

RADIO IS GREAT BOON TO AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

No Invention Since the Steam
Engine Has Such a Widespread
Influence Upon Rural Life,
Says Radio Head.

FARM'S ISOLATION NOW PAST

Broadcasting Has Banished the Out-
ness, the Utter Monotony and Lack
of Recreation That Were Causing
the Girls and Boys and the Mired
Hands to Desert the Soil and Seek
the City.

In an address before the Advertising Club of New York City General James G. Harbord, the commander of the Marines at Chateau Thierry during the World War and who now holds the position of President of the Radio Corporation of America, said radio has a greater application to the farm and farm life than any other phase of our national life. General Harbord speaks with authority on this topic for he is not only one of the leaders of radio in the United States but his boyhood days on a

cherish our farm life and safeguard our great farming industry. The farm has had to be made more attractive, both in actual life and in the actual living of its life. Much has been done and much remains to be done.

The rural telephone first came and, to some extent, helped to end the isolation of farm life. The farmer and his family, even though many miles distant, could keep in touch with their neighbors when the telephone line was their helper. The rural telephone line is usually the only telephone line in the lonely rural area. It is of practical utility, but it is also a convenient means of keeping in touch with friends, and the far apart face-to-face conversation and exchange of gossip. Farmers' party lines, I have an idea, are largely supported by the exchange of news between the farmers of the neighborhood. The farmers' party line, with numerous eavesdroppers listening in on conversations not intended for them, must have been a legitimate ancestor of the broadcasting of our modern day.

Magie Advent of Broadcasting
The memorable year of 1920 marked the magic advent of radio broadcasting. In that year dawned the art of dividing the crops and the entertainment to unlimited audiences—and with it there dawned a new era for the farmer and his family—and farm isolation became a matter of history.

Radio broadcasting, I devoutly believe, is the greatest force yet developed by man in his march down the slopes of time. Since Gutenberg devised his crude wooden type and made printing possible nearly five centuries ago, there has been no single invention so closely touching human interest and human welfare as this miracle of the ages. The voice of radio broadcasting penetrates the cottage of the humblest farmer as readily as it does the palace of the Fifth Avenue millionaire. It laughs at distance. It recognizes no distinctions and plays no favorites. It is the entertainment and the education for the million and as such is available to everyone, being literally as free as air.

For a fraction of the cost of his motor car the farmer buys his seat in the radio audience. In the form of a receiving set, the radio is a small house in touch with city life. Its isolation has forever gone. Via radio the farmer goes to distant markets to learn conditions and better to direct the raising of his crops and live stock. Through radio he receives the advice of agricultural authorities. It is a friend in the time of the farmer's need. He is not plagued, animal epidemic, threatening weather and other adverse condition, the radio brings to the farmer the information necessary to meet the problems of the time. With these utilitarian benefits of radio there comes a wealth of entertainment.

Gives Information and Entertainment
Now for a few of the details of these varied services which roughly divide into the two parts of information and entertainment. The chief handicap to the farmer in marketing the results of his labor has been his lack of knowledge of market demands and the trend of prices on the day when he started his produce to market. Radio can supply the need by giving market information, accurately and timely. That is what is being done by broadcasting stations throughout the country with the free co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, similar bureaus in the states, and certain farm journals whose interest in this work tends to be quite unselfishly beyond their printed pages or their subscription lists. With accurate crop and market reports the farmer, in full confidence, can work with his radio information in the same manner as the stock broker does with his ticker tape in buying and selling stocks and bonds.

The city listener, tuning in on a station only to hear a voice reciting the price of White Leathers, fancy cabbage, red onions and pork, where he had hoped to hear jazz, may not be much impressed with the value of market reports. He may wonder why we should use the radio to tell farmers that which are without interest to him. But at that very moment there are thousands of men on farms who have laid aside everything else in order to listen in on what is to them, business information—a matter of dollars and cents in handling the crops of the season.

To the city dweller, luxuriating in a steam-heated apartment, it may matter little to know that a cold spell is expected within forty-eight hours, but to the farmer it means the orchard to be protected from frost, the hen house to be closed, the pumpkins and pipes to be drained, the emptying of tractor and automobile radiators. Weather reports are very valuable in times when perishable crops are being gathered. The farmer must make his hay while the sun shines.

There are many uses of radio broadcasting in connection with the securing of labor in time of scarcity; in coping with epidemic among farm animals; in battling against insect pests; in furthering the mission of farmers' organizations; and in developing better methods of farming. In such seasons broadcasting can be of great help. It can contribute to the supply of such supply by enabling the farmer to draw on the labor supply of another.

In animal epidemics there is, generally, no lack of information as to the proper procedure. The problem is to make the information as widely available. The farmer who, in times of emergency must act promptly lacks the time in the location of

consult a distant authority, and he cannot keep a herd of sick steers waiting while he waits through a mailing of many pamphlets to find the particular treatment needed. Time and availability are the very essence of his situation. By giving the farmer the news he wants just when he wants it broadcasting will widely extend the emergency services of the various agencies which the Government has created to help him, and to support him in his battle with pest.

But in the long run, perhaps the greatest utility of radio to the farmer is in tying in with the extension work of various agricultural colleges and schools, as well as the various state organizations devoted to improvement of farm methods. Today but a relatively small number of farms benefit from such instruction. But in this class of broadcasting is being served to farm listeners, and in time it will be generally available. With 31,000,000 people living on our farms, agricultural colleges of the country enroll but 150,000 students. Here is an opportunity, vast in its possibilities, to extend the scope of agricultural education. It should be the advantage of scientific schooling to millions of farmers. It will enable the student, whose college course has been interrupted, to continue it often under the same instructions. With practical men in charge of such instruction the possibilities in this line are without limit.

Provides Sermons and Lectures
The cultural and spiritual possibilities of radio can not be measured by comparison with any other agency. It can bring to country schools in remote districts the lectures, the music, the addresses of prominent men and specialists in the various fields, as well as the education methods of the metropolis. It means instruction for the pupils and professional stimulation for the teachers. Radio draws no line between fundamental and modern, and sermons and lectures are available every Sunday from the lips of America's most eminent divines. This means much to remote small communities unable to support a pastor, or whose only chance of worship is one or two Sundays a month. Radio worshippers may begin with early sermons to the East and, following the course of the sun, benefit by services extending from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate.

System of "Pick-ups" Spreading
It is too true to tell you that play is needed to keep Jack from being a dull boy, and it is unnecessary to say that the entertainment features of radio. In covering the field of harmony from the "canned music" of phonograph and automatic piano to the fresh and blood, the broadcast studio has difficulty to find material for its programs. The trend of the time is that, instead of waiting for talent to come to the studio, the program manager is now searching for talent to come to the studio. The leading broadcasting stations have developed a system of "pick-ups" extending to various sources of entertainment, by which the program features are picked up and carried by wire to the broadcasting station where they are sent out in the same way as ordinary studio performances. This service is steadily improving. Technical developments are overcoming distortion, and the losses formerly experienced in passing sound values over the pick-up wires. Some of the best features of latter-day broadcasting come through the pick-up system. The farmer may enjoy his evening meal with dinner music from the Rose Room of the Waldorf. When he is smoking his after-dinner pipe he attends the banquet of a prominent society at which the spokesman may be no less a man than the President of the United States or at which some gentleman who wishes he were President. Clothed with oratory, he may yet follow with the thrills of a boxing contest. Still later he may enjoy the music, which far from the Great White Way.

This pick-up system enables the same program to be given over a broad expanse of territory. In the case of the Radio Corporation and its associated companies, for example, we very often pick up a program in Washington and broadcast it simultaneously from the WJZ station in New York City, and the WGY station in Schenectady. Wonderful radio plays produced by the WGY Players are likewise transmitted from WGY and our other New York station, WJZ.

Its Greatest Application to the Farm
I believe that radio has greater application to the farm and to farm life than to any other phase of our national life. The urban citizen was the earliest to benefit from this invention, but the farmer will ultimately derive from the greatest real profit and enjoyment. No other invention since the steam locomotive is destined to have such widespread influence upon rural life, because no other has so far reached so much comfort, enjoyment and potential prosperity to the farm.

Of all that may be said of radio in its various relations, the best is that it is the only way to keep the young people on the farm. There is the true independence; there is the real throne of the American sovereign. Entertainment and culture and the throbbing life of the metropolis carried to the farm by radio, helping to make rural life more attractive and desirable will sustain that class which in ours, as in all other times, has been the very backbone of our national existence.

Myself a son of the soil, it will be a great satisfaction to my later years if, through radio, I can in some measure pay the debt I owe to the farmer, and my belief of health and

Eyes of the Great

After consulting various records we find, says the Washington Star, that although in the eyes of famous people all colors are represented, the majority appear to have had eyes either of blue, gray or blue-gray. Dante's eyes were brown, as were also those of Julius Caesar, Pascal, Goethe, Leigh Hunt, Voltaire, Gladstone, Pope Leo XIII, Beethoven, Raphael and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Persons with gray eyes include Byron, Coleridge, Chatterton, Napoleon, Edmund Spenser, the explorer, Audubon, the duke of Wellington, Richard Coeur de Lion, Wolsey, Dickens, Ruskin, Motzke, the duke of Marlborough, Swift and Edison had blue eyes. Most persons at times have eyes that are times gray and at times blue, generally described as blue-gray. Famous persons having this type of eyes include Frederick the Great, J. Russell Lowell, Roosevelt and George Washington. Most portraits of Shakespeare indicate that he had blue eyes.

Stopped in Time

The defendants were all certain that they had not been overspeaking.

They may have been putting on speed when they got to the hill, but we could be down to 20 miles an hour within two car-lengths," said the first one.

"I'm sure," said the next man, "that we weren't doing more than 15 miles an hour, and at the crossroads we were down to ten."

The third merely put it: "We were practically at a standstill when the policeman came out." "If I hear any more witnesses, I shall have the car backing into some one," said the justice of the peace, "I'd better stop the thing now. Ten dollars fine."

Way of the Great

The reason the great law firm of Putnam, Clark & Putnam, in New York City, is so successful is that they have a man with the right way of the great.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

In the Circuit Court for the County of Oakland.

IN CHANCERY

William J. Graham,

Plaintiff

Vs. No. 10272

William Booth, George W.

Putnam, Lewis Putnam, Ann

Putnam, Clarissa Putnam,

Charles Putnam, Jane Putnam,

the unknown wife of George

Welfare, the unknown wife

of Charles Servis, the unknown

wife of William H. Servis,

Charles Servis, Harriet M.

Servis, William H. Servis,

Wm. Henry Servis, Harriet

Servis, George E. Lawton and

J. Lawton, or the unknown heirs,

devisees, legatees and assigns

of each and every of them,

Defendants.

At a session of said Court held

at the Court House in the City of

Pontiac, County of Oakland, State

of Michigan, on the 12th day of

October A. D. 1925.

Present: Hon. Frank L. Covert,

Circuit Judge.

On reading and filing the Bill

of Complaint duly filed in said

cause, and the affidavit of Clinton

McGee, from which it satisfactorily

appears to the Court that the

defendants above named, or their

unknown heirs, devisees, legatees

and assigns, are necessary and

proper parties in the above entitled

cause; and

It further appearing that after

diligent search, inquiry and investigation

it cannot be ascertained, and

it is not known whether the

persons named in said Bill of

Complaint as defendants, or any

of them, are living or dead, or

whether they are, or they may reside

if living, or whether the right,

title, interest, claim, lien or possible

right has been by them, or any

of them assigned to any person

or persons, and if dead whether

he, she or they have personal

representatives or heirs living

or where they are, or some or any

of them may reside, or whether

such title, interest, claim, lien or

possible right has been by them, or

any of them, assigned to any person

or persons, and if dead whether

he, she or they have personal

representatives or heirs living, or

where they are, or some or any of

them may reside, or whether such

title, interest, claim, lien or possible

right has been disposed of by

Will and further that the present

whereabouts of such persons, their

heirs-at-law, personal representa-

tives, devisees, legatees and assigns, are unknown and the Post

Office addresses of none of them

can be ascertained, nor can it be

ascertained whether any of them

are minors or incompetents, except

as aforesaid:

On motion of Pelton and McGee,

attorneys for plaintiffs:

IT IS ORDERED that the appearance

of each and all of the foregoing

defendants be entered in this cause

within three months from the date of

this Order and in case of their appearance, or the

appearance of any of them, that they

cause their Answer to the Bill of

Complaint to be filed, and a copy

copied upon the attorneys for

plaintiffs within fifteen days after

service upon them, or their attor-

neys, of a copy of said Bill, and in

default thereof that said Bill be

taken as confessed by the said

defendants who shall fail to comply

with the requirements of this

Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

that the said plaintiffs cause this

Order to be published within forty

days in the Farmington Enterprise,

a newspaper printed, published

and circulating in said County, once

in each week for six weeks in succession,

or that plaintiffs cause a copy of this

Order to be personally served upon each

of said defendants herein, at least

twenty days before the time pre-

scribed for his, her or their appearance.

FRANK L. COVERT,

Circuit Judge.

Burton P. Daugherty, Clerk.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this

suit, in which the preceding Order was

made, involves and is brought to quiet title to the

following described lands situate in

the Township of Farmington,

County of Oakland, State of Michigan,

and more particularly described as follows:

The South half of the North-

west quarter of Section 5,

and the South 39 1-3 acres of

the East 54 1-3 acres of the

Northeast quarter of Section

6, Town 1 North, Range 9

East, containing in all 119 1-3

acres.

PELTON AND MCGEE,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

First National Bank Bldg.,

Pontiac, Mich.

Oct 16-Nov 27

STATE OF MICHIGAN

In the Circuit Court for the

County of Oakland.

IN CHANCERY

Calvin R. Green and

Mary A. Green,

Plaintiffs

Vs. No. 10274

Lewis Watkins, Betsey Watkins,

Homer Watkins, Lewis Watkins,

Electa Watkins, William S. Wat-

kins, Emily Watkins, Lewis H.

Watkins, Emily Watkins, Lewis W.

Watkins, Morris Blakesley, the

unknown wife of George Welfare,

Oliver M. Wright and Sally, his

wife, the unknown wife of John

Hovey, the unknown wife of

William S. Watkins, Charles

Servis, the unknown wife of

Charles Servis, Harriet M. Servis,

Harriet Servis, William H. Servis,

the unknown wife of William H.

Servis, Wm. Henry Servis, the

unknown wife of

Wm. Henry Servis, Hiram

Servis, Anne Servis, William

Servis, Warren Servis, George E.

Lawton, J. Lawton, John Williams

and Sarah A. Williams, or the

unknown heirs, devisees, legatees

and assigns, of each and every

of them, Zephaniah R. Green,

Hiram G. Saxton and William

Riley, District Board of Fractional

School District No. 3 of Farmington,

County of Oakland, State of Michigan,

and more particularly described as follows:

The West half of the North-

east quarter of Section 6,

Town 1 North, Range 9 East,

and all that part of the East

half of said North-east quarter,

described as commencing at the

Northwest corner of the East half

of said North-east quarter; thence

South on the West line of said East

half to the East and West quarter

section line; thence East on said

quarter section line to the Northeast

corner of said Section 6; thence

South on the North line of said

section line to the place of beginning.

Containing in the whole of

said described parcel 118.93

acres of land, more or less.

PELTON AND MCGEE,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

First National Bank Bldg.,

Pontiac, Mich.

Oct 16-Nov 27

STATE OF MICHIGAN