

# RADIO

To the left is a photo of an "unofficial" receiving set, built aboard the U. S. S. *Maryland*. Connected to the auxiliary antenna of this man-of-war, it has provided diversion for the entire crew. WJZ was picked up while in the Canal Zone. The crew of the submarine S-50, rather than spend their time below, have equipped a loud-speaker on deck of their craft, which is connected to the submarine's receiving set. From the photo in the lower left-hand corner, it is evident that they are enjoying themselves. The photo below will illustrate the effectiveness of radio advertising. With the aid of a sensitive radio receiving set, the New York National Guard started a drive for recruits. The apparatus was situated in Herald Square, New York City. The attractive force of the radio is evidenced by the crowd standing by.

Here is another point in favor of radio. Millions of people can listen to the voice of one person. It virtually roars around the



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**T**O clear up the congestion in radio broadcasting, a new schedule of wave-lengths, which went into effect on May 15, went out on April 19 from the Department of Commerce, which has been working on the problem ever since the recent National Radio Conference.

Definite wave-lengths have been allocated to each of five zones into which the country has been divided, and broadcasting stations will have to adhere to these or else suffer the penalty of loss or suspension of license.

For the Class B stations (the high-power transmitting agencies) there will be ten wave-lengths in each zone, and all of these will be adjusted so as not to conflict with any other.

Of the ten zone lengths assigned to Zone 1, which extends from New England through

the District of Columbia, three of them, 405, 455 and 492 meters, have been assigned to New York City and Newark. This is because so many persons are served by the stations in the neighborhood, and so much entertainment talent is available. The stations in New York and Newark will have to arrange for division of time.

Other assignments of wave-lengths thus far in this zone are:

Springfield, Mass. (Westinghouse station) and Wellesley Hills, Mass., 337 meters.

Schenectady (General Electric), and Troy (Rensselaer Polytechnic), 380 meters; Philadelphia (Wanamaker's, Lit's, Strawbridge & Clothier), 509 and 395 meters, and Washington (Arlington and Radio Corporation), 435 meters. It is likely that Arlington will have a special wave-length and not be forced to divide time with any other station. Wave-lengths of 303, 319, 469 meters also are reserved for this zone.

Assignments in the other zones up to this

time are:

Zone 2—Pittsburgh, 326; Chicago, 448; Davenport and Des Moines, 484; Detroit and Dearborn, 517; Cleveland and Toledo, 390; Cincinnati, 309; Madison and Minneapolis, 417.

Zone 3—Atlanta, 429; Louisville, 400; Memphis, 500; St. Louis, 546.

Zone 4—Lincoln, Neb., 341; Kansas City, 411; Jefferson City, 441; Dallas and Fort Worth, 476; San Antonio, 385; Denver, 323; Omaha, 527.

Zone 5—Seattle, 492; Portland, 455; Salt Lake City, 312; San Francisco, 509 and 423; Los Angeles, 395 and 469; San Diego, 536.

None of the wave-lengths go above 600 meters. This is important to amateurs, as according to a plan proposed to the recent conference, the large stations might have had wave-lengths up to 700 meters, which would have necessitated the changing over of many receiving sets.

Besides the Class B stations, which broadcast to long distances, there are 540 Class A stations which use the 360 meter wave-

## New Wave-Lengths

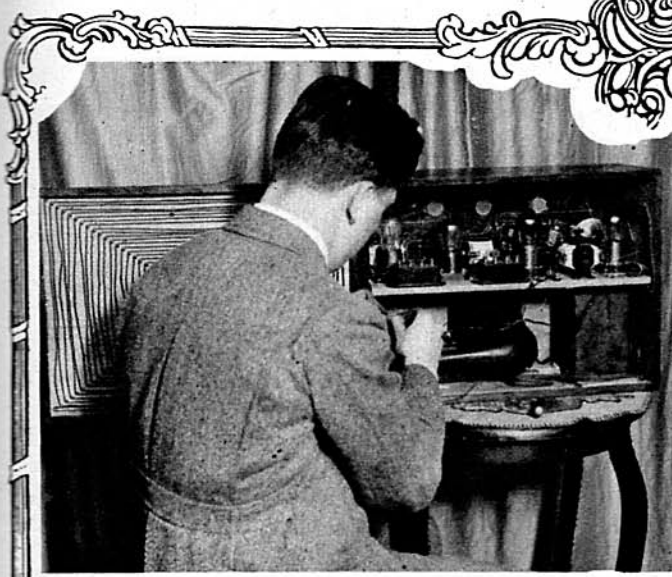
# REVIEW

radio earth. To the right is a photo of Ransom H. Gilett (con) and Wayne B. Wheeler (pro) at Station WEAF, who recently debated on the question of the Eighteenth Amendment. Their speeches were heard over a good portion of the United States, and there is no doubt but that their words set the minds of many on the subject of prohibition.

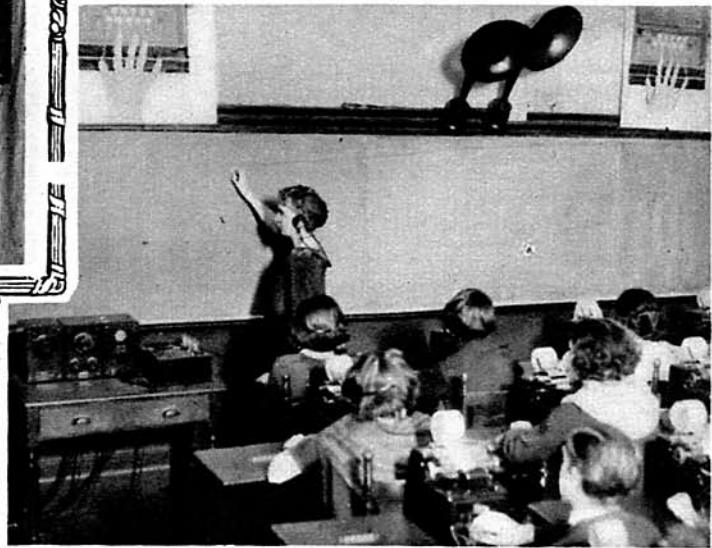
There is shown, directly below, a four-tube portable receiving set, the aerial for which is included on the rear panel. This outfit is capable of long-distance reception. The greatest evidence as to what radio can and may do is gleaned from the lower photograph. This shows the students in the Haaren High School of New York receiving their lessons over the radio. Accounting problems were given, and each pupil worked an adding-machine, simultaneously with the announcement. Yes, the radio age has commenced.



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## Are Assigned

length. These will be allowed to retain that wave-length or can come into a special band between 222 and 300 meters. If a new station is erected and it can not meet the qualifications of a Class B station it will not be allowed to use 360 meters, but must go into the 222-300 band.

Because of the great activity in radio, the Department of Commerce is enlarging its forces in the inspection districts of which there are nine with Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Detroit and Chicago as headquarters.

Beginning May 15, inspectors will check the wave-lengths of stations in their districts.

It was stated that any station now operating on 360 meters has the privilege of remaining on that wave-length. It is also emphasized that the assignments of wave-lengths are for cities and not for specific stations.

### IGNORE RADIO MUSIC TAX

Following conferences among managers

of radio broadcasting stations concerning the demands made for royalties on all copyrighted music controlled by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, it was announced on behalf of some of them that this proposed tax would be ignored and that sending might be continued as usual unless court action should intervene.

The Radio Broadcasting Society contends its members are performing a public service without profit, and that therefore copyrights are not infringed.

"In moving picture theatres, cabarets and other public places conducted for profit, we understand that copyright holders are exacting, or will demand, two cents for each seat where this music is presented," said an official. "At first the suggestion was made that we pay a similar fee, which might mean that we would be taxed on 200,000 or more persons. The present proposals that we pay fees of \$200 to \$5,000 yearly are equally out of the question for a non-commercial form of broadcasting."

## BROADCASTING CHANGES AT CHICAGO

By ROSCOE SMITH

A new broadcasting station, with a number of novel features for such an enterprise, will soon make its bow to Middle West radio fans. The station will be located at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Mr. McDonald, owner of the new station, said it was his intention to make the station the show place of radio broadcasting stations in Chicago. The station will be on the main floor of the Edgewater Hotel occupying the northwest wing of the building. Through the windows it will be visible to those on the walk, and from the inside it will be fully visible, the entire studio being enclosed in three thicknesses of plate glass with four-inch spaces between each thickness, so that the public may walk around and see the station in full operation from every angle.

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