

## Summer-Time Radio Arrives

Fans and Broadcasters Prepare for the Summer Season's Big Events.

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Radio waves do not cease to travel through space just because the signs of warm weather are at hand. Nor do broadcasters cease their efforts to entertain just because the enticing air of the great outdoors filters into their studio. Nor, again, does your receiving set, which has done so well during the long and dreary winter months, cease to oblige the command of its user with the advent of the outdoor season.

Radio broadcasting continues to pursue its useful end in summer as well as winter. And, in fact, the winter conditions are, in some measure, more ideally suited to radio transmission and reception, recent progress in radio has been so far-reaching as to go a long way toward offsetting the original radio handicaps of the good old summer time.

### A Condition of The Mind

Unannounced, atmospheric electricity has put in an appearance some what earlier this year than last, with apparently no serious effect; at least, radio listeners have failed to register complaints about the early arrival of static. This pleasing state of affairs would seem to indicate one of two things—or both, for that matter: first, ways and means have been introduced to reduce the heretofore annoying effects of the "muck of space" on radio broadcasting; and, secondly, the fan's indifference to the delights of summer-time radio has been largely a condition of the mind and not altogether the fault of radio itself. Again, of the ether—that intangible medium which supplies the unlimited paths for the radio waves.

A number of broadcasting stations today are operating on an antenna rating greatly in excess of the power used last year. The power in many instances, has increased ten-fold. This implies a ten-fold increase in the signal strength at the receiving end. The majority of these high-power stations are located in the outskirts of the city with which they are individually identified—miles from the congested metropolitan areas with their mazes of steel-framed buildings. In consequence their energy may radiate to better advantage. Today no part of the United States remains unserved by one or more broadcasting stations which, due to their proximity, may be considered practically as "locals," as distinguished from "DX" or distant stations.

"Not How Far But How Well!"

In receiving from local stations during the summer-time the radio listener has the advantage of a high signal level as compared with the relatively low signal level from distant stations. It is to be expected, therefore, that the program originating at distant points during exceptionally warm, unsettled weather, when the atmosphere is surcharged with electricity will prove less desirable from the standpoint of clearness and freedom from mutilation than the local program.

It is a good rule, during the summer-time, to be satisfied with local programs. The winter-time offers an opportunity to test one's skill in tuning in far-off stations, but once warm weather is here, the radio enthusiast should aim to get clear signals with a minimum of interference from local stations. Not how far, but how well, should be the summer-time slogan, of the radio fan.

"Super-Reception" for Summer

The development of the Super Heterodyne receiver is proving a real boom to summer-time radio. This receiver, operating in conjunction with a loop wave-interceptor, is remarkably free relatively from local static disturbance. The loop is directional, and since stray interference originates from definite sources on most occasions, the rotation of the loop will disclose a better signal—a static ratio than is possible with the usual form of non-directional antenna system. Furthermore, the Super-Heterodyne receiver is highly selective, incorporating a series of tuned circuits, which "weed-out" undesired discharges to a considerable extent.

Not alone in radio-receivers, but in loud-speaker design as well, have radio engineers endeavored to meet the demand for better summer reception. The early "tinny" horn type of loud speaker had a tendency to ring under the influence of the whirly-crack impulse of static, thus aggravating the disturbances. The trend in loud-speaker design of late has been towards the elimination of sharp tuning peaks.

The Question of The Most Suitable Antenna

Interesting results may be obtained with small indoor antennas during the summer season. In fact, the veteran radio listener generally makes use of an indoor antenna during the summer months; an indoor antenna may be nothing more than fifty feet of wire tacked behind the picture moulding around a room.

If the radio listener has been using an exceptionally large outdoor antenna, one of 100 feet and over in length—it may be well to try a shorter outdoor antenna.

Exit Jupiter!

The more timid folks tear down their antenna with the first rumblings

## SOUND PRINCIPLES FOR ALLIED DEBTS

Payments to America Should Be Guided by Dawes Plan, Says C. E. Mitchell.

The fundamental principles of the Dawes plan for settling the European war debt question are applicable to the problem of the Allied debts to the United States, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York, declares in an article in the American Bankers Association Journal. Mr. Mitchell says:

"Debts between nations are always a source of international trouble, and I consider it of great importance that our own economic as well as political relations with such countries as France, Belgium and Italy may be improved by an early adjustment of their debts to our own national government."

Country Endorsed Dawes Plan

"I hope that we are gradually learning that such debts, if unduly forced, may result more calamitously to the commercial interests of our own country than to those of the debtor country. This talk of forcing payment of every dollar to the last penny," he commercially unwise. I think we may

assume that the Dawes plan has had the indorsement of the American people through their election of General Dawes to the Vice Presidency of the United States. That plan is one that establishes fundamental principles which may be applied in considering the debts of one nation to another resulting from war.

"The first principle, as I see it, is that the yoke of the war debt shall not be held as a burden upon the people beyond the generation that had to do with the war. This principle is clearly intimated in the fact that the industrial and railway debentures, which form the principal security and means of payment of the debt carry 5 per cent interest with 1 per cent amortization, which means that such obligations are to be over a period of about thirty-six years."

An invitation to Trouble

"Any attempt to force the carrying of such debt burdens to the second and third generations is but an engraved invitation to further trouble. The second principle is that the debtor country shall be taxed to the limit while the debt remains, but in no event to a point where its economic structure collapses under the strain, and, further, that the nationals of the debtor country shall in no case have a lesser burden of taxation upon them than have the nationals of the creditor country—another principle the soundness of which cannot be questioned."

"The third principle is that with such taxes collected, payments there

from shall be made to the creditor country to such an extent only as they can be made without disrupting international exchange and commerce. The soundness of this last is apparent on its face."

"These I regard as the fundamental principles of the Dawes plan, and all of the hundreds of pages of the so-called Dawes report are devoted to setting up the machinery by which these principles can be put into effect. If these principles are accepted as sound then they must also be sound principles by which the payment of the debts of allied countries to us shall be determined, and we would best apply such a yardstick as our measure, rather than attempt to make popular the slogan of every dollar to the last penny. In the adjustment of our foreign relations, essential to the development of increased export and import trade, there can be no problem of greater importance than reaching a sound and final conclusion as to this irritating question of the debts of allied countries to ourselves."

### ADVERSITY A STIMULANT TO GOOD FARMING

An interesting experience is told by Dan Deane of a Louisiana farmer who was just about breaking even in growing cotton. One day his wife fell seriously ill and was obliged to go to the hospital. A little later his daughter was also taken to the hospital. Before he was through with this ex-

perience he was confronted with a bill for \$2,200. What was he to do?

Like a good business man he began to figure how he might increase his income and cut down his expenses. He had a few cows that he kept for raising calves. He started to milch these and sell the product. He had some cull potatoes that were unsalable. He fed these to his cows and some pigs which he was able to buy right. Other waste products were utilized in the same manner. In the garden he had more turnips than he needed for his own use. These he sorted, selling the best and feeding the poor ones. He consulted with his merchants as to what garden crops he might profitably grow for the local market.

He figured that he had some idle land that he might use in growing grain and hay. He enlarged his flock of poultry and took better care of it. He was more careful in the use of his auto, and saved a considerable sum that ordinarily went for gasoline. By taking advantage of the increased sources of income and by cutting out unnecessary expenses he was able by the end of the year to pay off his hospital bill and in the meantime had a good and profitable year.

### Olive Cultivation

Twelve million acres of land in the Mediterranean basin is devoted to the cultivation of the olive over 400 times the acreage in the United States.

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

## Pledge to the Public on Used Car Sales

1 All used cars offered to the public shall be honestly represented.

If a car is suitable only for a mechanic who can rebuild it, or for some one who expects only a few months' rough usage on a cramping trip, it must be sold on that basis. Each car must be sold for just what it is.

2 All Studebaker automobiles which are sold as CERTIFIED CARS have been properly reconditioned, and carry a 30-day guarantee for replacement of defective parts and free service on adjustments.

This is possible because tremendous reserve mileage has been built into every Studebaker, which it is impossible to exhaust in years.

3 Every used car is conspicuously marked with its price in plain figures, and that price, just as the price of our new cars, is rigidly maintained.

The public can deal in confidence and safety only with the dealer whose policy is "one price only—the same price to all." For, to sell cars on this basis, every one of them must be honestly priced to begin with.

4 Every purchaser of a used car may drive it for five days, and then, if not satisfied for any reason, turn it back and apply the money paid as a credit on the purchase of any other car in stock—new or used.

It is assumed, of course, that the car has not been smashed up by collision or other accident in the meantime.

Not only to the public, but also to The Studebaker Corporation of America, whose cars we sell, we pledge adherence to the above policy in selling used cars.

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which in some times and places has fallen into ill repute.

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