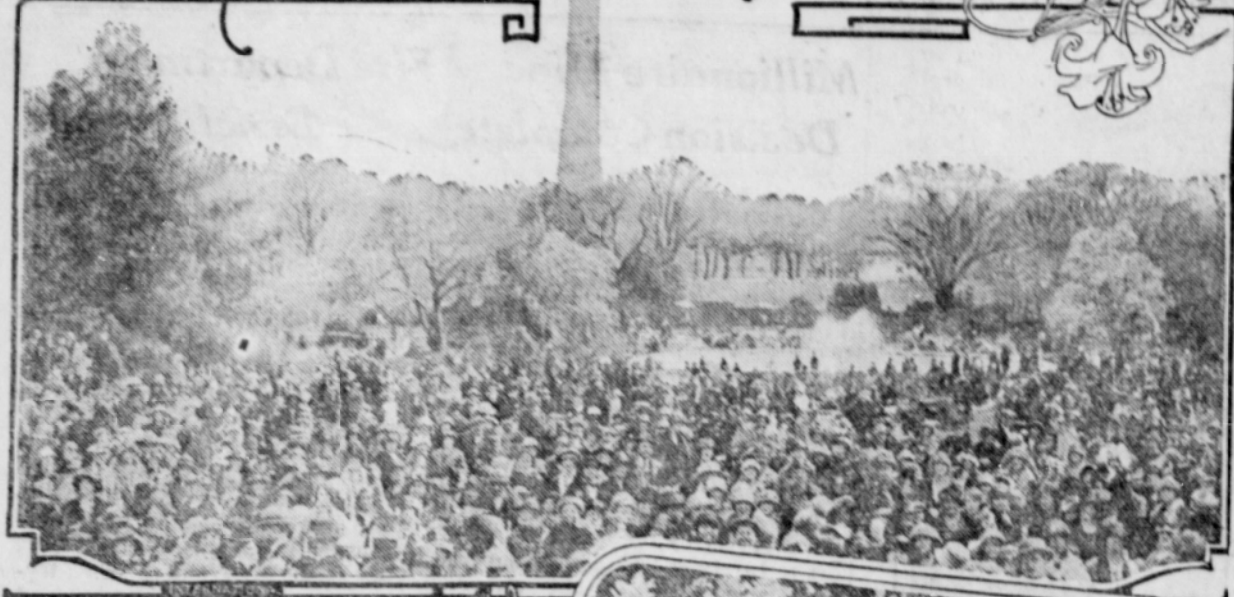


Easter 1926



ROLLING ON WHITE HOUSE LANE

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

EASTER as we Americans will celebrate it on the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth, is an evolution wrought by Christianity and civilization from the prehistoric ages of the world.

Easter is a popular festival, aside from its religious significance, because man has always welcomed the recurrent miracle of the spring with rejoicing. As a festival of the Christian church its importance is obviously basic. The foregoing linking of the birth of Jesus Christ and of the independence of America is warranted, inasmuch as in America church and state have been made separate and the American of today has religious freedom to observe Easter according to the dictates of his own conscience.

He may see in the Easter of the Gentile only the Passover of the Jew. He may confess himself an "infidel" and walk with that gentle old nature-lover and plant-wizard, Luther Burbank. He may confine his activities to raising for the market the Easter lilies now made symbolic of the day—

Like Easter lilies, pure and white,
Make Thou our hearts, O Lord of Light!
Like Easter lilies, let them be
Sweet chalices of love to Thee!

He may take part, if he choose, in the parade of fashion in the big cities—and yet stop short at the church door. He may shut his heart to the Easter bells and content himself with the egg-rolling of Easter Monday at the White House of the President of the United States. Or he may go to church with that President and add his voice to the jubilant chorus, "Christ Is Risen!" And no one shall say him yea or nay.

For, lo, the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the singing of birds is come,
and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in our land;

The fig tree putteth forth her green figs,
and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell.
Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away.

So Solomon's Song welcomes spring and so has spring been welcomed always by primitive man. And especially great was the joy of primitive man to whom winter was the season of privation, of peril and of uncertainty of the future. To him the return of spring was the promise of another span of life, the incentive to prepare for the future, the urge to perpetuate his kind.

"Easter" comes to us from Anglo-Saxon forefathers of long ago. Easter and "East" are obviously akin. With the vernal equinox Sol, the sun, returns from his excursion to the wintry North to his rightful home in the effulgent East. And who hath willed him back home, with his grateful warmth and revivifying rays? Why, none other than Easter, the fair goddess of spring. So said those Saxon forefathers—who worshipped Easter long before they had ever heard of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. And the story goes on:

There fell from heaven one day, long, long years ago, an egg of immense size; it rested on the Euphrates, where doves descended and hatched it, when out from it rose in splendid beauty Easter or Venus; and that explains why eggs are a favorite food during the festival of this splendid deity. When the early Christians came to our Saxon lands they preserved this feast but changed its application. "We will maintain your celebration," they said, "but it shall henceforth mean the resurrection of Christ." And that explains why it is that this joyous Christian festival bears an old heathen name. Similarly with



the egg; it was retained, and since from its shelly sepulchre there issued a new and winged thing of life and beauty it was easily made to fit in finely with the Christian faith in the resurrection of the dead.

There is of course abundant warrant, as all the world well knows, for holding spring the season when "the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Writes the Twentieth Century:

Methods no leaf would ever bud in spring
But for the lovers' lips that kiss, the poets' lips that sing.

From this it appears that spring is a season of song, no less than of lovers' kisses. And so it is. Moreover, civilized man has long laughed at himself for the verse for which spring is responsible. Yes; many a literary crime has been committed in the name of "Spring Poetry." Yet why laugh at it? It is but man's way of voicing an urge as old as man himself. Laugh as we may, so much a part of us today is this ancient appeal of spring that not even the unheroic, material, sophisticated, cynical, overcivilized, irreligious Twentieth Century man is entirely immune to either the pagan Call of the Wild or to the religious message of Easter. And many a heart-touching line has been written—whether inspired by the rollicking strains of the street-piano or by the sweetly solemn church bells.

My figures grow hazy, I gaze with a lazy
And indolent languor at nothing at all
In happy enslavement while up from the pavement
The magical melodies summon and call
They build me a vision of meadows
Elysian,
Of brooklets that babble and breezes
that croon,
And wistful and tender young Spring
in her splendor
Comes dancing to me on the wings of a tune.

Poor spring! But often she must fall back on the street-piano in the big cities with their canyonlike streets between skyscrapers, their flinty pavements and their hurrying crowds intent on the business of the moment to deliver her message:

Oh, joy is the law of the Open Road
And glad are its ways, its laughter free;
Away with your town-wrought weary load,
Come hit The Trail with me!

No light thing is this Call of the Spring, oh, no! Her Song of the Wanderer Lure has called forth men of all times to do and dare. Well may she boast:

I breathed the breeze into the sheets
Of galleys from Phoenix;
Columbus heard me call his fleets
And so he knew no peace.
The Drake I summoned out to war
With plate ships to be won;
I am the lonely jungle star
That beckoned Stanley on.

Around the world, around the world,
Where'er the lips of surf are curled
And challenge of the wild is hurled.
I've claimed men for my own.
And some I've given gold and fame,
And some black sorrow and worse shame,
But still—I called them and they came
To take the trail alone.
I am more strong than hearth or wife
And all things that endure;
I am the new dawn—I am Life—
I am the Wanderer Lure.

Strong as is Spring's Song of the Wanderer Lure, even stronger is man's hope of immortality. And it is at Easter that this hope springs strongest in his breast.

Shall man alone, for whom all else re-
vives,
No resurrection know? Shall man
Imperial man! be sown in barren ground
Less privileged than grain, on which
he feeds?

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
And Thou hast made him, Thou art just.

And at the last, no matter how strong has been the call of the world, the flesh and the devil, the call of the Easter bells reaches every normal human ear and the cry goes up from every human heart:

"Abide with me, fast falls the evening,
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide;
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help to the helpless, O abide with me.

"Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see,
O Thou who changest not, abide with me.

"Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom and point me to the skies,
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee,
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me."

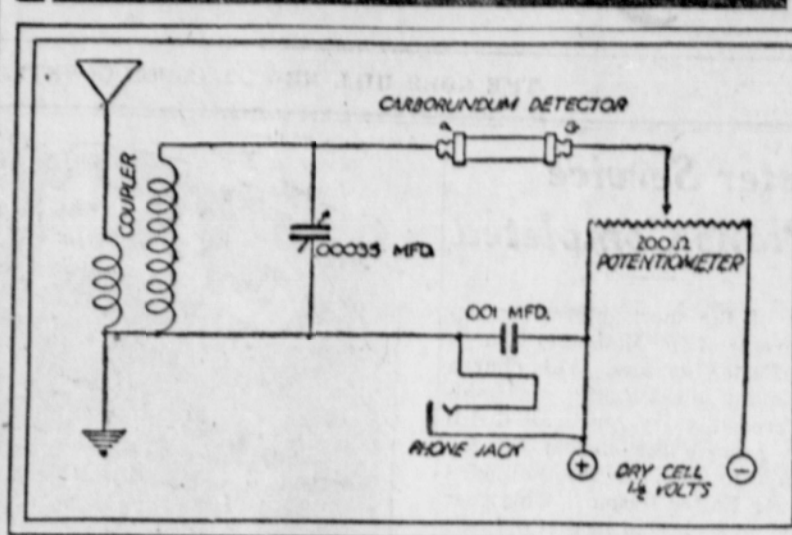
Thirteen American Presidents have been United States senators.

Associated With Easter

Two creatures are associated with the great festival of spring—the new because of the cross upon its back and because it was upon an ass that Christ rode into Jerusalem; and the fish called the dory, for this is the creature from whose mouth the silver piece was taken, and upon either side of whose head are said to be the marks of the sacred finger and thumb.

Thirteen American Presidents have been United States senators.

RADIO



Crystal Set Circuit. Adjustment of Detector is Fixed by the Manufacturers and Remains Permanent.

By WILMER S. TRINKLE

In Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One of the greatest drawbacks in the average crystal receiver is the lack of selectivity. To separate successfully broadcasting stations when several local stations are on the air is an absolute necessity if good uniform reception is to be obtained.

The set here described is one designed to meet the above requirements. The selectivity is quite good and testing this set in the heart of the city the writer was able easily to separate the Philadelphia stations and also to receive programs from WJZ, when that station was broadcasting through 2XAR, its 50-kilowatt station at Round Brook.

The detector circuit here shown will be familiar to the old operators who regarded it as one of the most reliable in a fixed type and is shown in the circuit diagram. It may be used in the usual type of circuit, which does not require a battery, but detector sensitivity is materially increased by the use of an applied voltage that can be regulated to a fine degree. This is regulated in the set here described by a potentiometer.

The adjustment of this detector is fixed by the manufacturers and remains permanent. The crystal here used is of the carborundum type and the contact pressure is quite heavy.

The Parts Needed.

The parts used to construct the set here described are as follows:

- One fixed carborundum detector.
- One aero-coil coupler.
- One variable condenser .00035 mfd. capacity.
- One fixed condenser .001 mfd. capacity.
- One potentiometer, 200 ohms.
- One single-circuit jack.
- Four engraved binding posts marked as follows:

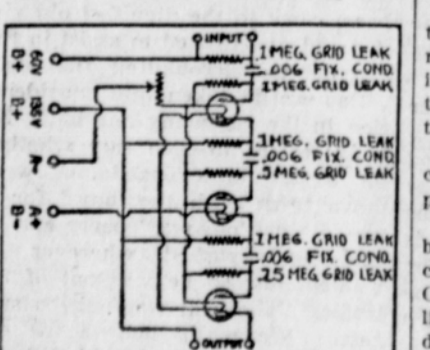
- Ant., Gnd., A—, A+.
- One panel, 7 by 10 inches.
- One wooden sub-base, 7 by 8 inches.
- One 4-inch dial.
- Two lengths of No. 14 bus wire.
- One dry-cell, one and a half volts.

The coupler used is of the single-layer solenoid type of the air-core variety and consists of two windings. The outside coil is the secondary, is three inches in diameter and consists of 61 turns of No. 22 double cotton-covered wire. The primary is wound inside of the secondary and near one end. It consists of seven turns of the

Best Amplifier for Reducing Distortion

No doubt there are a number who have one-tube sets with which they would be quite satisfied if they gave more volume. Adding amplification will accomplish this object.

The resistance coupled amplifier is one of the best amplifiers for distortionless reception. It is a very easy amplifier to build, costs less than any other form of amplifier, takes up little



Resistance Coupled Amplifier Best for Distortionless Reception.

room, and compared with other amplifiers, draws less current from the "B" batteries.

On the other hand, it has some disadvantages. It requires three tubes to give about the same results as are secured with two tubes in a transformer coupled amplifier. Another disadvantage of this amplifier is that it takes more "B" battery voltage, up to 135 volts, as against 90 volts required for other types.

As you can see by the circuit diagram shown, it consists principally of a series of resistances. The condensers used vary from .006 to .05. The best capacity will be found only by experiment. However, in most cases .005 is correct. If you are using dry cell tubes, you will have to vary the resistors which make up the secondary until you find those that give the best results.

same size wire as the secondary and is space-wound. This coupler covers the broadcast wave-length band when tuned with a .00035 condenser.

The condenser used is of the new straight-line frequency type and has a maximum capacity of .00035 mfd. It is quite compact and requires but little more room than the old-fashioned, straight-line capacity type. The use of this condenser in conjunction with the specified coil gives uniform frequency spacing on tuning dial.

The crystal detector used is a fixed carborundum and is completely sealed in. The user does not need to make any adjustments at all. One terminal is marked A and the other G. These figures are indicated in the circuit diagram, and the detector hooked up in that fashion. However, try the detector both in the position shown and also reversed to ascertain which way it works the better in your own particular set. The voltage of the battery used in this particular detector circuit is varied by the use of the potentiometer so that the best operating point may be found.

Laying Out the Panel.

The laying out of the panel is quite simple, and the drilling is cut down to a minimum. Starting from the left of the panel, measure in three inches and up three and one-half inches to locate the center of the condenser.

The potentiometer is mounted two and one-half inches from the right hand edge of the panel and is on a line with the center of the condenser. The phone jack is mounted four and one-quarter inches from the right-hand edge and one inch and a half up from the bottom. By studying carefully the rear view of this receiver, the other instruments can very readily be mounted in their respective positions.

Wiring the set may then be begun, and by carefully following the circuit diagram, no trouble should be experienced.

After the entire set has been assembled and wired, the antenna and ground should be connected to their respective posts, and a one and one-half-volt dry cell connected to the A posts. By manipulating the tuning dial and potentiometer adjustment, it should now be possible to tune in broadcasts. It is then time to try reversing the polarity of the dry cell and also of the crystal detector. After the best combination is found, do not change it.

Slow Charge Is Best for Your Radio Battery

Storage batteries are charged by sending a direct electric current through them in the opposite direction to the current flow on discharge.

For the usual six-volt battery, the charging current ordinarily used will be from two to five amperes.

In order to obtain such a rate of current flow various types of battery chargers are used. These convert the source of supply to which they are connected into direct current, if the source is alternating current, and reduce the voltage to the proper value for charging the battery at the current rate it requires.

Cells should not be overcharged, because of the danger of buckling the plates, due to surface expansion.

If the plates become sufficiently buckled, internal short circuit may be caused, resulting in bad sulphation. Overcharge, however, is not nearly so liable to damage the battery as over-discharge.

How to Tell Values of Different Grid Leaks

A suitable set of values for a grid leak would be one megohm, two megohms, three megohms, five megohms and seven megohms. A means may be provided for bringing these values in action which may be secured by wiring a tap switch so that it may be used to switch any one of a number of grid leaks into the circuit. This will provide a definite, positive value of grid resistance to suit the requirements of various groups of stations, according to their distance and power.

How Condenser Operates

The fixed condenser in the grid circuit of a resistance coupled audio-amplifier is an important part of the apparatus, as it allows the radio frequency current on the plate of the previous tube to reach the grid of the next, but prevents the D. C. plate battery voltage from reaching the grid.

MOTHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN

Helped in Caring for them by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Glasgow, Ky.—"I am the mother of seven children, the eldest being only 12 years, and I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped to pull me through the roughest places of my married life. At one time I was so down-hearted that life was a misery. A friend in Indianapolis, Indiana, told me of the Vegetable Compound, and after taking a few bottles of it I became myself again and it was a pleasure to do my housework and gardening. Since then I always use your medicine when I feel weak from overwork and it straightens me out."

—Mrs. MELISSA BARBERS, Route 2, care of O. F. Stoenberger, Glasgow, Ky.

New Orleans, La.—"I could not do a thing after my first boy was born. I was so weak, I had no appetite, lost weight and was not able to do my work. I was this way for seven weeks, then I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got wonderful results from it."—Mrs. C. FAURE, 4014 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been growing in popularity among women for over fifty years.



Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

IRRITATING RASHES

For quick, lasting relief from itching and burning, doctors prescribe

Resinol



Keep a sheep and you won't have to keep a lawn mower.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Aspirin Marked With "Bayer Cross" Has Been Proved Safe by Millions.

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.—Franklin.

Sure Relief



Lumbago!



Tracing Honored Customs

The staining of the Easter egg with various colored wools is a very ancient custom and like many others predated the Christian era by centuries. The shaggy-skinned Druid used to stain eggs with blossom of gorse or broom and gave it to his neighbor to bring him sun and success for his crops. As every farmer and gardener knows, early crops need both rain and sun. It is a curious

fact that savages in almost every part of the world try to obtain the weather they want by imitating it. If they want rain they sprinkle water; if sun, they light fires; if wind, they blow or whistle—as sailors still "whistle for a wind." So, at these early fertilization festivals, our savage forefathers prayed for the necessary sun and rain with charms of fire and water. Here doubtless originated sprinkling customs still extant in many churches, also the burning of the Paschal candles.