

Work with Oscillating Crystals; Suppressed Pictures; Gold Cup Standing; The A-B-C

EST—Illustrated

3

Radio

EVERY
WEEK

PROG
INVEST

CHASE THEMSELVES AROUND THE WORLD

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IN RADIO DEBUT

WJR, NEW DETROIT PLANT, OPENS SOON

STATION OF JEWETT RADIO
HAS 5,000-WATT RATING

Transmitter Is Located in Pontiac, Michigan; Studios Are in Automobile City

DETROIT—The inaugural program from WJR, the new 5,000-watt broadcasting station of the Jewett Radio and Photograph company, located at Pontiac with central studios here, will be worthy of the station's dealer, and the date—August 15—should be marked down on the listeners' calendar as one of the important ones of the summer season.

Beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening, the best talent available will pass before the microphones in the studio of the station at the Essex-Cadillac hotel. A varied assortment of character and appeal will be provided.

One of the features to be presented to the radio audience will be the Detroit Symphony orchestra, recently selected as one of the finest assemblies in the country.

Vol. XIV

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1935

LECTURES ON EVOLUTION

ASKS LEGAL ACTION TO SILENCE STATION

NEW YORKER HOLDS WNYC
POLITICAL MOUTHPIECE

Says Mayor Uses Municipal Station
to Broadcast Propaganda at
City's Expense

By Jack Forester

NEW YORK—Action has been started by the Citizens' union of this city to close the municipal broadcasting station, WNYC, on the grounds that it is being used by Mayor Hylan for disseminating political propaganda.

Application for the closing order was made by Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens' union, based on affidavits of Henry Fleisher, vice-chairman of the organization. The court's order requires the mayor and Commissioner Mills, the joint defendants, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against the further operation of the station.

Three grounds, justifying a court order for closing the station were cited by Mr. Wallstein.

"That the city is without legal authority to expend money for the purchase, construction or operation of a broadcasting station."

"That the law makes no provision for the broadcasting of propaganda on behalf of the defendants or any other person or persons."

"The such acts constitute a waste of city funds and other property of the city of New York and cause an irreparable injury to the city."

When the station was opened a little more than a year ago at an estimated cost to the taxpayers of \$50,000, the then commissioners of plants and structures, Greiner Whalen, speaking for the mayor, issued a statement in which he said:

(Continued on page 2)



HARVARD MAN TO BROADCAST BASIC THEORY

Man Comes From Ape

Professor Holds Man Can Believe
Darwin and Still Be a
Christian

BOSTON—Dr. E. A. Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard university, will endeavor to explain the theory of evolution to radio listeners in an hour's lecture which will be broadcast from Westinghouse Station WBZ Friday evening, August 7.

Dr. Hooton will go on the air at 3 o'clock, Eastern time, and although it will be impossible to cover at length this vitally interesting and absorbing subject in such a short time, he will explain to the vast audience the basic facts of the evolution theory.

"One of the greatest events in the history of the world took place when the ancestors of man descended from the trees and started to walk on their hind legs," declares this noted scientist who demonstrates how changing methods of moving about, of fighting and of living

(Continued on page 2)



Some people say that Chicago justice do fancy things when they try gammas but after looking at the little lady pictured above you will have to admit that the lady of Windy City men who pronounced Mary Magdon guilty of being pretty enough to assume the titles of "Miss Chicago" and "Miss Illinois" is a recent convert, was correct in their decision. Miss Magdon is heard frequently from WJLB. Madame Olga Petrova (left) now appearing in "Hurricane," recently talked about the stage from WJLB. Madeline Huizer (right) is oft times heard from WJLB.



McNAMEE REMAINS LEADER IN CONTEST

EASTERNER TOPS G. D. HAY BY NEARLY 18,000 VOTES

Fourth and Fifth Place Holders Have Changed; Barnett Seems to Help Layser

Only three more ballots counting the one published above to be marked for the best announcer and the 1945 Gold Cup contest will be decided! As before, Frank Lane, WFLA, is still leading the field and seems to be gaining more strength with each trip of the ballman to the Digest office.

George Hay, WLS, is now over 17,000 votes behind the leader and unless there is a sudden avalanche of votes from the great open spaces when the contest draws to a close last year's top winner's only chance to see the top will be when it leaves Chicago on its way to Madison. However, it must be remembered that the 40 vote bonus that goes to every batch of 22 consecutively numbered ballots may have much to do with altering the final standing.

Barnett Means to Help
That Stanley Barnett is making good his promise to keep from getting voted and throwing his support to McNamee is evidenced by his dropping to last place among the sixteen leaders and having added but two votes to his last week's total.

Geoff Haines is still in the third position but his last week's total had not carried through into this week with as much strength as before. The Woodmen's announcer gained some four thousand votes last week but only managed to boost his total by 1,500 on the latest count.

Mixed Hand Counting

Down Texas was things are beginning to pick up and the third round of WFLA is counting on Henry Field, KPMF, who holds the fourth position by barely over two hundred counters. The count is low in voting rapidly now and it may be that the farmers are too busy with evening chores to listen on the Houston station and hear Field. At the same time, though, it looks like the Fort Worth station will be off the air for a period while they are completing their new station. In this case, the Mixed Hand will not be heard for several evenings and the voters need not have an opportunity to strengthen the lead on fourth place.

Many stations are boosting their own announcers in replies to fan letters and there is a possibility of swaying the fans toward a dark horse when the time comes to select the bonus voters. In that case the influence on the story concerning the choice for the best announcer may contain a name never before mentioned there.

Like Places Again

There have been no new contestants to bring into the contest group but unless some of these days towards the bottom of this list do not watch out someone may come up from the unlisted last below in time to be counted in the final standing and thus receive the certificate of merit. These certificates will be awarded this year as last to the fifteen announcers immediately below the winner.

Although "Red" Hay, formerly of KPMF, has severed his connection with the announced end of Radio and is no longer heard from the Niagara station he still continues well on the list. He was recently heard from WLS, where George Hay introduced him.

Frank Lane, KPMF, and H. W. Arlin, KDKA, are hanging neck and neck down

at six and seven. Lane passed Arlin in the balloting of the past week.
H. Dean Cole, WHIO, took quite a jump and passed Larchin May again. Cole is now tenth and May is eleventh. The only other change in standing occurred at the bottom of the list where O. E. Becker went past Barnett to fifteenth place.

The latest standings are:

The Sixteen Leaders			
Position	Name and Station	Score	Change
1.	Frank Lane, KPMF	23,440	1,500
2.	George Hay, WLS	21,400	1,500
3.	Geoff Haines, WFLA	20,300	1,500
4.	Henry Field, KPMF	19,200	1,500
5.	John Wood, WFLA	18,100	1,500
6.	Frank Lane, KPMF	17,000	1,500
7.	H. W. Arlin, KDKA	16,900	1,500
8.	Stanley Barnett, WFLA	15,800	1,500
9.	H. Dean Cole, WHIO	14,700	1,500
10.	Larchin May, WLS	13,600	1,500
11.	John Wood, WFLA	12,500	1,500
12.	John Wood, WFLA	11,400	1,500
13.	John Wood, WFLA	10,300	1,500
14.	John Wood, WFLA	9,200	1,500
15.	John Wood, WFLA	8,100	1,500
16.	John Wood, WFLA	7,000	1,500

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Radio Digest, Illustrated, Volume XIV, Number 5, published Chicago, Illinois, August 8, 1945. Published weekly by Radio Digest Publishing Company, 212 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription rates, yearly, Five Dollars; Foreign, Seven Dollars. Single copies, 25 cents. Second class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Looking Ahead

A Bridge Circuit from Niagara will be presented in the next issue, together with detailed instructions for building a set incorporating it. While Mr. B. N. Sackett, who sent it to the Digest, had not read Mike Gurney's article, his hook-up forms a bridge that permits of high amplification.

WEAT, "Down in Old Kentucky," will be pictured and described in the next issue of Radio Digest. The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times station has made its city famous for something besides Derbies and Colonels. Pictures of the studio and members of the staff will be shown.

The End Is Close in the Gold Cup Contest, and the next to the last ballot will appear next week. The contest closes August 22, and if you want to see your favorite at the top of the list do not fail to clip and send the next two ballots.

Single Circuit Set Owners Will Be Interested in the non-radiating stage of tuned R. F. that will be outlined next week by Mr. J. A. Thatcher of the Toronto Radio Research society, as it aids selectivity and range, yet eliminates them as offenders in the matter of whistling interference.

Characteristics of the Three Electrode Tube form the basis of Professor Moxon's next article of the A. B. C. Series. The beginner in Radio is often confused by such terms as Mutual Conductance, Amplification Constant and Plate Impedance. Here is a chance to have their significance cleared up.

Newsstands Don't Always Have One Left

WHEN YOU WANT

Radio Digest

YOU WANT IT!

BE SURE OF YOUR WEEKLY COPY BY SUBSCRIBING NOW

1.	H. Dean Cole, WHIO	2,200
2.	Larchin May, WLS	2,100
3.	Robert E. May, WLS	2,000
4.	Charles E. May, WLS	1,900
5.	John Wood, WFLA	1,800
6.	O. E. Becker, WFLA	1,700
7.	Stanley Barnett, WFLA	1,600
8.	John Wood, WFLA	1,500

How to Vote and Get Bonus

Don't miss a single ballot. For when these are turned into Radio Digest in a group of CONSECUTIVE numbers, extra bonus votes are allowed the announcer for whom you are voting.

The ballots, top of page two, purchased consecutively, will appear in each issue of the Radio Digest until the close of the contest, with the August 22 number.

Each of these ballots will count for one vote when sent in separately. You can vote these ballots until you have 4 that are consecutively numbered, and when they are sent in a bonus of 3 votes will be allowed for your favorite announcer.

For each 5 consecutively numbered ballots your candidates will receive a bonus of 20 votes. For each 10 consecutively numbered ballots, 40 votes. For each 15 consecutively numbered ballots, 60 votes. For each 20 consecutively numbered ballots, 80 votes. For each 25 consecutively numbered ballots, 100 votes. For each 30 consecutively numbered ballots, 120 votes. For each 35 consecutively numbered ballots, 140 votes. For each 40 consecutively numbered ballots, 160 votes. For each 45 consecutively numbered ballots, 180 votes. For each 50 consecutively numbered ballots, 200 votes.

Send nominations or ballots in the GOLD CUP AWARD EDITOR, Radio Digest, 212 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Station Receives 55,000 Fan Messages Since April

NEW ORLEANS—More than fifty-five thousand letters and telegrams have been received by the management of WHEB broadcasting station since its inaugural, April 21 of this year. The station statistics report. Letters and telegrams have been received at the rate of 884 a day, and the summer season, which often times out a station's mail, has had no effect on WHEB's volume of mail, except to increase it.

Official statistics show that the number of Radio users in Germany is increasing rapidly.

BROADCASTS APE TALK

(Continued from page 1)

are believed to have altered prehistoric man's physical structure as much as man's mind.

New Use of Hands Aided Man

The rising of man's ancestor to his feet aided in his progress in many ways, according to Dr. Hooten, and by a change of circumstances it indirectly brought about a condition which allowed his brain to grow.

To begin with, his hands were freed from the business of locomotion. They were used for grasping food and subduing his enemies. The result was that his jaws were released from their arduous labor as weapons. They gradually diminished in size causing less pressure of muscle on the cranium of Dr. Hooten. Illustration by caricature of the skulls and jaws of the other primates of today with those of man and which he will endeavor to explain to his vast audience which he broadcasts from WHEB.

Many people feel that the evolutionary theory should not be taught—that it is a slow aimed at their religious faith. They regard scientists as deniers to human form who would take from them the last vestige of the faith which comforts their souls and substitute a materialistic, materialistic ends.

Religion Cannot Fight Anthropology

Dr. Hooten cannot see the logic of their attitude. He holds that religion has no real quarrel with anthropology.

"I do not regard evolution as a religious dogma or as a political theory," says this prominent scientist. "One does not believe in facts—one accepts them. I am an evolutionist and religion in two different categories: one is an interpretation of facts, the other a belief in certain supernatural phenomena, an emotional reaction to that belief, and a philosophy of life. But if I thought that a wide dissemination of the facts of evolution would remove the fear of hell-fire in the popular mind, then perhaps I would agree with those who oppose its teaching."

"I feel that a man can honestly accept the facts of evolution, and at the same time be devoted to Christianity and guide his life by its principles."

The chief complaint of the extreme fundamentalists is that the study of evolution is destructive of religious faith. To that charge Dr. Hooten has given his answer and expressed a viewpoint held by many people who are both intellectual and religious.

ACTS AGAINST STATION

(Continued from page 1)

Editorial writers are now re-examining themselves with possible release of the broadcasting station. Let me assure these gentlemen in administration would be foolishly enough to invade the sacred precincts of the house of the people with any political propaganda. The programs broadcast from the municipal station must first of all be of a very high-class character; they must be free from politics; they must be educational and instructive.

1945 WNYC Budget \$44,000

Lee J. McDermott, an attorney associated with Mr. Wallington, sees forth in an affidavit of many pages the history of WNYC. He shows that in addition to the original cost of the station, its maintenance and general service payroll had grown until the 1945 budget called for \$44,000. Mr. McDermott, after stating that the station is used mainly for political propaganda, says:

"As to the proposed use of this station for the purpose of the fire department, a protest cannot find that there is even a pretense that it has ever been used for such a purpose. An inspection of the many programs published for Station WNYC discloses nothing whatever relating to the fire department."

"As to the proposed police department's use of such broadcasting station, department has often listened to the broadcasting of said station WNYC, and although he has heard the broadcasting of the so-called 'police stories,' has never yet heard any broadcasting from said station which in his opinion was of any real value as a police department activity."

In explanation of this action, the Citizens' union made a public statement, in which it said:

"The maintenance of the broadcasting station of city expense for any purpose, in the view of the Citizens' union, is unauthorized by law. But if the city officials had used it properly, merely as an adjunct of the police department or even for the broadcasting of news and educational non-political talks, an objection would have been made."

Boost Greater Movies by Radio

NEW YORK—In connection with the "Greater Movie Season" movement all the orchestras and artists of Broadway's picture palaces united in a grand Radio pageant which was broadcast by New York stations last week. In addition to this associated effort, many notices of national prominence appeared before the microphone.

SEND IN THE BLANK TODAY

Publisher: Radio Digest, 212 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Please let me know about R. D. by May 1st, 1945. I will send you a copy of the next issue of Radio Digest, free of charge.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

NEWS BRIEFS FROM THE BROADCASTERS

INVITE MONKEY TRIAL MEN TO SPEAK FROM SHOW

Cuba Joins Argentine to Entertain; Army Band Heard on Four Station Hook-up

Officials of the Radio World's Fair have invited Bryan and Harrow to use their special broadcasting hook-up to address 25,000,000 people on the exhibition grounds during the show in New York.

Maria Montez, pre-eminent dancer; Juan Pardo, Spanish recording baritone of the National theater, Havana, Cuba; and Carlos Calvo's Argentine orchestra combined to delight WOR afternoon listeners recently.

New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Providence heard the music of the United States Army band on July 28, when it was broadcast from WEAZ, WCAP, WOD and WJAR from 11:30 to 2 p. m. Eastern daylight time. Capt. William J. Starnard conducted the concert, playing in the army barracks, Washington.

A series of golf talks from Station WSAF, at the United States Flying Club country, Cincinnati, are being given Wednesday evenings by George Bowden, professional at the Mokenaw Country club, Cincinnati. Mr. Bowden is one of the leading professionals in the United States.

On August 3 Station 2LO, London, will transmit the first real broadcasting play ever produced in Britain. It is a mystery play in modern style by a new author, with the underlying motive of the Christ rising through it.

A novel feature of the ten weeks series of band concerts given by the Golden band on the campus of New York university will be the tournament for boys' bands to be broadcast through WSAF and others on Friday, August 14, beginning at 3 p. m.

During the absence of Mrs. Ellen Rose Ditcher, home adviser of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural foundation on her vacation, her work over WLS will be carried on by Mrs. J. C. Sully, of Brookings, S. D. Mrs. Sully, who is a graduate of the South Dakota Agricultural college, has been instructor in home economics for five years at the high school at Clark, S. D.

Hawaiian music shows especially popular in summer with the Radio audience, so Station KINK gave another of its series by the KINK Hawaiian players on August 1.

Open-air band concerts and special late dance programs during the next two months are the newest hot-weather features to be added for long distance Radio listeners by KOA, Rocky Mountain Broadcasting station of the General Electric company at Denver.

Of special interest to the Northwest was KPOA's recent program which had for its principal soloists the principals in the 1924 production of "The Wayfarer," being held at University of Washington stadium in Seattle.

Kistow Teasdale, an Indian singer who has been a WLS guest artist, broadcast recently from KJIB, Seattle. Steven Oliver, an Eskimo pianist from Umanak, and Teasdale's partner, accompanied the show.

"Radio Broom," by Kenneth C. Beaton, known to millions of newspaper readers as K. C. B., is now heard as a regular KGO Tuesday evening feature. K. C. B. will speak at 8 o'clock.

Two new ideas are to be broadcast from KTCB, Seattle. One is a "Tendently" ad service which is to be directed by George H. Crandall, a well-known lawyer. The service will offer friendly advice and counsel on legal troubles that everyone runs into. The other feature is known as the "Voice of Seattle" and will be broadcast from a downtown street intersection. Harold Gramin, program director of KTCB, will give a description of the objects of Seattle and several novelties are to be introduced.

Universal Company Takes Over WCAU, Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA.—Station WCAU, located at the Hotel Pennsylvania, formerly operated by Durham and company, has been taken over by the Universal Broadcasting company. Stanley A. Brown, a member of the firm well known in broadcasting circles, has been appointed director of studio and programs, and has arranged more elaborate new features and surprises for the Radio audience for the coming season.

ABDEL KRIM WANTS RADIO—NO CAN DO!

PARIS.—A neutral journalist who has recently returned from a visit to Addear, the capital of the Rif, noticing that the Rifian method of communication between general headquarters and local commands was the field telephone, asked him why he did not use Radio also. The Rif Sultan replied: "In the first place I have no apparatus. I dare say I could get that easily enough, but I have no one at present who understands the working of Radio."

CHASE THEMSELVES AROUND THE WORLD

MINNEAPOLIS.—Last Thursday night WAND attempted to get a long distance record by tuning in themselves. They hoped to hear their own program as it returned from around a world tour, having passed over Asia and Europe and sailed across two oceans and several lakes. The operators, station directors, and assembled guests became so confused by signals and static they were unable to tell whether they heard an outgoing or an incoming program.

GRACE DRAYTON IN RADIO DEBUT



It is well and fitting that the first talk over the Radio to the kiddies given by Grace Drayton (from WJCA) should be entitled "Loving Children." She has won international fame as an artist with her "Kiddie" drawings, verse, and prose.

Why Worry About Time Used When We Work It Out For You Weekly?

DENVER, Colo.—Broadcasting experiences at Denver further reveal that static is not the only problem of Radio fans.

To compute the correct time elsewhere and to know when and how to calculate differences between Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific coast time, to say nothing of daylight saving, when "Dixie" is a unique problem in itself.

The puzzle is made all the more complex by the growing number of broadcast stations in excess of 160 class B stations in this country alone.

"How many hourly differences between here and Honolulu, Chicago and Dallas, Elko, Alaska, and Richmond, Va?" are typical of the many questions raised by inquirers among KOA's audience.

Astronomers, science professors, railroad officials and weather forecasters as well as broadcasting officials, declare an everlasting avalanche of time-questions

has been raised since the overwhelming popularity of Radio as a summer diversion.

"I am a professed Radio enthusiast," reads a recent communication to the General Electric station at Denver from a student of a leading Western university. "My greatest bugaboo, however, is knowing when to listen for a 10 o'clock program in Wisconsin or a 6 p. m. program in Mexico."

"I am fully aware that 6 p. m. in London and Paris is around 12 o'clock noon, Standard time, in New York, 10 a. m. in Denver and 5 a. m. in Oakland, Calif., but how am I to know which of the other cities are embraced in the Eastern time group and which in the Central, Mountain and Pacific coast groups?"

(The time standards in use by each station is listed in the "Radiophone Broadcasting Stations" list, published weekly by Radio Digest on the last page.—Editor's Note.)

WJR, NEW DETROIT PLANT, OPENS SOON

STATION OF JEWETT RADIO HAS 5,000-WATT RATING

Transmitter Is Located in Pontiac, Michigan; Studios Are in Automobile City

DETROIT.—The inaugural program from WJR, the new 5,000-watt broadcasting station of the Jewett Radio and Phonograph company, located at Pontiac with control studios here, will be worthy of the station's ideals; and the date—August 15—should be marked down on the listeners' calendar as one of the important ones of the summer season.

Beginning at 1 o'clock in the evening the best talent available will pass before the microphones in the studio of the station at the Hotel Cadillac hotel. A varied entertainment of character and appeal will be provided.

One of the features to be presented to the Radio audience will be the Detroit Symphony orchestra, generally considered as one of the finest symphonies in the country.

Music From Radio Side

At the time the orchestra is broadcast it will be playing in a new 450,000 shell which was built this summer on the city's beautiful Belle Isle park, in the Detroit river. This program will be followed by a varied studio entertainment presenting vocal and instrumental groups assisted by vocal and instrumental soloists. During this studio program a number of famous acts will be presented in short talks incidental to the inauguration of the station.

Popular entertainment will have its place on the program, since it is the station's intention to please every member of the Radio audience, and in following out this intention it is necessary to present all of the various entertainment suited to broadcasting.

WJR is the station, 7 p. m., Eastern time, is the hour; 617 meters is the wave length, and 5,000 watts the power; the date—August 15.

'BIG BROTHER' ON VAUDEVILLE BILL

Bob Emery Shows Boston Keith's Audience How He Entertains Kiddies

BOSTON.—For the first time so far as is known, a Radio announcer has had a week's engagement at R. F. Keith's theater in Boston. On July 21, Bob Emery, Big Brother to 12,000 members of the Boston Edison Big Brother club forenoon the microphones at WEEB's studio for one week to meet the children face to face on the stage and show his audience how he entertains the kiddies nightly at WEEB.

The routine of Big Brother's act consisted of a brief flash of motion pictures showing views of the recent Big Brother club outing, ukulele songs, stunts, and a brief Radio sketch in which Bob Emery was the principal.

The Radio sketch was entitled "The Program Director." It was in two parts and depicted the troubles of a program director in his office and then some of the trying situations in the studio before the microphones. This sketch was written by Charles Burton, superintendent of broadcasting at WEEB, showing the Radio audience exactly how broadcasting is done. The audience not only saw Emery in action on the stage, but heard from amplifying horns exactly how his voice comes to them over the air.

New Stations

WGBU is the new Florida station which has been puzzling fans for the last few weeks. This new 500-watt Western Electric (R) station, operating on 184.4 meters, is located at Palmdale, Fla., some miles north of WNEF, Miami Beach. The chief announcer is Robert H. Nolan.

WCAU, Philadelphia, formerly operated by Durham and company, is now owned and operated by the Universal Broadcasting company.

The following limited commercial class "A" stations were licensed this week: KQF, Reed River, Ore., 149 watts, 176 meters; KRCO, Helena, Mont., 10 watts, 245 meters; KFWO, Avalon, Calif., 350 watts, 211.5 meters.

San Francisco is to have its first superstation when KPD, Hale Brothers, goes on the air next week with its new 4,000-watt transmitter.

'BWS' LEAVING WOC FOR EASTERN 'MIKE'

PALMER SCHOOL TO LOSE POPULAR ANNOUNCER

Stanley W. Barnett Goes to Baltimore Soon to Help Start High Power Plant

DAVERPORT, Iowa.—According to an announcement made public here by the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Stanley W. Barnett, studio director at WOC, and known to the radio audience as "Announcer BWS," has resigned his position with the Chiropractic Fountain Head Radiophone station, the resignation to become effective some time in August. According to his present plans, he will embark with a new high-power station which is under construction in Baltimore, Md., and which will go on the air about October 1. The Gas and Electric company of Baltimore will operate the new station. It will have a capacity of 5,000 watts.

Frederick R. Huber, manager of the station, in announcing the resignation said: "Everything that he of the best to Baltimore will be broadcast. Baltimore's best instrumental and vocal talent, her best attractions, her best artists. It may be that the Baltimore Symphony orchestra, the Park band and the Municipal band may give concerts. Or, some of our leading organizers, or members of the Parkside conservatory faculty. New discoveries at the Johns Hopkins university can be given to the world through us. The possibilities of our new station are unlimited."

With WOC Over 2 Years

Mr. Barnett has been associated with Station WOC since its inception three and a half years ago, and has seen one of the best and most successful stations grow up from a small, insignificant beginning, and in this development "BWS" has played a very prominent part. WOC, about eight months ago, installed the latest type 5,000-watt transmitter.

When interviewed at WOC recently concerning his change, Mr. Barnett stated that for some time he had felt a desire to make a change, primarily, to be nearer his former home in Pennsylvania.

"You know," he said, "my folks never go to bed at night without hearing me sign off at WOC, but I rarely get to see them on account of the distance and the time that I would be absent from the station at WOC."

"What are your other reasons?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied with pleasing modesty, "I have been told that I have played a responsible part in making WOC's organization, reputation and enablement of service what it is, and when I was approached by another radio station to do the same thing for them, and in view of the other factors, decided to make the change, much as I dislike the idea of leaving WOC, Daversport, and all the friends I have among the station staff, and the artists who frequently come here. As for the radio audience, I don't think they will miss me so very much because I will be on the air again within a few weeks, and they and I will at that time be able to renew our acquaintances. I really believe, though, that I, personally, will feel the change much more than the listeners in will feel it," he concluded.

Sorry to Lose 'BWS'

When Dr. B. J. Palmer, president of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, was interviewed concerning Mr. Barnett's resignation, he stated that while sorry to lose the services of "BWS" he was, at the same time, glad that Mr. Barnett was being called upon to help in building up a similar organization in another part of the country. In regard to the future personnel at WOC, Dr. Palmer stated that they were at present selecting from a number of applicants a man who would be satisfactory. All the position of announcer and who, at the same time, would be an highly acceptable and pleasing to the radio audience as was Mr. Barnett.

"We also intend to put on several new features in our broadcasting program which we feel sure our radio audience will find more than ever attractive, pleasing and profitable. It will be some days, however," concluded Dr. Palmer, "before we shall be in a position to make public our choice of a successor."

Before leaving for the Palmer School of Chiropractic—famous which, incidentally, is a graduate besides being their chief announcer at WOC, and one of the greatest announcers in the country—Mr. Barnett was a first-class electrician (radio) in Uncle Sam's navy, and saw service during the World war.

Landlord Cannot Refuse Radio

VIENNA.—The right of a tenant to set up a receiving outfit despite the opposition of his landlord was the subject of a recent case in the Austrian courts and resulted in the complete victory of the tenant.

BIDS WEST GOODBYE; GOES TO BALTIMORE



Stanley W. Barnett, former "Announcer BWS" at WOC, Palmer School of Chiropractic at Daversport, Iowa, has resigned from his post there to take a position with the new 5,000-watt station of the Gas and Electric company at Baltimore, Md. The new station will take the air October 1, it is planned.

WIP to Have Home on \$18,000,000 Building

Gimbel Brothers Soon to Start New Store

PHILADELPHIA.—Gimbel Brothers of this city, operators and owners of Station WIP, are having plans prepared for the erection of a 1,000-watt station on the top floor of their new twelve-story department store building, construction of which starts soon. The building will cost \$18,000,000.

Richard Gimbel, a member of the firm, and who has taken an active interest in the operation of the station, has made a tour of all the principal stations of this country and abroad in an effort to learn just what will make WIP one of the most attractive, as well as most powerful, broadcasters in the United States. Edward A. Durkin, director of WIP, states that the new station will be put in operation as soon as the new building is completed.

JACK DEMPSEY HELPS OPEN NEW WOK STUDIO

Terrace Garden Is Site of New Hotel Plant

CHICAGO.—WOK, at Homewood, a suburb near here, opened its new Chicago studio in the Terrace Gardens, American hotel, recently and celebrated its increase in power with a dinner-dance for friends and radio artists.

One special feature was a talk by Jack Dempsey.

The station is owned by the Northwestern Radio company and has 5,000-watt equipment. Only 1,000 watts will be used for the time being. Batteries supply the transmitting power.

George W. Allen, a new voice to radio, is announcer and director. Harry Waters, formerly at WHEI, is assistant director and announcer. Robert North, pianist, who has been heard from many stations, is also on the station staff.

Silver Cup Is Award for Most MacMillan Messages

NEW YORK.—A silver cup has been offered as a trophy to the amateur radio operator who picks up the largest number of messages from the MacMillan expedition from now until September 15, by the Second Radio World's Fair, through U. J. Henshaw, managing director. In letters addressed to the National Geographic society and the Amateur Radio Relay League.

EVEREADY HOUR EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P.M.

Listen Standard Time
For that radio microphone, tune in to "Eveready Hour," broadcast through

WEAF	New York
WJLB	Providence
WJLH	Boston
WFI	Philadelphia
WJL	Baltimore
WCAF	Philadelphia
WEAF	Providence
WJLH	Boston
WJL	Baltimore
WJLH	Boston
WJLH	Boston
WJLH	Boston

Preferred

It is no accident that more Eveready Radio Batteries are purchased by the radio public than any other radio battery made.

Such complete and voluntary endorsement can lead to but one conclusion—for best reception and longest life, Eveready Radio Batteries lead the field.

You can prove this for yourself by hooking Eveready Radio Batteries to your set. You will find that they deliver a steady, vigorous stream of power that lasts longer. It is Eveready economy that has created such an overwhelming preference for Evereadys. For every radio use there is a correct, long-lasting Eveready Radio Battery. There is an Eveready dealer nearby.

Manufactured and guaranteed by
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Radio
Dry Cell
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radio
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100
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No. 222
45-cell
Large
Portable
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\$2.75



No. 707
45-cell
Large
Portable
Price
\$3.75
No. 708
45-cell
Price
\$4.50

WEAF, "Chief of the Link Stations"



The input control board where voices from the microphones are amplified and relayed by lines to the WEAF stage.



Two views of reception room. Door in the upper photo leads to studio pictured at page bottom.

"Smiling" Betty Lutz, the charming day business at WEAF.



Here is one of the most popular quarters ever heard in America, the four great announcers of WEAF. At the top is Graham McNamee, whose voice has been heard over as many as fourteen stations at once and who has headed the Gold Cup Announcers' contest list for weeks. Next we have Phillips Carlin, also heard every day WEAF link. He always smiles they say! The gentleman with the dreamy eyes always radiates joy over the "radio" perhaps because his name is Leslie Joy. At the bottom is James Hearn, who has made good use of his excellent musical education to make the programs he announces more interesting.



No wonder WEAF's voice is always cheery. Look at the announcers.

EMBODYING the latest developments in studio architecture, in studio arrangement and many technical improvements in broadcasting equipment, WEAF's studio and remote control facilities in New York city, are the last word in this important phase of broadcasting.

Years of broadcasting by WEAF have indicated desirable features in studio design, which improves the quality of radio programs. Meticulous attention to detail is responsible for much of the improvement in acoustic properties. The program floor is laid in pitch and are insulated from the walls of the studio. False walls are used between the studio and the hall to introduce a dead air space, making them practically impervious to sounds in the hall.

The draperies on the walls are arranged that they can be adjusted to give the correct degree of deadening for the particular music being transmitted. For instance, heavy draperies require more deadening than a quiet or a staccato. A speaking voice requires the least deadening for good transmission. In every case the studio director can make his corrections and adjustments without loss of time.

The permanent feature of the studio installation is the use of two studios, a small one for singers, speakers and small groups of instruments and a second large studio for bands, large choruses and orchestras. Between the two

studios is the monitoring booth from which the programs are directed.

WEAF has four announcers on the staff. They are well known to the audience throughout the country, due to the linking of stations with WEAF for their varied programs. When you hear, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the Radio audience," you can be sure that it is the voice of Graham McNamee, ready to deliver his announcement of the forthcoming attraction. He has covered most of the national events that have been broadcast through WEAF, and is noted for his well modulated voice. To him, falls the honor of announcing the Hour and Victor presentations.

To those who are familiar with the introduction and announcements of "The Man in the Silver Mask," the "Silvertones Card Company," or the "Happiest Cuckoo Boys," the voice of Phillips Carlin is a source of real enjoyment. Among many of his friends he is known as the "Grator of WEAF." His smile is contagious.

When a delay comes in any of the programs, Leslie Joy, announcer steps in and fills the gap with a humorous solo. He has had a wide and varied career, though still under thirty years of age.

(Turn to page 6)



At the phone, G. B. Hanson, chief engineer, is seen behind the scenes.



Left, Winifred Marx (upper) and Kathleen Stewart (lower) are evening hostess - indispensable at WEAF.



Left, S. E. Rosen, director of programs, that are programs. Right, a glimpse at the corner of one of the principal studios.



MATRIMONY NOTES SWAMP KOA PLANT

SPINSTERS-BACHELORS, ASK
AIRLINE TO ALTAR

Station Refuses Cupid Role; Requests
Continue to Come from
Coast to Coast

DENVER, Col.—Radio may be faced with the wholesale responsibility of solving matrimonial problems for swamping spinsters and bachelors of the country. If the aching wish on KOA here is any criterion.

Regardless of growing demands from correspondents in the unmarried state, officials of the Rocky Mountain Broadcasting station, have adopted the strict matrimonial policy of "hands off." In declining the responsibility of finding mates. Likewise, they are holding out hopes that the situation will become less acute with the expiration of summer.

Ohio Leads All
Ohio ranks first in the number of correspondents appealing to the station for guidance in the matrimonial field, with Iowa taking second place and Washington third.

An Illinois girl gives her age as 15 and advises she could settle down with "any nice man, if such a creature exists." She adds further, "I never have been able to run across one yet." A Cincinnati maiden declares she is "very good looking and quite popular among the younger set," and a high school girl in Iowa suggests, "I suppose I am counted an old-fashioned because my hair is not bobbed."

Women Seize Theme
From an Oregon listener came a bachelor writer, "Women are very scarce here and I am looking for someone to write in. Please forward some names. An advertiser asks KOA to supply him with names of pretty Denver girls and a Colorado teacher wants to hear from a girl who cares about living in the country."

A Hartford, Conn. lady correspondent wrote a lengthy letter to the broadcasting station after finishing a book of romances which "has such a beautiful ending," and a Frankfurt, Ky., correspondent advises that she is "just not fit, down and loves music and good food."

Expects Half Billion to Be Spent on Radio

Radio Fair Head Bases Estimate
on Government Reports

NEW YORK.—Half a billion dollars is likely to be spent by the American public for radio apparatus within the next year, in the opinion of H. J. Hervey, managing director of the Second Radio World's Fair, who bases his conclusions on government reports and the estimates of leading manufacturers.

"One of the greatest gains in Radio sales this year will be among the farmers," Mr. Hervey declares. "A considerable proportion of our agriculturalists, for one reason or another, was slow in developing the radio habit; but now Radio has become an indispensable factor of farm life, not only from the standpoint of entertainment and general education but in view of the invaluable information on market conditions and on agricultural improvements and advice."

"Everything points to a prosperous year for the farmers. Large sums will be expended in the chief agricultural states for radio installations."

Mr. Hervey states that representatives of several leading grain organizations would be in New York the week of September 14-18 to view the exhibits of new radio products at the Second Radio World's Fair in the 25th Field Artillery Armory, the largest hall in the world.

"Lopez Speaking" Is Again Heard from Manhattan Isle

NEW YORK.—Vincent Lopez has returned to the good old U. S. A. and is back on the air again playing through WEAF every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from the roof of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

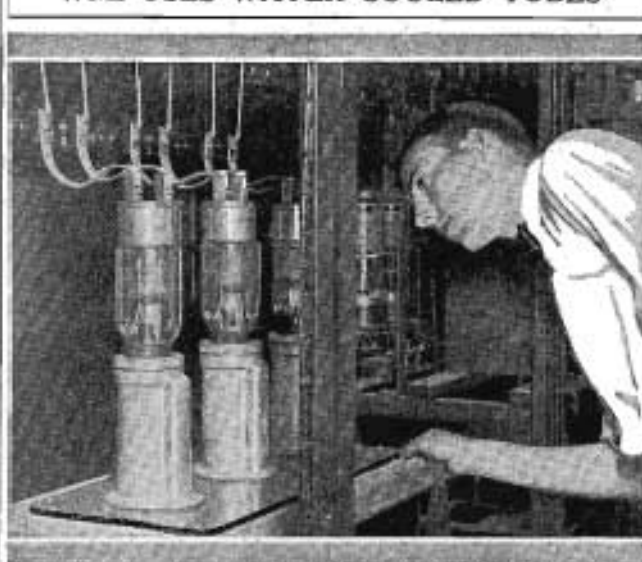
One of the pioneers of broadcasting, whose "Lopez speaking" is famous throughout the country, he returned to New York on the S. S. Paris following an unusually successful engagement at the immense London "Hippodrome" and at the famous MR. Kati club.

Although the sale attraction in a theater continues the home of orchestral operators, the Lopez orchestra proved a sufficient driving card to fill most of the 2,400 seats daily.

New Mike at KGB

TACOMA, Wash.—Local Station KGB, in having its station recently overhauled, has added the latest type of improved microphone with accompanying amplifiers. The new Joseph Lawrence 245.7 meters.

WPL USES WATER COOLED TUBES



Some of the giant water-cooled tubes in the transmitter of Station WPL, the broadcaster plant of the Pacific Fishery, New York city, soon to open on the East Radio church directly connected with the Roman Catholic church.

WEAF, CHIEF OF LINK (Continued from page 3)

Those who listened to WEAF's "Jazz Talent" program which was broadcast by WEAF and seven other stations are probably not aware that the entire production was conceived by James Haupt, one of WEAF's popular announcers and familiarly known to the entire staff as "Jim Haupt." His forte is in the fundamental knowledge of music which has been suited to the planning of such programs as the "Pineapple Hour" and the "WEAF Light Opera Quartet."

Upon entering the reception room at WEAF, a visitor is greeted at the door by Miss Betty Lutz. She is the day bookkeeper and is noted for her charming manner and big smile that is given to everyone. During the evening, Kathleen Stewart and Winifred T. Hart act as bookend-entertainers. Their names are perhaps recognized more than the call letters of the popular New York station itself.

A large and comfortable reception room with doors leading directly into each studio provide a waiting room for a large number of artists. A special loud speaker equipment furnishes them with entertainment while they are waiting for their turn to perform.

The plant department, or transmitting room is adjacent to the studio. Here all studio and remote control circuits terminate in a power input panel and are connected with the special use to the transmitter located at West street. A system of automatic detection and control is located in the plant department so that the interruption of lines controlling broadcasting from remote control points can be suitably amplified for radio broadcasting purposes. All remote control will then be handled at one point by a specially trained crew.

A special ventilation system has been installed in both studios, which changes the air which them every seven minutes. This assures cool, clean air even in mid-summer. In order to eliminate street noises during broadcasting the windows in the street may be kept closed without interfering with the comfort of the artists.

All of these facilities result in a marked improvement in the conduct of the program and practically eliminate long waits between numbers in the program, and those waits occasioned by switching from one studio to another or to remote control points, when broadcasting is done from the outside.

WEAF has broadcast some of the largest and most notable events in the history of the country. The Democratic convention and the inaugural address of President Coolidge being two of the most important.

During the broadcasting of the Defense Day last, broadcasting was interrupted over the largest link of stations that ever was attempted. The success of this test showed the remarkable possibility of broadcasting when the station is in the throes of a catastrophe. "The Daddy of 'em all—WEAF."

The French company has just decided to admit the word "want-partner" (loud speaker) into the dictionary, then fastening its name.

ERECT NEW STATION AS A 'TRAFFIC COP'

WILL OBSERVE 'JAMMING'
OF EUROPEAN STATIONS

Believe New Detector Plant Will Aid
in Clearing up Difficulties
of Broadcasters

LONDON.—An interception station—a sort of central listening post—is the latest development of the British Broadcasting company for improving and developing the broadcast services both of Great Britain and the continent.

It is being constructed near Bromley, Kent, and will be working in six weeks. It is the first station of its kind to be erected.

By the use of a super-sensitive and powerful receiver working on four high frequencies, one detector and two low frequency tubes, the station will be able to pick up signals from all continental and many American transmitting stations. It will be able to tell if one station is jamming the transmission from another. By the use of a direction-finding apparatus the operator will be able to tell in a few minutes what stations are at fault.

"Charleston" Taught by Radio in Chicago

Dancing Master Instructs Fans in
Fundamentals

CHICAGO.—"The Charleston" in all the go this month! Not the sleepy old town down Carolina way, but the dance that is said to have originated on the banks of the Ashley and Cooper rivers that now goes that sweet Palmetto city. In order that Radio listeners might be up to date on this latest dance craze, WMBH, in cooperation with a local morning newspaper, will broadcast lessons telling how the fundamental steps might be mastered. The lessons will be given by the dancing master of the ballroom where the station is located.

Diagrams published in the paper each morning are explained via Radio at 8:30, Central Standard time. By studying the cuts and then listening in on the Radio, all who really care to may learn the dance.

Pittsburghers Seek Time to Search Ether for DX

PITTSBURGH.—This city will have a Radio alert night if the plans of the local Retail Credit Men's association are carried through to a successful conclusion. This organization has recently formed a committee with a view to bringing about a silent night at least once or twice a month here. It has arranged conferences with other trade bodies and with local broadcasters in order that they can find periods when they may tune their sets for out of town stations and thus check up on the capabilities of these instruments.

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One of the popular Radio Broadcasting Stations writes:—*** "We find the trouble in this locality is the fact that our listeners are having difficulty in securing copies of Radio Digest." ***

Many readers miss some of the issues of Radio Digest. It is a disappointment to reach a newstand sold out. Readers become dissatisfied and Radio Digest loses a reader. Our best efforts are being put forth to have copies always on newstands. Frankly, we admit that the job is very strenuous.

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Advise us promptly of any difficulty you have in getting your copy. Give us the name and address of the dealer who is sold out. Your mail subscription will solve your problem. You will find a coupon in each issue. Today fill out the coupon and mail at once. This insures your copy each week, delivered on time.

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RADIO MAY HELP IN PASSING NEW LAWS

NEW YORK GOVERNOR USES WGY FOR REFERENDUM

Broadcasting Discussions On Important Legislation Will Obtain Views of Voters for Representatives

SCHENCKSTADT, N. Y.—The Radio referendum law, in a few years, is expected to be by legislative enactment. The result of such a referendum becomes the result of the election of representatives, the Radio appeal for the sentiment of the voters may be so acted to have an important part in interpreting the wishes of the electorate and in influencing the action of the law maker.

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York has several times appeared on the voters of nations of importance to them and he is convinced that Radio broadcasting has entered on a new and almost limitless field of public service.

Governor Smith says: "The American democrat covers as vast a territory that we must instantly welcome as art that brings its executives and legislators into the most immediate contact with the public they have been elected to serve. The advantages are double. It expedites the sending of an intimate message to the whole body of citizens and it secures the speaker a more prompt and frank expression of general opinion than he could obtain in any other way. Thus there is preserved a mutual relationship that is of especially high value as new problems arise which can best be solved by a renewed meeting of minds."

Officials Close to People

"Recent experience in broadcasting matters of public interest through the medium of WGY has given me a new sense of close fellowship with my fellow citizens; their many replies have been a help and an inspiration in seeking a solution to the questions which an executive can conscientiously answer only in the full light of the common thought."

WGY, one of three powerful stations of the General Electric company is located at Schenckstadt, within sixteen miles of the capital at Albany, which is connected to the Radio equipment by wire lines. From time to time the governor, legislators and department heads have called on WGY for the privilege of using its facilities to reach the citizenry. Whenever this could be done consistently and with fairness to those already scheduled on the program, the Schenckstadt station has given of its time. The Smith department offers weekly talks, the highway department, during the summer months, furnishes the automobile owner with a report on road conditions; the agricultural department, as well as the department of farms and markets, issues frequent bulletins of interest to the farmer, including in some bulletins special reports on weather reports. Last fall when first in the Adirondack mountains forced a suspension of hunting, WGY was used by the governor and by the conservation commission in warning those already in the woods that an emergency existed and that hunting was barred. One of the first and most interesting of Albany programs was the broadcasting of the inauguration address of Gov. Nathan L. Miller.

Referendum Already Taken

Governor Smith, as well as the Republican leaders whom he has opposed, have recognized the growing importance of Radio in legislative matters and have used the facilities of WGY to take a Radio referendum on speeding legislation. In March of this year when Governor Smith found his plans for a financial program opposed by the people to the people by Radio discussing the subject, "Speeding the People's Money." The response from the audience, conveyed directly to the elected representatives, resulted in harmonizing the views of the governor and the legislature.

A second Radio referendum on matters legislative was taken in June after Governor Smith had called a special session of the legislature to reconsider the pack program. Before the legislature convened an special session Governor Smith broadcast his views from WGY. His voice, amplified by the Radio power station, was carried to every part of the state. Wire lines also carried it to WJZ, in New York, and this station broadcast the speech. Two nights later Senator John Calhoun, leader of the majority, replied to the governor and presented his side of the controversy. Still later Judge Alphonse T. Courwater, a member of the Niagara State Conservation commission, gave a Radio discussion on the issue.

The voters were thus able to hear both sides of the question and many of them wrote to their representatives in Albany requesting action on one side or the other.

Much of the discussion, towns and people in multi-tube sets can be eliminated by the use of matched tubes.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIO IS INSPIRATION



"BETTER broadcasting begins with better studios, and that means environment and atmosphere," said Louis Combs, E. P. McDonald, Jr., president of the National Association of Broadcasters and the Zenith Radio corporation, "and we propose to prove the point." The new superpower station, WJAZ, of the Zenith company, now being built, will have probably the most beautiful studio in the world. The decorator's painting of the studio, with an inset photograph of Mr. McDonald, are shown above.

After being elevated briskly to the twenty-third story of the new Streamline building, Chicago, where the Zenith studios are located, one first comes into a reception room of unusually large dimensions, set with costly tapestries and carpeting and furnished in period furniture. To the right is an arched gateway within which a massive art metal gate fills in the enclosure. Flanked on either side by smaller archways are wrought iron grates beneath which artistically built in benches are positioned. This room being given over exclusively as a lounge for visitors and artists.

Passing through a great archedway and into the studio proper one first comes upon a great wide veranda—giving the impression of having left the drawing room of a chateau and out into the garden.

In the center stands a massive art fountain of stone which adds a touch of realism with its tiny spray of water, somewhat sparkling and splashing the Japanese goldfish within its spacious reservoir. The golden fish swimming are here and there offset by an occasional plant and other appropriate settings all of which lends a touch of modest days and a silent effect that plays upon the emotions.

The Zenith Station, WJAZ, however, has not left any details to the artists.

FORD AND GLENN BEGIN TRIP HOME

Lullaby Boys Drive Eastward to WLS and Leave Jazz Behind

CHICAGO—Ford Smith and Glenn Howell, the Lullaby Boys of WLS, Sears-Roebuck station here, who left in June for the Pacific coast on a tour of the national, are on their way home to Chicago, where they expect to arrive August 15 and resume their popular program. It has been announced today by Edgar L. Hill, director of the station, that Ford and Glenn, with their families, started June 2 in two automobiles on their transcontinental trip. On their way to the coast they broadcast many of their WLS features. From Seattle, where they broadcast over KJLH, they have just sent word that the WLS listeners may expect to hear their voices slightly again in Chicago about the middle of August. Little Glenn writes that he is first listening to jazz programs in the West. "It's jazz everywhere," says Glenn, "and we found little of the human interest features we try to give over WLS."

Artificial Larynx in London

LONDON—The most novel mechanical device yet broadcast from a British station was the sound generated on an artificial larynx recently invented by Sir Richard Paget, the famous throat surgeon. Sir Richard declares the use of this device will enable dumb people to talk. (Herald E. Goss, an American reporter, described a new type of larynx, if Sir Sir Richard Paget.)

BRITISH ANNOUNCER MUST BE VERSATILE

ENGLISH COMPANY WANTS WELL QUALIFIED MEN

After Landing Position It In Weeks Before New Announcers Speak Over Microphone

LONDON, Eng.—The British Broadcasting company, which requires several additional announcers, points out that applicants for the posts must have very exceptional qualifications. The following are the qualifications the B. B. C. lays down for the ideal announcer:

"He must have a pleasant, refined voice. He must possess a general knowledge of so many subjects as almost to make him a walking encyclopedia. Consequently, university men are most suitable for the work."

"He must have personality so that 3,000,000 listeners receive the impression of having a friendly chat with him."

"He must be able to deal adequately and sympathetically with every subject broadcast."

"He must be musical and know how to be interesting on such a subject as chamber music, and be able to discuss plays and the hundred and one things that concern the microphone's evening."

"He must keep listeners happy through the whole program."

"He must be witty without being funny, and smart without being sarcastic."

With only twenty-one stations to supply, the B. B. C. does not deem advisable to follow America's lead and inaugurate a proper announcer's career. When a suitable man is found he first spends his time listening to others and watching how they work. It is weeks before he is entrusted with reading a few items of "local news" over the radio.

Just to make his job a little more difficult, the B. B. C. expects the announcer also to be a showman. They must describe the items so that fans want to hear them.

KFVL Demolished by Fire

SEATTLE—The telephone and Radio exchange and Station KFVL, Vancouver, Wash., were destroyed when the building which they occupied was burned down by a fire of undetermined origin. The building was at Vancouver Barracks.

'Oklahoma Pepper Bird' Guest at KTHS, Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, Ark.—Ray C. Griffin, known in Radio land as the "Oklahoma Pepper Bird" and original host of the famous "Brown Derby" club at Station KFHU, Hot Springs, Oklahoma, was a visitor at Station KTHS, the New Arlington Hotel Hot Springs, Ark., for several days recently. Mr. Griffin broadcast "The Voice of Oklahoma" through the KTHS "radio" and was shown the wonders of the National Park and its million dollar bath house row by Director G. C. Arroyo and Chief Taxidermist E. L. Gies.



A Revelation in Tone-Volume-Clarity

Here is a "loud speaker" that brings the artists into your very room, so realistic is its reproduction.

Piano music, the most difficult to reproduce, sounds so natural that you are carried away by its beauty.

Vocal selections retain all of the colorings of the artist.

Orchestra music is a treat, every instrument can be heard, clear and full.

Magnetic diaphragm control—used exclusively in the Kellogg Unit—is the new principle that performs these wonders in radio reception.

No excess vibration, no chattering, every tone true.

The Kellogg Unit is available for use with a phonograph, and will reproduce voice or music with a full, sweet, clear tone.

A popular instrument. The Kellogg Symphony Reproducer is a revelation in Tone—Volume—Clarity.

At your dealers for \$20—Hear one today

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

Kellogg Symphony Reproducer

With every Kellogg Radio part, Use—Is The Test



At all good dealers
"See More by Loud
Speaker"

An Evening at Home with the Listener In

(FOR PACIFIC TIME)

STATIONS IN ORDER OF WAVE LENGTHS USED

Matern Call	Matern Call	Matern Call	Matern Call	Matern Call	Matern Call
211.3 WOK	275.3 WAA	311.3 CNDM	361.3 WHN	401.3 WFF	467.3 RPI
228.3 WBRM	278.3 ROK	313.6 RPA	363.4 WDAF	403.5 WOK	481.5 WOK
232.3 WBRG	279.3 KXGA	315.6 AAT	365.4 WOK	405.5 WOK	483.5 WOK
240.3 KFF	281.3 WCAH	317.6 WBS	367.4 CTM	407.5 CKAC	475.9 WRAP
246.3 WJMD	283.3 WHD	319.6 WCH	369.4 WEHM	410.4 WCCD	477.9 WBRF
249.3 WQES	285.3 WNAK	320.3 WBRM	370.4 WGN	421.4 KJAF	479.4 WJLA
250.3 WBSB	287.3 WNAK	322.4 KDA	373.4 RYB	423.5 WLW	481.5 WOK
252.3 KFFW	289.3 WDAK	324.4 WCH	375.4 WCH	425.5 WBR	483.5 WOK
254.3 WNAK	291.3 WNAK	326.3 WBRM	377.4 WBRM	427.5 WBR	485.5 WGN
256.3 KFFW	293.3 WNAK	329.3 CTX	381.4 CXT	429.5 WBR	487.5 WOK
258.3 WNAK	295.3 KJG	331.4 WHD	383.4 WCH	431.4 CHRO	489.5 RGV
260.3 KFFW	297.3 WDAV	333.4 KFBP	385.4 WCH	433.4 NAA	491.5 WEA
262.3 WNAK	299.3 WNAK	335.4 WCH	387.4 WCH	435.4 KTS	493.5 WNAK
264.3 WCH	301.3 WNAK	337.4 WNA	389.4 WNAK	437.4 CPN	495.5 WNAK
266.3 WCH	303.3 WNAK	340.4 WNA	391.4 WNAK	439.4 KLS	497.5 WNAK
268.3 WCH	305.3 KSL	342.4 WLS	393.4 WLS	441.4 WDTF	499.5 WNAK
270.3 WFFW	307.3 WPC	344.4 RPA	395.4 WOA	443.4 WMAZ	501.5 WNAK
272.3 WFFW	309.3 WNAK	346.4 WPC	397.4 WMAZ	445.4 WQJ	503.5 WNAK
274.3 WFFW	311.3 WNAK	348.4 WPC	399.4 WMAZ	447.4 WNAK	505.5 WNAK
276.3 WFFW	313.3 WNAK	350.4 WPC	401.4 WMAZ	449.4 WNAK	507.5 WNAK
278.3 WFFW	315.3 WNAK	352.4 WPC	403.4 WMAZ	451.4 WNAK	509.5 WNAK
280.3 WFFW	317.3 WNAK	354.4 WPC	405.4 WMAZ	453.4 WNAK	511.5 WNAK
282.3 WFFW	319.3 WNAK	356.4 WPC	407.4 WMAZ	455.4 WNAK	513.5 WNAK
284.3 WFFW	321.3 WNAK	358.4 WPC	409.4 WMAZ	457.4 WNAK	515.5 WNAK
286.3 WFFW	323.3 WNAK	360.4 WPC	411.4 WMAZ	459.4 WNAK	517.5 WNAK
288.3 WFFW	325.3 WNAK	362.4 WPC	413.4 WMAZ	461.4 WNAK	519.5 WNAK
290.3 WFFW	327.3 WNAK	364.4 WPC	415.4 WMAZ	463.4 WNAK	521.5 WNAK
292.3 WFFW	329.3 WNAK	366.4 WPC	417.4 WMAZ	465.4 WNAK	523.5 WNAK
294.3 WFFW	331.3 WNAK	368.4 WPC	419.4 WMAZ	467.4 WNAK	525.5 WNAK
296.3 WFFW	333.3 WNAK	370.4 WPC	421.4 WMAZ	469.4 WNAK	527.5 WNAK
298.3 WFFW	335.3 WNAK	372.4 WPC	423.4 WMAZ	471.4 WNAK	529.5 WNAK
300.3 WFFW	337.3 WNAK	374.4 WPC	425.4 WMAZ	473.4 WNAK	531.5 WNAK
302.3 WFFW	339.3 WNAK	376.4 WPC	427.4 WMAZ	475.4 WNAK	533.5 WNAK
304.3 WFFW	341.3 WNAK	378.4 WPC	429.4 WMAZ	477.4 WNAK	535.5 WNAK
306.3 WFFW	343.3 WNAK	380.4 WPC	431.4 WMAZ	479.4 WNAK	537.5 WNAK
308.3 WFFW	345.3 WNAK	382.4 WPC	433.4 WMAZ	481.4 WNAK	539.5 WNAK
310.3 WFFW	347.3 WNAK	384.4 WPC	435.4 WMAZ	483.4 WNAK	541.5 WNAK
312.3 WFFW	349.3 WNAK	386.4 WPC	437.4 WMAZ	485.4 WNAK	543.5 WNAK
314.3 WFFW	351.3 WNAK	388.4 WPC	439.4 WMAZ	487.4 WNAK	545.5 WNAK
316.3 WFFW	353.3 WNAK	390.4 WPC	441.4 WMAZ	489.4 WNAK	547.5 WNAK
318.3 WFFW	355.3 WNAK	392.4 WPC	443.4 WMAZ	491.4 WNAK	549.5 WNAK
320.3 WFFW	357.3 WNAK	394.4 WPC	445.4 WMAZ	493.4 WNAK	551.5 WNAK
322.3 WFFW	359.3 WNAK	396.4 WPC	447.4 WMAZ	495.4 WNAK	553.5 WNAK
324.3 WFFW	361.3 WNAK	398.4 WPC	449.4 WMAZ	497.4 WNAK	555.5 WNAK
326.3 WFFW	363.3 WNAK	400.4 WPC	451.4 WMAZ	499.4 WNAK	557.5 WNAK
328.3 WFFW	365.3 WNAK	402.4 WPC	453.4 WMAZ	501.4 WNAK	559.5 WNAK
330.3 WFFW	367.3 WNAK	404.4 WPC	455.4 WMAZ	503.4 WNAK	561.5 WNAK
332.3 WFFW	369.3 WNAK	406.4 WPC	457.4 WMAZ	505.4 WNAK	563.5 WNAK
334.3 WFFW	371.3 WNAK	408.4 WPC	459.4 WMAZ	507.4 WNAK	565.5 WNAK

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF TABLES

THE "Exceeding at Home with the Lend Lease" table is not difficult to understand and use. It is this fact that makes it so popular with the readers of *Radio Digest*. It is presented here in three different standard sizes: Eastern, Central and Pacific. Readers using one of the three kinds of time named, should utilize the table printed in that time and designated by its headline.

For listeners whose standard of these is not shown here, the following instructions should be remembered:

Later on using Mountain View: Use table for Pacific time but add one hour to every figure given. Can also use Central time table by subtracting one hour from each figure given.

Listed on Eastern daylight saving, or Atlantic time: Use Eastern timetable by adding one hour to every figure.

Listeners using Control Spotlight receive their own personal time table. No charge for the service.

The periods given in the "Evening at Home" tables are only representative of each station's evening sign-on and sign-off hours, and on Sunday, the late afternoon sign-on and sign-off. If a station has an intermittent rather than continuous broadcast, the table cannot show this.

Above is given a list of all stations in the "Evening at Home" tables, arranged in order of the wave length used (as supposed to be used) by the stations. This arrangement provides a handy index for the other tables.

The "Earning at Home" tables are corrected every week. The number is changed often run as high as thirty percent of the whole. Keep the "Earning at Home" tables from the current issue on the side of your receiver.

The material and form of the tables are entirely original with Radio Digest and are protected by copyright. Reproduction of whole or part without permission is denied, and such infringement will be prosecuted.

Educational Talks to Be on WBAV Program

Columbus, Ohio, Station Guides
Small Investors Right

COLUMBUS, O.—Station WBAV here sponsors approximately 18 hours per week. Of the 18 hours, 15 minutes is devoted to two educational talks. Of the two talks, one is 15 minutes in length and is prepared by the state department of health. The other of five minutes duration is devoted to sales, investments.

Yet five minutes' time each week, taken on Saturday, when laborers and salaried men draw their pay and farmers cash in on their produce, has resulted in a saving probably amounting to thousands of dollars.

Each Saturday Karl T. Fine, stationer of the Columbus Better Business commission, has his paper ready. In a free and easy manner, Mr. Fine unrolls the crooked stocks and bonds and their salesmen. He names firms and their representative who should be avoided and describes their unethical methods. The result, as attested by the steady stream of mail, demonstrates that would-be investors have been made wary of the get-rich-quick agencies. In all, it has proved the most practically helpful series of talks ever broadcast by a Columbus station.

Sport Lovers to Get Regular Radio Report

**WJZ to Give One-Half Hour
Bulletins on Baseball**

NEW YORK.—After several weeks of experimenting, the staff of Station WJZ here has worked out a program for the broadcasting of news of interest to the following of the world of sport which they think will meet with the hearty approval of all.

On week days, baseball scores of the major leagues will be given during the morning news hour from 6 to 7 o'clock, local times in the afternoon. The first report will be made to the Radio audience at 6 o'clock, then next at 7:30, etc., until 6 o'clock when the last afternoon report will be made. At 6 o'clock each week day evening, with the exception of Tuesday, a sporting first report will be sent out which will include a summary of the baseball games of the day, and the scores at home and other promised tracks and other sporting events of the day.

On Tuesdays, the sporting final will be given at 7:05 instead of the usual 6:00 a.m. On Sundays, the series of baseball games given in the afternoon on week days will be omitted but the sports final will be broadcast as usual.

RADIO SELF STARTER TO AWAKEN SLEEPERS

Automatic Device Will Start Set at Broadcaster's Will

LONDON, Eng.—A time, not far distant, when broadcasting stations will be able to "call up" listeners from all they were on the telephone, is the prospect held out by an ingenious but simple invention known as the "Radio Self-Harrier." The device can be constructed at home and attached to any broadcast receiver.

It operates by means of a germanium crystal detector and a pair of relays. Immediately the local station begins transmission the current set up in the receiving aerial, though feeble, is sufficient to actuate the relays, which switch on the tube current and thus put the set into operation.

An important advantage of this new invention is that it permits the broadcasting station to get in touch with listeners at any time, irrespective of the regular transmitting hours.

THOUSANDS LISTEN TO RADIO BAND CONCERTS

Attend Concerts Broadcast from
Mall in Central Park

NEW YORK.—Commissioner William W. Mills of the department of plants and structures here, under whose administration Municipal Station WNYC is operated, estimates that upwards of 333,000 people of this city hear the public concert broadcast four nights a week from the Mall in Central Park.

Among the organizations to be heard there through the balance of the summer are George Briegel and his twenty-second regiment band. Mr. Briegel is recognized among musicians as one of the most capable band leaders in the country.

Rigo Riesenfeld and his orchestra, and a symphony orchestra headed by Natan Franko will be heard frequently. The concert begins at 7:15 p. m., eastern time and are broadcast through WNYC on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday each week. Well-known vocal and instrumental soloists are heard with their ensembles.

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Illustrated

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A More Representative Democracy

USE of the Radio by an eastern governor to sound out the people on matters of grave importance pending before the state legislature points out a new and faster way for cooperation between voters and their representatives. The idea of appealing to voters to write to their state and national representatives is almost as old as legislatures, but the old method of appeal takes a great deal of time. It requires the enlistment of a large working force, and very often a great many public meetings to arouse public action. In one meeting, advertised by press and Radio, the speaker can reach by Radio a great audience and, if his arguments are presented in an orderly and effective way, he is assured of a response. If a sufficient number of letters is received, elected officials are almost certain to be swayed in their action by the sentiment expressed.

For three years the Radio audience has been educated in the habit of writing letters of comment on programs and artists. The Radio stations have encouraged the habit because these letters are substitutes for the applause which a performer was accustomed to receive. It is quite natural, therefore, for a listener, after hearing in address and a request that he express his views, to write to assemblyman or senator.

A democracy with Radio should prove more representative than a democracy without Radio. Concerted approval or disapproval of a plan of legislative action may now speedily reach the attention of the elected official. Interest in state and national policies should no longer be limited to the casting of a ballot on election day. Common action, produced by a Radio address, should make the citizen feel that this is in fact a government of, for and by the people.

Making Politicians Think

THE Place and the Power of Radio in Politics, is the title of a recent paper by Dr. Frank W. Elliot, of WDC fame and vice-president of the National Association of Broadcasters. The power of Radio in politics, he believes, has been very well displayed. Both President Coolidge and Candidate Davis last year found it much to their advantage to talk simultaneously from a chain of linked stations to audiences in every section of the country.

However, Dr. Elliot's paper is worth while. In it he has made a very careful analysis of the future of political Radio. In it he also says, "The Radio's power is to compel the politician to really think before broadcasting."

We hope Dr. Elliot is right. In that case perhaps we have misjudged the average run of politicians. We didn't even dream they ever thought. Except, of course, when it becomes necessary for them to think how they can better themselves to the detriment of someone else, usually the people.

But what can you expect when the best citizens refuse to use their franchise of citizenship to elect the kind of men who can and will think for the people, once they have been elected to office? Perhaps Radio will stimulate the interest in voting so necessary to our common good. That, we should say, would be the biggest thing Radio could ever do for this government.

A Billion Dollars for Radio

PREDICTIONS for the fall and winter Radio season are hitting high. A large show promoter conservatively estimates that half a billion dollars will be spent for Radio sets, parts and accessories during the next year. An official of a large set manufacturer says one billion dollars is closer to the mark.

Quite a growth?
In 1920 the entire Radio business of the United States amounted up a bare two million dollars. Last season it is estimated that between three and five hundred million dollars was turned over in sales. Yes, quite a growth for a period of five years.

Beautiful sets, so handsome they overshadow the furniture of the parlors for which they are intended; perfect receivers, as good as science knows yet how to make, await the fall buying public.

Yes, we believe at least a half billion dollars will be spent this year. Why not?

RADIO INDI-GET

Maybe She Swam

"A bit of human stalin was found on the air at 4:30 when the dial revealed a vocal sinner flapping through that grand old song, 'By the Waters of the Minnetonka.' I hope Mrs. Soprano reads this and recognizes her identity." (Editor Douglas in Old Trick.)
"By the Waters of the Minnetonka"
Was the song the sinner flapped
And knowing water finds the shore
That's the pun that Silver sapped.

Orders Radio in His Coffin

Sam R. Mitchell, aged 60, of the Fernside valley rancher, has placed an order with a Los Angeles undertaker for a \$1,200 steel coffin equipped with an in-to-date Radio receiving set. It was revealed today. —News Item.

In view of the foregoing, think what might have happened if certain characters of history had taken intelligence to their honored graves. For instance:

King Tut, broadcasting to those who would dig him up: "Please go 'way and let me sleep!"
Cleopatra, to those who have been handling out the dirt about her affair with Anthony: "I ain't that kind of a girl!"

Omoo Khayyan, to the publishers: "Cut out all reference to 'Dig of Wine' in revised U. S. A. version of Rubaiyat!"

Muskrat: "The world is wrong! I was not built!"
Darwin, after hearing Bryan's Dayton speech broadcast over WGN: "I meant to insist to the monkey group. I had no idea that the human race would ever produce a being such as W. J. B." —
Schubert, Wagner, Mozart, and Beethoven, in unseen ever first station hook-up: "There is no Society of Authors, Publishers, and Composers here so we have turned the place Heaven."

The Old Stuff Goeth

"A pick-up was made by Station WGT in the night traffic court of Jacksonville, N. Y., and sent by land wire to WJL and broadcast in the metropolitan audience. Three men were tried for the benefit of the Radio fans, the first of which was for Drunken and Reckless Driving, the second for Driving without a License, and the last for Speeding. These were real honest to goodness cases and when the judge said \$50, the Radio audience should have been able to hear the lean drops scatter on the courtroom floor as the luckless offender walked with his head bowed." (From News)

Try this with your station!

"I'm late I know my darling wife,
But please let me explain—
I lost my watch and near my life
When a bandit held up the train.
"That's all the bank," she said.
"A judge asked you for your dough
For having moonshine on the head—
I heard it over the Radio."

Another said, "I'm so sorry dear,
A friend was sick tonight.
So I had to linger near
and cheer him in his plight."
"Get away with that old story.
Don't try to fool me so.
Doesn't matter how you tell your stuff
I heard it over the Radio."

The old ones are now taken,
All lies will have to go.
With this it all on you
Over the Radio.

Miss Partington Returns

From away down in the Tar Heel state comes word that Miss Partington, with some months back a regular feature in this department, is building a new eight cuber and will soon be with us. "Hold your horses the elephants are coming!"

I Sure Is Good Says Elmer

My Delmer Maguire

I AM beginning to believe that I am pretty good. I once thought that I was somewhat superior to other human beings, but now I know I am. I am quite sure. Many people say I am prejudiced and don't know my stuff, but I know I do and they don't, so why worry?

The reason I am good is that I know that NWG is good. Nobody else would know it unless I told 'em, so I write regularly telling people how wonderful I am and NWG are. I am afraid people don't appreciate my kind criticism.

Why, if I don't criticize broadcasting stations I know my readers would surely take in some awful station that I don't like and they would. And I couldn't stand that. I want them to take in NWG, which is always good. Heh-heh. Now be careful, my kind readers, and don't tune in anything I say I don't like, because I am sure my heart would break.

Don't Forget the Stamps

Dear Ted: Why, oh, why do you scorn my contributions? I have sent you three wonderful poems and still I fail to see them in print. If you can't see there send them back so I can submit them to the American Herald.

CRISTAL SET HERE

Listen, Ted. It's this way. Two poems were beautiful, but evidently you have never heard the old one about "good comes out of short poems." Cut them down on a self addressed and stamped envelope for their return.

Rebroadcasting the Old Ones

Dear Ted: I looked my act to the bed post during the warm weather last week and got "Hot Springs." GAP.

Summer Radios and Some Are Not



Condensed

BY DIELECTRIC

The symphony players again at KDKA, Pittsburgh, were all that one would expect whose receivers had played host on previous occasions. Despite the absence of any modernism to the music of the Magic Flute, few will deny the beauty of the overture to that opera, and it was this selection which won me to a prolonged hearing of that evening's program. Lucile Warner should be included where praise is being meted out, for her singing of "My Mother Bid Me Bind My Hair," a Hadyn gem, was splendidly interpreted.

I ran across a good—real good—male quartet the other evening. Haven't found so many since these hot nights have come upon us. Yet that should not pass as explanation. Anyway, these four men did get right into the heart of a melody of old time air, familiar to our grandmothers, and sang heartily, too. They never resorted to an overdose of pathos, yet their voices were soft with feeling where the "darkies" were referred to and the otherwise hackneyed phrases were newly presented. WSAI, Cincinnati, was responsible for our hearing such a program and we should thank them.

Another of the operatic programs from the studio of WEAF, New York, presented "Martha" (incidentally this is most closely associated in my mind with the great prima donna, Melba). These performances have gone a long way to acquaint many people with the beautiful melodies to be found in grand opera and to dispel the minds of some as to the real character of such musical productions. Mr. Benedetto has seldom failed to impress me with the seriousness of his art and the singing of Lionel was no exception.

Elgin, Ill., with its WTAS broadcasting station, has something to boast of, even if others outside the immediate vicinity had cause for complaint at times. They were well supplied with excellent material when the evening's entertainment consisted of a group of soloists and an orchestra. Diversity does not guarantee enjoyment, yet it is likely to meet the wishes of a large number of listeners, and that was precisely what WTAS gave.

It is very improbable that any old time listener would skip over the dial setting for WSB on the dedication date of the wonderful new transmitter at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel. To me it seems as though the "Voice of the South" is synonymous with Radio broadcasting. Each step this dear old southern station has taken, toward Dielectric always on hand to rejoice with the owners of one of the most friendly and interesting stations in the land. Three years' reminiscence was crowded into that one program and few of the genuine BCL's tuned out without wishing them all the success in the world. Lamborn Kay is a name thousands do not recognize, though that genial gentleman's voice could not be imitated far.

Symphony orchestras are no longer the delight of those only who park concert halls—thank fortune—but are enjoyed and are the instructors of thousands of Radio listeners today. Comparisons are not in order here and I have no desire to make any, but to any music lover missing the concert given by the Detroit symphony orchestra recently, I have only sympathy. It was a banner evening in the history of classical music broadcasting and if such a program is again presented be sure to get there early. WCK be thanked.

A. B. C. Course in Radio Fundamentals

Chapter XX—Characteristics of Two and Three Electrode Tubes

By David Penn Moreton

Let us first consider what happens in a two electrode vacuum tube, in which there is a good vacuum, when there is, first, a variation in the temperature of the filament and secondly, a variation in the voltage of the battery connected between the plate and the filament. The connections of the tube for this investigation are shown in Figure 33.

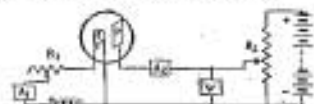


Figure 33

The current through the filament may be varied in value by means of the rheostat R_1 , and the value of this current is indicated by the ammeter A_1 . The voltage applied between the plate and the filament may be varied in value by moving the sliding contact C along the rheostat R_2 , the value of the voltage being indicated by the voltmeter V , and the value of the current in this circuit by the milliammeter A_2 .

Space Charge

Suppose now, that the voltage between the plate and the filament is kept at some constant value and the filament temperature is gradually raised by increasing the filament current. The number of electrons sent out by the filament will continue to increase as the temperature of the filament rises, and there will be a stream of electrons passing from the filament to the plate. Due to this stream of electrons passing from the filament to the plate, there are, at any instant, a number of electrons in the space between the filament and the plate.

This group or cloud of electrons, between the plate and the filament, produces a negative space charge. The effect of this negative space charge upon the electrons leaving the filament is opposite to that of the positive plate potential. As the temperature of the filament is increased, there will be an increase in the electrons between the plate and filament and, hence, an increase in the value of the space charge, until finally the space charge neutralizes the plate potential and there is no further increase in the plate current due to an increase in filament temperature. The tendency of the filament to emit more electrons per second, due to the increased temperature, is offset by the space charge effect which retards the electrons toward the filament so that the net number emitted remains constant.

If the voltage between the plate and the filament is increased, there will be an increase in the current as indicated by the milliammeter A_2 in Figure 33. With this higher voltage connected to the plate, a larger space charge will be required to offset the effect of the plate potential.

The variation in plate current with filament temperature is shown graphically in Figure 34, for three different voltages

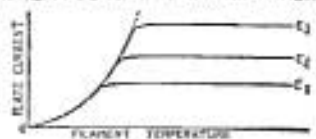


Figure 34

between the filament and the plate. Let us now assume that the filament temperature is kept constant and the voltage between the plate and the filament is varied. There will be a definite number of electrons emitted by the filament each second. The magnitude of the plate current will depend upon the number of electrons reaching the plate per second, which in turn depends upon the potential of the plate. The current increasing in value as the voltage between the plate and the filament increases in value. As this voltage is increased, a value is finally reached at which all the electrons emitted by the filament arrive at the plate. When this value of plate voltage is reached, the plate current is a maximum and this value of the current is called the saturation current for that particular filament temperature.

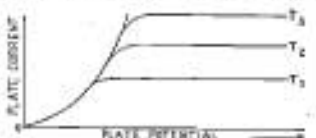


Figure 35

the variation in plate current with plate potential is shown by curve T_1 in Figure 35. This curve shows that when the plate potential is zero, there is no plate current and, as the plate potential increases, there is at first a very small increase in plate current, but as the plate potential continues to increase, the plate current increases more rapidly than the plate potential up to a certain point, when the plate current has reached the saturation value as explained above.

If the temperature of the filament is raised to a higher constant value by increasing the current through it, and the

plate potential varied in value from zero upwards, the plate current will increase with the plate potential along the same line as it did for the lower filament temperature until the saturation point is reached and the filament current will rise higher in value than it did before as shown by the curve marked T_2 . A further increase in filament temperature will give the curve marked T_3 .

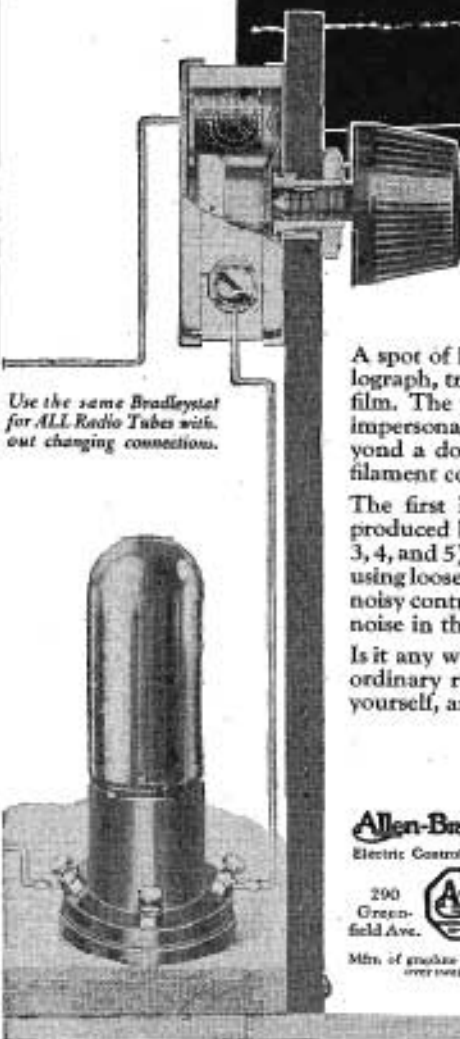
Three Electrode Vacuum Tube

The three electrode vacuum tube differs from the two electrode tube described in the last chapter, in the addition of a third electrode G , as shown in Figure 36, between the plate and the filament and in the path of the electrons. This electrode

may be a perforated plate or mesh or grid of fine wires, through the openings of which the electrons must pass in their travel from the filament to the plate. It is possible to accelerate or decelerate the electrons moving from the filament to the plate, and to concentrate or increase at will the effect of the space charge, by applying a positive or negative potential to this third electrode or grid. This third electrode provides a means of controlling the current in the plate circuit, without changing the plate potential or filament temperature. The chief advantage of this method of controlling the plate current is that, while the plate current may be

(Continued on page 19)

Bradleystat
PERFECT FILAMENT CONTROL
The result of more than twenty years' research and experience in the manufacture of graphite disc rheostats for radio, mines, mills, etc.



Use the same Bradleystat for ALL Radio Tubes without changing connections.

Only Graphite Discs provide noiseless filament control

A spot of light, silently guided by an automatic electric oscillograph, traced the above curves on a moving photographic film. The test, made at the University of Wisconsin, was impersonal and impartial. The result, however, proves beyond a doubt the superiority of the Bradleystat for radio filament control.

The first line (No. 1) shows the silent, stepless variation produced by the Bradleystat. The following curves (Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5) were produced by other types of rheostats, some using loose powder instead of graphite discs. See the scratchy, noisy control. Every jog in the white lines means a distracting noise in the loud-speaker.

Is it any wonder that Bradleystats are being substituted for ordinary rheostats by thousands of set owners? Try one, yourself, and hear the difference!

Mail the Coupon for Literature

Allen-Bradley Co.
Electric Controlling Apparatus

290 Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Mfrs. of graphite disc rheostats for over twenty years.

Allen-Bradley Co.
290 Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee, Wis.
Please send me your literature on the Allen-Bradley line of radio devices.
Name.....
Address.....

Radio Inductive Interference and Its Cure

Part II—Means of Suppression

By Radio Branch, Dept. Marine and Fisheries, Canada

IN MAKING all these tests it is important to approach the subject with an unprejudiced mind as to the source of the interference, and before concluding that the interference is caused by any given source, it is well to consider all possible conditions in which the interference may have originated from some other unknown cause. Investigating the interference is a very fascinating detective game and one would sometimes suspect that the source of the interference had a sense of humor and was trying to evade detection in a manner similar to that of the most clever criminal.

The shivers and only satisfactory method of suppressing Radio Inductive

The bars are carefully removed from the hole in the live tube as is cut in the insulation. End rings or filars are wound at the end of the winding to build up the gauge diameter to the outside diameter of the winding. There may be made of tape or a suitable size of wire tube. The whole coil is covered with five layers of Esmu's cloth and then taped with black friction tape and painted with insulating varnish. Mounting logs made of fibre are then attached to each end of the coil.

This coil should be covered on a board covered with asbestos $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and the leads soldered and thoroughly taped according to standard wiring practice.

a choke coil and thus prevent the necessity of adding additional choke coils to the system.

Electric Motor Interference

A series commutator motor, causing a surge by sparking at the brushes, may have its leads reversed to reduce the Radio interference. Where the wire is grounded, Radio interference from such a motor is sometimes reduced by reversing the leads supplying the motor, so that one of the brushes is connected to the ground side of the line and the field coil is connected to the live side of the line. In this case, the field coil is used as a choke. It may also be necessary to place a condenser of one or two microfarads

voltage lighting circuit it may be determined by means of a test lamp connected from ground, first to one wire and then to the other. The lamp will light when connected from the live line to ground.

Battery Chargers and Sign Flashers

A battery charger of the vibrator type may be prevented from causing interference by connecting a condenser of $\frac{1}{2}$ microfarad capacity across the vibrating contacts. In the case of battery chargers it is useless to put condensers across the motor, as it is necessary to make use of the choke consisting of the wire and coil within the battery charger, to prevent this surge from getting out on the line. Flashing electric signs may usually be

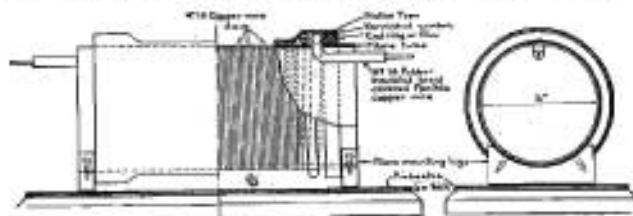


Figure 1

Mounting Condensers

Condensers which will stand a test voltage of 1,400 volts direct current may be substituted across an alternating current or direct current circuit of 250 volts or less. On circuits which are grounded by fuses of not more than 15 ampere capacity, an additional fuse is required for the condenser. On circuits protected by fuses of greater than 15 ampere capacity, a separate control base and switch (not approved type) not exceeding 15 ampere, must be installed between the condenser and such ungrounded power wire. Where condensers are not installed in metal boxes and are to be placed on wooden surfaces, they should be mounted on pads of asbestos at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and these pads should be sufficiently large to extend beyond the clamps used for holding the condenser in place.

Where condensers are to be used on two-volt circuits, two condensers of the approved type must be connected in series between the lines, and the common point may be grounded. In such installations the condensers are to be protected by 400-volt fuses not greater than 15 amperes in each live line, and each of the condensers and fuses are to be enclosed in a grounded metal case. Where the condensers are to be connected to two-phase or three-phase circuits not greater than 600 volts, one condenser may be connected from each live line to ground and installed with fuses as stated above.

Condensers similar to Northern Electric company type B-21-A-A, 1 mfd., 1,400 volts direct current, are suitable for installing in metal boxes as described above. Special condensers having number 14 rubber insulated leads, suitable for installing without metal boxes, may be obtained at cost from the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, until such time as commercial firms stock them. (This probably only applies to Canadian firms—Editor's Note.)

In every case it is possible to make slight changes in the connections of the electrical apparatus causing the surge in order to use some existing apparatus or

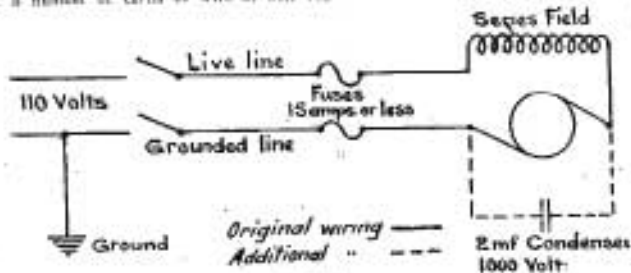


Figure 2

used also to carry the required current without overheating, and sufficient insulation to withstand the voltage of the line. These installations should be approved by the local electrical inspector to ensure that there are no fire or accident hazards introduced by the installation.

It is important in the design of these choke coils that they should have low distributed capacity in order to prevent electrical surge passing through the choke coil by means of this capacity.

Choke Coil Construction

A type of choke coil recommended for most where the current is less than three amperes is constructed according to figure 1. It consists of 100 turns of number 18 double cotton covered copper wire in a single layer wound on a fibre tube $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Leads are soldered to each end and made from number 14 flexible rubber insulated braided covered copper wire, exiting one turn around the tube and extending through the hole in the tube and extending through the inside of the tube a length of one foot.

At these condensers contain wax, they should not be placed where they may be subjected to excessive heat. Condensers when connected to a circuit as stated above have no objectionable effect on the circuit, or the operation of any electrical apparatus and they do not consume any power.

Approved Condensers

Condensers similar to Northern Electric company type B-21-A-A, 1 mfd., 1,400 volts direct current, are suitable for installing in metal boxes as described above. Special condensers having number 14 rubber insulated leads, suitable for installing without metal boxes, may be obtained at cost from the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, until such time as commercial firms stock them. (This probably only applies to Canadian firms—Editor's Note.)

In every case it is possible to make slight changes in the connections of the electrical apparatus causing the surge in order to use some existing apparatus or

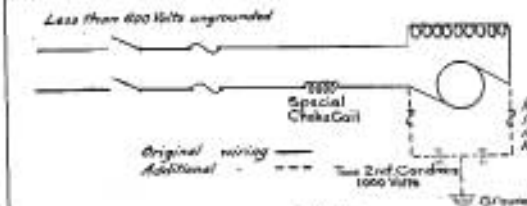


Figure 3

capacity across the brushes. See figure 3.

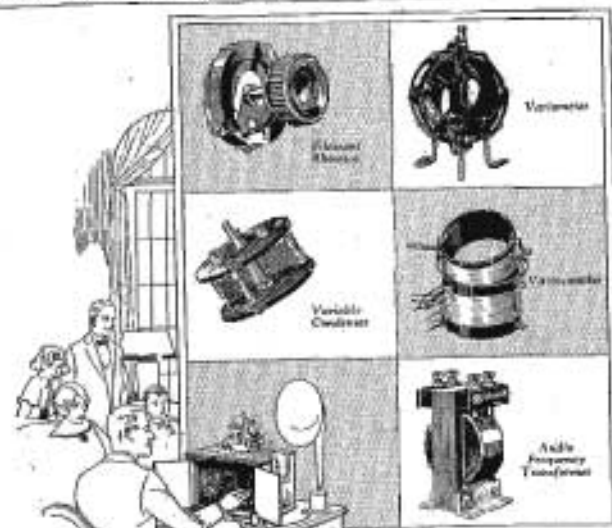
In cases where neither side of the line is grounded, a choke may be inserted on the line connected directly to one of the brushes, while the field coil may act as a choke in the other line. In this case it is recommended to use two 2-microfarad condensers in series and ground the middle point according to the diagram, figure 3.

In cases where it is not convenient to make connections with the brushes of a motor, the condenser may be placed across the line as near the motor as possible, and a choke coil may be inserted in the live line when necessary. Instructions for the installation of these units were given above. The live side of a line

presented from causing interference by connected condensers from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 microfarads capacity across the contacts of the circuit breaker. As the Radio interference from such sources depends upon the conditions of the installation, it is necessary to make these few experiments, as suggested above, in each case, in order to reduce the interference most effectively.

Sometimes the interference from a flashing neon illumination is caused by working at the commutator of the motor which drives the flasher. This may usually be determined by the nature of the sound in the Radio receiver and may be remedied by the method described for

(Continued on page 19)



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Standard RADIO Products

Interesting Work With Oscillating Crystals

Zincite (ZnO) Used By Russian Engineer

By Frederic M. Delano

THE term "oscillating crystal" has been a standard joke among the Radio fraternity for a number of years since it was assumed that the usual crystal rectifiers, as used in reception, were incapable of oscillation and could pass radio frequency current in but one direction. Yet, strange to say, this seeming impossibility has now become not only a possibility, but a veritable reality.

This oscillating crystal was first developed by a Russian, M. Lessee, and it has been attracting considerable attention in Europe this past few months, with some comment in the press of America. Many and remarkable are the tests, hook-ups and results gained by the Radio amateurs on the Continent and the British Isles. Among the most important perhaps, from the standpoint of feasibility, and utility for the average amateur, are those worked out and actually tested with success by one of M. Lessee's friends, M. Vinsogradov, a Radio engineer formerly with a Belgian Radio company and now doing some special Radio work for one of the largest technical magazines in Europe.

Develops Lessee's Circuit

The basic hook-up from which these were worked out, by the way, is not the original of Vinsogradov, but he has taken the original idea of Lessee and worked out refinements and things that, ultimately, the circuit shows herewith. Vinsogradov says that while there is a wide difference of opinion in Europe, the one group of scientists claiming the oscillating crystal useless, the other group that it will soon replace the vacuum tube, he personally is reporting only what he has done himself.

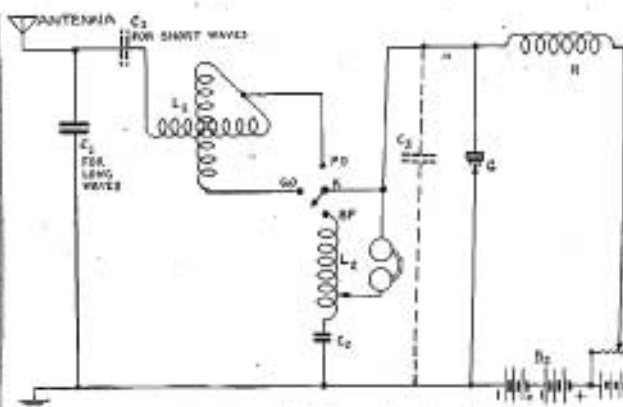
The diagram gives an idea of a receiver made with the Zincite crystal, and, as shown without dotted lines, allows for the reception of the lower wave lengths from 2,000 to 13,000 meters. The batteries, B-1 and B-2 are ordinary dry batteries such as are used in America as C units; B-1 providing 4½ volts at the terminals and B-2 giving 9 volts above two C units are placed in series. Potentiometer P has a resistance of about 400 ohms (standard on the American market) and may be made of 3 meters—about 28 feet 8 inches—of nichrome wire, 1 mm. in thickness.

The unit R is about 990 ohms and should have as large an inductance as possible, a very low distributed capacity and be wound in sections on a multi-slotted coil. Fill the first narrow slot, then pass to the next and then to the third, much as when winding an untuned radio frequency transformer. It is a good idea to wind with enameled or with insulated copper wire of about 1 mm. thickness (No. 28 B. & S.) of which about 3,200 feet will be necessary.

The Tuning Circuit

Coil L-3 should have an inductance of about 0.02 henry, and can be wound on a wooden slotted form 18 mm. (¾ inch) long by 18 mm. (¾ inch) in diameter. For this, some 475 feet of insulated copper wire will be used, 3 mm. to 4 mm. in diameter (No. 24 B. & S. to No. 26 B. & S.). Two horsepower coils, one of 250 turns and one of 100 turns, can be used. If the inductance is wound for the experimenter, he must be careful to arrange for a tap at the fifthth turn for the connection to the head receiver.

The condenser C-3 should be of 0.05 mfd. capacity. These also are for sale in the United States, but if the experimenter



Many an interesting boys can be had experimenting with this hook-up.

wishes to make this unit himself, he must be careful to have each metallic surface of 14,625 square centimeters, if he uses parallel plates 1.1 mm. thick for dielectric. Condenser C-2 has a capacity of 45 mfd. and the surface of each armature (metallic surface) should be 650 square centimeters for parallel plates.

(Editor's Note.—Either Mr. Delano meant the dimension for the first unit to read 14,625 or that for the second to read 550, as obviously the area for the 35 mfd. unit should be larger than that for the 5.01 mfd. unit.)

The variometer is made of two coils turning one within the other. The outer coil or stator, being composed of two sections of 38 turns each, wound with 3 mm. to 3 mm. wire (No. 18 B. & S. to No. 16 B. & S.). The inner or rotor part of the variometer is composed of two sections of 16 turns each, of the same size wire.

The Zincite Crystal

The detector is composed of a pointed steel wire of 3 mm. (No. 26 B. & S.) wound in a spiral, and the Zincite crystal (ZnO) mounted in a cup or held by a strong clip. Any of the usual crystal detector mountings can be used at this point. The entire unit, however, should be placed on a piece of felt or soft rubber to increase the stability of the system, and connections to it should be of very flexible wire. The cracks in the crystal itself should be red and the surface black. It is the red part which contains the sensitive points.

The three contact points of the compensator (switch) K should be widely enough separated to avoid all possibility of two of these contacts being covered or touched by the switch blade at the same time. For reception below 1,875 meters, and this includes the American broadcast band of course, the connections shown in dotted lines should be used. Condenser C-1 is shifted from its position across the aerial and ground and placed in series with the aerial lead-in and variometer. The condenser C-2 has a capacity of .004 mfd.

Operation of Circuit

For proper functioning of either of these sets, the switch K should be placed

in the position EF while the steel point of the switchblade is placed on the red part of the crystal; at the same time move the potentiometer P slowly. In the head receiver will be heard the usual whistling of low frequency oscillations produced in the circuit C-2 and L-2. Search the crystal for a more sensitive point at the first trial fails to produce this whistling, and when this spot is found place the switch K in the position FO or GO according to whether the upper or lower wave length range is required; FO for short waves, GO for longer ones. Turn the variometer L-3 to bring in the station desired.

At this moment, the continued oscillations are tuned in by the circuit L-3 and C-3 and the set is operating like the ordinary audiotone (European term). Continue wave stations are now heard in whistling notes, damped waves or a sort of blowing note. By means of the potentiometer P, the maximum intensity can be found in just the same manner as one works with regeneration in ordinary tube sets.

(No effort has been made to describe the construction of a complete set as there is no precedent on which to determine the extent of interest in this subject among American broadcast listeners. If the foregoing indicates sufficient interest among Radio Digest readers, the technical department will be glad to secure more articles and do more research work with the Zincite crystals.—Editor's Note.)

A. B. C. RADIO COURSE

(Continued from page 17)

quite large, and the energy transferred in the plate circuit quite considerable. For the energy required to charge the grid to the desired potential is extremely small, on account of the small capacity between the grid and the filament.

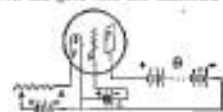


Figure 26

The operation of the three-electrode vacuum tube may be explained as follows: The tube will operate like a two-electrode tube provided there is no potential difference established between the grid and the filament. Now if the grid is given a negative potential with respect to the filament, for example by connecting a battery, C, with its plus terminal to the filament and its negative terminal to the grid, as shown in Figure 26, the space charge effect of the tube will be

(Continued on page 21)

Another Ad That We Did Not Write

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Are you the firm that makes the All-American transformers? If so, you sure got the right dope, as I have been helping make different radio outfits and when we used it we always found it right there with the goods. I have tried R-21, R-23, R-12, and all I have to say about it there is none better. R-12 is a bird, and when I told one of the boys to get one, this is what he says about it, "No one testing that one out—she's there." And when a bug says that it is enough.

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RADIO KINKS DEPARTMENT
Radio Digest
112 North Dearborn St., Chicago

the aerial and add one-half the height to allow the pipes to fasten to the building. Thus, if it is decided that the aerial should be 5 feet above ridge, the pipe would be cut 7½ feet long.

Through one end of each pipe, into the other end, drive a wooden plug and screw in a large screw. Screw an elbow on the other end.

Measure the distance that the cornice projects from the side of the building and cut a short pipe or stub. Screw this into the elbow and on the other end screw a flange. With a string fastened near the peak and the flange screwed to the side of the building, these aerial supports are held firmly, and the expense of this neat construction is small.—H. A. Thompson, Clinton, N. Y.

A. B. C. RADIO COURSE

(Continued from page 19)

increased. That is, the negative charge of the grid will repel the electrons emitted

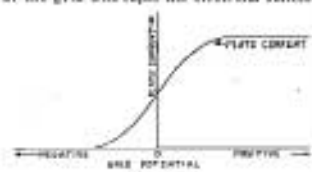


Figure 37

by the filament back toward the filament, which will result in a decrease in value

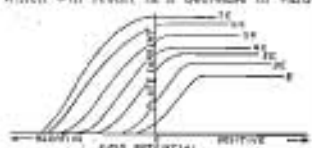
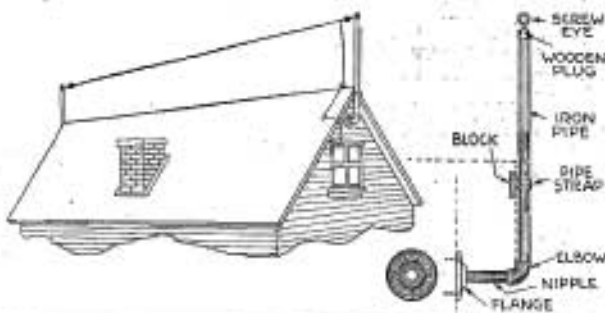


Figure 38

as the negative potential of the grid with respect to the filament is increased and

DETAILS FOR ASSEMBLY OF MASTS



finally the grid may be made sufficiently negative to entirely stop the flow of electrons from the filament to the plate.

If the grid is charged positively, the negative space charge within the tube will be partly neutralized and the plate current as a result will be increased, assuming the filament temperature and the voltage between the plate and the filament to be constant. That is, the

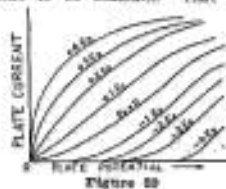


Figure 39

positive grid attracts the plate by attracting the electrons emitted by the filament. The plate current will increase in value as the positive potential of the grid with respect to the filament is increased until the saturation current corresponding to the existing filament temperature is reached.

Characteristic Curves

The variation in the plate current of a tube, due to a variation in the potential of the grid for a fixed filament current and plate voltage, is shown in figure 37. A curve of this kind is called a static characteristic curve of the tube, and there is such a characteristic curve for every combination of filament temperature and plate potential. For example, assuming the filament temperature is constant, then a number of curves such as the ones shown in figure 38, may be obtained for various plate potentials. The higher the plate potential, the more the curve is shifted to the left.

Another way of showing graphically the relation between the plate current and the plate potential for various grid potentials is by means of a family of curves similar to those given in figure 39.

Whenever the grid is made positive, a flow of the electrons emitted by the filament will pass to the grid rather than the plate which will result in a current in the grid circuit. Under the usual operating conditions this grid current is very small in comparison to the plate current, and it decreases in value as the potential of the plate is increased.

Amplification Factor

The voltage amplification factor of a three-electrode vacuum tube is defined as being the relation between the plate and grid potential variations which will produce the same variation in plate current, the temperature of the filament being constant. For example, if a certain change in grid potential produces a certain change in plate current, and the plate potential must be changed in value eight times as much as the grid potential was changed to produce the same change in plate current, then the voltage amplification factor of the tube is eight.

The voltage amplification factor depends upon the construction of the tube, as explained in the following paragraphs. Assuming the grid of a tube is connected to the negative terminal of the filament which will be considered the reference point for the various potentials, then the potential of the grid is zero. The electrons emitted by the filament, under the above conditions, are attracted to the plate by that part of the electrostatic field of the plate which is not screened by the grid, due to the arrangement and spacing of the grid wires. This is called "screen

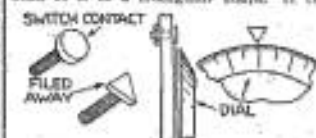
field" of the plate is dependent upon the position and shape of the electrodes in the tube, and varies directly as the plate potential. The amplification factor of a tube varies inversely as the spacing between the grid wires, because the stray field due to the plate will be smaller as the mesh of the grid is decreased.

The amplification factor also varies directly as the ratio of the distance between the plate and filament and the distance between the grid and filament. The closer the grid is placed to the filament, the smaller the grid potential required to set up a field around the filament equivalent to the stray field of the plate. In general, in order that the tube may have a large amplification factor a fine mesh grid should be used, the grid should surround the filament as completely as possible, and the distance between the grid and filament should be small in comparison to the distance between the plate and filament. The amplification factor for a tube is not constant but varies somewhat with the grid and plate potentials.

Next week Professor Moreton will explain such terms as plate impedance, plate circuit resistance and mutual conductance, and point out how they are important in tube operation.—Editor's Note.)

Dial Marker from Switch Point

A very good dial marker can be made from an old switch point by filing the head of it to a triangular shape. If the



point is too long and interferes with the condenser plates it may easily be filed down until it just goes through the panel for enough to allow a nut to be put on.—Malcolm Conroy, Sand Springs, Okla.

Don't expect sloppy or poorly insulated connections to give good results.

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Questions and Answers

Selectivity vs. Range

(14102) CEE, Big Horn, Mont.

Q.—I have a five tube Radio set. I do not have very good luck in being able to separate one station from another in a range of 5 degrees. Stations KOD, WGBH, WLS, and WDAF are all strong stations and when they are all on the air at the same time, unless the air is very clear, will give me quite a good deal of trouble in separating.

I use an antenna of 1-strand plain No. 22 gauge phosphor bronze wire 100 feet long, stretched taut at a height of 25 to 30 feet high and a lead-in wire of 14 feet, insulated. I have it stretched in a southeast direction from the set. Does it make any difference as to the direction the antenna is stretched from the receiving set? Would I have better receiving if I used another kind of antenna? I do not have any of the described city noises to trouble me as I live 10 miles from the nearest electrical appliances. How can you tell whether the ground wire is well grounded or not with this set? If you haven't a battery voltmeter to test B batteries how can I tell when they are about run down? Is there any disadvantage in using four 33½-volt B batteries rather than two 45-volt B batteries?

A.—Are any of the static eliminators advertised in the Radio Digest of big enough success to pay me to add one to my set? If so, which one would you recommend me buying or can you give me some recommendation I may add to my set to help eliminate some of this summer static. As the Radio Digest does not receive compensation for answering questions, will make up for it by trying to get circulation enlarged among my neighbors this coming fall and winter.

A.—Relative to your difficulty with selectivity, or the lack of it, we wish to advise that on this receiver, or any other of similar type, you cannot have a constant range or a Chicago to San Francisco range in summer and still have selectivity. Part of the transference range which you have is the result of your use of a 14-16 ft. antenna wire and in the winter's position it will be impossible to have good selectivity with such a comparatively long aerial. If you will cut down the length of the straightaway wire to about 45 feet, which will give you an over all length of 30 feet, including lead-in, the selectivity should be considerably helped. There is no way of testing for a good ground other than putting in the very best that you can with well soldered connections or putting in three or four to different points such as the cold water system, the radiator and anything else you can think of, and use them all at once. There is no way of testing B batteries without the use of a meter. There is no difference in efficiency between the use of four 33½-volt B batteries as against two 45-volt B batteries.

Although the static eliminators advertised in Radio Digest will work in some locations and eliminate about 25 to 45 percent of the static, none of them will work in all locations nor will they eliminate more than about 40 per cent of the static without a noticeable decrease in volume. The writer neglected to mention above that shortening the aerial from 100 to 45 feet will slightly decrease the volume and may make reception of a few very distant stations impossible in summer.

ATTENTION please. Is it worth the cost and a boy's work to you to improve your tuning? If so \$25 will bring you complete data of a device that you should not be without. St. Paul Radio Improvement Co. P. O. Box 3153-St. Paul, Minn.

near time but the selectivity on those that you can still hear with loud speaker volume will be much improved and next fall and winter you will again be able to have a constant range.

Ground and Aerial with Super-het

(14114) CM, Evansville, Ind.
In your May 1, 13, 17 and 24, 1924 issues of the Radio Digest you described an eight tube super-heterodyne receiver made to work on a loop and I want to know how I can adapt this receiver to work on a regular outside aerial and ground. Also in your June 27, 1925 issue you described an eight tube super-heterodyne receiver made to work on a loop and I want to know how I can adapt this receiver to work on a regular outside aerial and ground.

A.—We wish to advise that any super-heterodyne designed to work on a loop aerial can be used with an outside antenna by connecting the two terminals intended for the loop leads to the secondary terminals of an antenna coupler. Such a coupler should have about 45 turns on a 1-inch tube or 60 turns on a 2½-inch tube as a secondary while the primary should have from 5 to 14 turns. The coupling between primary and secondary should preferably be very loose and the primary should be on a core. In case the super-heterodyne is designed for a center tap loop, the center point of the secondary coil should be determined and the three terminals from the receiver connected to the two ends and the center point exactly as though it were a loop aerial. See diagrams and notes details information we refer you to our issue of March 7 in which we started a series on the Four Tube Super-heterodyne and the first article showed the connections whereby the super may be connected to a loop by plugging in two jacks or connected to an antenna coupler automatically by withdrawing the loop jacks.

To Check Lower Waves

(14008) FB, Kansas, Mo., Ill.
I have a homemade neodymium which works fairly good except that I cannot get stations much below 215 meters. KTW comes in at about 40 on my dial. I am using Cardwell 15-plate condensers and homemade neodymiums having 1 turn of primary wound on 2½-inch tube (outside measure) and spaced about 1/8 inch apart, 25 turns of secondary with a tap at the fifteenth turn and wound on 1-inch tubing (outside measure). I used 25-gauge wire covered wire. I would like to know what changes should be made in the neodymium so that I could get down to about 185 meters.

A.—First of all tune in KTW, which you say comes in at about 40. Then disconnect the secondary of your second neodymium from the grid of the second tube and take off about five turns. Do not touch the settings of the variable condensers while doing this. Then con-

nect the secondary to the grid and turn the second dial until KTW is again heard. Continue this process, leaving the first and third dials at their settings until KTW comes in at about 50 on your center dial. Do the same with the other two neodymiums and you will find that with KTW at 25 you can go much farther down on the wave length range and probably can hear stations at 180 meters. The set will have to be readjusted, however, to allow for these changes.

Using Wrong Tubes?

(14105) PCH, Erie, Pa.
I have a Brantzen Super-het, all the parts, and it is a nice looking outfit in the wiring and assembling. I have built it as specified in booklet that I got with the parts. The set has about radio frequency, three stages of intermediate radio frequency and two stages of audio frequency. The whistles and noises in the set caused by oscillation are something awful. It is the same with the loop on or off. In order to bring in a station I must turn the rheostat on full and the whistles and noises ruin all reception. I have been using condensers in all places in the set but the whistles and noises are the same. For grid voltage I have been using 3 to 5 volts, for plate voltage, 90 to 115 volts, and for detector voltage, 45 volts. Grid leaks have been tried in all capacities. It is a Brantzen designed super-het using 1 201A tubes, 111 No. B-128, cabinet size 14x12x9½ inches.

A.—We wish to advise that the probable cause of your trouble is that you are using the Brantzen set designed for 12A tubes with tubes of the 201A class. The reduced super-heterodyne will all work well with 12A tubes but they do not work well with the 201A tubes. You might write to the manufacturers of this kit and see what they can suggest.

Underground Aerial Grid Station

(14005) LFW, Cretney Springs, Kan.
Which gives more volume, UV-129 tubes or UV-281? Has there been any kind of instrument devised which will reduce static a little at least?

A.—We wish to advise first of all that the 201A tube will give more volume than the UV-129. The energy that will be delivered by a tube may be measured by the amount of filament energy consumed and this may be figured by multiplying the volts times the amperes. Since 1 times 25 is greater than 3 times 55, the 201A gives the greater volume. There has been no device or instrument developed that will reduce static dependably and under all conditions. An underground antenna, such as was recently described by Mr. E. T. Jones in Radio Digest, will work to the majority of cases and will reduce about 50 per cent of the static.

INDUCTIVE TROUBLES

(Continued from page 20)

wire wound on a 3½-inch tube. The grid coil is composed of 40 turns of number 26 d.s. wire wound on a 2-inch tube. Tuning condenser is of 6000 mfd. maximum capacity and variable. For the tubes used, the rheostat has a resistance of 10 ohms, and the ammeter a range of 3 to 3 amperes. Grid condenser is fixed with a capacity of .0013 mfd. while the grid leak has a resistance of 2 megohms.

It will be noted that Jack number 3 is not wired in the usual way to permit of reception on the detector alone but is connected in such a manner as to provide audio amplification when it is desired to use auxiliary apparatus in connection with current variations audio frequency sets.

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