WLWL'S BEAT **ANNOYS FANS** IN CLEVELAND

Listeners' League Charges N. Y. Station, on 384 Meters, Interferes with Local Broadcaster, WTAM, 389 Meters, Despite 300 Miles That Intervene

Asserting that the new wave taken over by WLWL, the broadcasting station of the Paulist Fathers in New York City, is causing interference with the programs from their local station WTAM, the Listeners League of Cleveland has transmitted a note of complaint to the directors of WLWL and similar communications to Secretary Hoover and the Na-tional Association of Broadcasters. The letter to the station reads:

"Our members and listeners in general throughout this district are clamoring for relief from the serious interference you have caused. Your broadcasting on 384 meters with high power interferes with WTAM on 389 meters. The latter station is an old favorite in the Middle West

and listeners resent your intrusion.
"You now broadcast on the same wavelength as WMBF of Miami Beach, Fla., thereby excluding them from us. Your thereby excluding them from us. wavelength also is reported as varying usually above 384 meters.

"Your interefence is cost you the good will of listeners in the Middle West, so we are calling your attention to this condition, and trusting that you will elimin-

ate this interference at once."

Station WLWL was one of the last Station WLWL was one of the last broadcasters to make the shift in wavelength after the authority of Secretary Hoover was removed by the Attorney-General's ruling and at the time of the change the station was almost alone in its wave channel of 288 meters. An announcement of WLWL officials, at that time, stated that the move was made in defence of its own position. defense of its own position.

When asked if such a letter had been

received in New York, an official of the station said, "Station WTAM and WLWL are working harmoniously to eliminate interference. With two such high grade stations over 300 miles apart a separation of 10 kilocycles allows for a high stand-

ard of reception."

H H K Mystery Solved

WASHINGTON

The location of a mystery station has at last been cleared up by the Department of Commerce. For the past few weeks a number of fans have been hearing a station which signed itself "HHK" at Port Au Prince, Haiti. According to the records the call HHK was assigned to Siam. Recently it has been learned that HHK was reassigned to a Government station at Port Au Prince, which operates on 361.2 meters.

THEIR MUSIC THRILLS NATION



CESARE SODERO, director of the WEAF Grand Opera Company, which is heard in tabloid Grand Opera presentations, through stations WEAF, WJAR, WCCO, WCAE, WCSH, WLIT, KSD, WDAF, WRC and WSAI, every Monday evening at 10:00 P. M.

Two Waves Used By Station WOK

As an explanation of the use of two wavelengths by station WOK, C. J. Cory, president, made the following state-

ment:
"The Government established several years ago a series of high powered lanes being in the Chicago district, these lanes being established so as to allow 50,000 cycles separation between all Chicago stations. Roughly, the lanes are as follows: 217, 226, 238, 250, 265, 275, 302 and so on.

"WOK has been using half time on 217

until recently, when a new transmitter was installed, destined to operate on a higher wave. Half time on the band of 238 being occupied only by WHT for one and a half hours each evening it was decided to put the new transmitter on the 238 band for the present. WOK is, therefore, operating one transmitter part time on 217 and another transmitter part time on

"The operation on 238 in no way crowds any other station in the Chicago district, as it is 60,000 cycles above 226 and 60,000 cycles below the 250 meter band. The reach of one transmitter on 238 meters enables WOK to reach a large number of listeners who own antiquated sets unable to tune down to 217 meters. The use of the 238 bands by WOK is with the full knowledge of the department, they having formerly suggested that WOK use this position."

MUSIC FROM NAA WASHINGTON

The powerful naval station, NAA, at Arlington, Va., will send out some snappy music besides the usual broadcast of time signals and weather reports. Prominent among the concerts, to be sent out will be that of the Pan-American programs of the Army band. This station uses 1,000 watts. The programs are sent out on 435 meters.



FRANCES SEBEL, lyric soprano of the WEAF Grand Opera Com-pany, who is heard in the Grand Opera presentations, by this company, through WEAF, WJAR, WCCO, WCAE, WCSH, WLIT, KSD, WDAF, WRC and WSAI, every Monday eve-ning, at 10:00 P. M.

FAR EAST LIKES RADIO

Having completed a long tour through the Orient, Dean Emerory R. Johnson of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, announced that the automobile and radio were the two most powerful influences in the modernization of the Far East. Large stations are being erected rapidly, he said. The stations that already exist are very

FORTY ST BEING I

82 Others Contemplated, D Survey Shows—Chicago I -Congress G

WASHINGTON

A check-up just completed by the De partment of Commerce reveals that 40 new stations are actually under construction and that 82 others are contemplated, construction of which may begin imme-

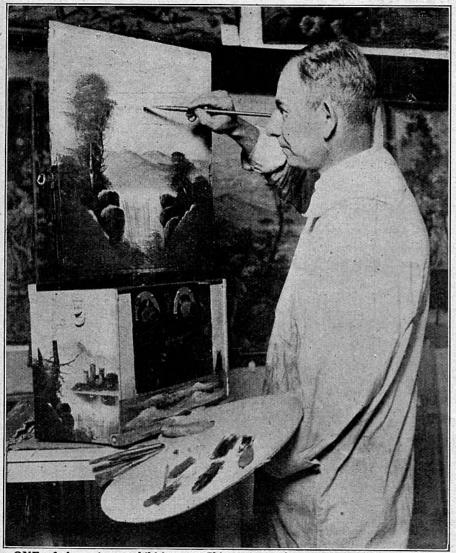
diately.

The survey was made for the information of officials of the department and for members of Congress who are anxious to learn the extent of the damage caused by the breakdown in radio regulation. Radio inspectors throughout the country were requested to check up in their districts and report the number of new stations since regulation failed, the number that have changed location, power, wavelength, stations under con-

struction and those contemplated.

The Department plans to prepare such

PUTS ON ARTISTIC TOUCH



ONE of the unique exhibitions at Chicago recently was the artistic painting by Henry P. Englehardt, done on a radio set.

TATIONS ERECTED

Department of Commerce District the Most Active Gets Report

a summary twice each month so the Congress may be fully informed of develsummary 'twice each month so that opments.

The survey shows that up to October 15 there was a total of 63 new stations; 25 stations changed their location; 63 stations increased their power; 62 stations changed their wavelength, in the majority of cases from the old class A to the class B band between 280 and 550 meters. 40 stations are under construction, and 82 new stations are contemplated.

Greatest activity is shown to be in the ninth district, with headquarters at Chicago. In the Chicago district, 22 new stations have been licensed, four have changed location, 24 have increased their Boston, has five new stations and three with increased power.

stations are preparing to increase their power and 21 new stations are contemplated.

The second district, with headquarters at New York, is second with 11 new stations, 12 contemplated new stations, 6 stations with increased power, 8 stations with changed wavelengths, 2 stations under construction and 10 stations preparing

to increase their power.

The fifth district, with headquarters at
New Orleans, is next with 10 new stations, 5 stations under construction, 9 stations planned, 11 stations preparing to increase their power, 3 stations having changed locations and 4 changed wavelengths.

In the eighth district, with headquarters at Detroit, there are 6 new stations, 10 with increased power, 3 with changed wavelengths, 1 under construction, 1 pre-paring to increase its power, and 27 new stations planned.

The seventh district, with headquarters at Seattle, has 7 new stations, 9 with increased power, 7 with changed wavelengths, 2 under construction, 6 planned, and 3 preparing to increase power.

The sixth district, with headquarters at San Francisco, has 2 new stations, 4 with increased power, 12 changed wavelengths, 4 stations ustruction and four planned.

The first district, with headquarters at Boston, has five new stations and three with increased power.

ONE STATION **LENDS OTHER USE OF PLANT**

WEBJ Sends Out Programs of WRNY, Which Is Moving Its Antenna to the Other Side of the Hudson

WRNY broadcast its program over WEBJ's radio transmitter for three days

WRNY was moving its own equipment from the Hotel Roosevelt, where it had been located for 17 months, across the Hudson River to the Palisades, opposite Hudson River to the Palisades, opposite 181st Street, New York City. Its studios, however, will remain at the Roosevelt. Heretofore when a station moved its transmitter to a distant point it had to go off the air for several days, as it takes a good deal of time not only to making the machinery but also to receive the machinery but also to rece the machinery, but also to re-erect it, tune it up, and perform numerous other details on it before the broacasting can be resumed.

Not wishing to curtail its activities for even one minute, WRNY decided to find out if there was any station available in the metropolitan district which uses only part time, and whose transmitter could be employed during the moving period.

Arrangements were finally made with
WEBJ, which station consented to have
WRNY's programs go over its trans-

mitter.

A land line connected the Hotel Roosevelt studios with the transmitter of WEBJ, which is located at 129th Street WRNY's programs thus emanated from WEBJ's aerial at that point. WEBJ's wavelength normally is 273 meters but for three days it was raised to 374 meters, the wave of WRNY. This was probably the first time in the history of broadcast-

ing that such a plan was put through. WLWL, through Father Cronin, also tendered its equipment, as the station is on the air for only part of the day. It is particularly significant of the harmony existing between the New York broadcasters that both WEBJ and WLWL offered the use of their transmitters at no monetary consideration, simply as a mat-ter of courtesy and good will to the listening public.

The negotiations with WEBJ were made between Charles J. Wolfe, General Manager of WRNY, and G. P. Geer, General Secretary of the Third Avenue Railways System, which owns WEBJ, W. J. Quinn, Chief Electrical Engineer of the Company, and Harry A. Bruno, Program Director and Announcer of WEBJ.

PORTUGAL HEARS SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Australia. E. T. Fisk, director of the Amalgamated Wireless of Australasia, announced that radio signals from Sydney were received aboard the specially equipped steamship Jervis Bay which was steaming off the Portuguese coast. This is a record for such communication.

Fort Wood Broadcasting Station WUP

YCB, at Fort Wood, New York Harbor, is e of the most recent the radio telephone Immadcasting stations and is, in many ways,

The station has been placed at the disposal if the Amateur Radio by the Signal broadcasting entertainments might from 9 to 55 p.m., on a wave-length of 1260 meters.

Many features incorporated or proposed for incorporation in the

broadcast programs of the Amateur Radio Beserve, in most cases, be original and of all interest. They will include educational and amusement details that will appeal to interested radio men.

Fort Wood From the Hudson River. Note Antenna Tower on the Right.

rying on official traffic, and in addition, prepared to carry on the radio communication of the government when called upon

by any governmental department.

The amateur radio reserve, 2nd Corps,
Area, U. S. A., is strictly a

civilian organization, not ob-ligated in any way to either military service or military training, other than obtaining for the benefit of the amateur the full benefits extended by the Signal Corps to all amateurs in a broader manner than might be obtained by

On the Left is Shown One of the Towers at WYCB and on the Right the exterior of the Operating Room. Note the Lead-in to the Roof. Below is Shown a View of the Interior of the Station. In the Center May be Seen the 3 K.W. Transmitter. The Operator on the Left is Broadcasting a Gramophone Record.

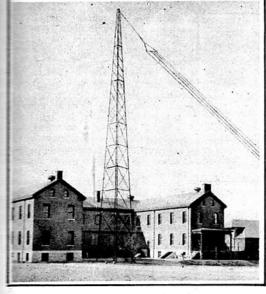
the individual. The organization functions under its Executive Committee, which is composed of men of the highest standing in the commercial, educational and amateur radio fields, and includes no members

of the military service. However, due to the close cooperation and cantact maintained with the Signal Corps of the Army, the organization represents probably the closest association amateurs have ever enjoyed with official recognition of their services to radio.

Great care is exer-cised by the Executive Committee to assure themselves that the amateur stations designated as relay points are of the highest type and efficiency, both as regards the equipment and the operators. To

such stations as meet the requirements of the Executive Committee, a station certificate is allotted, designating the station as thoroughly qualified to maintain reliable service in carrying on official traffic. The





The amateur radio reserve, 2nd Corps Area, U. S. A., is an organization of high-class radio men with which the Signal Corps of the Army is cooperating to the greatest extent in transmitting educational information and assisting the amateur as far as pos-This orsible. ganization is developing a m ateur station relay routes from the Fort Wood Station to all stations of the Army for the purpose of forming a reliable and efficient net work of amateur sta-

tions, capable of

and actually car-



Committee reserves the right to recall the certificate in the event of dismantlement of the station or for other cause.

Although a 11 amateur stations are not permitted to act as relay points in the net work and receive certificates, there are many other features dear to the hearts of all amateurs which the Amateur Radio Reserve, in cooperation with Army authorities, has placed at the disposal of its members, among which are Free calibration of wave meters; (Continued on

page 998)



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Fort Wood Broadcasting Station WUP

(Continued from page 947)

Lectures covering instruction on pertinent radio subjects; Answering of ques-tions of general interest; and Decreas-ing power contests for which prizes will be offered.

Any person having one year's experience in radio and at least 16 years of age is cligible for membership in the organization. All questions regarding membership, etc., should be addressed to Mr. C. J. Mc-Brearty, Secretary, Amateur Radio Reserve, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

The Station Annunciator

(Continued from page 931)

sired by a distant station. Development of the apparatus would summon operatives to the shipboard receiver at such times as distress calls, or highly vital hydrographic information was about to be transmitted at such times as occur off the regularly scheduled times for broadcasting. It might be well stated that through the distribution broadcast of a specific signal of definite Morse characteristics, certain ship sta-tions might be called without disturbing the receiving apparatus of others with whom no communication is desired. With the perfection of a receiver, which would respond only to certain signals of a prearranged and definite form and duration, every station would be given an almost private line of communication. The possibilities of harmonizing the functions of a certain type of receiver adjusted to certain characteristic emissions from another station would not manifestly be overly intri-cate, keeping in mind the rapid strides of modern radio development.

There is an extensive field and future for the device and it may be well stated that the application would be universal. Its adoption would curtail maintenance costs of the small station with intermittent traffic, and prove an economical asset withal. Peculiarly efficient adaptation can be seen if applied to ships, isolated land stations, railroad signalling, stations communicating with aircraft, aircraft itself, and inter-governmental stations where traffic is unsteady. As M. Chevigny humorously mentioned to me in France, the device would be probably very acceptable to the frenzied American business man on his radio-equipped automobile. On his way to the office or to the country club, those of his household could call him and literally wrap a "radio thread" about his finger as a reminder to order the decorations or the dindonneau for dinner. On the cargo ship where there is a minimum of operatives employed at the radio station aboard, the signalling or summoning device would be particularly useful. On aircraft, the device would be well employed in or-der to attract the attention of ground stations which might be not in continuous operation, or in fact, as developments might prove, the application might be made to the calling of individual radiophone sub-scribers on the ground, and with whom the passenger aboard the aircraft might converse at will.

In railway work, especially on those roads not employing block stations and interlocking systems, especially in parts of their territory where wire operators are not continuously on duty, automatic summoning of operatives for the dissemina-