

RADIO LORE FOR NOVICE AND EXPERIENCED FAN

Morrell Learns Radio Detective Must Have Big Expense Account

Uses Broadcast Station in Attempt to Locate Clarkville Bank Robber.—Resulting Telephone Bills Reach Large Sum

Luck was with Angus Morell. He no sooner hammered the sign on his door: "Radio Detective," than a newsboy rushed down the street shouting, "Extry! Extry, paper! All about the big bank robbery! Extry, paper!"

The news glared at him from black headlines. Bandits had stolen \$150,000 in Liberty bonds from the Clarkville National Bank. The president, Jeremiah Colquitt, who lived across the way from Angus Morell, was offering a reward of \$15,000 for return of the bonds, coupled with arrest and conviction of the robbers.

In his excitement Angus brought the hammer down squarely on his finger. With an exclamation, he rushed up to his study, smeared iodine and placed a bandage about the finger. Then he brushed his hair, adjusted his tie and polished his shoes. He looked at himself in the mirror, practicing certain detective-like expressions which it would be good to adopt, and decided to favor the one with chin thrust out, head bent forward, left hand over his lower ribs, right hand clenched in mid-air.

Five minutes later he knocked at the

vaults. I opened by desk, and they were missing. Hunted all over the bank. They had disappeared, with no clue of any kind.

"Don't worry, Mr. Colquitt. I'll find them for you within 48 hours."

The banker offered no reply. Angus rose, saluted stiffly, and departed.

Back in his study he telephoned the radio broadcasting station NCFA, and asked to be allowed to speak for five minutes on the crime. Reluctantly, the director granted him permission.

Angus sat back at his desk and lighted a cigar. He was becoming professional. The \$15,000 reward seemed very near. Supposing it took a week, or even a whole month, to solve the mystery. Supposing, too, he must allow \$5000 for expenses. That would leave him \$10,000 net. In the course of a year his income, at that rate, would amount to \$120,000. In a little over eight years, at the age of 32, he would be a millionaire. How many other detectives could boast of being self-made millionaires at that age?

Having this money in hand he would

retire. Oh, the joy of being able to work on extraordinary cases of international importance. Yes, but he would refuse a fee. He might even establish a school for radio detectives, or endow such a department in Yale or Harvard.

Would he marry? Angelica Colquitt



"He Began to Speak With Breathless Hesitancy"

door of the Colquitt mansion. Mrs. Scott, the housekeeper, responded.

"Is that you, Angus?" she asked. "I'm sorry, but Mr. Colquitt has given orders to admit no one. He is very much upset just now."

"I must see him at once," Morell announced in forceful tones quite new to him.

"But he said—"

"Go upstairs and tell Mr. Colquitt I'm about the robbery I want to see him."

"Oh, that's different," said the housekeeper.

She disappeared and returned quickly, opening the door for Morell. The newly developed detective found his way to the library. Mr. Colquitt, an old friend who took a paternal interest in Angus since the death of his parents, was under tremendous strain. His head was bowed and he seemed grayer about the temples.

He offered no greeting to Angus, and Morell sank into a chair opposite him. Suddenly Angelica Colquitt, the banker's daughter home from school for the spring vacation, entered the room.

"Father"—she began, but the words

died on her lips at sight of Morell.

He rose to his feet. Angelica glared at him, plainly resentful of his intrusion.

"Angelica," said Angus, "you must forgive me for disturbing your father. But my purpose here is strictly business. I, as a radio detective, am determined to find the Liberty bonds."

He thrust out his chin, lowered his head and clenched his right hand.

"What do you know about such things?" Angelica asked, scornfully. "Angus, you do pick the most dreadful time for your jokes."

"Jokes?" cried Angus in a voice smothered with rage. "You call this a joke? Your poor father has grown gray overnight. I mean to help him. You can't afford to laugh at me any more."

Mr. Colquitt spoke at last.

"He means well, my dear. Let him alone. He can't do any worse than the Clarkville police force."

"Here's the point, Mr. Colquitt," Angus took him up, eagerly. "It doesn't cost you anything to let me work on the case. Why not give me the chance?"

"I will, Angus. Go to work on it right away. You have my blessing. If you find the bonds, the reward is yours."

"Thank you, thank you, Mr. Colquitt. You won't mind if I ask a few questions?" Mr. Colquitt motioned to him to proceed.

"Do you suspect any one in particular?"

"No."

"Any trace of burglars?"

"No."

"Who saw the bonds last?"

"I did."

"When?"

"Last night. While I was at work, the cashier locked the vaults. Angelica called for me, and while we chatted the cashier went home."

"Dad, don't bring me into the mystery," said Angelica. "I didn't take the bonds."

"No, she had been out catching butterflies and things for her biology class. Well, I left the bonds in the top drawer of my desk, since the vaults were locked. Besides, no one could have known the bonds were in my desk. There seemed to me no danger. This morning I went down early to get the bonds back safely into the

was the ideal of his dreams. But how she laughed at him! Could he forgive her, with fame and fortune at his call? Perhaps, and perhaps not. Certainly, she'd have to alter her attitude toward him considerably before he would be willing to forget. If they married, there would be a home in Newport, an estate in Florida, a yacht, and a broadcasting station all their own.

From his window Angus observed Angelica enter the automobile outside her home, preparing to return to school. He hoped she would wave a farewell, but she paid no attention to him whatever. Miss Colquitt kissed her father, could be seen admonishing him not to worry, and was whisked away in the car. She carried notebooks and briefcase with her.

Angus walked over to station NCFA, prepared to broadcast his talk. Despite his determination to be cool and collected, he began to speak with breathless hesitancy. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, this is Angus Morell speaking. Angus Morell is the radio detective of Clarkville and he is solving the mystery of the bank robbery. Bandits have taken \$150,000 in Liberty bonds from the desk of the President of the bank, Mr. Jeremiah Colquitt."

"By a process of elimination I have already solved the crime in part. I know, in the first place, that no resident of Clarkville was responsible for the crime. Mr. Colquitt has no enemies among the business men. As for the raft-raft feeding the town, none of them would have the courage necessary for such a robbery."

"Therefore, if the bandit was not a resident of Clarkville, he was a stranger to Clarkville. Furthermore, I believe he was alone in the theft, since no other papers were touched and no marks of entry or departure are visible."

"Now, one stranger, responsible for this hold-up, may be described with some degree of accuracy as to his physical makeup. He is, on the night of average appearance, except who would not create special notice in the vicinity."

"Yet he would be tall enough to look in through the window from the street and so observe Mr. Colquitt place the bonds in his desk. He is, therefore, about five feet eight inches tall."

"Now, he is a fairly dressed man of city ways. Otherwise, how could he expect to dispose of \$150,000 in Liberty bonds through some city bank or broker's office?"

"This man is an artist in his profession. He looked and unlocked the desk without disturbing anything but the bonds. The perfection of his smoothness, indeed, leads me to insist that he has a sense of humor. Probably he has sandy hair, is freckled, has a smooth-shaven face and lives expensively, but not ostentatiously."

"Most likely to come from New York, but he might also live in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit, or any of the big cities. To the radio fans in those cities I wish to speak this word: Look on the lookout for a man answering the description I have just given. If you find him wire me or telephone me, reversing the charges. I will make it worth your while financially, for there is a reward of \$15,000 offered by Mr. Colquitt."

"Good-by, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience. This is Angus Morell, radio detective of Clarkville, who has been speaking to you."

Angus walked home and had not been in his study five minutes before the telephone rang. St. Louis was on the wire. Capt. Jenkins, of the police department, had heard Morell broadcast. The man he had watched that very morning undoubtedly was the bank robber. Angus trembled with excitement.

"What shall I do?" inquired Capt. Jenkins.

The telephone conversation was expensive to Morell, but he was allowing \$5000 for costs of solving the robbery, and it did not bother him.

Indeed, he felt a decided satisfaction at the prospect of seeing a St. Louis call listed on his telephone bill.

"How shall I detain the man?" insisted the St. Louis police captain.

"Arrest him if necessary. I'll take the responsibility."

"And then what?"

"Search his quarters. Send the bonds to me at once. If necessary, telephone me again."

"You'd better let me have some expense



money," said Capt. Jenkins. "Suppose you wire me \$500."

"I'll send it at once."

"Don't address the wire to police headquarters. Send it to me in care of the Western Union."

The conversation ended. Morell telephoned the bank, directing that \$250 be wired Capt. Jenkins in St. Louis. The money was to come out of his checking account.

Angus took out a packet of blue cards and jotted notes on the progress made so far on the case.

"Bandit found, St. Louis; check-up now under way," he wrote. The telephone rang again. It was Detroit calling him. Angus authorized the reversing of charges.

A Miss Adeline Halliday desired to speak to Mr. Angus Morell. Yes, this was Mr. Morell. Well, a man had just moved into her rooming house. He took the attic room. He had freckles, sandy hair and was smooth shaven. He was acting in a suspicious manner. What should she do? Angus was sorry, but reported that his bandit had just been discovered in St. Louis.

"Oh, dear me," said Miss Halliday, from Detroit.

Angus wished he could terminate the conversation.

"I'm sorry, Miss Halliday," he said. "Good-bye."

"Just a moment, please, dear Mr. Morell," continued Detroit's end of the line. "And have you the bonds and everything?"

"Not yet, but we expect their recovery any moment."

"But Mr. Morell, I am sure this man has Liberty bonds. I am quite sure, perhaps the St. Louis bandit is not the right one at all. I could swear this is the man and he has the bonds."

"Possibly the man could not be in St. Louis and in Detroit at the same time. Angus took Miss Halliday's telephone number and address, promising to call her back if he now reached him from St. Louis. He put in a call for that city, obtaining Rector Headquarters.

"This is Angus Morell, radio detective of Clarkville," he began.

"Well," was the business-like query. "I am working on that \$150,000 Liberty bond robbery from the Clarkville National Bank."

"Well," asked St. Louis again. "I was talking to your Capt. Jenkins about it this morning, and there is something I want to tell him again."

"What's the name?"

"Capt. Jenkins."

"What's the first name?"

"Capt. Richard Jenkins."

"Sorry, sir. We have no Capt. Jenkins here, Richard or any other name."

"But I just talked with him a while ago."

"Must have been an impostor, sir. We have no Capt. Jenkins here."

Angus hung up the receiver, sadly depressed. He asked Western Union to cancel the order giving a Capt. Jenkins of St. Louis the sum of \$250. The Clarkville operator sent out a warning at once. Word came back, however, that the captain had been waiting for the wire, and after getting the money, had promptly left the telephone office. If he were seen again, he would be asked to return the money, the operator added, in two columns a tone to money hopeful.

Angus was in the depths of despair. For a man to have taken advantage of him in this cruel fashion was a very, very low thing. It was lucky he had not offered to send that Detroit woman any money. And the mounting cost of the telephone bills! The telephone rang. Angus prepared to be sarcastic with some Philadelphia or Boston sleuth. It was only the bank, however, Mr. Coogan, the cashier, speaking.

"I sent that money for you this morning, Mr. Morell," he said. "Your account is overdrawn. Don't you think it would be wise to transfer \$1000 from your savings deposit to your checking account?"

"Of course," said Angus. "By all means. I'll send you a slip at once."

"Even if the cost should come to \$1000 more than he had expected, Angus would be satisfied. There was still a handsome reward. The telephone rang. Boston on the line.

"This is Clinton Wood, head of the Clinton Wood Detective Agency," the voice said.

"Yes," Mr. Wood, Angus replied cautiously.

"I would volunteer no information. Let the other man speak first and reveal his hand."

"That bond robbery sounds pretty good to me, Mr. Morell," Wood told him. "It has its interesting points," Angus vouchsafed in noncommittal fashion.

"I like the looks of it," Wood continued.

"I had a frank and hearty manner which aroused Angus's suspicion. One experience a day, on the line of his encounter with Jenkins, of St. Louis, was enough.

"You don't sound very cordial," Wood protested.

"Just what is it you can do for me?" inquired Morell.

"I have no idea," Wood replied. "I'd like to work on this case and send a man down. Better still, if Colquitt means business, and there is a \$15,000 reward, I want to come down and get it."

"What's your name, Mr. Wood?"

"Anything Mr. Colquitt says, he means. No one ever has had occasion to question his word before."

"You don't think by any chance he's in on it?" inquired Wood.

"Impossible. I've had half a dozen Liberty bonds. He stuffed the bonds in his pocket and put back into the notebook. Angelica's biology notes which he had brought down with him."

Angela returned, advising that there was no telegram.

"Now I'll show you the notebook," she said.

She opened it, and found her notes there in good order. She had never realized that the \$150,000 bonds had been there for several days, owing to her carelessness at the bank.

With an innocent smile she turned to Wood.

"Now may I see your specimen?" she asked.

"I surely thought I had it with me," he replied. "But I find I'm mistaken. Excuse me, please, Miss Colquitt, but I must hurry back to Clarkville and see your father."

As quickly as he could make it, he was again at the Colquitt mansion. The year rolled off Mr. Colquitt's back as he heard the story.

"The poor child," exclaimed the banker. "It would have frightened her to death if she had ever known the bonds were there."

"I'm glad it's all settled," Wood remarked.

"We will pay you the \$15,000 reward," said Mr. Colquitt.

"Nonsense," the detective replied. "I didn't catch any bandits."

"Well, you did half of it—you recovered the bonds. That's \$7500 for you."

"If you insist," said Wood casually, and departed with a cordial farewell.

He walked across to Angus Morell's study. Angus was still at the phone.

"I expect to solve the mystery any minute now," Angus shouted at him. "But these telephone bills are running into large money."

"Sorry to tell you, old man, but the bonds have been found."

"Found? Who found them?"

"I did."

And he narrated his story.

"There's a check," continued Wood, "with a signature that may look familiar to you."

Angus gulped.

"Too bad," laughed Wood, "you wouldn't go in with me on a 50-50 basis."

Wood left him, and the former radio detective did some quick bookkeeping. Instead of netting \$15,000, his first case had cost \$700 in telephone bills and \$250 for that Jenkins crook of St. Louis.

It has been a great lesson, Angus reflected. "I'll never start work on another crime until I'm sure a crime has been committed."

And he tuned in on the receiving set to drown his woes in jazz.

Events shaped themselves quickly. While Angus sat glued to his desk and telephone Wood visited Clarkville. He chatted freely and unobtrusively with Mr. Colquitt. He soon put the banker at his ease. "Write papers, if any, till you find your desk drawer after the bonds were missing," Wood asked Colquitt.

"None of any consequence," said the bank president.

"Were there any of any kind?"

"Why, yes," Mr. Colquitt told him. "You see, my daughter had been chatting with me the night I left the bonds there. She had her notebook and butterfly collection. When I got there next day, the bonds were gone and Angelica's notebook was gone, but a sheet of her papers, about the size of the parcel of bonds, was there."

Wood meditated a moment.

"Let me see her papers, if you don't mind," he suggested.

"I have mailed them to Angelica. She will need them in her class."

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Robert Davies Declares There's No Such Thing as "Dead Spot"

Providence Man Who Won Gold Medal for Logging Most Foreign Stations During Recent International Radio Tests Ridicules Accepted Theory

"Dead spot? Bunk! There's no such thing!" says Robert Davies, 61 Mitchell street, who recently was awarded a gold medal for logging the greatest number of foreign stations during the international radio tests held in January. "All you need is a good circuit, patience in tuning distant stations and plenty of ground."

The location had nothing to do with his success, Mr. Davies claims, for neighbors call the Mitchell street section a "dead spot." He has proved they are wrong, he says, and that it is possible to get long distance in a poor location. His tangible proof consists of letters bearing the postmarks of half a dozen countries.

He has been using several sets, all of which he constructed himself, but the record claimed for his one-tube receiver is regarded with awe by listeners in his neighborhood. He says it picked up the following: 2LO, London; 2BD, Aberdeen; GSC, Glasgow; WKAQ, Porto Rico; KFCX, Hastings; CFCN, Calgary, Canada, and others.

Using a number of different receivers during and since the international tests, he claims to have heard the following: 6LV, Liverpool; 2LO, London; 6WA, Car-

says, when a loop aerial is connected between the underground antenna and the receiver.

He attributes much of his success in receiving foreign stations to his patience in tuning and his ability to detect faint oscillations, and to adjust his set in order to get the most out of them. The average listener, in his opinion, is too hasty in his tuning and unwittingly rides over stations that he should be able to tune in.

Mr. Davies does not understand the Continental radio code, but he is an habitual listener for long distance broadcasts. He is on the air practically every night until 1 or 2 a. m. He became interested in electricity 20 years ago when he was living in Bolton, England. He read of Marconi's wireless work as a boy and conducted numerous experiments of his own with an induction coil.

He has had a great variety of experience throughout his life and states with some pride that he is a "jack of all trades." He has had more or less training in all of the following lines: Painting, carpentry, paperhanging, bricklaying, plastering, masonry, steepie climbing, cabinet making, upholstery, phonograph work and radio.

He came to this country in 1900 and for a time he was employed in a mill near Taunton, Mass. He then went West where he served as a ranch hand and a cowpuncher for a number of months. He



Robert Davies of Providence Tuning in on the Four-Tube Receiver

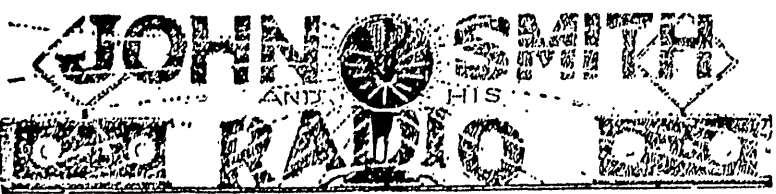
diff. Wales; 2BD, Aberdeen; GAX, Peru; van Broadcasting Company, Lima, Peru; EAJT, Madrid, Spain; SHJ, Brussels, Belgium; GBSM, Bournemouth, England; GSC, Glasgow; IKO, Rome; CIG, Portugal; also stations in Munich, Stuttgart and Hamburg, Germany.

He has received positive verification of his reception of 2LO, London; 2BD, Aberdeen; SHJ, Brussels; GSC, Glasgow, and Hamburg, Germany. He expects to receive confirmation from the others soon. The complete list of foregoing stations were made over a period of several weeks when, in addition to the one-tube set, he was using a four-tube reflex receiver, a five-tube radio frequency receiver and a three-circuit tuner with one stage of radio frequency. Reception has been equally good, he says, at his home and at his upholstery and radio store at 554 Broad street. Most of the foreign broadcast stations were heard between midnight and 1 in the morning.

The circuit of the one-tube receiver has a number of features which distinguish it from the many of those now in use. The quality of the little set, he believes, is due primarily to the large coil which is a combination radio-coupler and antenna. He has covered this with a mineral preparation which his experiments show add to its efficiency. The coil is not low-loss, nor the condenser straight line radio frequency.

It has been great pains to secure the maximum efficiency from his ground, for he believes that incoming radio waves should have the utmost freedom oscillating through the set into earth. His own sets are grounded in 11 places, to the water pipe on both sides of the water meter and in number of different solutions.

In most of his tuning, he uses an ordinary single wire outside antenna, but lately he has been experimenting with an buried two feet in the ground. This device, called in a small wooden box and dimensions of the box are two feet by 30 inches. Seventy-five feet of phosphor bronze wire is coiled flatly on the bottom, each turn being separated about one inch from those on either side. A sheet of zinc protects the box and wire from moisture.



RADIO FIRST PRINCIPLES

Another trip to a broadcasting station turned Smith's thoughts back into a channel that was new for him. All about him were evidences of electric power, generators, switches, tubes, meters and the rest of the paraphernalia. It awed him. He was afraid of getting shocked into a new frame of mind.

"I've always figured the action of the receiving set as a sort of work of magic," he admitted to the broadcaster. "I suppose it's because the values of electricity dealt with are so minute and because the functions of the current at the receiving end are so detailed."

"That's half the answer," the other agreed. "But your main difficulty is your unfamiliarity with the first principles of electricity. In the operation of your set there is little genuinely new in the behavior of the electric currents. The novelty in radio reception comes in the new application of electrical principles."

Smith mentioned that he was familiar with the various forms of electricity. He defined static electricity, for one. This he correctly explained as electricity at rest, although subject to charges which, if not discharged, it instantaneously into electricity in motion. Under such circumstances it can be guided as Franklin demonstrated with the lightning rod.

Smith also understood that electricity could be in the form of space energy, either stationary or in motion, for he recognized the necessity of such a condition if wireless communication were to be possible. He was familiar, in addition, with magnetism which the broadcaster defined as concentrated space energy. Of course, Smith was familiar with the type of electricity in motion which is the common form. Where he was experiencing most of the difficulty, apparently, was in the change of one form of electric energy to another. The broadcaster explained this in broad terms with the idea of helping Smith get a better idea of what goes on in the receiving set.

"An electric current travelling in a wire can produce the other forms of electric energy," he went on. "It is also true that any of the other forms can produce the electric current in the wire. We take advantage of this when we rotate coils of wire within a magnet, for under such

circumstances we generate a flow of current.

"In speaking of electric current passing through a wire we have considered only direct current. The alternating kind requires more complicated apparatus, but its fundamentals are not so confusing as you imagine. The current in the wire runs to its highest value in one direction, returns to zero, runs to its maximum in the other direction, returns to zero again and then starts the cycle all over. We speak of these alternations, in radio, as frequencies. For use in sending such current through the air, or ether, it must be of extremely high alternation and because it is the special arrangement for radio work we call it radio frequency. This is also distinguished from audio frequency which is the rate of alternation of electric current which can be changed by an earphone into audible vibrations.

"When a current passes through a wire the latter offers resistance according to its size and the material of which it is made. In addition, the very passage of this current induces a magnetic electric effect around the wire. The magnetism is concentrated when the wire is coiled. In the primary coil of your radio set, the induced magnetism is permitted to surround and act upon the coil of the secondary. The radio frequencies, or alternations, set up alternations of magnetic energy, which, in turn, set up frequencies at the same rate in the current induced in the secondary. It seems to be all very complicated in the receiving set, yet if you know the basic laws of electricity you can picture the whole set at work.

"Another important feature in radio work is capacity, which is merely the term given to the ability of a circuit or a device to store electricity. Variable and fixed condensers take care of this while the coils take care of the induction through the temporary conversion of electric current into magnetism. Condensers can be made to produce a bucking or self-induction and to increase their resistance accordingly. Coils and condensers respond just the reverse of each other when the radio frequencies are increased. When you fuss with the dials and tune in you make allowances for all these factors, however unconscious you may be of what you're doing."

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RADIO PROGRAMMES

Continued from Page Seven.

12:00 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten noonday service broadcast from Grace Church.
12:30 p. m.—Weather report.
12:35 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Kalua Hawaiian String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Jazz band.
4:30 p. m.—Weather report.
4:35 p. m.—Jazz band.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance.
8:00 p. m.—King's Matinee.
8:30 p. m.—Sixth Episode Radio Mystery Play, "A Ship on the Sea."
9:30 p. m.—Dance music, broadcast from Rhodes-on-the-Pavement, Rhodes Orchestra, Charles E. Culver, Jr.
THURSDAY.
10:00 a. m.—Home Service Talks by Miss Kathleen Atkinson.
11:45 a. m.—Kalua Hawaiian String Quartet.
11:55 a. m.—Time Signals.
12:00 m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten noonday service, broadcast from Grace Church.
12:35 p. m.—Weather report.
12:35 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Kalua Hawaiian String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Organ recital by John F. Rick, broadcast from the Mathewson Street M. E. Church.
4:30 p. m.—Weather report.
4:35 p. m.—Talk by Grace Angell.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance.
7:30 p. m.—Mr. Thomas and His Xylophone, Mr. Bond, accompanist.
FRIDAY.
11:55 a. m.—Time signals.
12:00 m.—to 3:00 p. m.—Good Friday service broadcast from Grace Church.
6:30 p. m.—WEAN concert music.
7:30 p. m.—Special Good Friday programme, broadcast from Mathewson Street M. E. Church.
SATURDAY.
11:00 a. m.—Home Service Radio Club for Children, under direction of Miss Kathleen Atkinson.
11:45 a. m.—Time signals.
12:00 m.—Shepard Colonial Concert, Orchestra.
12:10 p. m.—Weather report.
12:15 p. m.—Kalua Hawaiian String Quartet.
12:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Kalua Hawaiian String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Weather report.
4:35 p. m.—Talk by Grace Angell.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance.
8:00 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
WDVE-DUTEE W. FLINT-441
TO-DAY
9:45 a. m.—Bible reading and chime concert.
10:45 p. m.—Concert by The Serenaders.

OUT OF TOWN STATIONS

To-Day

CKAC, MONTREAL-411
8:45 p. m.—Capitol Theatre programme.
KEY, LOS ANGELES-467
1:00 p. m.—Morning service, broadcast from Los Angeles Church Federation.
7:00 p. m.—Vesper service.
9:30 p. m.—Special.
10:45 p. m.—Address on music.
10:50 p. m.—String Ensemble.
10:55 p. m.—Jim, Jack and Jean Trio.
11:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
12:00 a. m.—Orchestra.
KGO, OAKLAND-361
2:00 p. m.—First Presbyterian Church service.
6:30 p. m.—Little Symphony Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—First Presbyterian Church service.
KGW, PORTLAND-491
1:55 p. m.—Service of St. Stephen's Cathedral.
10:30 p. m.—Service of East Side Baptist Church.
12:00 a. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
KOA, DENVER-322
1:00 p. m.—Service of First Congregational Church.
5:00 p. m.—Musicals.
9:40 p. m.—Service of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.
KNX, LOS ANGELES-337
1:00 p. m.—First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood.
3:45 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—City Park Band musical programme.
7:30 p. m.—Special.
9:20 p. m.—Hollywood Unitarian Church.
11:00 p. m.—First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood.
12:00 a. m.—Feature programme.
KSD, ST. LOUIS-545
7:15 p. m.—Capitol Theatre programme.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
KYW-CHICAGO-536
12:00 p. m.—Central Church service.
3:30 p. m.—Studio service, auspices Chicago Church Federation.
6:00 p. m.—Studio concert.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Sunday Evening Club service.
10:30 p. m.—Classical concert.
WBZ-SPRINGFIELD-333
12:00 a. m.—Community Church service.
9:00 p. m.—Golden Rule Hour of Music.
1:00 p. m.—The Barnyard Players in radio adaptation of "The Dancing Princess."
7:00 p. m.—Dinner concert.

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8:20 p. m.—Chamber music.
7:20 p. m.—Musical programme from Capitol Theatre, New York.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
WCAE-PITTSBURGH-401
4:00 p. m.—Dr. S. T. Cochran from New York.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:20 p. m.—Capitol Theatre, New York.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
WCAU-PHILADELPHIA-277
11:00 a. m.—Service from First Unitarian Church.
6:15 p. m.—Undenominational radio church service.
6:45 p. m.—Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Harry O'More and the Bonwit Teller Ensemble.
10:15 p. m.—Special.
WCCO-MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL-116
11:00 a. m.—Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis.
4:00 p. m.—Bible study, Lutheran Bible Institute, St. Paul.
5:10 p. m.—House of Hope Presbyterian Church, St. Paul.
7:20 p. m.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
10:15 p. m.—Weather report.
WCX-DETROIT-517
7:15 p. m.—Service from Central Methodist Episcopal Church.
WEAF-CLEVELAND-380
8:20 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
WEAE-NEW YORK-492
2:00 p. m.—Service under auspices Greater New York Federation of Churches.
3:00 p. m.—Young People's Conference, auspices of Greater New York Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Men's conference in the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
5:30 p. m.—Metropolitan Male Chorus.
6:00 p. m.—George Barrows's Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Chamber music.
7:20 p. m.—Musical programme by the Capitol Family.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
WEEL-BOSTON-318
10:50 a. m.—Service from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—St. Mark's Church choir.
2:30 p. m.—Special.
3:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:00 p. m.—Dr. H. Parker Cadman, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A.
6:30 p. m.—Concert group.
9:00 p. m.—Special.

7:20 p. m.—Capitol Family.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater-Kent programme.
WEMC-BIRMINGHAM-280
12:00 m.—Jaghtown choir.
12:30 p. m.—Berkman.
9:15 p. m.—Miss Martha Hutchinson, organist.
10:15 p. m.—Berkman.
10:10 p. m.—Mr. Ellis Mann, bass.
WENR-CHICAGO-266
3:00 p. m.—Musicals.
4:00 p. m.—Moody Bible Institute hour.
7:00 p. m.—Moody Bible Institute evening hour.
10:30 p. m.—Popular programme.
WFAA-DALLAS-175
5:30 p. m.—Farmers' hour.
9:00 p. m.—Bible class.
10:30 p. m.—Service First Church of Christ, Scientist.
2:00 a. m.—Male quartet.
WFIU-ST. LOUIS-232
3:00 p. m.—Musicals.
4:30 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:00 p. m.—Vesper service of First Presbyterian Church.
6:00 p. m.—Musicals.
7:15 p. m.—Announcements.
7:20 p. m.—Evening service of First Methodist Church.
WGBS-NEW YORK-316
3:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Bono from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."
9:45 p. m.—Annual Theatre Guild Entertainment and County Fair.
WGBH-BUFFALO-310
10:45 a. m.—Service from Westminster Presbyterian Church.
7:45 p. m.—Service from Central Presbyterian Church.

9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
WGY-SCHENECTADY-379
10:00 a. m.—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany, N. Y.
12:30 p. m.—Symphony Society concert.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programme from Syracuse.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
7:30 p. m.—Service of First Lutheran Church, Albany.
9:00 p. m.—WJZ studio programme.
10:00 p. m.—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist, from WJZ, New York.
WHAU-ATLANTIC CITY-275
12:30 p. m.—Sacred music.
3:45 p. m.—Organ recital.
10:45 a. m.—Chelsea Baptist Church service.
2:15 p. m.—Sacred recital.
2:45 p. m.—Palm Sunday sermon.
7:15 p. m.—Chelsea Baptist Church service.
9:00 p. m.—An Hour With the Classics.
WHAS-LOUISVILLE-299
11:30 a. m.—Service under the auspices of St. Boniface Church.
5:00 p. m.—Evensong.
WHB-KANSAS CITY-305
10:40 a. m.—Service Lincoln Boulevard Christian Church.
12:15 p. m.—Service from Independence Boulevard Christian Church.
6:00 p. m.—Service from Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist.
12:15 a. m.—Radio Feature.
WHIN-NEW YORK-361
11:30 a. m.—Calvary service.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
2:00 p. m.—Queens County Christian dinner programme.
3:00 p. m.—Bible class.
6:00 p. m.—Dance orchestra.

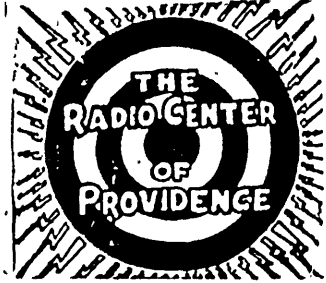
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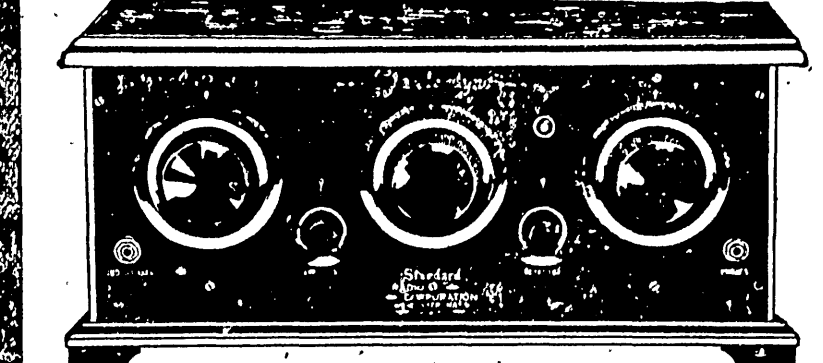


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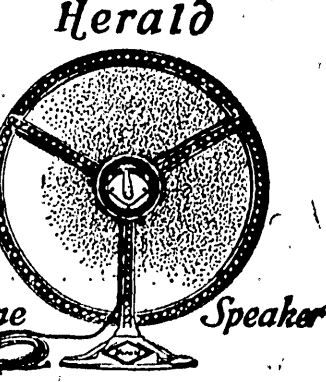
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Herald
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7:30 p. m.—Calvary service.
10:15 p. m.—Anatol Friedland.
10:45 p. m.—Orchestra.
WIP-PHILADELPHIA-608
7:15 p. m.—Service from Holy Trinity Church.
9:30 p. m.—Gala concert.
WJZ-NEW YORK-163
9:00 a. m.—Children's hour.
12:00 a. m.—St. Thomas Episcopal Church.
12:00 p. m.—Symphony Society concert.
2:00 p. m.—Forum.
3:00 p. m.—Vespers.
7:00 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
Continued on Page Nine.

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HOW CONDENSERS SHOULD BE USED

Differences of Familiar Types Are Explained by Writer.

Straight-Line, Wave Condenser Is Called Compromise Between Two Extremes.—Allows Latitude for Tuning.—New Combination Type Becoming Popular.

BY BRAINARD FOOTE.
The broadcast listener understands some of the differences of the three well-known types of condensers. These are the straight-line capacity, the straight-line wave-length and the straight-line frequency condensers. They differ in shape of either set of plates and may be briefly described as follows:
S. L. capacity—Capacity and dial readings increase uniformly. Each dial degree represents a definite amount of capacity. S. L. wave length—Wave length and dial readings increase uniformly. Capacity increases faster than the dial readings. Each degree is so many meters.
S. L. frequency—Frequency and dial readings increase uniformly. Each degree represents a definite amount of frequency. Capacity increases very much faster than the dial readings.

Wave lengths are allotted to the stations in accordance with frequency differences by the Department of Commerce. This is done for a good reason. When stations operate on frequencies too close together, a howl or "heterodyne" note is set up, which will be extremely annoying and loud where a radio set is used, these stations with about the same strength.

The farther apart in frequency these stations operate the higher pitched becomes this howl, finally getting so high, it cannot be heard. Stations are allotted frequencies for transmission just near enough to get as many as possible on the air without any howling. Therefore, a tuning scale uniformly divided into spaces of equal frequencies would be the most satisfactory.

But there were two classes of broadcasting stations, A and B. Class A stations are those of lesser power and lesser importance, having wave lengths less than 300 metres. These stations are permitted to operate on the same wave lengths or very nearly the same wave lengths. If they are a certain moderate distance apart. For a very sensitive set, as a huge quantity of our sets are, these closely operating stations set up howls and actual interference.

But above 300 metres we have many of our best stations, with a greater mileage between those having nearly the same wave length. Hence we have no appreciable heterodyning or howling among stations in the old class B. Yet in having the straight-line frequency condenser we find the 300-metre mark at about half scale, or 50 degrees. And many of our good stations are included within only one-half of the scale. And in this half of the scale we have crowded them, making it a more difficult process to tune them in. This is worth thinking about.

The straight-line capacity condenser is totally out of date. It hopelessly crowds the short wave stations up to 300 metres in a very small space on the dial, perhaps allowing them only 20 degrees. Hence this sort of condenser should be avoided altogether.

The straight-line wave length condenser is a pretty good compromise between these two extremes, and it includes the former class A stations between the limits of 0 and about 32 or 35. That allows fair latitude of tuning and yet leaves considerably more than half the dial for the other stations. Personally I prefer this type of condenser. There is, however, still another kind of variable, some of them just on the market, which aim to take care of both situations.

This is the combination of SI-WAVE variable condenser. It tunes, according to the straight-line frequency principle, up to about 300 metres and then the curve of the plate changes and follows the straight-line wave length law. This permits very easy tuning on both ranges, and is an easy solution to the problem of convenient tuning.

To further facilitate tuning, it is well to make the coil and condenser agree with each other to the extent that the wave length range of 200 to 550 metres is just nicely covered.

Most tuning condensers and coils are so

arranged that they obtain 550 metres at about 100, without regard to what happens at the lower end so long as it is 200 or less. It usually goes less. The ideal arrangement, to my mind, is one where the 200-metre stations begin at zero and the 550-metre station comes in at 100. This allows very gradual tuning on short waves, where it is most needed.

It is a difficult matter, however, to accomplish this. If you hook up the set and leave the tuning condenser at zero, and then wind on enough turns to bring the wave length to 200 metres, you are quite apt to discover that 550 metres comes in at 80.

The nature of the coil has a great deal to do with this. Recently in making up a one-tube receiver which I wanted to have cover the scale evenly and fully, without any "dead" spaces on the dial, I tried this stunt. I had a SI-WAVE condenser and a space-wave coil where the distributed capacity is very low.

This, by the way, is conceded to be practically the most efficient, provided it is wound on a suitable skeletonized framework of high-grade insulation with the turns of wire nearly circular as can be. The space between turns is about equal to the wire diameter.

I had a three-inch tubing and had to put on almost 70 turns before the wave length at zero on the dial was 300 metres. Then, moving the condenser dial to 100, I was getting a lot of code and commercial stations. The only way I could get things the way I wanted them was to break off some of the plates, to reduce the capacity of the condenser.

Naturally this had little effect on the capacity at zero. It was easier to remove the rotor than the stator plates so I started in. After I had removed about six plates from a 23-plate instrument I got 550 metres at 05 and 200 metres at 5 degrees. Then I discovered that short-wave tuning means a lot more than it did when 200 metres started in around 15 degrees. And at the same time there was plenty of room left for the good high-wave stations.

"HAMS" ORGANIZE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Expansion of Radio Unites Dark Continent With Civilized World

South African Radio Relay League Now Covers All Southern States. DX Experts Establish Two-Way Communication With Europe and Western Hemisphere.

Radio amateurs in Johannesburg, South Africa, section of the world have finally organized their activities. The South African Radio Relay League, founded on the same plan as the American Radio Relay League, is now covering the group of States at the southern end of the African continent.

Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, Natal and the entire Cape country are included in this smoothly functioning amateur radio organization. When first projected it functioned only within its component parts; that is, in the various States comprising the league. Later it moved forward and carried on a traffic system after the fashion of its American counterpart.

At this stage of its development the league decided through its official magazine, Radio, to conduct a department of "Ham Gossip," in which all of the South African amateurs, or "hams," might exchange ideas and suggestions. In its news qualities this department indicates that the outlook of the "ham" is much the same in South Africa as it is in Australia, America or Europe.

The latest efforts of the South Africans, fostered by the league, have led to "DX," or long-distance work. So successful have many of the amateurs been that the composite log of member stations of the South African Radio Relay League shows successful two-way communication between South Africa and England, United States, Australia and South American countries, notably Brazil and Argentina.

Tube Sockets.
Have all the tubes resting properly in sockets. See that the springs are "springy," and that they exert enough upward pressure to keep the bulbs tight against the bayonet lock of the socket.

RADIO POPULAR ROAD TO FAME

Provides Most Direct Appeal to Large Audiences.

Latching is Always Hanging Out for Radio Artists.—Public Has Come to Know Scores of New Personalities.—"Roxy" Is Just One Example

The broadcasting studio is considered by many entertainers as an amazing short cut in the search for a public. Every season since broadcasting started a score or more of names have suddenly become household words, and singers and musicians who had climbed but a few rounds of the ladder by years of effort have become celebrities overnight, says the New York Times.

A careful estimate places the total number of receiving sets in the United States to-day at about 5,000,000. The average number of listeners to each set is calculated to be about five.

There is, besides, a direct appeal in the radio, which the preacher, political orator or the author rarely enjoys. The latching is always hanging out for the radio artist. His voice enters the home circle without the slightest hindrance. He is heard regularly in good weather and bad, in and out of season.

One of the most surprising examples of sudden fame by radio is that of S. L. "Roxy." Until he began broadcasting his name was very familiar in New York. His weekly talks over the air created particular impression from the beginning and the seed of his popularity was widely sown. When "Roxy" visited Washington so great was his popularity, due wholly to his radio speeches, that he was met at the station by a crowd and a band voluntarily assembled.

"Radio has done more for me than anything else in the world," says "Roxy." "It has given me an insight into the psychology of people's likes and dislikes far greater than that which I could have obtained by personal contact with audiences in the theatre. It has been an inspiration to me, and as long as I can I shall broadcast and carry on along these lines."

The stimulating effect of the radio in spreading fame is frankly acknowledged by many celebrities. "I have no doubt," says "Roxy," "that the radio has been a great factor in the success of many of our artists. It has given them a direct appeal to the public. One can reach thousands regularly who impulse to go to church is not strong enough to actually carry them to the service. It is sufficient to make them turn the dial of a radio set. Once one has caught the attention of such a congregation, however widely scattered, the preacher faces a remarkable opportunity. In arranging the hours for my radio sermons I select a time which will not conflict with the regular services in the churches. The unseen congregation is not kept from attending church."

The popular orchestra of the country are known far and wide by radio. "When-

ever I go on tour," said Vincent Lopez, "I find myself playing to audiences who have already heard my orchestra and are familiar with my music. In hundreds of cities and towns the population has heard my orchestra broadcast. The orchestras, in fact, depend to-day so largely upon radio to prepare their audiences outside New York that an orchestra which has not been broadcast would have difficulty in succeeding on the road.

As might be expected Billy Jones and Ernest Hare take a cheerful view of their inclusion in radio. Since the following interview was given in a conversation with both these well known entertainers they may be quoted with a plural pronoun. "Naturally radio means a great deal to us," they said, "but its greatest gift to us is to bring countless friends and admirers. We received more than 2000 our friends writes to us. You see that Christmas cards. It is conservatively estimated that about one in a hundred of radio means that we have a great army of well wishers, which alone is priceless."

OLD PROSPECTOR LISTENS TO KOA

Survivor of Gold Rush Hears First Radio Receiver.

Only Inhabitant of Abandoned Mining Camp Has Not Seen Railroad Train for Forty-Seven Years. Lives 100 Miles from Nearest Telegraph

From central Idaho—Bonanza, an abandoned mining camp in the heart of the old West—comes a scrawled message to station KOA at Denver, which rings with pathos, hardship, romance and adventure.

It concerns Sebastian Georgetta, sole inhabitant who for half a century has not seen a passenger train or street car. Known now in his rapidly declining years, has just experienced the first thrill of radio. The communication, written by a party of seasoned trappers and prospectors, is considered one of the most interesting ever addressed to this station.

Georgetta's flat, once a flourishing saloon, was the recent gathering place, the letter explained, for radio programming. Georgetta occupied a front seat. "Every note was distinct last Monday night," wrote Burdell W. Clark, correspondent for the group. "The old prospector listened intently to the music, sliding a little lower into his chair with each new number. It must have been his first experience with the phonograph."

Finally, with a muffled thump, he was sitting on the floor. He became nervous when he thought of the many long miles over which the music from Denver was sounding.

"Some day," said one of those present, "when some of the rest of us wake up and find out how much there is to learn still, we, too, may find ourselves sitting on the floor."

Georgetta is one of the last survivors of the first gold rush to central Idaho. It was stated, and often recalled that Pike's Peak marked only a part of the long journey overland, when he ventured West, years ago.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

Continued from Page Eight.

8:00 p. m.—Special.
9:00 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Geddy Ludlow, violinist; Lolita Cabrera, Gaithe, pianist.

WKBS—CINCINNATI—325.
7:45 p. m.—Service of Walnut Hills Christian Church.
11:00 p. m.—Classical programme.
12:15 p. m.—Dance programme.

WVLA—CINCINNATI—422.
10:20 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:30 a. m.—Weather forecast.
12:00 p. m.—Service of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
8:00 p. m.—Service of the First Presbyterian Church of Walnut Hills.
9:30 p. m.—Concert.

WLT—PHILADELPHIA—305.
2:41 p. m.—Orchestra.

WMAK—LOCKPORT—266.
10:20 a. m.—Service from First Presbyterian Church, Lockport.
7:00 p. m.—Service from Church of Tabernacle, Buffalo.

WMCA—NEW YORK—341.
11:00 a. m.—Service of Second Church Christ Scientist.
3:30 p. m.—Special.
4:00 p. m.—Home's Homers.
7:00 p. m.—Jimmie Golden and his orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—String ensemble.
8:00 p. m.—Parody orchestra.
10:15 p. m.—Special.
10:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Entertainers.

WOAW—UMAHIA—820.
2:00 p. m.—Chapel service.
7:00 p. m.—Bible study.
10:00 p. m.—Chapel service.

WOC—DAYTON—481.
2:00 p. m.—Orchestra concert.
7:00 p. m.—Church service of Methodist Episcopal Church, Middletown.
8:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
11:00 p. m.—Little Symphony.

WOO—PHILADELPHIA—508.
10:45 a. m.—Service of Methodist Presbyterian Church.
2:30 p. m.—Musical exercises opening Bethlehem.
6:00 p. m.—Sacred recital.

WPG—ATLANTIC CITY—209.
3:15 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:15 p. m.—Community vocal and instrumental recital.
8:00 p. m.—New flashes.
10:15 p. m.—Orchestra.
11:15 p. m.—Wildwood Baptist Church choir.

WQL—CHICAGO, 417.
10:30 a. m.—People's Church of Chicago.

4:00 p. m.—Special.
6:00 p. m.—Jack Chapman and his orchestra.
WRNY, NEW YORK, 258.
2:30 p. m.—National Security League.
4:00 p. m.—Dr. Itelander's tour.
5:00 p. m.—Twilight concert.

WSB, ATLANTA, 428.
10:30 a. m.—Sunday school programme from Baptist Tabernacle.
11:45 a. m.—First Presbyterian Church service.
6:00 p. m.—The Jenkins family in gospel songs.
8:45 p. m.—First Methodist Church service.

WSM, NASHVILLE, 282.
8:30 p. m.—Church service.
WSAI, CINCINNATI, 326.
4:00 p. m.—Men's conference, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
8:45 p. m.—Chime concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sermonette.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.
3:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.

WTAG, WORCESTER, 268.
4:00 p. m.—Men's conference in the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9:15 p. m.—Atwater Kent programme.

WVJ, DETROIT, 352.
10:00 a. m.—Service from First Presbyterian Church.
2:00 p. m.—Orchestra.

4:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
7:30 p. m.—Capitol family.
9:15 p. m.—Operatic stars.

UNDERTAKERS, ALSO
Chicago Firm Joins Broadcasting World.
Proved Help in Business.
A Chicago broadcasting station, WBCN, claims the distinction of being the only radio station to broadcast regularly from an undertaking chapel. Perhaps the strangest angle of this story is that this firm finds that broadcasting has helped its business, which fact accounts for the recent increase in the amount of time they are on the air.

Antenna Insulation.
If the wire of an antenna is not protected from the air it will corrode, raising the high-frequency resistance, and reducing the signal strength. Insulation of enamel has been found suitable covering and will give better results. Copper wire corrodes quickly when it is exposed to the air. When the wire is first erected it is seen to be bright, but in a few days it becomes dull, due to the corrosion which occurs.

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SCOTCH HAMlb. 52c and 55c

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LARGE DISPLAY OF EASTER HAMS AND BACON

PURE CREAMERY BUTTER2 lbs. 89c
CALIF. NAVEL ORANGESdoz. 29c

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COLUMBIA JAM28-oz. jar 25c

(Reg. 25c)
GOLD MEDAL BUCKWHEAT FLOURpkg. 10c

(Reg. 12c)
SMYRNA FIGSlb. 23c

(Reg. 28c)
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RED SALMONcan 27c

(Deen Sen, Fall Can, Reg. 32c)
SEE OUR DISPLAY OF POTTED PLANTS FOR EASTER ON SALE TUESDAY MORNING

—“CASH AND CARRY”— PRICES FOR MONDAY

We Are Running This Special Cut Price Sale to Encourage Personal Shopping. You Owe It to Your "Pocket Book" to Come to Market Monday. Don't Miss This Sale — Every Item Is a Wonderful Money Saver.

SELECTED GUARANTEED

Fresh Eggs, doz...29c

“HEADQUARTERS AS USUAL FOR EASTER EGGS”

Genuine Rib LAMB CHOPS lb. - 35c	Genuine Shoulder LAMB CHOPS lb. - 28c	Genuine Loin LAMB CHOPS lb. - 55c
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Lean Pork Chops, lb. - - - 25c | Native Veal Chops, lb. - - - 25c

Fresh Ground Hamburg, lb. - 10c | Sliced Calves' Liver, lb. - - - 24c

FINE GRANULATED

SUGAR, 10 lbs. 49c

(in Sanitary Cloth Bags)

Assorted HARD CANDY 2 lbs. - 29c	Reg. 25c Van Camps Catsup bot. - 19c	Choice FORMOSA TEA lb. - 29c
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Reg. 35c Parsons Ammonia, bot. 29c | Washing Soda, 3 pkgs. - 21c

VAN CAMP'S LARGE CANS

Evap. Milk, 6 cans 59c

Yellow Cooking ONIONS 5 lbs. - 19c	Fresh Cut SPINACH peck - 19c	New Bunch Carrots or Beets 4 bch. - 19c
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Large Florida Oranges, doz. - 29c | Fancy Cal. Asparagus, lb. - 19c

Fresh Baked GINGER SNAPS 2 lbs. - 21c	Fresh Baked FIG BARS 2 lbs. - 21c	Reg. 30c BUTTER THINS 1 - 20c
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PROVIDENCE CURED FINNAN HADDIES or FRESH CAUGHT HADDOCK, lb. - - - 7c

SAVE MORE AT THE **BILTMORE MARKET** WASHINGTON AND MATHEWSON STS. GASPEE 9013

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

PURE CREAMERY BUTTER2 lbs. 89c
BRICK CHEESElb. 32c
(Reg. 35c Milled)

TOP ROUND STEAKlb. 30c to 45c
(Best Grade)

PORK CHOPSlb. 23c to 38c
CORNED BEEF BRISKETlb. 15c
(Med. Weight Beef, 1000-lb. Lot)

BONELESS SMOKED SHOULDERSlb. 27c
COFFEElb. 55c
(Reg. 60c Finest Sumatra)

TEAlb. 34c
(Reg. 38c Perfection Blend)

LENTILSlb. 9c
GRAHAM FLOUR5-lb. bag 27c
(Reg. 30c Pillsbury)

PEAScan 17c
(Reg. 20c Florette)

PEARScan 20c
(Reg. 23c High C Bartlett)

SAUER KRAUTlge. can 10c
(Reg. 13c Silver Thread)

PRUNES2 lbs. 21c
(Reg. 14c California)

PRUNESlb. 17c
(Reg. 20c California)

APPLE PIES20c
(Reg. 25c)

1½-lb. LOAF BREAD10c

UNEEDA BISCUIT2 pkgs 9c
FIG NEWTONSpkg. 10c
(Reg. 15c)

PEA BEANS2 lbs. 16c
(Reg. 10c California)

GOLD DUST SALE FOR THIS WEEK
2 bars Fairy Soap14c
2 bars Sunny Monday Soap10c
1 pkg. Gold Dust, small5c
1 can G. D. Scouring Powder8c
Value37c
ALL FOR 25c
EASTER LILIES, TULIPS, DAFFODILS and GERANIUMS WILL BE ON SALE TUESDAY

Providence Public Market

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY AT THE WEYBOSSET PURE FOOD MARKET

Best Creamery Butter - - - - - 2 lbs. 89c

Cut from Tub
Guaranteed Strictly Fresh Eggs, 2 doz. 67c

DELICATESSEN
Boiled Ham, sliced 70c lb
Reg 75c
Beef Loaf25c lb
Reg 20c

CRACKER DEPT.
Educator Gingerettes, a new Ginger Wafer... 25c lb
Atlantic Biscuit Co.
Saltines25c lb
Crisp and Tasty

FRESH GROUND HAMBURG STEAK 12c lb.
FRESH PORK CHOPS25c-38c lb
SLICED CALVES' LIVER28c lb
SLICED BACON32c lb

Fresh Opened Cape Clams30c qt
Fancy Fresh Fillet of Sole19c lb
Fresh Newport Flatfish, Black Backs9c lb
Fancy Fresh Virginia Jack Shad35c lb
Roe Shad45c lb

Best Pink Salmon—15c tall can—2 for 29c
Good Luck Pie Crust, reg 15c ea. 2 pkgs 25c
Speedway Brand Catsup, 2 for33c
Reg 18c large bottle
Van Camp's Chili Sauce, reg 32c29c jar

Mother Hubbard Flour, reg. \$1.65 - \$1.55 bag

Hershey Chocolate or Almond Bars .3 for 25c
Reg 10c each

Rolls14c doz
All Varieties

BEST CAULIFLOWER10c lb
BEST NEW BEETS2 bchs 15c
BEST BALDWIN OR GREENING APPLES .4 qts 45c
EXTRA FANCY WINESAP APPLES, small size, 23c doz
FANCY FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT3 for 27c

DEMONSTRATIONS: Pillsbury Pancake Flour, Hebe Pale Dry Ginger Ale

WEYBOSSET PURE FOOD MARKET

WEYBOSSET, HAY, PINE and PECK STREETS

OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER IS GASPEE 2414