B" when the set is turned on, thus providing an entirely automatic current supply for both circuits.

Size 5 1/2 in. long, 2 1/4 in. wide, 5 in. high. May be put in the usual dry cell compartment. Charging rate .4 to .5 amperes. Current consumption 1/10¢ per hour. Operates from 110-120 AC 60 cycle current. Special model for 50 cycles.

Price \$10

West of Rockies, \$10.50
In Canada, \$15

Balkite Radio Power Units simplify and improve radio reception. They reduce the amount of attention you must give your set. With their use your current supply is always exactly what is required for each circuit.

The popular Balkite Battery Charger is entirely noiseless. It can be used while the set is in operation.

The Balkite Trickle Charger converts your "A" battery into a permanent "A" power unit that supplies full "A" current at all times from the light socket.

Balkite "B" eliminates "B" batteries entirely and supplies plate current from the light socket. Balkite "B" for sets of 6 tubes or less. Balkite "B" II for sets of 6 tubes or more.

An ideal installation is a Trickle Charger and "A" battery, and Balkite "B." This enables you to operate your set entirely from the light socket.

Noiseless—No bulbs—Permanent

All Balkite Radio Power Units are based on the same principle. All are entirely noiseless in operation. They have no moving parts, no bulbs, and nothing to adjust, break or get out of order. They cannot deteriorate through use or disuse—each is a permanent piece of equipment with nothing to wear out or replace. They require no other attention than the infrequent addition of water. They do not interfere with your set or your neighbor's. Their current consumption is remarkably low. They require no changes or additions to your set. At your dealer's.

Manufactured by

FANSTEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc., North Chicago, Illinois

FANSTEEL
Balkite
Radio Power Units



Balkite "B"

Eliminates "B" batteries. Supplies plate current from the light socket. Operates with either storage battery or dry cell tubes. Keeps "B" circuit always operating at maximum efficiency, for with its use the plate current supply is never low. Requires no changes or additions to your set. No bulbs—nothing to replace. Requires no attention other than adding water twice a year.

A new model, designed to serve any set requiring not more than 20 milliamperes at 90 volts—practically all sets of 5 tubes or less, and most 6 tube sets. Size 8 1/4 in. long, 8 in. high, 3 1/4 in. wide. Occupies about same space as 45 volt dry "B" battery. Operates from 110-120 AC 60 cycle current. Special model for 50 cycles.

Price \$35

In Canada, \$49.50



Balkite "B" II

The most outstanding development in radio last season. Same as the new Balkite "B" but will fit any set including those of 8 tubes or more. Current capacity 40 milliamperes at 90 volts. Size 9 in. high, 6 1/4 in. wide, 7 1/2 in. deep. Operates from 110-120 AC 60 cycle current. Special model for 50 cycles.

Price \$55

In Canada, \$75

The Gould Unipower, manufactured by the Gould Storage Battery Company, is equipped with a special Balkite Radio Power Unit

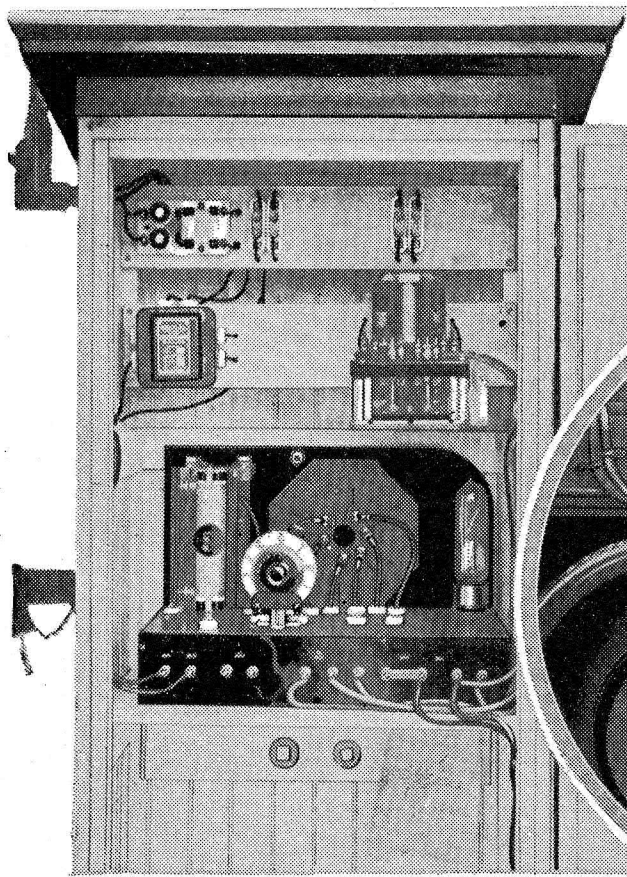
BALKITE BATTERY CHARGER · BALKITE TRICKLE CHARGER · BALKITE "B" · BALKITE "B" II

ALL BALKITE RADIO POWER UNITS ARE TESTED AND LISTED

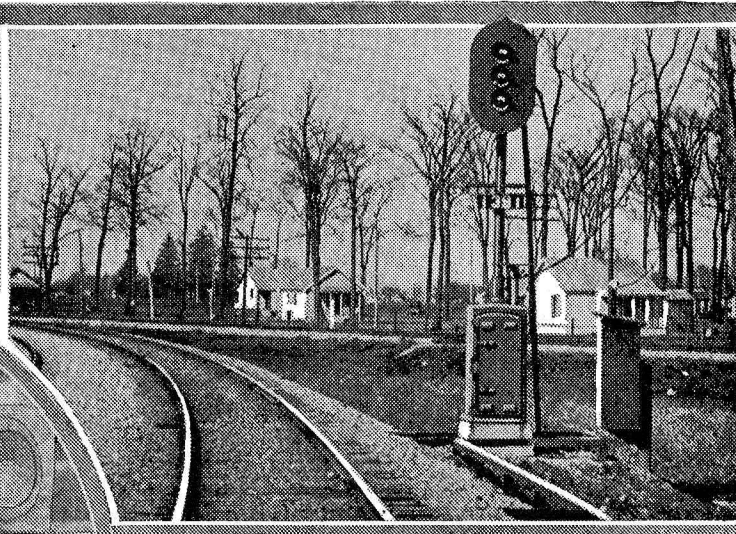
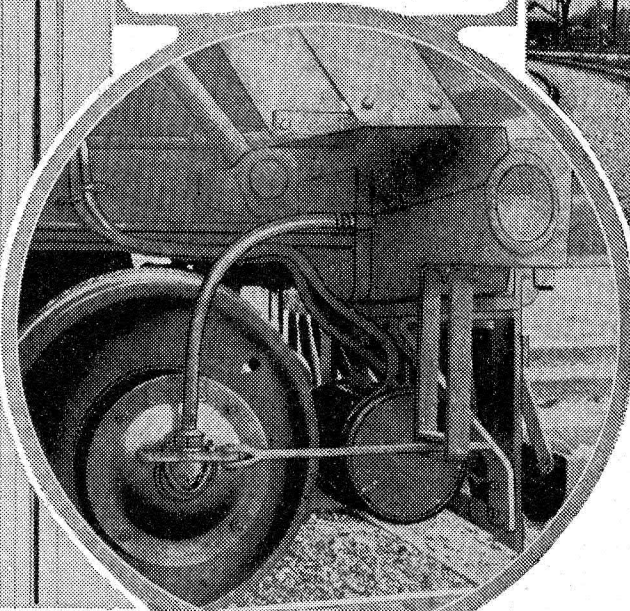


AS STANDARD BY THE UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES

RADIO BRAKE STOPS FAST TRAINS



Roadside units (extreme right and left) which pump electromagnetic waves into track rails, and (below) the loop collector coils which pick up the waves and transmit them to a visual signal device in the engine cab. Should the signal not attract the engineer, the device brings the train to a dead stop.



THE device for a continuous train control illustrated above was demonstrated recently on a 10-mile stretch of the Pere Marquette railroad when a 125-ton locomotive, traveling at a speed of 50 miles an hour, was stopped by the automatic application of the brakes by the Radio-controlled equipment. This weighs less than 100 pounds. The electro-magnetic waves are pumped into the rails on a wave length of 28,000 meters to give a "clear" indication signal and a wave of 22,000 meters to give a caution signal. The loop coils are equipped with variable condensers for tuning each coil to the different wave lengths. Officials expressed the opinion that the invention, if adopted, would save thousands of lives. The device is the invention of Thomas E. Clark who is known as the head of the Tecla laboratories of Detroit, Mich.

RADIO BRIDGE LEADS FALL BROADCASTING

WSAI AND ASSOCIATE STATIONS RECEIVE LETTERS

Fans from Coast to Coast Hear Experts Expound Principles of Popular Card Game

CINCINNATI.—That Radio bridge games is one of the big features of broadcasting this winter is well attested by the hundreds of letters and telegrams received by WSAI and associate stations following the first game that went on the air from numerals of the powerful stations featuring bridge by Radio. The following stations are featuring the series of games each Tuesday: WSAI, Cincinnati; WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WFI, Philadelphia; WGR, Buffalo; WWJ, Detroit; WOC, Davenport; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; KFOA, Seattle; KGW, Portland; KHJ, Los Angeles, and WGN, Chicago.

The New York hook-up including the first eight stations was handled through Paul A. Greene manager of WSAI who put the first game on the air from the studios of WEAF.

Can Follow Experts Play

The plan of playing the game is so arranged that those listening in on any of the twenty stations broadcasting are able to follow the bids and plays as executed by the experts.

Representative bridge experts from New York and cities where broadcasting stations are located are playing each week against Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead of New York who are considered the leading bridge authorities in America. As the experts map out the game bid by bid and play by play, salient points in the hand will be illustrated. Each game broadcast is separate and distinct in itself.

The first game was played between M. C. Work, W. C. Whitehead, Sidney S. Lenz and E. V. Shepard of New York.

Even Coast Will Hear

WSAI and WGN, Chicago, are broadcasting the entire series of twenty-four games in conjunction with the stations on the Pacific coast while on alternate Tuesdays the New York hook-up including WEAF, WEEL, WFI, WGR, WWJ, WOC and WCCO put on the odd-numbered games.

The contestants in the second game were Ralph J. Liebenderfer, New York, and Gratz M. Scott, New York, a prominent member of the Knickerbocker club, against Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Work. Following the second game the contestants are representatives from leading bridge clubs of other cities. The fol-

Bridge by Radio

Broadcast by

WSAI, every Tuesday, 9-9:30 p. m., central time.

WEAF, WEEL, WFI, WGR, WWJ, WOC, WCCO, alternate Tuesdays, 10-10:30 p. m., eastern time.

KPRC, WFAA, WMC, WDOD, alternate Tuesdays, 9-9:30 p. m., central time.

WSB, alternate Tuesdays, 9-9:30 p. m., eastern time.

KFOA, every Friday, 8:30-9 p. m., Pacific time.

KGW, every Tuesday, 8:20-8:45 p. m., Pacific time.

KHJ, every Tuesday, 3:30-4 p. m., Pacific time.

WGY, alternate Saturdays, 9-9:30 p. m., eastern time.

KGO, every Tuesday, 9:30-10 p. m., Pacific time.

WGN, every Wednesday, 3-3:30 p. m., central time.

WNAC, alternate Tuesdays, 10-10:30 p. m., eastern time.

WEAN, every Tuesday, 10-10:30 p. m., eastern time.

WSOE, alternate Thursdays, 8-8:30 p. m., central time.

Following stations broadcast the second game: WSAI, WSB, KPRC, WFAA, WMC, WDOD, KFOA, KGW KHJ, KOA, WGY, KGO and WGN.

KOA of Denver Now Offers All-Winter Spanish Course

DENVER.—Monday evening is now educational night at KOA, General Electric station here, following announcement that an all-winter course in conversational Spanish, employing the Galeno natural method, would be featured every week.

Special text books to accommodate a Radio class of 10,000 listeners already are being distributed, succeeding the first two lessons. The demand indicates that an additional supply may be required.

One class whose enrollment totals 27 members has been organized by a Spanish enthusiast of Denver, while a social club in New Mexico is arranging for a loud speaker class of a dozen students to receive instruction.

BOYCOTT OF KHJ IS ABOUT TO END

Mutual Interests of Station and Musicians Union to Bring Amiable Agreement

LOS ANGELES.—The boycott of Station KHJ, Los Angeles Times, here, by the local musicians' union, is about to end, according to all information that could be obtained at the station and musicians union headquarters. Union musicians are missing the bookings at the station and the station, to some extent at least, is missing the musicians so it is thought the boycott will soon end with an amiable agreement.

Station KFON at Long Beach, Calif., just recently raised in power to 500 watts, also has had some trouble with the union due to the fact that Long Beach comes under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles federation. It is thought that KFON will also be freed of restrictions at the same time settlement is made with KHJ.

Jap Broadcasters New On Coast Fans' Dials

Oriental Stations Sound Like Static to Americans

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mail from Alaska, the South Seas, Australia, and Pacific coast states, received at KGO, here, now frequently mentions reception of Japanese broadcasting stations.

Station JOAK, Japanese government owned and located in Tokio, has been reported heard in San Francisco and other Pacific coast points. A recent letter from Nome, Alaska, says "aftering listening to KGO we tuned in Tokio, Japan, but the Jap announcer sounded like static. The music came from a good orchestra but was the wrong brand. Give us jazz instead."

In Queensland, Australia, in the cities of Cairns and Townsville, listeners report interference with American and even Australian stations by Japanese broadcasters.

Peter MacArthur Goes on Announcing Staff of WOC

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Peter MacArthur, Scotch baritone and a long-time favorite with WOC listeners, has been assigned to the announcing staff at the Palmer school station here. "Pete" is no stranger to the audience as he has been heard on many programs from the Davenport station, but he will in the future give more of his time in the WOC announcing room than heretofore.

NO STATION LICENSE GIVEN DURING WEEK

CONGESTION IS SO BAD NO ROOM ON AIR REMAINS

New Broadcasters Await Action of Radio Conference Before Making Application

WASHINGTON.—For the first time in almost a year, a week has elapsed without a new broadcaster being licensed by the department of commerce. Heretofore, there have been from three to ten new licenses granted weekly.

The lack of new stations is directly due to the recommendations of the Radio conference that no further stations be licensed until much of the present congestion in the ether has been relieved.

There is reason to believe that there are a large number of prospective new broadcasters who have been holding off on demanding a wave length and a license because of the possibility of new channels being created by the conference.

Many Exert Pressure

With their hopes in this direction shattered, there is a likelihood that the prospective new broadcasters may try to exert pressure on the government in order to get a license before congress has a chance to act upon the matter.

The shortage of wave lengths is acute. A new station, equipped to use 5,000 watts, is ready to broadcast at St. Louis. At the present time it seems almost impossible to provide a wave length for this station, although a desperate effort will be made to squeeze it in somewhere.

Then there is the case of Baltimore, WBAL, "The Voice of Baltimore," which was recently completed. It was constructed to operate on a class B wave length and considerable adjustment of apparatus would be necessary for operation below 280 meters.

Cannot Stay on 375 Meters

The station is working temporarily on 375 meters, but this is the wave length of KVOO, "The Voice of Oklahoma" at Bristow which will be ready to broadcast soon. If Bristow, Baltimore and Hot Springs could work satisfactorily on the same wave length, Baltimore would be allowed to continue on 375 meters. This is not the case, however, and WBAL will be compelled to drop down to 246 meters.

WHT, Deerfield, had the same experience as the Baltimore station, but has temporarily overcome the situation. Constructed to operate on a higher wave, WHT was assigned 238 meters. The station is now using 400 meters, through the courtesy of WHAS, Louisville until it can adjust its apparatus for the lower wave.

KFVE, KING TUT'S OWN GIVES RADIO ENROUTE

(Continued from page 6)

spirit photographs. If we can get you in the pictures and on the air both it certainly would be a very fine record for our wonderful Egyptian studios.

"Come right in and make yourself at home. We have tried to make the environment congenial. We will go directly to the small studio. It already has been announced that you are to speak tonight. Thousands of letters have been received from fans who are crazy to hear you.

"Guess you never did broadcast before, did you? Nothing to it—just be yourself and talk in your ordinary tone of voice. We have 500 watts, not so large as some stations but being in the center of the country it is great enough. They hear us from coast to coast. You don't have to shout or—excuse me, I almost forgot, you are not vocal. That will take an amplified cerebral wave—telepathic they used to call it. It's all mystery to me but the operator understands. He's a wizard. I just ask him and he does anything.

"Well, let's step along, Your Majesty, and please notice the scenery as you pass down the fairway—the pylon, I mean."

Carved Columns Stand Like Sentinels

Thus they pass through the misty light. Carved columns flank them in serried ranks like giant sentinels whose heads are above the clouds. Through blue squares of lofty skylights twinkling stars may be seen in the distant heavens. Figured tapestries and hieroglyphs tell the history of ancient Egypt on every hand. All of this is pleasing to King Tut and he smiles an astral smile while his guide continues to tell him of the life and activities in the great building.

"It was conceived and constructed some years ago," explains Mr. Fielding, "by E. G. Lewis as the publishing house of the 'Woman's National Daily,' most widely circulated daily in the world at the time. Mr. Lewis was an eccentric genius and sent a delegation to Egypt to get precise data from the originals created by your own artists.

"I see you are smiling. Doubtless you see in some of these hieroglyphics comic strips that amused the Egyptians when you were a boy. We still use the same jokes on the vaudeville stage and they go over as big as ever. Now take that one about the mother-in-law—"

"Excuse me, I believe I have heard that," interrupts Tut, "may I ask is this your broadcasting studio, as I understand it?" They enter a division of the big room.

"Oh, yes. This is the large one. We call it the 'Queen's Room.' We broadcast the concerts from this room. A hundred persons may sing or play here at one time. These musicians are the Washington university orchestra starting the 8:30 program.

"King Tut Meets Queen Joan"

"I should like very much to present you to our movie queen, Queen Joan Arliss. I didn't tell her that you were coming. I hope she can see you as I do, with the astral eye—"

"Is that her royal robe?"

"Oh, no. She's playing a bride today and is wearing a stock bridal gown. But you should hear her sing—mezzo-soprano. She can always be counted on for a corking recital of classical music. Come on, let's try an introduction."

Fielding essays to present the Potentate of the Nile.

"Say, what's the matter with you. I don't get this jargon about Tut at all. I told you to make the bootlegger try it first—"

"Don't mind her, she can't see you," says the director as they back away. "She's temperamental but she's a peach when it comes to screen business. You know how artists are."

In the small broadcasting room they find "Jack" David Franklin before the mike as they open and close the door noiselessly. Jack has just changed his voice from that of an announcer to a singer and is throwing his soul into the microphone.

Tut Broadcast? Not Much!

The spectral figure of King Tut comes to a dead halt.

"I can never do that, never. It won't work. Do you think I could get up in front of a little cup like that with a whole nation for an audience?" Tut gasps and a cold gust of air swayed the velvet draperies.

"Now, don't get scared," Fielding answers in a soothing voice. "Just be yourself and talk in an ordinary tone of voice—oh, I keep forgetting. Operator!"

"No, thanks, I'm sorry but I never could get up before that thing—never. I-I-I'd die first, if I could. Listen, the boat... it's coming... 'bye..."

The director looks around. There is a sound in his ears as of a distant splash—it may be an oar or a faucet in the wash room. Tut is gone. The operator stands in his place, his eyebrows screwed up into two parallel question marks.

"Never mind," says the chief. "I just had an idea but we'll not bother about it now... Funny, isn't it, how some folks, even kings, get so frightened over a little microphone. What would they do with a megaphone?"

GIVES RADIO ENROUTE

(Continued from page 7)

was on a train being tried out, it was my good fortune to happen to poke my nose into the matter. Of course it was none of my business, but human beings are the same the world over, and when I heard a singer coming in, along with razzes and rattles enough to make one want to kill himself or the singer, I let out a whoop of excited joy. I wanted to tell the world about it, but a few very pointed remarks from the men who were doing the pioneer work in these experiments made me hold my tongue.

Radio Is Common Affair

However, time and experiments have passed, and apart from the regular research work, for the advancement of train Radio, the thing is not only an accomplished fact but it is a common affair now on this railroad.

Experiment has determined locations for C. N. R. broadcasting stations, so that passenger trains will be free from interrupted service. Montreal, CNRM, is only 113 miles from Ottawa, CNRO, but was necessary due to difficulty in getting either Ottawa or Toronto at Montreal.

These broadcasting stations, opened and operated by the C. N. Rys., are located at Moncton, N. B., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C.

Iron Bridges Have Their Joke

The programs are what one would expect from a big organization. They come into the trains, going at anywhere from forty to sixty miles an hour, and do not seem to differ in any way whatever from the same thing, be it song or bedtime story, coming into a village home.

All this is very wonderful indeed, especially when we consider that the amount of metal about engines and cars, which was responsible for much of the early noises, has been overcome. It is true that absolutely every weakness has not been overcome; for instance, a singer coming in clear and sweet as a silver bell, when we were going along about forty-five miles an hour, suddenly faded almost entirely away and remained so for a few seconds and just as suddenly came back. This, of course, made everyone look at the operator for an answer and he just said, "Iron bridge." So heavy iron bridges have their little joke. It is as though they resented the failure of the passengers to notice them any more and have taken this means of protesting against the foolish and carefree ways of the modern passenger.

Children Sit Quiet as Mice

Freight yards, passing engines and trains and all the masses of metal one would think might bother the ears of the passengers, by jazzing up the program with noises, have been given a dose of Radio chloroform—in other words, careful experiment has cut them down to nothing.

Recently I saw some children on a transcontinental train (a long and trying trip for children and their parents and everyone else in the olden days) sitting as quiet as mice, getting bands, comic songs and nature stories. They were too funny for words, all in a row, tiny heads fitted with ear phones, the whole world outside going by the car windows. And there they sat, faces as serious as a courtroom, eyes unseeing, and not a move out of them, except for a sudden laugh or a dropped lower jaw when some serious business would be heard and the relieved shutting of the mouth as when a trapped animal has escaped from its trouble. The other passengers were greatly amused.

Sets Used Are Excellent

Trains from Montreal to Vancouver, Toronto to Winnipeg, Montreal to Quebec, and Montreal to Chicago are equipped and in regular operation.

As high as 30 headsets to a car is not unusual and the loud speaker is used at the discretion of the operator in exactly the same manner as one would use it in the home, the uniformed operator and the finest Radio equipment it is possible to get probably putting the train Radio into a class of excellence unexpected by the general public, for when we speak of the average Radio receiving set used by the public, the margin is rather an agreeable surprise when the public boards the Radio-equipped train and the closeness to perfection is seen and heard.

The Moncton broadcasting station has been heard in Holland and England. Winnipeg also was heard very clearly in Holland. In other words, while the trains get Radio, it is a benefit to all within reach of the railroad's broadcasting stations. It does seem hard to believe, though, that when you leave the family hearing a concert at home, take your grip and go to the train, you plug in and get it while departing.

Capitol Theater Celebrates

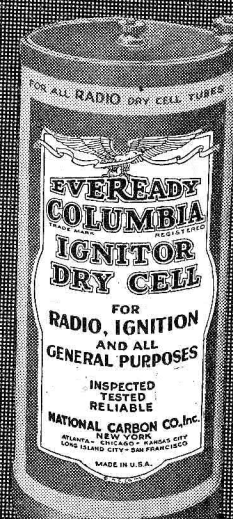
NEW YORK.—Last Sunday evening the Capitol theater "family" celebrated the third anniversary of its broadcasting activities by a special program in which each member of the "family participated.

EVEREADY HOUR EVERY TUESDAY AT 9 P. M.

Eastern Standard Time

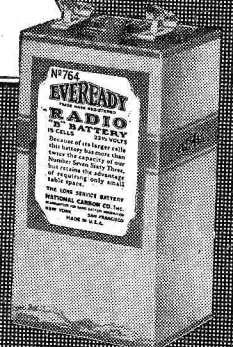
For real radio enjoyment, tune in the "Eveready Group," broadcast through stations—

- WEAF New York
- WJAR Providence
- WEE Boston
- WTAG Worcester
- WFI Philadelphia
- WGR Buffalo
- WCAE Pittsburgh
- WSAI Cincinnati
- WWJ Detroit
- WCCO Minneapolis
- WOC St. Paul
- WOC Davenport
- KSD St. Louis



Eveready Columbia Ignitor "A" Battery, the proven dry cell for all radio dry-cell tubes 1½ volts

No. 764 Portable 22½-volt Vertical Price \$1.75



No. 779 22½-volt Large Vertical Price \$2.00



For radio economy

EVEREADY Radio Batteries are noted for their long service and economical operation. They are made in different sizes and types so that every radio user can enjoy the economy and convenience to be had by fitting exactly the right Eveready to his receiver. Five of the dry-cell types of Eveready Radio Batteries are here illustrated and described to make it easy for you to decide just which will give the longest and most economical service on your set. A dealer near you sells Evereadys.

Eveready Heavy-duty "B" Battery for four or more tubes

No. 486. Extra-large Layerbilt. 45 volts. Vertical. Eveready's latest contribution to radio. The new Layerbilt construction which gives much greater service. Same size as No. 770. Price \$5.50.

Eveready "B" Battery for one to three tube sets

No. 779. Large. 22½ volts. Vertical. Especially adapted for Radiola 25, DeForest D-17 and Operadio receivers. Same capacity as No. 766, and suitable wherever variable taps are not required. Price \$2.00.

Eveready "B" Battery for portable sets

No. 764. Portable. 22½ volts. Vertical. For portable sets where medium weight and size are permissible. Price \$1.75.

Eveready "A" Battery

Eveready Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell Radio "A" Battery for all dry-cell tubes. 1½ volts. The dry battery used by vacuum-tube engineers in developing the dry-cell tube.

Eveready "C" Battery

No. 771. 4½ volts. Saves "B" Batteries, improves tone. Price 60 cents.

Manufactured and guaranteed by NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC. New York San Francisco Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited Toronto, Ontario

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

- they last longer



No. 486 45-volt Layerbilt Extra-large Vertical Price \$5.50



No. 771 4½-volt "C" Battery Price 60 cents

DAILY CABLE BRINGS EUROPEAN FASHIONS

ELEANOR GUNN PREPARES LATEST WHT FEATURE

Intimate News of Famous Social Resorts Will Be Given to Milady in America

CHICAGO.—Milady can now use her Radio and receive the latest fashion notes cabled from European style centers and prepared by Eleanor Gunn, one of America's foremost fashion authorities. This special fashion service is a daily feature of WHT programs arranged by Jean Sargent and is broadcast daily from the Wrigley building studio (400), at 11:40 a. m. The broadcasting of these fashion reports is supplemented by a fashion question box and all inquiries are answered direct by Eleanor Gunn. The reports take the listener to the famous European social resorts in England, France, Spain and Italy as well as the style centers of America. They will tell who is there, what they wear, how they wear it, and what they are going to wear.

Receiving Set for Show Built by Boston Woman

Claims Women Should Be Better Than Men in Radio

BOSTON, Mass.—This city can now boast of a woman who is a Radio set builder. Miss Betty A. Mirick has achieved the distinction of being Boston's first woman Radio constructor. This just came to light through the entry of Miss Mirick in the amateur receiving set building contest held in connection with a Radio show. Miss Mirick's entry was a single tube regenerative set.

"I don't see why more women have not built receiving sets, and entered this contest. The work is more adapted to a woman than a man, I believe. Women's hands are smaller, more deft and better able to do the fussy work of wiring receiving sets than are men's." Miss Mirick declared that she is a dyed-in-the-wool Radio listener, and has been for several years. Previous to building this set herself, she had been using a single tube set that she bought.

King Used to Have Taster Who Took All the Chances

NEW YORK.—As the result of the many splendid recipes which Mrs. Julian Heath broadcasts from WJZ every morning, the staff of the station is having the opportunity to enjoy numerous concoctions of the culinary art.

The housewives who listen in daily to the women's hour try out the recipes that are broadcast and then send generous samples to the station for the inspection and approval of Mrs. Heath, who samples the product and then turns the balance over to the staff to consume, which they, in turn, do quite efficiently.

One morning the following articles arrived to be sampled: One apple pie, one peach shortcake, two dozen cookies, one loaf of nut bread, one jar of chow chow, one chocolate pudding and numerous smaller items. All were tried by the staff with no bad effects.

Key Pounders Worship St. Joan

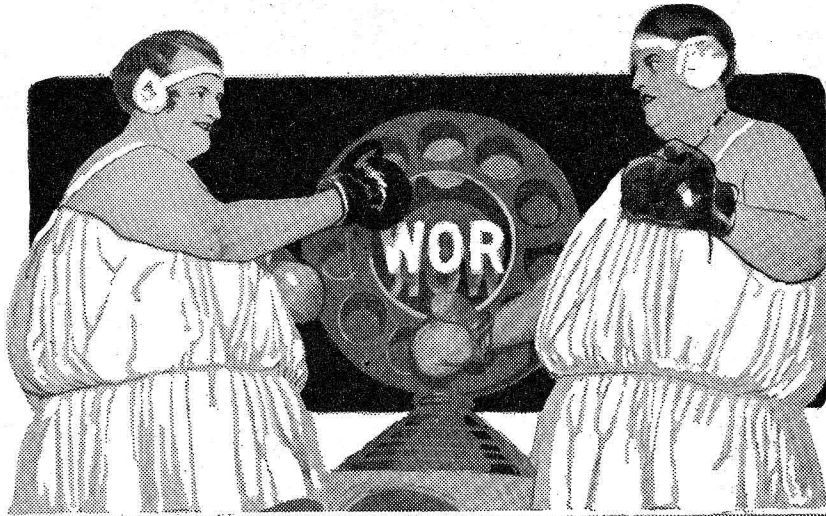
LONDON.—Saint Joan of Arc was sometime ago chosen in France as the patron saint of Radio, doubtless on account of the voices she heard. Now, to celebrate this new tribute to Saint Joan, the naval Radio operators at Toulon recently organized a pageant depicting Joan's entry into the city. Despite the burlesque character of the proceedings, the Radio operators have chosen their saint in all seriousness.

With additions being made at the rate of three hundred a month, the British Broadcasting company's collection of phonograph records is probably the finest and largest in Europe.

RADIO TALK BRINGS OWNER LOST PURSE

NEW YORK.—Shortly after she had finished a short talk over Station WJZ in the interest of education week, Miss Mary Whittington, 510 West 124th street, was called to the phone by a woman who said her husband had found a purse with Miss Whittington's name as the only mark of identification and she had despaired of ever finding the owner until she heard the name announced on the program.

TWO MAKE ONE-HALF TON AT WOR



"Mike" at Station WOR, New York, has witnessed many a pair of shaking knees as great and near great have made their bow before him, but when the two ladies shown in the above picture approached, he did a little shaking on his own account. They were "professional fat women." They were in the "Early Bird Gym Class." The casualties were slight although Dot (left) weighed in at 521 pounds broadside, and Elsie weighed 541 pounds.

Index to Women's Programs

Table with columns for dates (SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY) and radio stations (Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific). It lists various program titles and times for each station.

THREE KOA CLASSES OFFERED TO WOMEN

BIG COURSE IS GIVEN IN MATINEE PROGRAMS

Styles, Fashions, Culinary Practice and Physical Education Are Features of Station

DENVER.—Authoritative information on styles and fashions!

Table talks which provide timely hints in culinary practice!

Mid-afternoon relaxing and corrective exercises!

These matinee attractions are the basis of three Radio classes for western housewives now conducted by KOA, General Electric station, at Denver. They are conducted exclusively by women every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Gym, Music, Food Talks, Fashions

Lessons in physical education are given at 3:15 o'clock by Ruth Drumm Witting of the Denver Turnverein. The course embraces character and interpretative dancing and a variety of exercises for reducing, cultivating poise and improving posture. This is followed by a half-hour studio program of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental selections.

Clara Hoover, culinary expert of Denver, next appears before the microphones with a fifteen-minute course in home economics.

Her feature is billed at 4 o'clock and is followed by Radio fashion reviews which serve as a guidance in style selections.

What to Feed Hubby Is Told to Wife by WGY

Schenectady Station Inaugurates Food Preparation Talk

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—That often perplexing problem of what to feed the male of the species after a bread-winning day in office, field, shop or store has been partly settled for the housewife here by WGY, General Electric company. Miss Jessie B. Lane, a graduate of Swarthmore college, gives a weekly talk to housewives suggesting menus and offering many suggestions for the preparation of various foods.

Miss Lane has had one year's experience in institutional work and house management and five years' experience in teaching domestic science. During the war she was in charge of community cooking and canning demonstrations.

"Aunt Jane" Has Letters From 4,116 Club Members

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—"Aunt Jane," who ethereally presides over the Women's Exchange club Radio schedules at 3 o'clock, central time, every afternoon, with its headquarters before the WOC microphone here, has counted her members, and finds that she has 4,116 members enrolled.

This figure represents over four thousand ladies of the city, of the farm, single, married, and all young and good cooks. Each one has sent "Aunt Jane" at least one letter. These letters, in most cases, have contained several recipes, household hints, etc.

"Things Talked About" New Feature for Women on WRC

WASHINGTON.—With the addition to its program of a new feature entitled "Things Talked About," which is presented every Friday afternoon by Mrs. Nina Reed, Station WRC, at Washington is now "covering" the weekly trend of current events for both its masculine and feminine audiences. Mrs. Reed's new series of weekly talks are of particular interest to women, and review those questions that are not covered by Frederic William Wile, in his weekly discussions of the political situation in Washington every Tuesday evening.

EDITOR IS CHAMPION OF MODERN WOMEN

NEW YORK.—John B. Kennedy, well-known editor, has been conducting a series of short talks on spirited topics from Station WJZ. In the last, which was given December 4, he treated on the subject of the women of today. He championed the "weaker sex" and proved that rather than being on the down grade, the girls of today are climbing higher while the males are on "thin ice."

AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR CALLING SHOWN

DIRECTION FINDER IS ALSO GIVEN TO ENGINEERS

Compact Lifeboat Set Designed to Ring Bell on Bridge of Steamer for Aid

LONDON, Eng.—Important demonstrations of an automatic Radio calling device and a new direction-finding system, were given by Major B. Binyon, the newly-elected chairman, in his recent inaugural address to the Radio section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers here.

Major Binyon exhibited an extremely compact lifeboat set, which was watertight and could be operated even when being drenched with water.

No Operator Needed

The automatic calling device will ring a bell on the bridge on receipt of a distress signal, even though no Radio operator is on watch. It is capable of working through very heavy interference from other signals. When such an arrangement is universally adopted in ships it will, said the major, greatly increase the safety of life at sea owing to a greater number of ships being on the watch to render assistance in case of disaster.

The new direction-finding system demonstrated, although only in experimental form, proves that it is possible to construct a laboratory instrument which will automatically point towards the direction of a distant-transmitting station. An instrument which would point automatically to a coast station or another ship would be of immense value to commanders of vessels when navigating through dense fog.

"WILLIE THE WEEPER"

(Continued from page 5)

am dramatic editor of the Journal. "Have been with the Journal four years. Was first newspaper man to receive an assignment by Radio. Got it from WSB at the receiving set at Fort McPherson long time ago. I was told to write up the concert in which I was taking part at the fort. That's where I got my first complimentary newspaper notice.

"Have played three vaudeville engagements, twice with Lambdin Kay, Journal Radio director-announcer, as a co-conspirator. Also numerous club dates with and without Kay.

"My pet aversions are: New York city and song publishers. They are too honest, always sending my manuscripts back.

"Ambition: To go to Turkey and start a harem.

"Have world's worst voice although certain lady friends say it is cute. Play the guitar pretty good, but it stutters after the twenty-third drink."

That's all the information that could be extracted from my fellow newspaper and Radio colleague, some things will have to be taken from the records after all.

Ernest is probably the most popular reporter in the South with theatrical folk. From the lowest salaried stage hand to the highest priced opera star, he is popular with all alike. His particular pet on the Journal is the amusement section. When the Atlanta grand opera season is on, Mr. Rogers hobnobs with the great stars as with old friends, as indeed many of them are.

Ernest has been wielding a guitar and composing ditties since he can remember, but not until Radio came along did he get a chance to make any headway with them. Today his name is synonymous with nationally known and popular tunes, as "Willie the Weeper," his famous dope song; "Mythological Blues"; "My Red-Haired Lady"; "Forgiveness," "Tune in With My Heart," which was recorded by the Okeh Phonograph company; "Sea-Sickness Blues"; "The Dog-Catcher's Daughter," and his latest, "Let Me Be Your Man in the Moon."

When the Atlanta Journal installed its broadcasting station, Ernest was introduced for the first time to an aerial audience. He found instant favor and today he is known from coast to coast as one of the most popular Radio personalities in the country.

In addition to filling the role of entertainer before WSB's microphone, Mr. Rogers on occasion substitutes as announcer for Lambdin Kay, and uses the title he created for himself, "Old King Tut, the Radio Nut." In this role he is just as popular as in his others.

He conducts a column in the Sunday amusement section called "At the Screen Door," which tells bits of gossip around the local theaters. Another column is called "Folks, Facts and Fables." He is also called upon at all national celebrations to compose a poem appropriate to the occasion.

An example of his versatility—Mr.

Rogers recently performed the unusual feat of composing a different song every day for six days. Many times he has begun the creation of a new song a few minutes before facing the "mike" and completed it while in the air.

After Radio placed him so prominently and favorably in the public eye, the Journal reporter-troubadour was sought after by local theater managers, and thus came about his debut behind the footlights. Two of these stage appearances he filled in partnership with Lambdin Kay, featuring their original interpretation of "Rogers and Kay," sung to the tune of "Gallagher and Shean."

Ernest Rogers is the son of Dr. Wallace Rogers, well-known and beloved Methodist clergyman. Dr. Rogers is presiding elder of the LaGrange district North Georgia Conference Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is nationally known as an amateur photographer, specializing in ornithological studies. He is an ardent Radio enthusiast and keenly interested in all his son's activities.

Ernest, in company with his "brand-new, second-hand, seven-year-old guitar," with the 37 notches, frequently is on the air at WSB and before many days will probably have a string of brand-new homemade ditties to add to his collection.

WDAE On Air Again

TAMPA, Fla.—After a three month's silence during the summer months, Station WDAE, owned and operated by the Tampa Daily Times, is again on the air. The station's equipment has been overhauled and put in first-class shape.

RISK LIVES FOR BELLS

(Continued from page 4)

of the walls and this reflected sound is the one the listeners may hear through the broadcasting stations.

"Then he works his way back to the roof opening and hopes that he will not have to venture out there again until after the broadcasting has finished. But a stiff wind may suddenly develop, water congeals and the microphones become caked with ice. Out he crawls again, careful not to become entangled in the lines connecting the microphone. It may be pitch dark, above street lights and beneath lowering storm clouds. He carries blankets and other pieces of cloth which are to be draped over the microphone in a way to protect it from the swirling wind and at the same time not to obscure the sounds of the bells. He finds the place, snaps on a pocket flash lamp, works with a screw driver, his fingers numb with cold, loosens the dead microphone and replaces it with a new one and then crawls back over the treacherous slope to his place of security. This process may have to be repeated several times in the course of a program."

Only a few days ago all the newspapers carried the story of how one of these operators did slip and fall only to catch himself by a fragile finger hold until rescued.

Broadcasting from airplanes has been successfully accomplished for the general public both from New York and Chicago. It was planned by one of the eastern

companies to broadcast Santa Claus arriving by air and this likely will evolve other thrilling hazards for the transmission operator in the near future.

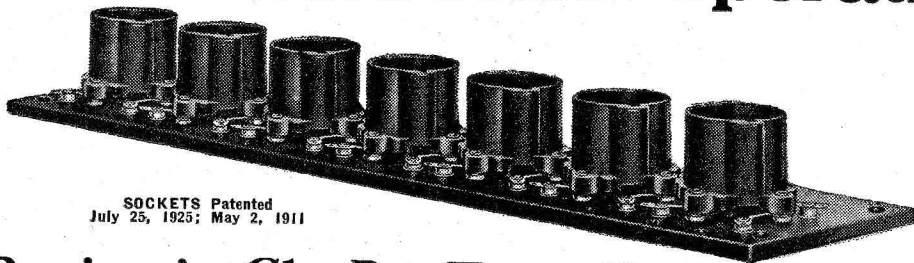
Incidentally the Park Avenue Baptist church crillon consists of 53 bells, ranging in size from 100 pounds to 18,000 pounds. They are played by levers, similar to piano keys and allow almost as much latitude as a piano. Both the bass and treble parts are played and it is possible to play runs up and down the scale in two or three octaves with all the sharps and flats. They were made in Europe for John D. Rockefeller in honor of his mother.

Anton Brees, the laureate of the Antwerp cathedral, carillonneur, is the artist who plays the bells. He performs as an athlete, shutting himself into the loft and working the keys while dressed in the scanty costume of a track runner. The bells, because of their size are divided into three levels of the tower, the heavy bells below, small bells next and the middle-sized bells at the top.

6,561 Wires in This Cable

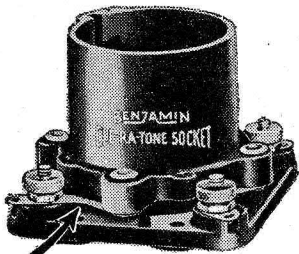
LONDON, Eng.—Among the outstanding features of the government's new high-power station at Rugby is a cable of remarkable construction which forms part of a variable inductance in the high-power radio frequency circuits. This cable contains 6,561 wires, each separately insulated with enamel, and connected together at the ends, forming what is, to all intents and purposes, one conductor with all the wires in parallel.

for easier building and better operation



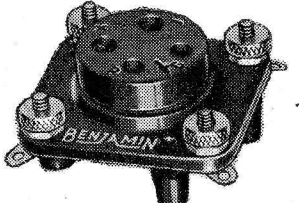
SOCKETS Patented July 25, 1925; May 2, 1911

Benjamin Cle-Ra-Tone Gang Sockets Shelf Type



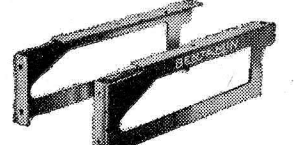
SPRING SUSPENDED SHOCK ABSORBING

Patented July 25, 1925; May 2, 1911
Cle-Ra-Tone Socket for Separate Mounting



Patented July 25, 1925; May 2, 1911
Push Type Cle-Ra-Tone Socket

For the new UX Push Type Radio Tubes. Not used in Gang Mounting



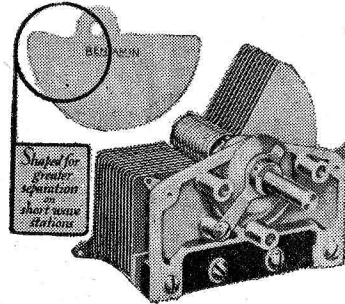
Shelf Brackets For use, in pairs, with Benjamin Gang Sockets

A MOST desirable innovation in set building. Gives more compact construction, with ample room on and under the shelf for accessory parts. Made of black polished Bakelite in a number of combinations of sockets for almost any type of circuit, with holes drilled for binding posts and space for markers. Possesses all the wonderful features of the famous Shock Absorbing Cle-Ra-Tone Socket, balanced on four delicately adjusted springs, which improves reception by eliminating tube noises and preventing outside vibrations from being transmitted into microphonic disturbances.

Maximum Range Condenser

Patents Pending

First of all, a wonderfully well built condenser. The shape of the rotor blades eliminates bunching of stations on any part of the dial. Makes tuning easier and separates sharply over the entire broadcast range. Each user can adjust the turning tension to suit his personal wishes by means of a bearing adjustment disc, without throwing rotor blades out of alignment. Finished in dull silver. In three sizes: 13 plate for .00025 Mfd.; 17 plate for .00035 Mfd.; 25 plate for .0005 Mfd. Drilling template furnished with each condenser.

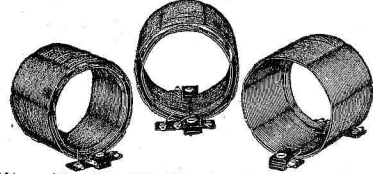


Double Amplification

Tuned Radio Frequency Transformers

Patents Pending

Built on the vital principle of space winding and maximum degree of air insulation. These coils show truly marvelous results and will positively cut through powerful local stations and bring in clear, strong signals from extreme distances. Careful tests show practically double amplification, compared with other coils, with greater range in tuning and improved tonal fidelity. Used with Benjamin Maximum Range Condensers, they have doubled the efficiency of some of the most popular circuits.



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Vol. XV Saturday, December 12, 1925 No. 10

Announcers and Sopranos

WONDER why it is that every time we criticize the announcing at some of our best stations, our readers immediately take the trouble to flood our mail with letters supporting our stand? There must be some terrible announcing on the air. Twisting the dials around a few times soon confirms our suspicions.

Why is it that a large business house will invest from \$30,000 to \$150,000 in a broadcasting station and from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year in station operating expense, and then cash in so poorly on the investment merely by overlooking the efficiency of the announcing? Is the name of the station a secret? Is the hypothetical business house really trying to act Santa Claus and GIVE the public entertainment, music and service without an iota of indirect advertising? We doubt the latter being the case.

Of course, when we say *iota*, we mean that the announcer should identify the broadcaster, but on the other hand, we do not recommend that the broadcasting firm, through its announcer, identify too thoroughly just what goods his firm is interested in selling or promoting. The announcer is not supposed to be a salesman.

Bruno Lessing, writer of national repute, insists that an announcer is nothing more than a Radio butler. His function is merely to tell the public what the numbers are, possibly include what they were, and identify the artists and the station.

In our opinion, Mr. Lessing has outlined very clearly what announcers need to do. He goes on to say that announcers, many of them, overstep this outline of duties and give boresome dissertations not necessary to the enjoyment of the public. We shall not enter this phase of his criticism at this time, although we are often inclined to agree with Mr. Lessing on this point also. However, we do maintain that there are many very poor butlers on the air.

But, just because an announcer must "buttle," he need not be unpopular. In fact, it is our idea that the better the butler, the more popular the announcer. Now let us unriver our gaze from announcers and travel to the heights of the coloratura soprano. And high many of them, far too many, can go when directly in front of the microphone.

When you hear a trilling, high soprano in the concert hall you can appreciate her, that is, providing she has a voice worth your appreciation. But place the same voice in front of your favorite microphone and tune her in at home on the loud speaker.

Terrible! Why? There must be some very good reason.

The cause is one of mechanical and electrical imperfections. The microphone at its best cannot keep up with the flourishes and runs of the coloratura soprano, especially when she is too close to the microphone. The microphone is said to "blast." That's one way of saying that the soprano has mercilessly choked the poor, defenseless "mike."

Another reason is that some of the soprano's highest notes are absolutely too high to be reproduced by Radio. Most broadcasting installations will not reproduce over 5,000 vibrations per second. Many will not do that well. So the high notes and overtones are lost.

Therefore the Radio soprano sounds far different from the way she did in the concert hall.

If broadcasting stations won't "soprano," or "coloratura" efficiently, why do some of our largest broadcasters book this material, knowing in advance as they do how poorly it is going to sound in the average loud speaker? That's just another efficiency problem.

One secret of transmission of high and complex notes lies in the distance separating the "mike" and the device or person originating such sounds. This saves much blasting and often makes possible the broadcasting of sopranos or shrill musical instruments that otherwise would be lost to Radio.

Have you ever noticed a studio director request an artist to step further away from the microphone? The wise studio director should know just how far away every voice, every instrument should be from "mike." Then he should apply this knowledge.

The way to remedy the soprano evil is either to bar them from the microphone, or put good studio direction principles in effect and keep the coloraturas, and other trilling, high sopranos, far away from the little metal disk that forms the gateway to the public's favor—and disfavor.

RADIO INDI-GEST

Why I Like Sopranos

When I first saw you standing there in the studio
As I looked through the glass, but could not hear,
I thought you were wasting your beauty on
An audience that was not near.

They told me you were just a soprano and I thought,
"Another to pierce the air with high C.
She is like a picture to gaze upon,
Not to hear, but always to see."

But then I tuned in by accident and heard them say,
That you would sing next and I would have liked
To tune you out before your voice could shatter
The picture of you before the mike.

But the dials back-lashed and I chanced to catch
A note or two of your song ringing clear,
And now, thou, sweet of face and voice,
Hast changed my ideas of sopranos I fear.

PINQUE.

Poor old Pinque, still raving about your Radio girl.
Gee, we never even hear ours over the telephone since
she left the mike for the footlights.

Tweet, Tweet, Correction

Editor, Radio Indi-Gest: Dear Sir: Your London correspondent committed a crime against this company when he wrote that the British Broadcasting company had broadcast the voice of a wild nightingale. This memorable feat was achieved by the British Broadcasting company, and I have no hesitation in declaring this is the highest Radio success yet attained in England (we got the bird in record time). However, as the game season has now opened, we purpose continuing our good work with pheasants and grouse. With these we are confident our successes will be higher still. Yours truly,
CANARY SEED, Pres. British Broadcasting company.

Really, old topper, we consider your note well played, and our mistake not exactly cricket. How about picking up and rebroadcasting the Prince of Wales riding horseback? You will not need an aerial for this. Use your ground wire.

The News Reaches Wisconsin!

Transmitting Music by Radio Soon a Reality

(Headline in the progressive Wisconsin News, published daily in Milwaukee, the home of the Third Trombone Player and one other wide-awake guy, the Unknown one who sent this in.)

It is respectfully suggested that the telegraph desk of the News watch their INS wire closely for news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Ise Got de Feever

Ise got dat Radio feever,
Gee—but Ise got it bad;
I turns and turns dem dials,
It makes mah wife so mad.

She wants ter talk 'bout dresses,
Hats, and udder ting;
But all I har is moosic,
An opera ladies sing.

Now I is alone,
Wid moosic far an near;
De clock hand is, a-crawlin,
De sound are very clear.

Mah eyes gits ter burnin,
I almost starts ter nod;
Mah feets is still a-prancin,
Ter quit is awful hard.

I thought it 'bout midnight,
But golly,—it was late;
Ise sholy got de feever,
De facks, I has to state.

ZED.

Funny Radio Joke

Capsule critique of the higher learning in these U. S. A., from the exchange advertisement column of the Shreveport Journal:

"One set Harvard Classics, 51 books, new, for Radio receiving set."—New York World.

Custard Pies at Twenty Paces

Dear Indi: Me and Big Nose Pete are startin a company to sell stock in a new invenshun wich will be a big bone to mankine. We thot you was a goof enuf to buy a phew milyuns of it so we will let you in on the basement floor. Here's the brilliant idear. This guy Junkins in Wash., D. C., has got the rajo movies down pritty gud so we are goin to cop his idear and establishe a husband watching service for diligent, neglected and suspishus wives. We will sell them service at two (2) bucks a week and hide rajo movie mikerfones in all big cab arrays. Then we will flash the seems on the rajo movie screens in the homes and the wives will get the lown down on the meal tickets and the blonde stenos and hungry chorines. Can we put you down for about a milyun. Yours in crime, RAINY DAY.

Go on, you're all wet. We are married and why should we stand to lose two more bucks out of our pocket every week. Another break like that and we mix.

Of all sad things that have been said,
How about, "No DX, my battery's dead."

U. S. Listeners Are Tax Free



Condensed

BY DIELECTRIC

If you live in the East you repeatedly hear the assertion that all that is worth hearing by Radio comes from that section of the country, which is a statement many fans would dispute. Not ALL that is excellent is confined to eastern broadcasting, as anyone would have to admit who listened to a concert from WLW, Cincinnati, when the Cincinnati College of Music entertained a short time ago. Whatever may be said to the contrary I shall go on record as placing that orchestra concert as one of the best ever heard on the air. In balance of program, artistic playing and intelligent leading it should rank with the best presented on concert stages anywhere.

We all enjoy dance music when it is well played and that qualification was evident in the work of an orchestra at WOC, Davenport. After commenting on the orchestra so favorably it is a little onerous to have to make the following caustic allusion to announcements, or rather lack of them, but it is not of benefit to anyone to gloss over the things which make fans dissatisfied with broadcast procedure. Following each dance number we listeners heard only the applause of the visible audience, being forced to wait the call letters of the station until that part of the program had been reached which introduced a singer. Just the mere announcement of station call between numbers is sufficient to please and, though entailing a little more effort, should be done.

Quartet music has assumed its rightful place in Radio broadcasting—both vocal and instrumental—with the result that those delighting in this form of musical entertainment may satisfy their wish to hear it. Two broadcasting stations many miles apart presented quartet numbers, WQJ in Chicago and WFAA, Dallas, Texas, which merit some favorable mention. From WQJ we heard an old favorite splendidly adapted to part song arrangement, "Just Awarin' for You," and because it was so much superior in rendition it is singled out for applause. The concert given by a male quartet from WFAA was equally fine throughout and displayed a blending of voices which we like to hear.

What is more tiresome than a succession of piano selections, particularly when they are chosen from among the less interesting compositions? While I listened to KFKX, Hastings, this impression was pronounced. The announcer was always ready at the conclusion of a piano number to announce the receipt of a "request" (or several) for other numbers. Wouldn't it be better to await a few of these requests before proceeding with a prolonged set program?

A symphony orchestra concert from Station WHO, Des Moines, made a pleasing impression on those tuned to this program which included excerpts from Bizet's grand opera, "Carmen." So many arias in this opera are familiar ones it would be hard to choose a more popular group of selections, which were creditably given by the orchestra.

We listeners owe much to Station WSB, Atlanta, and Miss King, a teacher of music in that city, for as delightful a musical evening as has been offered in some time. Miss King arranged a song cycle, "Morning of the Year," which for musical content and suggestiveness would be hard to surpass, while its continuity was beautifully preserved by a quartet of carefully trained voices. I trust my complete enjoyment of this program was shared by music lovers in every state in the Union.

Interesting and Simple Explanation of Radio

Chapter VII—Vacuum Tubes and Amplification

By H. G. Tanner, Associate Professor, University of Oregon

IT WAS pointed out in the very beginning of this series of articles that all matter is composed of electricity and in the case of copper and other metals some electrons on the extreme exterior of these atoms are not tightly bound. They are able to wander from atom to atom very easily. Slight cur-

pressed into the wire filament. This assists evaporation because it increases the crowd.
Grid Makes Tube an Intensifier
If the vacuum tube consisted merely of a hot wire surrounded by a metal plate and all enclosed in a vacuum, it would serve very well as a one-way road or

makes some difference in the results. For instance, a valve nearly wide open would allow almost as much steam or electricity to pass as when completely open, or closed a trifle more.
In the case of a steam engine, variations in its speed would be small and perhaps not even noticed. On the other

value we please by the use of a battery, sometimes called a C battery.
Another method is to use a small condenser inserted in the grid connection and bridge this condenser with a high resistance (grid leak). The grid automatically accumulates a negative charge because some of the electrons in evaporating from

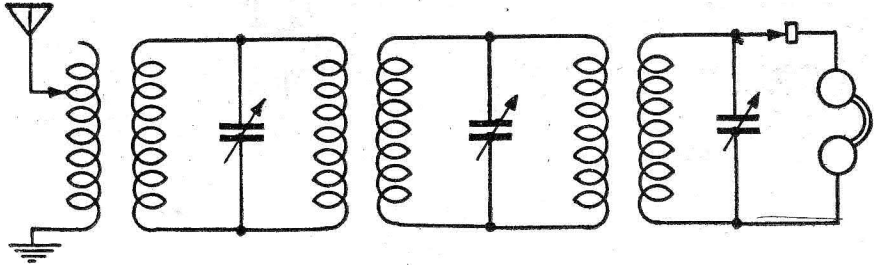


Figure 5

rents in the ether will cause them to be moved about.

It is likewise true that the atoms as a whole as well as a few detached electrons, are in a constant state of motion. The atoms (protons), however, are thousands of times heavier than the electrons and in solids their motion is more of a quiver. This quiver is very rapid at ordinary temperatures and becomes more rapid the higher the temperature.

Why Electric Light Illuminates

When a crowd of electrons is forced through a piece of wire they bump into the atoms and cause great confusion. The wire gets hot. If correctly dimensioned, it becomes white hot and is used for lighting.

The atoms and electrons are bumping into each other at rifle bullet speeds. One might well expect some of them on the outside boundary of the wire to get bumped off occasionally. This really does happen. In more refined language electrons and atoms evaporate from the wire. After a while the light "burns out." What really happened was that the wire entirely evaporated at one locality. The condensed vapor can be seen as a dark film on the inside wall of the glass.

Dr. Langmuir conceived the idea of putting some nitrogen in the bulb to keep the atoms of the wire hammered into place. This gas also keeps the electrons from escaping.

Radio Uses Escaping Electrons

In a Radio vacuum tube use can be made of the electrons that evaporate. To facilitate their evaporation the gas in the bulb is pumped out as much as possible. That's the "why" of the vacuum.

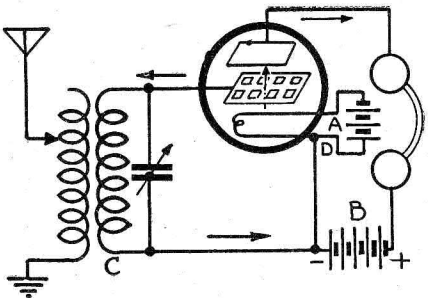


Figure 6

A perfect vacuum has never been obtained, and the characteristics of the tube depend upon the degree of vacuum. A tube exhausted to the highest obtainable vacuum is called a hard tube. One with a lesser degree of vacuum is called a soft tube. Both are pretty highly exhausted.

For Radio purposes it is desirable to have as many electrons and as few atoms evaporate from the wire as possible. Tungsten satisfies this requirement very well, but if it has dissolved in it a little thorium it is very much better—another contribution to Radio from Dr. Langmuir.

How Tube's Plate Aids Evaporation

If the hot wire be surrounded by a metal plate the evaporated electrons become entangled in the plate and charge it negatively. In a short time the repelling action of this negative charge would prevent other electrons from evaporating from the wire and a state of rest would occur.

To prevent this the plate may be connected by a wire to the filament, and if a pump could be placed in this wire that would pump electrons from the plate over to the filament, so much the better. Remember that a battery is an electron pump. It is customary to call the battery used in this circuit a B battery.

The higher the pressure (voltage) developed by the pump, the more the electrons removed from the plate and com-

check valve (electrons are not evaporating from the plate to filament), and therefore could serve as a detector.

But crystals make excellent detectors. What Radio needed was an intensifier for reasons already mentioned.

This came when Dr. Lee De Forest placed a coarse wire mesh screen (grid) between the hot wire filament and the plate. The check valve became a valve of the ordinary type which is tremendously more useful.

How Tube Is Like Valve

The grid is placed quite close to the filament. When a very few electrons are put on the grid they can (by repulsion) prevent the evaporation of other electrons from the hot filament and the plate. This condition corresponds to a closed valve.

On the other hand if there are no electrons on the grid (neutral) or a deficiency (charged positively) then electrons have no difficulty in evaporating from the filament and are even helped along by a positively charged grid.

The evaporated electrons are traveling at a high speed (around 10,000,000 miles per hour!) and since the grid is a coarse mesh affair, not many of them are prevented from getting over to the plate. The valve is then in the wide open position.

Tube Amplifies Signals

A valve is a device to allow tiny forces to control relatively large ones. The grid of this electrical valve is the gate and the electrons moved to and fro by ether waves sweeping the antenna, are made to open and close this gate. A glance at figure 6 will make this clear. Electrons are alternately sent onto the grid and removed in accord with the incoming ether waves. This opening and closing of the valve periodically interrupts the flow of electrons through the phones.

The latter squads of electrons are proportional but much larger than those moving in the antenna circuit, and thus it is that amplification has been accomplished.

Attention is called to the wire CD of figure 6. This wire assists the grid in performing its function because during the time electrons are flowing onto the grid about as many are being sucked out of the filament. Obviously they cannot evaporate if they are in the wire CD.

The A battery merely serves to keep the filament hot. Any other method of heating might be used—a burning glass concentrating the sun's rays on it, for example—but the electrical method is usually preferred.

Amplification Offsets Selectivity Losses

Instead of sending the electrons in the telephone circuit through the phones they may be employed to open and close another valve. This second valve will open and close wider because the change in potential of the grid is greater (larger squads of electrons enter and pass off of it). The process may be repeated several times before imperfections become noticeable.

Introducing these amplifying valves in the hook-up shown when discussing selectivity (figure 5 last week) makes it apparent how selectivity can be preserved without loss (in fact a gain) in energy reaching the phones.

Both hook-ups are given so as to make the comparison easy. It will be noted that separate A and B batteries are used with each tube. In practice only one set of batteries of each kind is used for all the tubes, but to picture this detail might confuse the comparison.

Grid Leak and Condenser

When it is necessary to open and close a valve more or less completely and do so with extreme rapidity, the position of the valve gate when normally at rest

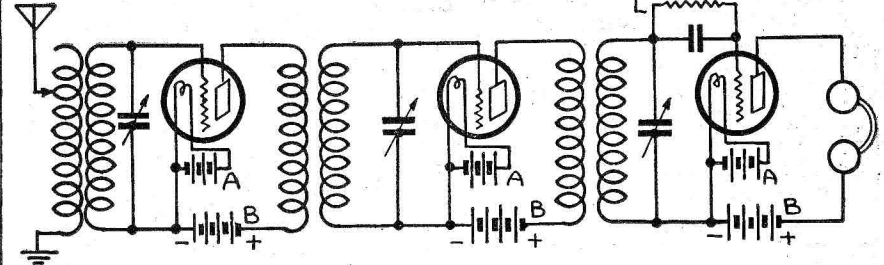


Figure 7

hand suppose the valve is almost closed and the same amount of variation in position is given it is as in the former case. The engine speed may be doubled or brought to complete rest.

The position of the electrical valve gate is determined by the potential on the grid. This potential can be made any

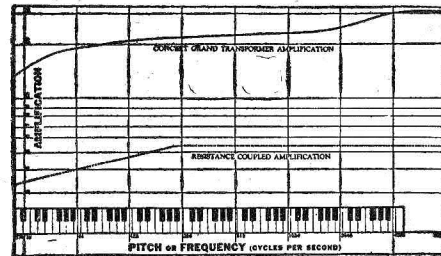
the filament bump into it. The condenser prevents these electrons from escaping. It is desirable to have some of them escape and the grid leak regulates the amount.

When the grid on an average is more negative than positive (valve nearly closed) (Continued on Page 28)

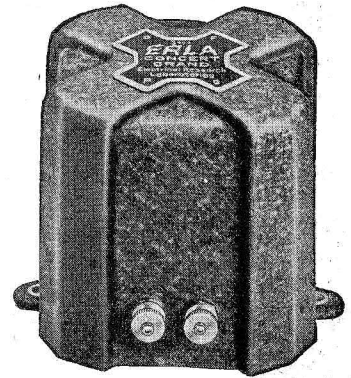
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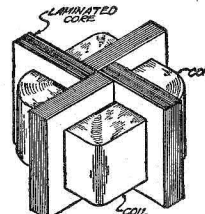


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OPERATING AND TROUBLE SHOOTING

OPERATING and Trouble Shooting, is a Radio Digest feature the purpose of which is to give practical information on the operation, care and cure of simple troubles in every kind of receiver. Standard Radio receivers of wide distribution and use are studied from the standpoint of instructions for installing and connecting, tuning and operating, and remedying little difficulties. The suggestions below, if executed faithfully, will make winter broadcast listening yield all there is to yield to the reader and give your set a fair chance to show its worth.

For the Owner of a Crosley Trirdyn Receiver

THE Crosley Trirdyn is one of the most widely distributed, popular priced receivers now on the market, so it has been taken up next for discussion. A front view of this set is shown in figure 1, and it will be noted that there are two large dials and three knobs which appear on the face of the panel. The tuning from station to station is done by means of the two dials, while the center knob is the sensitivity control. The other two knobs are rheostats, which control the brilliancy of the filaments of the three vacuum tubes employed. Crosley Trirdyn is unique in the fact

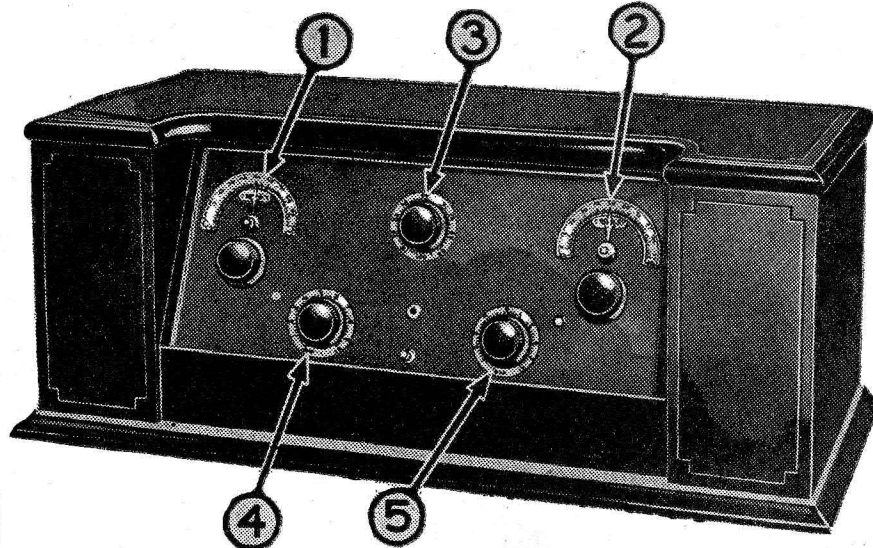


Figure 1

tube II, while socket 15 is to receive the tube shown as tube III.

The directions which accompany this receiver are very clear as to the antenna, ground, battery and loud speaker connections, so they will not be taken up here.

Let us presume that we wish to receive a station using a wave length of 375 meters (which is equivalent to a frequency of 800,000 cycles). The signals enter the antenna-ground circuit which includes coil 8, known as the primary, at a frequency of 800,000. We wish the tuned circuit, which is composed of coil 9 and the variable condenser number 1, to absorb signals from this antenna circuit and, in order that it will do so, this circuit must be adjusted or tuned so that it responds to, and will absorb, signals alternating at 800,000 per second. Turn-

this coil, and variable condenser 2, form another tuned circuit, which must be adjusted to absorb frequencies of 800,000. This is done by turning the right dial, and signals which this tuned circuit absorbs will pass to the grid of the detector tube.

In the output or plate circuit of this detector tube is the coil which has been labeled 3, and which is controlled in its relation to 3A by the center knob on the panel. If this coil is too close to 3A a condition known as oscillation will be produced which prevents signals from being heard, while if this coil is too far away from 3A the valuable benefits of regeneration are not gained. It is desirable, therefore, to so adjust the relationship between these coils that regeneration will be increased to a point just before the point of oscillation is reached. This point can be recognized if the two dials are correctly adjusted, as the signals will increase in volume as the center knob is pulled out and will suddenly begin to be distorted or "mushy." This knob should, therefore, be pulled out until this point is reached and then pushed back slightly so that

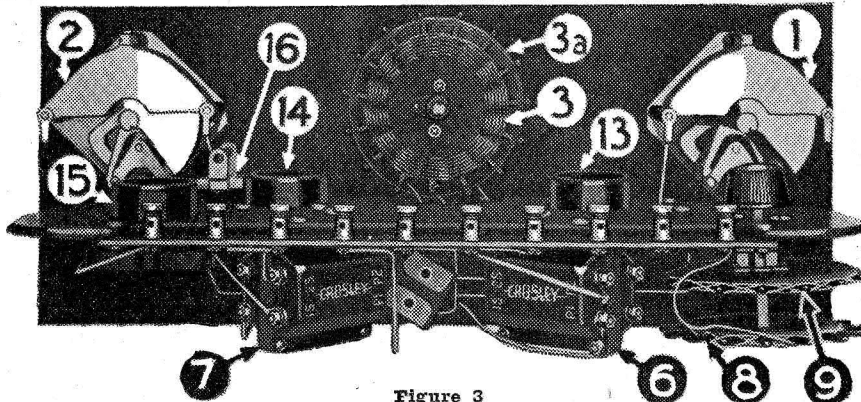


Figure 3

as the primary, is connected to the output or plate of the first tube, and signals which have passed through tube 13 must

the volume is still present, but the distortion is not noticed. The current, after amplification and de-

(Continued on page 28)

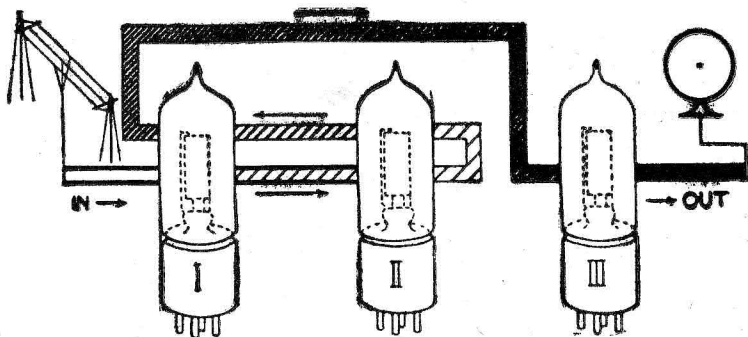


CHART OF CURRENT IN TRIRDYN
RADIO FREQUENCY AUDIO FREQUENCY
AMPLIFICATION IS DENOTED BY HEAVINESS OF SHADING

Figure 2

that it employs radio frequency amplification, a regenerative detector, reflexing and audio frequency amplification.

Figure 2 shows the path of the current through the three tubes utilized in this receiver. Three tubes are caused to do the work of five.

Figure 3 shows the rear view of this receiver. Tube socket 13 is to take the tube which is shown in figure 2 as tube I, socket 14 takes the tube shown as

ing the left dial on the front panel does this. This circuit is connected at one end to the grid of the tube in socket 13 and signals which this tuned circuit absorbs will be amplified by that tube.

Having been amplified, we wish them to go to the detector in tube socket 14. The flat disc of wire, which is really a coil or inductance, and which has been labeled 3A in the drawings, includes two separate windings, one of which, known

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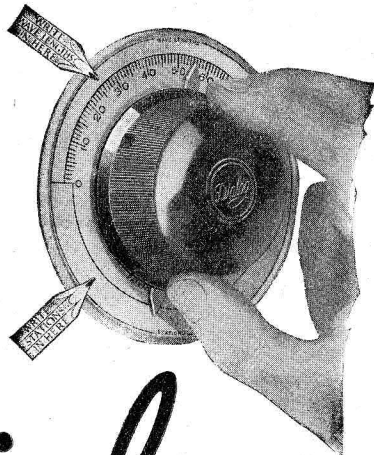
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Part III—Wiring Made Easy

By James McDonald

IN THE second article of this series, presented in last week's issue of Radio Digest, the writer described the drilling of the front panels and sub base and the assembly of the various pieces of apparatus on those panels. Presuming this has been done, we are ready to wire the assembled apparatus, which should be done carefully.

This writer uses the bus bar wire known as Celatsite, but the reader can use the usual bus bar, with spaghetti tubing where needed. As in wiring any set, the filament wires should be put on first, followed by the connections in the radio frequency stages, the last operations being on the detector and audio frequency portion of the set.

All wiring operations will be given considering the set from the rear, with socket number 1 at the right-hand side, socket number 4 at the rear left-hand corner, and sockets 5 and 6 as the sockets between number 4 and the front panel.

1. From the plus terminal of the socket at the right end drop a wire through the sub base, carry it to the left to the plus terminal of the third socket and bring it up through the sub base to that terminal. Where this wire passes under the plus terminal of the second socket put in a short wire to that terminal.

2. From the plus terminal of socket number 6, which is that closest to the front panel, run a wire beneath the sub base 3 1/2 inches to the right and then straight back 6 1/2 inches, then bring it to the left 1 1/2 inches.

3. To this open end solder one end of the 4-ohm Carter resistance strip, which will bring the opposite end of the Carter unit very close to the positive terminal of socket number 4.

4. Run a short wire up through the sub base from this second end of the

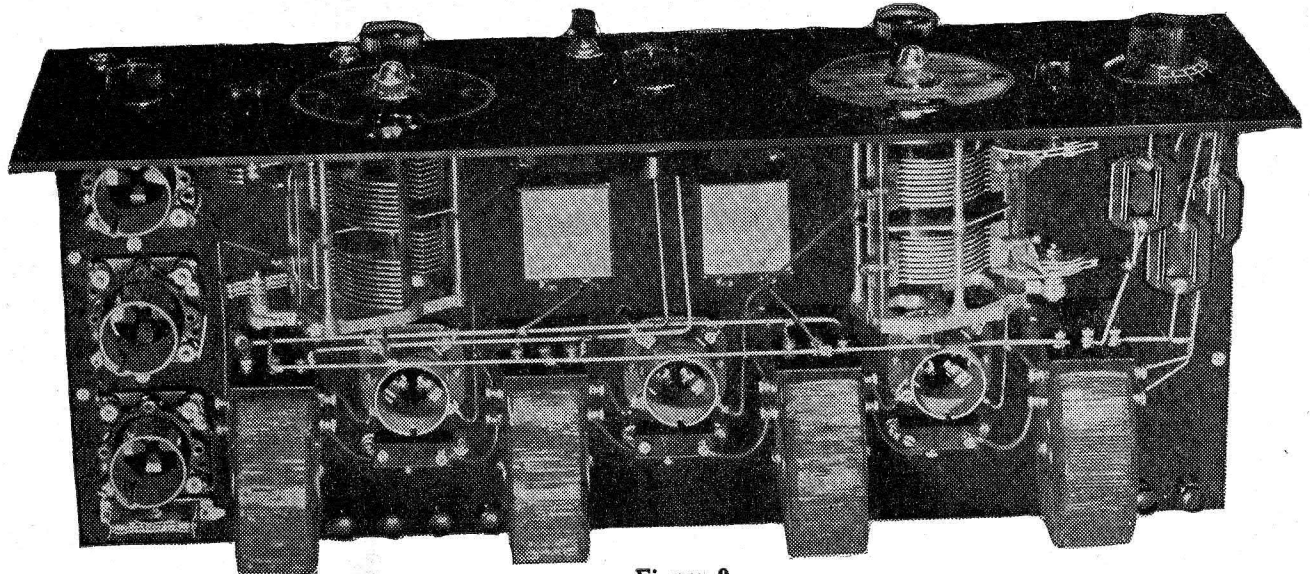


Figure 9

Carter unit to the plus terminal of socket number 4.

5. At the point where wire number 1 crosses wire number 2 solder these wires together, and also solder one end of another wire which is to go to the left and up through the hole provided to the positive terminal of socket number 5.

6. At the point where the positive terminal of socket number 2 is connected to wire number 1 run a short wire forward to the right-hand terminal of the filament switch.

7. From the left-hand terminal of the switch run a wire 1 1/4 inches to the left and up to the undersurface of the sub

base, then straight back to the first binding post to the right of the six which are in a group.

8. From the negative terminal of socket number 1 run a long wire straight to the left on the underside of the sub

base to the hole provided close to the negative terminal of socket number 5, and to that terminal.

9. From the negative terminal of socket number 6 run a wire on the underside of the sub base.

(Continued from page 26)

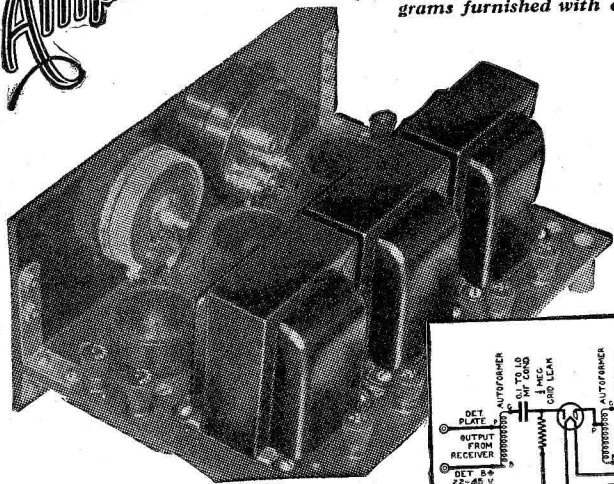
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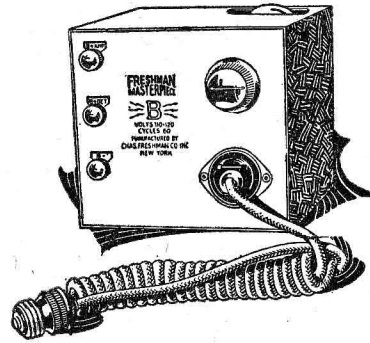
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"COUNTERPHASE" SET

(Continued from page 25)

side of the sub base 4 inches to the right and then 6 1/2 inches to the rear, then 4 inches to the left and up through the hole provided close to the negative terminal of socket number 4.

10. Where wire 9 crosses wire 8 solder them together. Where wire 8 passes beneath the negative terminals of sockets 2 and 3 run a short lead up through the sub base to those terminals.

11. At the right end of wire 8, at the point where it bends upward to pass through the sub base, solder on a wire, which is to go diagonally to the rear and to the right to the second of the two binding posts close to the right-hand corner.

12. At the opposite end of wire 8, where it bends upward to go through the sub base to the negative terminal of socket 5, attach another wire, which is to continue 1 1/4 inches further to the left, then forward and up through the sub base to the left-hand terminal of the rheostat.

13. From the right-hand terminal of the rheostat drop a wire through the sub base and carry it 6 1/4 inches to the right, then straight back to the second binding post from the right of the group of six.

14. A hole was provided, in the drilling, beneath the left-hand terminal of the 1 mfd. condenser to the right, still looking at the set from the rear, and a wire should be connected to that terminal and pass down through the hole provided and soldered to wire 8 at the point where the connection is taken off of socket number 2.

15. A similar hole was provided beneath the left-hand terminal of the other .00025 mfd. condenser, and a wire should be dropped through the sub base, bent to the left 1 1/4 inches and connected to wire 8 at a point where the lead is taken off of socket 3.

16. The rotor terminal of the switch is at the lower left-hand side of the switch as viewed from the rear, and from that wire is to be dropped through the sub base, then back to the first binding post to the right at the rear corner.

17. On the variable condenser, directly in front of socket number 1, there are two terminals provided on the right-hand side, and from the rear of these two a wire is to be dropped to the top surface of the sub base, and then straight back to the G terminal on socket number 1. Where this wire passes beneath the G terminal on the first torostyle coil run a lead up to that terminal.

18. On the left-hand side of that condenser are two more terminals, and a

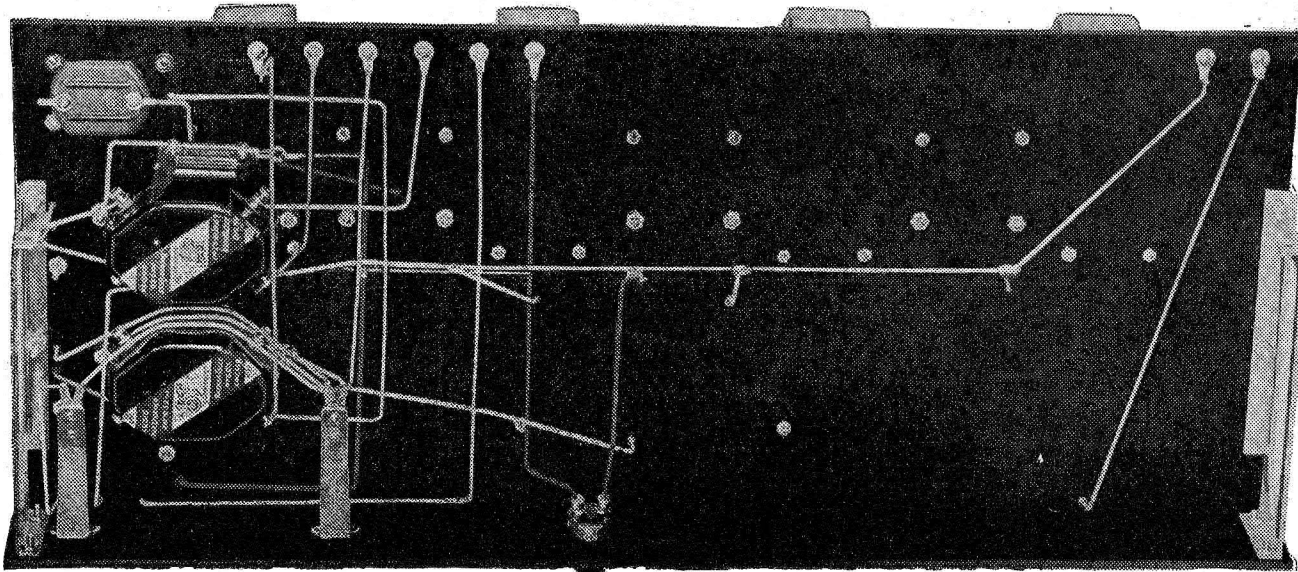


Figure 10

wire should be connected to the front one of the two and then down and to the left to the G terminal on socket number 2. Where this passes the G terminal on the second torostyle coil run a 2-inch wire to that terminal from it.

19. The same procedure is adopted in connection with the variable condenser in front of socket number 3, and a wire is connected to the front terminal on the right-hand side, which should go back to the G terminal on socket 3. A lead is connected to it, going to the G terminal on torostyle 3.

20. From the rear terminal on the left-hand side of this condenser a wire should be dropped 2 inches downward and to the left almost to the sub base, and then straight back to the wiring hole 1/2 inch to the right of socket 4. It should go down through that hole and to the right-hand terminal of a .00025 fixed condenser. Where this wire passes the G terminal of torostyle coil number 4 connect in a lead to that terminal. These wires can all be clearly seen in the photographs which accompany this article.

21. From the left-hand terminal of the .00025 condenser run a wire up through the sub base to the G terminal on socket 4.

22. With the B-T kit there are included a number of wires cut to length, and there are six maroon colored wires, three of which are slightly shorter than the other three. These three shorter maroon

wires should be used to connect the P terminal on socket 1 to the P terminal on torostyle 2; the P terminal on socket 2 to the P terminal on torostyle 3, and the P terminal on socket 3 to the P terminal on torostyle 4.

23. The longer maroon wires are used to connect the rear terminal of Mikro-mike 1, behind socket 1, to the M terminal on torostyle 2; the rear terminal on Mikro-mike 2 to the M terminal on torostyle 3, and the rear terminal on Mikro-mike 3 to the M terminal on torostyle 4.

24. There are three short wires provided in the kit with a red and gold covering, and these are used to connect the T terminal on torostyle 1 with the right-hand terminal on Mikro-mike 1; the T terminal of torostyle 2 with the right-hand terminal of Mikro-mike 2, and the T terminal of torostyle 3 with the right-hand terminal of Mikro-mike 3.

25. From the F terminal on torostyle 1 run a wire to the left so that it passes about 1/4 inch above the F terminals on the other three torostyle coils and then goes down through the sub base in front of torostyle 4, and then back to the right of the audio frequency transformer to that binding post second from the left of the group of six.

26. Where wire 25 passes behind the twin condenser to the right put in a

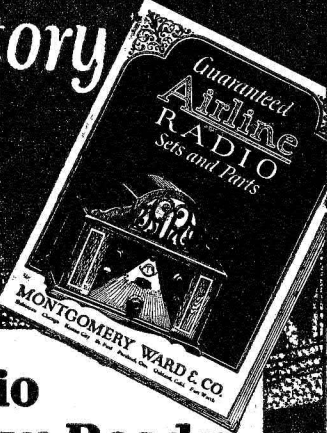
short lead connecting it to the terminal on the rear of that condenser. Where wire 25 passes the F terminals on torostyles 2, 3 and 4 put in short leads to those terminals. Where it passes the other twin condenser at the left drop a short lead to the binding post on the rear of that condenser.

27. From the point where the F terminal on torostyle 2 is attached to wire 25 drop another wire to the right-hand terminal of the right-hand 1 mfd. condenser.

28. Now connect the R terminal on torostyle 2 with the B terminal of torostyle 4, this wire to be about 3/4 inch below wire 25. Where it passes the B terminal on torostyle 3 connect it to that terminal. Where it passes under the B terminal on torostyle 2 connect it to that terminal also. At a point directly in front of socket number 2 run a lead forward from this wire to the center terminal on the twin resistor in the center of the panel. From the point where this wire is connected to the B terminal on torostyle 3 drop a lead to the right-hand terminal of the left-hand 1 mfd. condenser.

29. From the R terminal on torostyle 4 run a wire across to the right, so that it passes close to the R terminal on torostyle 3. (Continued on page 30)

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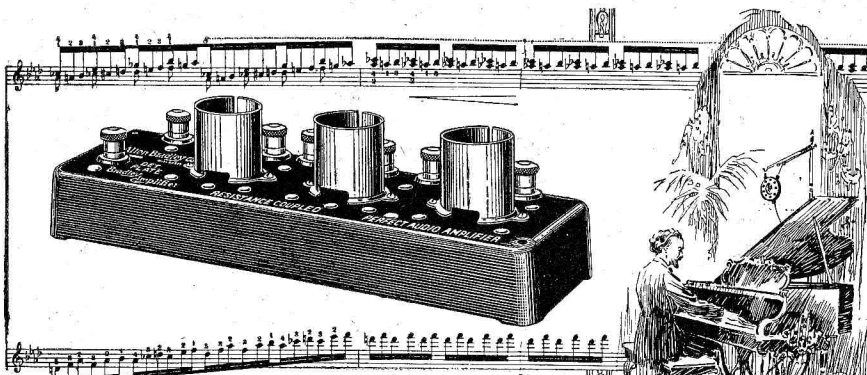
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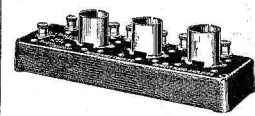
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DX-Seven: Selective D-Coil 7-Tube Super-Het

Part IV—Adjusting and Tuning

By John G. Ryan

PRESUMING that the reader has assembled the DX-Seven as described in Part II, and wired it carefully following the instructions of Part III, we are now ready to connect the accessories to this set and adjust it for best operation.

Any good make of loop antenna may be used, the only special requirement being that it have a center tap, although any loop can be altered to provide this arrangement if the user will count the number of turns, find the center turn, and solder on a lead at that point. The Aero and the Lincoln loops, both of which are advertised in Radio Digest, will work very well on this set, and the writer can also personally recommend the Ajax and the Volumax loops.

Connecting Accessories

The storage battery, also known as the A battery, is provided with two terminals—the negative and the positive. The positive terminal may be identified either by the letters "POS" stamped into the case close to the terminal, or with a + sign, or by a touch of red paint on the terminal itself.

Looking at the receiver from the rear, the fourth binding post from the right is to be connected to the positive terminal, and the fifth binding post is to be connected with the negative terminal of the storage battery.

The B batteries for use with this set may be of either the storage battery or the multiple dry cell types. In either case two units of 45 volts each are required, and each unit will have a positive and a negative terminal. The negative terminal of one is to be connected to the sixth binding post, and the plus terminal of that same unit is to be connected to the seventh binding post and also to the negative terminal of the second 45-volt unit. This leaves only a positive terminal unconnected on the second B unit, and this goes to the eighth binding post at the rear of the set.

The two end terminals of the loop aerial are connected to the first and third binding posts near the right end of the set, while the center tap goes to the second binding post.

The loud speaker is provided with a long cord, at the end of which are two nicked terminals known as phone tips. These are to be inserted in what is called a phone plug, by which the speaker can be connected to the set by inserting the phone plug in either of the two jacks at the lower right corner of the front panel. For this initial tryout we will insert it in the second jack, which is that closest to the right edge.

Seven hard tubes of the A type are used on this set, and these should now be inserted in the sockets, which is accomplished by pushing straight down and then giving a slight twist to the right. The filament switch is now pulled out, and the small lamp which is part of this set should light up. The rheostat, which is the lower of the two small knobs below the meters, should now be turned to the right as far as it will go and then slightly back so the tubes will be lit nearly but not quite to maximum brilliancy.

Preliminary Operations

The potentiometer, which is the upper of the two knobs just below the meters, should now be turned pretty well over to the left, although the best position for this instrument cannot be determined until we have tuned in a station.

Tuning is accomplished by means of the two Mar-co dials attached to the variable condensers. That at the left controls the frequency of the oscillations developed by the oscillator tube, while the dial at the right controls the condenser across the loop antenna and permits variation of the tuning of the loop antenna circuit, so that the loop circuit will be adjusted for the reception of any wave length between 200 meters and 550 meters.

Tuning the DX-Seven

As a starter try setting the right hand dial at 40 and swing the right hand dial slowly back and forth between 20 and 60. After you have done this once or twice and no signals are heard, shift the position of the potentiometer knob slightly either to the left or right and again revolve the left dial. This may have to be tried three or four times before a signal will be brought in.

The voice or music will be heard faintly at first, and the volume can be increased on slight readjustment of the right dial, and also careful adjustment of the potentiometer. After the program has been brought to maximum strength by these refinements, try adjusting the rheostat and the potentiometer together. A combination of their settings will be found which gives maximum volume and quality.

The potentiometer can be turned too far to the left, in which case there will be

distortion, and it will have to be brought back slightly. Once the correct combination has been found, further adjustment of these two knobs should not be necessary.

Perfecting Resistor Values

While a resistor of .05 megohm was specified for use in the grid circuit of the oscillator tube, this value was presented as the correct average value after a long series of tests with different tubes. It may be that your particular oscillator tube would work better with a cartridge having a value of .1 or .025 megohm resistance.

In no case was it found possible to use a resistor having a value of .25 megohm, and the use of this cartridge caused all signals to stop at once.

You can either shift your tubes around in the sockets in an endeavor to find one that works best with the .05 cartridge, or you can purchase the other two values mentioned, namely, the .1 and the .025 megohm resistors, and try them with the same tube.

The only other unit about which there might be any question is the 5-megohm leakandenser. This was specified by the writer after a great deal of super-heterodyne experience as the most used value for a grid leak in that position. Here again you have the option of shifting tubes to find the one which will work best as a detector with that particular leakandenser, or purchasing additional cartridges of 4-megohm and 7-megohm values. It is highly probable, however, that you will secure most excellent results with the value specified.

C Battery Voltage

The writer has not as yet seen a model of this set nor a combination of tubes used in one of these sets where there was any advantage in using other than the full 7½ volts supplied by the C battery. The use of a lower voltage merely increased the current draw from the B

batteries, as indicated on the milliammeter, and cut down the volume. The use of any more voltage gave no increase in either range or signal strength, and gave only a very slight decrease in B battery current consumption.

After you have chosen the best tube of those which you have for use as second detector and as oscillator, the remaining five tubes should be shifted around a bit in their sockets to determine the three which are the most closely alike in their characteristics for use in the third, fourth and fifth sockets, in which case they are known as the intermediate frequency amplifiers. After that has been determined by carefully observing the range and volume with different combinations, you should determine which of the two remaining tubes makes the best first detector or mixer in the second socket.

In this matter of socket position the writer is considering the set as viewed from the front. The remaining or seventh tube is, of course, used in the seventh socket as the audio frequency amplifier.

Logging Stations Received

For each position of the right dial or loop dial at which a signal is brought in with maximum strength there will be found two corresponding positions on the left or oscillator dial. This is always the case with super-heterodynes, as the generated frequency heterodynes the incoming signal at a predetermined frequency difference either above or below the fre-

quency of the incoming signal. If, for example, intermediate transformers are adjusted to pass a frequency of 40,000 cycles, and the incoming signal has a frequency of 1,000,000, signals will be heard when the oscillator system is adjusted to give either 960,000 cycles or 1,040,000 cycles.

It would be a good idea, after about five stations have been tuned in and the dial settings noted, to obtain a piece of graph paper and plot the wave lengths indicated across the bottom line of the sheet and condenser settings on the left edge of the sheet, with zero at the bottom.

Making Curves of Dial Settings

Thus, when you have a station you can determine the wave length used by that station from the directory in Radio Digest, and locate this wave length on the bottom line of your graph paper. Since you have determined the condenser settings at which you receive that station, move your pencil up from the bottom edge on the correct wave length line until you reach the horizontal line corresponding to the dial settings.

You will thus have three intersection points for each station, and after about five stations have been brought in you will find that three long lines can be drawn through your triplets of dots, one of which will give you the loop setting for any wave length, while the other will

(Continued on page 28)



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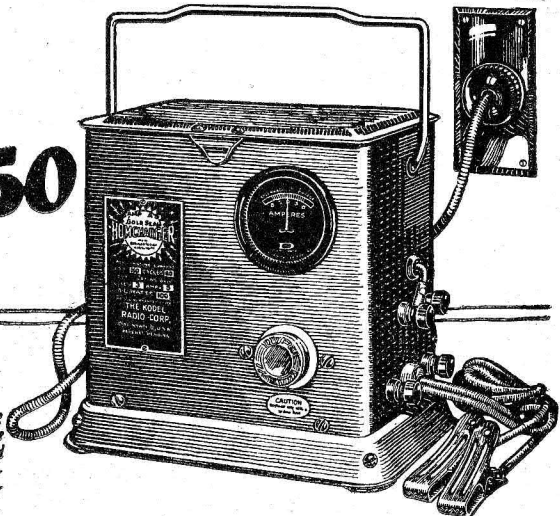
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D-XSEVEN SUPER-HET

(Continued on page 27)

give you the upper and lower oscillator dial setting for any wave length. These lines are known to Radio men as curves, and from them the tuning up of other stations is easy.

On local stations it may be found desirable to insert the phone plug attached to the speaker in the first jack, as the volume may be too great when used in the second. You may also prefer to tune for distant stations with a pair of head receivers, which it will be found better to use in the first jack.

Do not forget that the loop antenna is directional, and that the plane of the loop must be parallel to the direction of the station from the point where you are located for maximum energy pickup from that station. The loop will not pick up energy from a station located in a direction at right angles to its plane. City dwellers will find that steel buildings will deflect the path of the energy, so that while a station may in reality be north-west of you, the loop may have to be pointed east and west for best reception of that station.

One might even be so surrounded by steel buildings that all stations come in with the loop in but one plane. In other words, it may be perfectly audible from all directions with the loop pointing northeast and southwest.

The writer regrets that he cannot give you a definite value for the two resistor cartridges mentioned, but until the happy time when all tubes are exactly alike in their characteristics, such direction would be impossible. On all other points, however, the directions given are best, and if you have followed them carefully you cannot go wrong.

(CONCLUSION)

Many people have the mistaken notion that the resistance of head phones is a measure of their quality. Actually, head phones of 2500 ohms resistance may be much better than others of 5000 ohms resistance. The resistance is determined by the length, size, and kind of wire used in their construction. Their performance is a matter of proper engineering design and the use of good materials.

AMPLIFIERS AND AUDIO FREQUENCY

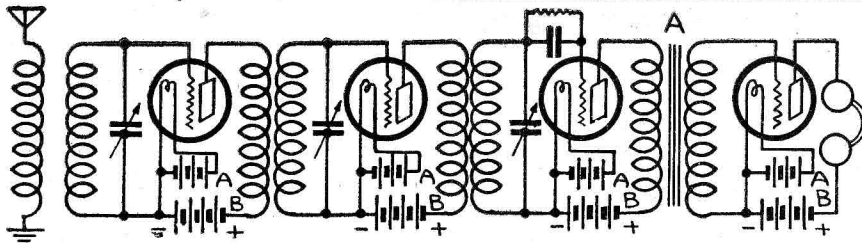


Figure 8

EXPLANATION OF RADIO

(Continued on page 23)

closed) it has the effect of amplifying the big waves (audio) more than the smaller (Radio) waves. Perhaps this is why it is called a detector for in a sense, it "detects" the big waves and neglects the little ones.

If, after detection, the audio impulses are not as intense as may be desired they may be amplified still further by the same method. See figure 8.

What an Audio Transformer Is

The audio transformer at A is another broadcasting and receiving station as before. The chief difference in construction is in the use of iron between the coils. Iron has a directional effect on the ether waves and causes all this wave energy to go where desired. This makes it decidedly more efficient than when air is between the coils.

The reason why iron core transformers were not used when the radio frequency ether waves were being broadcast from one coil to another (along with the audio waves) is because there is an inertia effect in the iron. This prevents one from sending high frequency (radio frequency) ether waves through it.

This concludes the story of Radio, the purpose of which was to explain the fundamental features to those who have had little or no opportunity to study along this line. Much has been left undone.

Some readers may be left wondering about potentiometers, heterodynes, dis-

tributed capacity, etc., but discussion of these and many other details has been intentionally omitted in order to make the truly essential principles stand out in greater relief. It is hoped the reader will follow up these details, for after all, it is attention to detail, in addition to generalities, that distinguishes the learned from the pretentious.

(CONCLUSION)

OPERATING "TRIRDYN"

(Continued on page 24)

section, passes through tube 13 a second time, but now at audible frequencies. It passes to the jack which is shown on the front panel between the rheostats and below the knob 3. A pair of head receivers can be plugged into this jack and signals heard. If the receivers are not plugged in, the energy goes to audio

transformer 7, shown at the left end of the shelf in figure 3, and finally is amplified again through tube 15, which was tube III in the original explanation. From this tube it goes to the two binding posts labeled "output," to which a loud speaker is to be connected.

The adjustment of the two rheostats 4 and 5 will not be found particularly critical, but once signals have been brought in, as outlined above, these rheostats should be adjusted for maximum volume and clearness. The piece of apparatus which has been labeled 16 in figure 3 comprises two units, one of which is known as the grid condenser and the other as the grid leak. The grid leak, which is the small glass tube held in two clips, will be found worthy of some attention in the way of changing it. Grid leak cartridges, as they are called, come in various values, such as 2 megohms, 3 megohms, etc., up to 7 megohms. Since the tubes on the market vary considerably in their characteristics, no definite value can be given for this unit and it would be a good idea to purchase one of each value from 3 to 7 megohms. One of these will be found to give considerably better results, both in volume and clearness, than any of the others, and it should be left in the clips.

(Another well-known manufactured receiver will be studied next week.—Editor's Note.)

Good reception comes when you have your aerial at least as high as other surrounding objects and from 40 to 100 feet long.

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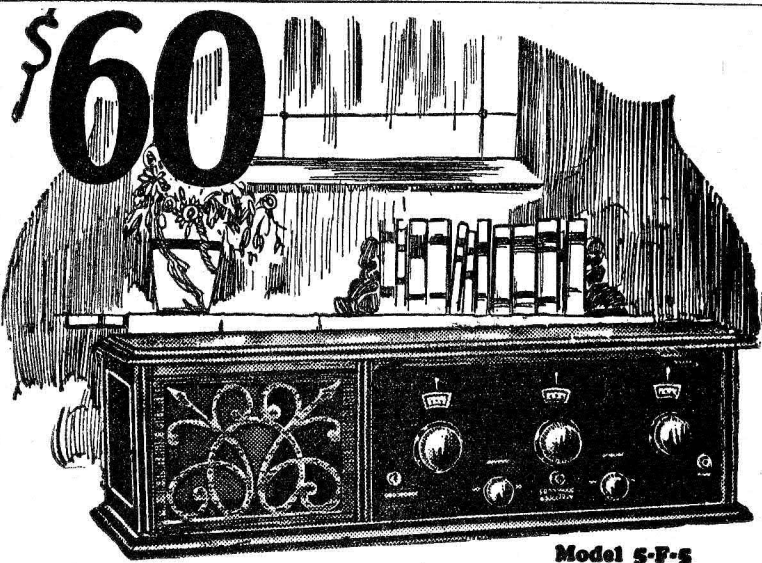
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How Badly Does Your Receiver Reradiate?

Part II—Conclusion

HOW the reader can build himself a unit that will free his set from radiating to the detriment of his neighbors, and how that unit, the Thatcher unit it is called, will make his set tune more sharply and reach out farther, was told briefly in last week's issue.

It is the purpose of this article to amplify the details for construction of the Thatcher device. Figure 1 (last week) showed the circuit. Figure 2 shows the panel drilling layout and figure 3 shows the arrangement of parts on the panel and baseboard.

Constructional Details

Use number 26 dsc. wire for winding the coils. On the 3" tube 2 3/4" long wind 65 turns with a tap at the fifteenth turn, starting the winding 1/2" from the end. On the 3" tube 4" long, starting 1/2" from the end, wind 30 double turns by using two lengths of wire and winding both at the same time as a single wire. Thirty turns of this double wire will make a coil of 60 turns with four ends and is really composed of two coils of 30 turns each tightly coupled together. The beginning of one coil is connected to the end of the other coil, forming the positive B connection, while the two remaining terminals go to the plate and balancing condenser. It does not make any difference which terminal is connected to plate or condenser.

In order to check the double coil to determine the proper terminals, use a dry cell and head phones. From 1" to 1 1/4" from the double turn coil wind the output coil of 10 turns.

Mounting Apparatus

The various parts should now be mounted on the standard 7"x9" panel. The tube socket may be mounted on a bracket attached to the panel or fastened to the baseboard. The condenser, rheostat and binding posts are mounted on the panel. The binding posts may be mounted at the rear of the baseboard, if desired, on a strip of insulating material.

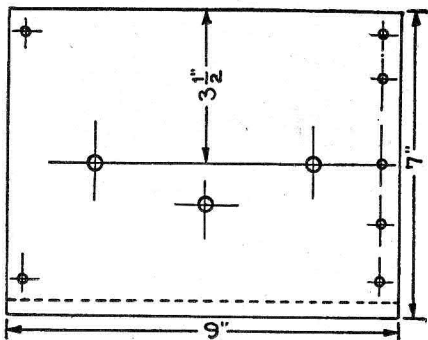


Figure 2

The 65-turn coil is mounted horizontally and the double turn coil is mounted vertically, both the same distance from the panel, and as far apart as possible. It is also important that the 65-turn coil is centered on the 30-turn section of the double turn coil. These coils are fastened by means of small brackets to the baseboard.

The small neutralizing condenser is mounted on the baseboard unless it is of the rotary type in which case it is mounted on the panel. Use number 14 round tinned bus bar wire for connections.

The output coil should be connected to the output binding posts. The rheostat

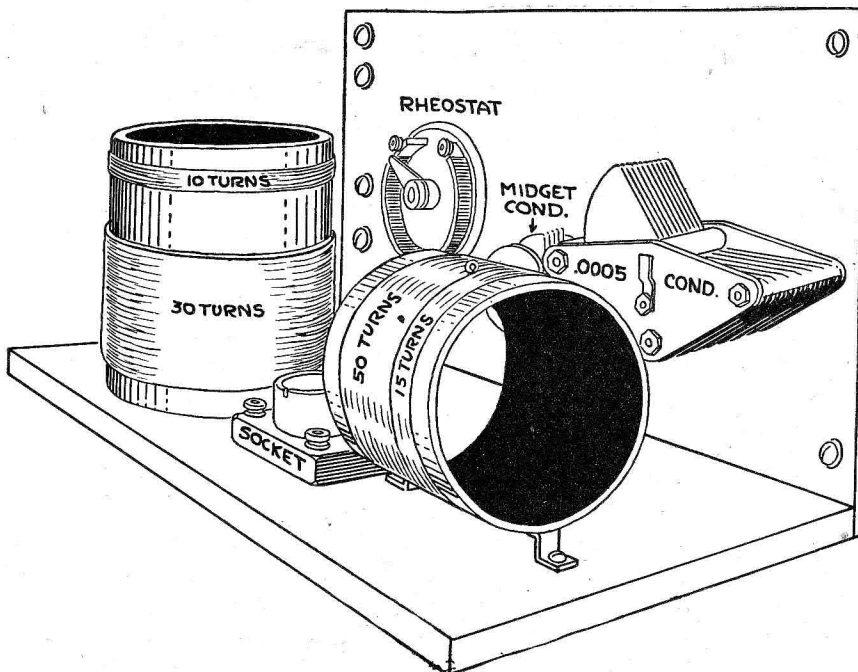


Figure 3

is in the negative A lead and the 15-turn tap is connected to the rotor plates of the .0005 variable tuning condenser and to the negative A and ground binding posts. The aerial binding post is connected to the outside of the 15-turn coil with the other end of the 50-turn coil going to stator condenser plates and to grid.

A .005 mfd. bypass condenser is connected from the positive B terminal to negative A terminal. In attaching the radio frequency unit to a receiving set, bring leads from negative A and positive A terminals on the receiving set to the corresponding terminals on the radio frequency unit. Augment the B battery of the receiving set until it totals 45 to 90 volts (or take a tap on the positive 90-volt point of your B battery) and bring this to the positive B connection on the radio frequency unit, leaving the positive B connection from the receiving set at its original value on the B battery. Connect the output terminals to the aerial and ground connections of the receiving set and connect the aerial and ground to the proper binding posts on the radio frequency unit.

Balancing the Unit

After these connections are made, light the tubes of the receiving set and radio frequency unit and turn the tuning condenser of the radio frequency unit to about 40. Increase the feedback of the receiving set until it oscillates and tune the receiving set for a signal by means of its tuning condenser. The signal will be the customary whistle. Then turn the tuning condenser of the radio frequency unit for maximum intensity. Vary the setting of the small balancing condenser until, when turning the tuning condenser of the radio frequency unit through the maximum intensity of the signal, the whistle varies only in intensity and not in pitch. The set is now balanced and the balancing condenser should remain at that point.

Local stations may be used for the

set and is passing the signals direct without going through the radio frequency unit.

If the receiver tunes too sharply, wind the output coil closer to the 30-turn double coil, and if the proper wave lengths cannot be received, wind more turns on the output coil.

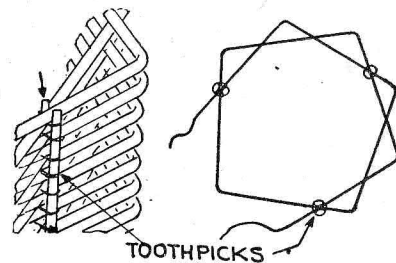
Another method of neutralizing the unit is to follow the standard practice used with neotdynes. Darken the radio frequency tube with a piece of paper over one prong of the filament contacts. Tune in a signal and adjust the neutralizing condenser until the signal disappears or becomes a minimum.

It is necessary to be able to control oscillations on the receiving set over the entire broadcast wave band and it may be found that certain taps on the primary will not oscillate, while on other taps the oscillations cannot be controlled. This condition is corrected by changing the number of turns on the output coil and also moving the output coil closer to the 30-turn double coil.

(CONCLUSION)

Basket Coil Supports

If, when winding basket coils, a toothpick is placed on each side of the place where the wires intersect and these are sewed together with silk thread, you will have a very rigid coil when it is removed from the form.



Only three intersections need be fixed in this way. The rest are to be tied with thread alone. If this is done, especially when using small gauge wire, you will be surprised at the result.—D. Harrington, Holstein, Iowa.

Enameled Wire Best

Because bare wire quickly collects soot, which causes certain electrical losses, and fabric covered wire absorbs moisture that also causes losses, it is recommended that enameled wire be used for constructing aerials. Only the best grade of copper should be used and while it is theoretically more efficient it is hard to give practical proof that stranded wire is more efficient than the same size of ordinary round wire.



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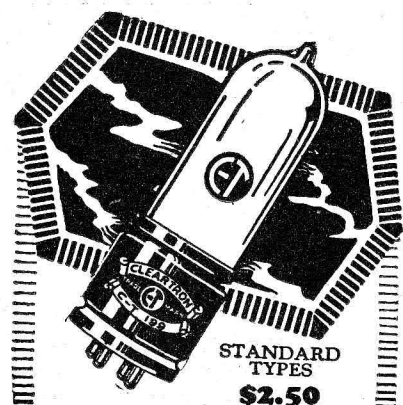
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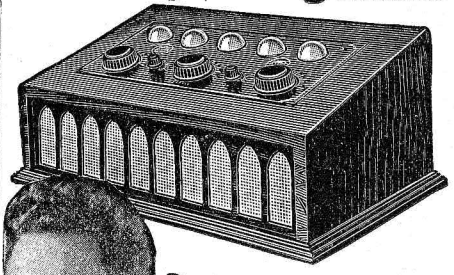
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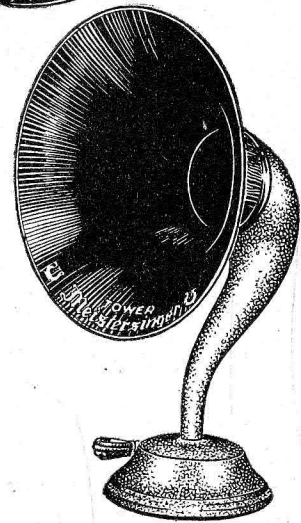
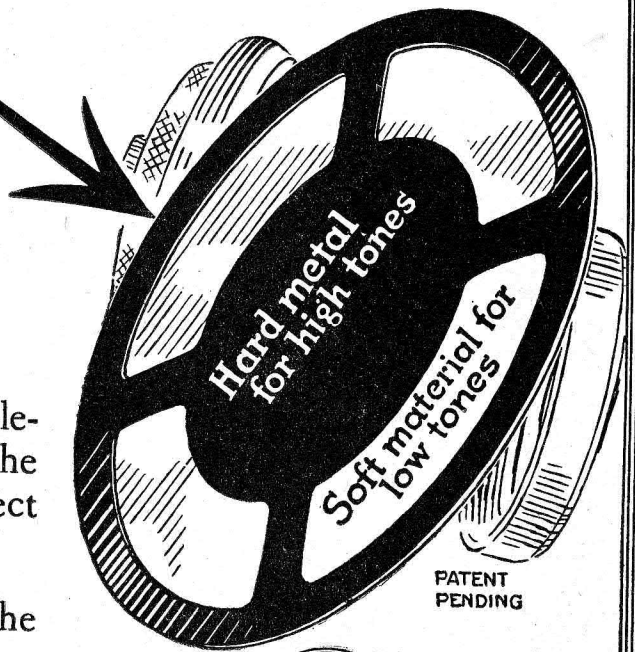
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The name "High-Low-Tone" has been suggested but we believe some one can suggest a better one. Let us have yours—it may win the \$500 prize or one of the 1,000 additional awards.

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Names must be submitted on U. S. postcards with name and address of sender clearly printed—no others will be considered. Send as many names as you wish. Contest closes February 15th, so act promptly. Decision of Tower Company officials will be final. In event the winning name is suggested by more than one person, the prize will be divided equally.

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- *Scientific - - - - 8.50
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