PATENTS COVERING RADIO TURNED OVER

Manufacturer Given Permission to Make Use of Former German Patents

Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, has granted the Kodel Radio Corporation at Cincinnati, operating station WKRC, complete U. S. Navyq license to manufacture radio apparatus under the confiscated German patents. Seventy-six patents, almost invaluable were taken from German inventors during the war and these patents will now be used by the Kodel roganization.

The German patents cover almost every phase of tuned radio frequency sets, and engineers and laboratory workers in the Kodel factory are working day and night so that the advantages of the patents may be put to immediate use. Only three other radio manufacturers in the nation have been granted permission to operate under the Navy license. The Kodel Radio Corporation was granted the license only after months of investigation and principally because Clarence E. Ogden, president of the organization, has 32 basic patents covering battery chargers and radio receivers, in his own name. These 32 patents were turned over to the War Department, upon receipt of the license, to be used by the government in case of emergency. So, the total number of patents under which Kodel Radio Corporation operates at the present time is 108.

The patents granted under the license from Secretary Wilbur include inventions by such great inventors as Schiessler, Schloemilch, Pichon, Von Arco, Meissner, Lieb, Frey, Von Lepel and Rendahl.

Carnations Used as Bait for Rats in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The fragrant garden variety of carnations, used as bait, has proved far more irresistible than cheese to the rat population of the Hall of Records and Court House buildings here.

Discovery was made recently by L. C. Robinson, chief janitor of the two buildings, after several weeks of investigation, that rats have a liking for carnations. Through the use of the flowers as bait in traps large numbers of the rodents, which gradually were reducing hundreds of law and record books to a sad state of dilapidation, were exterminated.

Liberia opposes the arms ban not that it makes any particular difference.

We Telephone Five Times as Often Now as We Did in the Year 1900

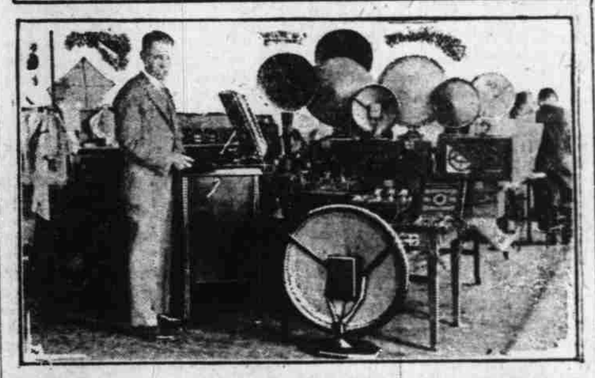
The Use of the Telephone Has Far Outstripped the Growth of Population; We Phone Where We Used to Go

We telephone five times as often now as we did twenty-five years ago. In 1900 there was an average of 3 telephone conversations per month for every person in the United States. In 1925 the average number of telephone conversations per month amounts to 16 every month.

Of course, those who have telephones use them far oftener than 16 times a month. The above figures mean that if every man, woman and child in the United States —every baby-in-arms and every backwoods settler and newly-landed immigrant,—used the telephone with equal frequency, they would each use it 16 times every month.

The total number of telephone conversations, too, in 1925 is far more than 5 times the total conversations in 1900. The population has increased greatly since then, but the use of the telephone has far outstripped the growth of population. Even after making full allowance for the increase in population, we are all, on the average, using the telephone five times as often in 1925 as in 1900.

Inventor Tests Radio Speakers



Charles D. Peterson, inventor of the Crosley musicone, is shown in the laboratory with every type of loud-speaker. He is testing each one for quality of music over the entire range, from low pipe organ to high violin tones. His contribution to the radio world has shown in actual use, it is designed to provide music picked up with a receiving set covering the entire musical range. The musicone on the floor is a large model designed for exhibition at radio shows.

Placer Gold Discovered in Northeastern Idaho

POCATELLO, Idaho—At a desolate point at the juncture of Clark, Butte and Jefferson counties in northeastern Idaho, where three rivers sink into the sands of the Snake river basin, a gold placer which is expected to be as rich as that of the Boise Basin of early days has been discovered.

Announcement from Dubois confirmed the discovery and with the movement just started claims are being rapidly staked out.

The three streams, Big Lost River, Little Lost River and Birch Creek, have in ancient times and up until the advent of irrigation in the early eighties, virtually merged their waters and disappered in the sands on the same square mile of desert.

For nearly 50 years these mysterious rivers have been hte despair of geologists, engineers and gold seekers because they gave but niggardly indication of the gold values that geologists insisted must be present.

D. T. Murphy, a Dubois civil engineer, sometime ago set out to locate the deposit. Concluding that the three torrential streams carried values but moved too fast to deposit them the search rapidly led to the sinks where the theory was verified.

Besides gold and indivations of platinum, gems of the corundum family of which emeralds and rubies are typical, have been found.

Japanese Expert to Teach American to Eat Rice

TOKYO.—Dr. K. Sugimoto, a rice expert attached to the Tokyo Nutrition laboratory, one of the three special scholars of the Rockefeller Foundation, said that one of his missions abroad would be to teach the people of the United States "how to eat rice." He has been making a special study of the nutritive value of rice for the past five years and has experimented on 30 persons.

Bobbed hair is not always a short cut to beauty.

POCAHONTAS OF THE WIRE

Probably the only full-blooded Indian telephone girl in the country is on duty at Many Glacier Hotel in Glacier National Park, Montana. Her voice seems to suit her work admirably and tourists find that she can say "Number, please," and can trill her r's just as easily as the operators back home.

She is said to be extremely capable and as prompt and accurate in making telephone connections as is her pale-face cousin. The fact that she is believed to be the only full-blooded Indian operator in the United States, if not in the world, has attracted considerable attention to her and tourists have always found her pleasantly friendly and helpful, though somewhat reserved.

RADIO LIGHTHOUSES AID SHIPS TO PORT

Wireless Beacons Are Used to Keep in Contact With Distant Vessels

"In all the drama of radio, nothing equals that stirring call for help which sometimes comes from the sea," says James C. Young in the October Radio Broadcast magazine. Tracing this little known service of radio, Mr. Young continues, "since the first SOS flashed word of peril afloat, the imagination of mankind has responded. Many a follower of the nightly program, seated quietly at home beside his own comfortable hearth, has heard this sudden, vivid call, when the voice of every station is hushed as a tense audience awaits word of what goes on upon the far reaches of the deep. Surely no other experience quite compares with this waiting for the next message from a stricken ship, the message that may report her sinking with all hands, or convey the cheering news that another ship is standing by.

"Radio has developed rapidly, and now hardly a passenger vessel remains on the high seas without its protection. From the moment that a ship leaves Europe until she ties up at her pier in New York, the long arm of radio guards the passengers aboard. Throughout the voyage it makes possible accurate reports on weather conditions, the movement of icebergs and ships, and any chance developments that fortune may bring. In the open sea there is relatively little danger to a ship, unless she encounters weather of the worst sort, but on approaching the coast her safety diminishes. There are other ships on all sides, reefs ahead, and a thousand possibilitie bound up in fog and storm. This is the point where the lighthouse service of the United tSates takes charge of the ship's destiny and, by means of radio, is enabled to guide into port all incoming ships.

"This service established in Colonial times, is the oldest branch of the Federal Government, antedating even the army and navy. And no government service has a finer record of brave deeds and high loayalty. During 200 years of operation it has lighted the way of countless men and ships through dark waters. Boston Light, the oldest in the country, was destroyed by Indians when first built, and the Sandy Hook lighthouse, erected in 1764, was considered a particularly dangerout point. Redskins were all around. They showed small friendliness for lighthouses."

Another interesting feature in Radio Broadcast magazine is "The March of Radio" written by Prof. J. H. Morecroft, past president of the Institute of Radio Engineers. It contains two especially interesting articles, "The Horizontally Polarized Wave—Another Radio Bombshell" and "How the League of Nations Aids Radio." Dwight K. Tripp writes of his interview with W. D. Terrell, Chief Supervisor of Radio, Department of Commerce, concerning the Radio Inspector's relation to broadcasting. The question of super power versus super broadcasting is given a thorough airing in a debate between Carl Dreher, affirmative, and Prof. Williams of WHAZ-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, negative.

Another article of niterest is contributed by the Laboratory Staff on "How to Judge Tubes." Data is published on the filament efficiency of 71 tubes furnished by 11 manufacturers on a "miles per watt" basis after the tubes had survived a 400 hour continuous test in Radio Broadcast's own tube testing device.

Phonetic Similarity Is Cause of Much Confusion

AMSTERDAM. — Confusion of the town names, Bayreuth, in Germany, with Beirut in Asia Minor, which led recently to erroneous reports that the Dutch governmen had decided to establish a consulate in Bayreuth instead of Beirut, recalled to the Allgemeene Handelsbad that the two names had been confused once before in 1876.

On the latter occasion, the Oriental city was somewhat surprised to receive at the time a specially constructed machine which had been intended to animate a dragon in the Siegfried performance of "The Ring," in the first Wagner festival at Bayreuth. The machine had been made by an English firm and as Bayreuth was a small and little-known town ashipping clerk thought an error had been made in the spelling and that such a complicated bit of macinery could only be intended for Beirut.

No Babies Born in Eight Malaria Infested Towns

TOKYO — The population of the Ryukyu Islands, which lie between Japan and Formosa, is rapidly dying off, declared S. Sakurai, a health officer of the Okinawa prefecture, who attended the recent health conference in Tokyo. Malaria is blamed principally for the decrease. In eight villages of the Yaeyama group, it was said, not a single baby has been born for the last 30 years.

In Nozoko village, Mr. Sakurai said, one sick old woman was the only inhabitant. In 1922 an appropriation of 10,000 yen was made by the government to combat malaria in the islands.

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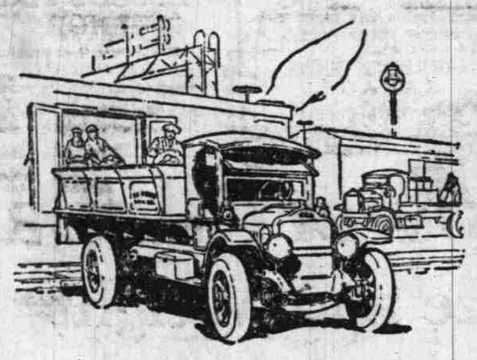

Proof of Ownership and Performance

THE 1925 White Roll Call, listing 837 fleets of 10 or more White Trucks and Busses, totaling 31,093 units, shows again, as it has each year, an increase in the number of owners and in the sizes of individual fleets.

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