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TELEPHONE ENGINEERS FACE GREAT PROBLEMS

50,000,000 People In United States Now Have Access to This Modern Convenience--Story of Progress.

Boston, Nov. 16 .- When a person tricate and absorbing problems has gauged the requirements of the telebeen worked out. says "hello" in Boston and another As telephony has progressed and

millions of small mechanical parts all livered.

of which must be adjusted with the

most painstaking exactness, nor that

in talking 1,500 miles, say from Boston

to Kansas City, they are given the ex-

probably half a million and the as-

sistance of 25 operators, and that no

one else can use for the time being the

All the work of the engineer and me

pense and the switchboards costing

some new invention or thrown on the

scrap heap to make way for a more

hears and echoes the word in Chicago or New Orleans, the process, simple as it seems to the modern man of business, has involved several hundred other people, each with a specially trained intelligence. The greatest marvel of the modern telephone is not that telephony is possible but that the thousand and one details of operating like New York, several millions. They can be looked after so successfully. To accomplish all this enormous task, to keep the lines open, and the apparatus in order, and to meet the endless problems that arise in the installation of new services, the last two decades have seen the development of an en- clusive use of property which has cost tirely new profession into which hundreds of young Americans have entered, that of the telephone engineer.

The complexity of all work that has 3,000 miles or wire which if melted into do with electricity and the rapidity to ingot would weigh over 600 tons. with which the use of the mysterious and seemingly miraculous current has chanic which is at the immediate serbecome part and parcel of modern in- vice of anybody anywhere merely for dustrial and municipal life has made a the ringing of a bell, costs enormously. thorough preliminary training the first The hundreds of millions of poles must necessity to the young man who enters be frequently renewed at great exelectrical engineering. At the Massachusetts institute of Technology, for fortunes are hardly installed before example, there were two graduates in they must be remodeled to include electrical engineering in 1884, while today there are some 200 young men studing this one general subject and perfect and efficient system. No price Yet these students, of course, reprefuture telephone engineers now training at the various schools and colleges that have followed the institute's example in establishing courses in what is perhaps the most important of the modern "commercial professions,"

training is such a knowledge of the highest mathematice as will enable him to make the endless computations necessary to the production of any plan, whether for a small induction of coll or for the wires of a transcontinental system. He must know the length and breadth of theoretical electricity; he must understand the general phenomena and laws of sound, especially as they relate to speech and hearing; and of course he must be expertly familiar with the various details of telephonic communication and the installation and management of

demanded quite as vigorously by the Bell company which has already covered so large an area with its wires and which leases its apparatus rather than sell it so as to make sure that it shall be properly maintained and kept up to the standard, as by the customer Competing companies organized on the theory that wires and equipment would be unaffected by storms or accident, that a switchboard once installed would become a permanent source of revenue, have often come to grief because they have not correctly phone using public or the expense of

maintaining and developing a satisthe use of telephones increased many factory system.

fold the cost of the instruments them-The problem of charges in itself is selves has decreased, but the investone which has been worked out only ment required for the "central" plant by slow degrees. When telephones has grown tremendously larger. Few were in an experimental stage a flat people realize that the switchboard charge for the use of an instrument through which their dally communicawas made, but as the business has in creased such a charge has come to ap tions are made costs many hundred thousand dollars, or even, in a city pear almost as unfair and impracticable as if a flat charge were made by a do not realise that it is a very elabo- milkman for all his customers without rate piece of mechanism made up of regard to the quantity of milk de-

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7 :15 a m

8:00 p m

Daily ex-

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.