

WORK STARTED ON NEW DENVER RADIO STATION

General Electric's Broadcasting Trio Will Be Complete When New Voice Goes on the Air.

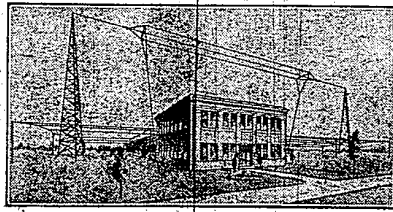
In the late fall or early winter a new voice will be on the air—KOA, the Denver, Colorado, broadcasting station of the General Electric Company. This station will complete the General Electric's national broadcasting system of three stations, the first of which, WGY, opened at Schenectady, N. Y., early in 1922, and the second, KGO, at Oakland, Cal., early in 1924.

In the construction of the Denver station full advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the operation of both the Schenectady and

the use of movable hangings and floor coverings.

As a program varies from speaker to band, or soloist to orchestra, different degrees of deadening are required to secure perfect tone quality, and the Denver station will be so equipped that it may be readily changed to care for the different extremes of sound.

Separated from the main studio by the control room will be a second and smaller studio. This arrangement has proved most successful at KGO.



New General Electric Broadcasting Station at Denver, Colo.

Oakland broadcasting plants. Every technical advance proved by experiment will be included in the equipped.

The entire plant, like the Oakland station, will be housed in its own building. Provision will be made in the equipment to go to higher power than is now permitted should the regulations of the Department of Commerce be changed.

Two Studios Provided

The station, a two story structure will be located on a 300x250 foot plot four miles from the heart of Denver and on the main eastern motor highway. The studio building will be 52x47 feet, and the first floor will be divided into reception room and offices for the executives, the correspondence and the program forces. On the second floor will be two studios, a waiting room and a control room for the station's amplifying equipment.

The first and main studio will be 45x22 feet in size, big enough to comfortably accommodate large musical organizations like bands and choruses. The deadening or reverberation period will be "made-variable" through

OPPOSES FEDERAL RAIL OWNERSHIP

Government Operation Would Mean Increased Taxation for General Public, Says Rail Head.

Opposition to Government ownership of the railroads, not because of the interests of the present owners but rather because of the burdens and disabilities the change would impose upon the people as a whole, was expressed by C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, in an address before the recent convention of the American Bankers Association.

"We have never favored Government ownership as a national policy," Mr. Markham said. "If the railroads are taken over by the Government, we must face the fact that the big step in reversing our old and settled policy will be taken. If there is no particular reason why the Government should not own and run the railroads, is there any reason why it should not take over also the banks, the stores, the factories, the farms, until all of us are Government employees and the ideal of the soviet is attained as the first line of defense against those who would make this country a second Russia."

"The railroads have about 2,000,000 employees approximately as many employees as there are in all the Government services—Federal, State, county and municipal—put together. If the railroads are taken over by the Government it will be Government employees out of every ten wage earners in the country, instead of one out of every twenty, as at present.

Doubling Taxation

"Then, too, there is the matter of taxation. The railroads, under private ownership, are among our heaviest taxpayers. Last year they paid taxes amounting to \$3 for every man, woman and child in the country. In some counties, particularly in the Middle West, the railroads pay from 10 per cent to nearly 50 per cent of the taxes collected. Under Government ownership the railroads would be no more subject to taxation than the post offices now are. In some way the Government would have to make up the difference of \$3 a head for every person in the country. In many counties the taxes on the remaining property would have to be nearly doubled. The result would be an unbearable burden that might force many of our Governments to stop payments on their bonds and go into bankruptcy. The tax problem would be a great deal more vexatious than it is today.

"Then, too, the accumulation of the railroads would add more than twenty billion dollars to our national debt. If Government railroads in this country were no more successful than they are elsewhere today in the world, the interest on that twenty billion of purchase price would be the cause for additional burdens on the taxpayers left to carry it. As the tax burden developed it would not be surprising to see other industries welcoming Government ownership for themselves. They would gain immunity from taxation in turn, and their owners probably would be protected from loss. The Constitution prevents the confiscation of private property, and Government ownership can be accomplished only by paying a fair price for the properties taken over.

Bad for Public

"I do not oppose Government ownership of the railroads on behalf of the present owners of the railroads, many of whom would obtain returns on Government bonds in return for securities which have not paid a return in years. I oppose Government ownership of the railroads because I believe that it would be bad for our people as a whole. It would open the way to Government ownership of everything, and at the same time it would certainly lead to the wrecking of our highly essential railway service. If the lessons of experience offered by other nations mean anything at all to us."

Youngsters Exhibit 290 Pigs

Fourteen banks in Lee County, Va., recently cooperated with the Breeders' Association in conducting a boys' and girls' club rally. The boys and girls brought in the best pigs that they were raising and exhibited them for the best prizes which the banks contributed.

Quincy, Illinois, bankers are offering pure bred boars and high-grade seed corn of value of \$500 to farmers who attend the autumn corn and pig fair. These prizes will be distributed by lot to farmers of each township, the amount to be based on the township attendance at the fair.

The Missouri Bankers Association inter-county contest for boys' and girls' clubs is the result of action taken at the annual convention, when \$10,000 was provided for premiums. The premiums, not less than \$25 each, are to be awarded to counties to pay the expenses of club winners to junior farmers' week at the Missouri College of Agriculture; \$100 is to be used to pay the expenses of the state champion demonstration team to the meeting of the Bankers Association, where the team will present its winning demonstration.

MASTER FORGERS' TRICKS EXPOSED

The "Perfect Forgery" Always Has a Weak Spot That Leads to Penman's Downfall.

NATIONWIDE DRAGNET OUT

Bankers Working Together to Catch Crooks Who Cause Losses of \$150,000,000 With Bad Checks Yearly.

A bogus check scheme that was an original sound and business-like that it became known in detective circles as "the perfect forgery," but finally hit the courts, is now being exposed by being trapped, is described by Reuben A. Lewis, Jr., in the American Bankers Association Journal. The article, which says forgeries cost the banks and business concerned at least \$150,000,000 a year, deals with the ways of forgers and the relentless warfare being conducted against them by the banks.

"Crime does not pay," Mr. Lewis says. "Soon the law reaches out and seizes the misguided operator who thinks he can get away with it. For once in the history of banking the forger is that, while he may devise a clever scheme that brings a rich return on his initial trial, he continues to work in vain. He is being hunted by a nationwide dragnet."

"Fortunately, there appears to be a weak spot in the best laid scheme. And just as soon as this weak spot is uncovered, it is broadcast to all the banks in the land. So the banks, informed as to the method of approach that the forger will make, and the peculiarities of the job, are on the alert, and his time when he makes his next appearance.

The King of Forgers

"The master forger is William Hamilton Harkins, probably the most dangerous operator in the business today. Several times in the tolls of the law, Harkins has managed to escape. The daring 'king' of the forgers made a confession that he had obtained the banks of the country \$200,000 during the years of his career.

"His scheme follows a certain set pattern. The key to Harkins' plan is obtaining a blank check from the bank. A checkbook is well known firm. Recently Harkins' sauntered into the office of a grantee dealer. He ordered a monument and tendered a check for a substantial part of the man's bill. He requested the proprietor of the store to permit him to dash off a letter to his folks at home. Seizing a propitious moment, Harkins spotted his checkbook, noted the exact balance tore out a sheet of checks and disappeared.

"Reproducing the proprietor's signature," Harkins drew up a sizeable check. On the back of the check he scribbled his alias as the payee and then added after 'O. K.' the facsimile of the depositor's signature. This acted as a fraudulent indorsement, so when he presented the check at the bank it was readily cashed.

The Weak Spot

"The weak spot in Harkins' scheme is the identification indorsement. If the teller, before cashing any check bearing this alleged indorsement, telephoned to the depositor and checked up on its issuance, the scheme would have short shrift.

Banks throughout the country have been put on guard against Harkins and his plan and it is believed he cannot operate long without falling into the net. The scheme that was pronounced unbreakable was devised by a forger known as F. Mayer and centered around the certified check fraud.

Mr. Lewis says, continuing: "F. Mayer would open accounts with four or five banks in a sizeable city. The largest account ran around \$5,000. By killing checks back and forth between the various banks, he would establish his identity with the tellers and become known as a man accustomed to deal in large figures.

"After the teller had cashed the check for a few weeks, Mayer would go to the bank where he had his largest account and ask that a certified check be issued to him for substantially all of the money remaining in the account. From this genuine check he would make four or five duplicates.

"In turn, Mayer would visit the other banks where he had established small accounts, inasmuch as he had cashed checks for some time, Mayer generally had little trouble in getting the banks to honor the certified checks. If a teller took exception of calling the issuing bank on the telephone to inquire if it had made out such a certified check, he would gain confirmation.

The Forger Caught

"But even the 'perfect' forgery scheme cannot be worked with impunity. Mayer succeeded in defrauding several banks of a total of \$200,000 and fled his escape. A few months later, he was walking down the streets of Los Angeles when a teller who had the middle western city recognized him. Mayer took to his heels with the former teller in hot pursuit, and the criminal lost.

The losses sustained through forgeries by banks may be mainly attributed to the failure of the tellers to observe the rules against cashing checks for strangers or allowing depositors to draw on uncollected funds.

"A relentless, sustained hunt is conducted to apprehend the forgers. The new twists, the variations in the methods, the latest ruses used are followed by the detectors. The modes of operation are broadcast throughout the country," the article declares.

The American Bankers Association alone through its Protective Division, spends more than \$100,000 a year to catch demonstrations against banks."

Can Transform Skin to Any Color Desired

By a very simple operation a British medical authority has found it possible to turn a blond person into a brunette or a brunette into a blonde, a redhead into one with jet-black tresses, gray hair into any color desired.

More startling still, this experimenter has been enabled to transform a dark, olive skin into a pearly, pink-and-white complexion, or make a florid face light. Also it has been found possible to turn a yellow skin white. The experimenter has been working along these lines for 20 years.

The most recent results were announced several weeks ago, in a lecture to physicians at a London hospital, and created a profound sensation. It was discovered that the coloring pigment of the human body originated from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland—a tiny cell at the base of the brain which contains the coloring pigment.

The experiments began by taking extracts from the posterior lobe of an animal of one pronounced coloring, creating serum and using it as an injection into the posterior lobe of another animal of totally opposite coloring.

Chlorine Gas Not New

Chlorine gas has been used in the treatment of some diseases since 1832.

Auction!

L. C. GARDNER, Auctioneer
Phone Redford 7029-R

Having sold my farm, we will sell at public auction, on the Campbell farm, on Plymouth road, corner of Evergreen road, 1 mile east of Redford and 2 1/2 miles south of Grand River:

THURSDAY, NOV. 20

At 10:00 A. M. SHARP

HOT LUNCH AT NOON

- Team dark brown geldings, weighing 2600.
- Dark brown mare, weighing 1100.
- Durham cow, freshened Oct. 10.
- Holstein cow, freshened Dec. 13, call by side.
- Back cow, freshened Oct. 17, call by side.
- Holstein cow, freshened Oct. 22.
- Holstein cow, due Nov. 18.
- Holstein cow, due in January.
- Holstein cow, freshened in April.
- Durham cow, freshened in March.
- Fordson tractor, good as new.
- Oliver tractor plow.
- Tractor harrow, 3 sections.
- Ford truck.
- McCormick grain binder.
- McCormick corn binder.
- McCormick 6-foot mower.
- Keystone side delivery rake, good as new.
- Keystone hay loader.
- 10 foot hay rake.
- International corn planter, new.
- Farmer's Favorite grain drill.
- Land roller.
- 3 two-horse cultivators.
- 3 one-horse cultivators.
- 60-tooth drag.
- 2 wheel plows.
- 2 shovel plows.
- New pair box sleighs.
- 30-gallon kettle with furnace.
- 800-lb. platform scales.
- Gray gas engine, 1 1/2 h. p., and pump jack.
- 2 coyn shellers.
- Economy King cream separator.
- 3-in. tire Lansing wagon, nearly new.
- Farm truck.
- Spring wagon.
- 16-ft. hay rack, new.
- 100 ft. hay rope.
- 150 ft. hay rope.
- Double harpoon fork.
- 200 gal. galvanized water tank.
- p 55-gal. gasoline barrels.
- 2 sets double harness.
- Heavy single harness.
- 2 pairs fly nets.
- Pair horse covers.
- Ditch scraper.
- Quantity of corn in shocks.
- Quantity of basswood lumber.
- Barrel churn.
- 75 bushel bushkets.
- 200 grain bags.
- Forks, hoes, shovels, hay chain, whitewash, peckycokes.
- Household furniture.
- 25 yards ingrain carpet.
- sideboard.
- cupboard.

And other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums under \$10, cash; over that amount, 9 months' time will be given on good bank notes bearing 6 per cent interest, payable at the Redford State Savings Bank, Redford, Mich.

E. Gardner & L. C. Gillow

Proprietors
F. G. CHAVEY, Clerk



The Terraced Farm Land

Its Advantages

Terraced gardens and fields are the rule in places where the topography of the land rigidly forbids by a bar to agriculture. Soil erosion, which annually results in enormous losses to farmers, is most effectively prevented or controlled by this method. There are two distinct types of terraced farms: use on moderate slopes the "ridge" terraces is best adapted, while for steep slopes the "bench" terrace gives the best results.

The ridge terraces are subdivided into the "narrow-base" and the "broad-base" types. The broad-base terrace can be cultivated and can be readily filled with modern farm machinery. The narrow-base ridge terrace does not possess either of these advantages and under ordinary circumstances is less desirable than the broad-base type. The broad-base and level ridge terraces more nearly meet the requirements of the farmer, however. In other kind, it distinct advantage over the terrace with a fall is that none of the fertile parts of the soil are washed from the field. The broad-base grade terrace, generally known as the Mangum terrace, possesses all the advantages of the other with the exception of the one just noted.

Terraced farm lands are common in foreign countries. For instance, though Rottenfels, Germany, is famous for its steep mountains the enterprising natives have terraced the slopes in order to grow grapes. Our own Hawaii has some ingenious examples of terracing.

Hard-Working Nickel

Prompts a Question

The historic question, "Where do the pins go?" can be set aside. The turnstile era has produced the substitute question: that will do more pertinently, namely, "Where do the nickels come from?"

In 1922, says the statistician, the United States' mines coined minor pieces to the value of \$11,000. They were all nickels, which were sold, that would make 1,432,000 nickels. And in the same year the country's electric railroads collected fares, largely in nickels, from 12,905,500,000 passengers.

All these figures may go to support the question theoretically, but to get a vivid, human picture of the nickel in its habitat one should linger in the automat until the crowd has passed. Then the attendant roars off a quiet corner and bring out a machine, and the daily rite of the nickel begins.

One would vow that the heap on the top of the machine held all the nickels there are. A man in a white coat grinds a crank, and the coins jump and slide and fall into slots and are counted automatically by scores to the minute until they are fairly bagged in three millions. No, only \$14,000 to \$18,000 worth—\$6,000 or so, barely enough to reach, side by side, from the soup slot to the pie slot. This would be about for a thief unless he had a six-ton truck.

Ask the girl at the change counter: "Where do they come from?" "God-night!" she sighs. "I don't know—but they come."

New Demon Bug

John Phillips of Los Angeles, Calif., head gardener for a big hotel, was troubled with potato bugs, so he evolved a new bug to destroy them. This polygenic creator hits the disposition of a rattlesnake, a tick, a scorpion and a little worse than a scorpion, and a hypodermic needleman that fitted his desire to use it. Besides all of these things he has an electric battery which apparently is connected with his transmission and ignition. He has a headlight among other things, but so far as recorded no tail light. What he has them for is unknown as he limits the potato bugs in the day time, but at night he comes from New Jersey, is trying to stick him on the mosquito, and thinks he can use this ignition for a flashlight in their pursuit.

Crippled Ducks Form Colony

A colony for lame ducks has been discovered in California. According to announcement of the state fish and game commission, thousands of ducks, crippled by hunters, have congregated in the bluffs of Victoria island in the delta of the San Joaquin river. The crippled, unable to stand the pace set by the able-bodied, have fallen behind and gradually formed a colony, where they obtain food by co-operative efforts. An examination of the ducks at the island failed to reveal one not crippled, according to the game commission.

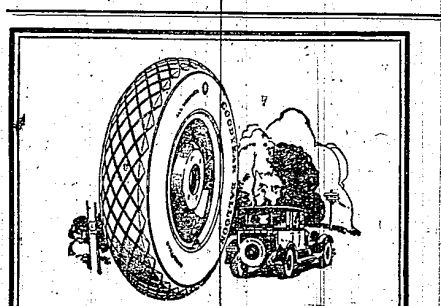
Monster Australian Tree

A knur tree has recently been discovered in the New Zealand bush which rises to a height of seventy-five feet to the first branch and measures thirty-two feet in diameter or about sixty-six feet in girth. It is estimated to contain more than 185,000 superficial feet of timber.

Contradictory

It is the custom at All Souls' church, Brooklyn, to print in order of service for use each Sunday. Recently these two items appeared together: The sermon: "Thou shalt not steal." Offertory: "Steal Away."

For a Christmas Present



The Real Balloon Tire Discovery—Supertwist

You're probably thinking about buying Balloon tires. As you know, Balloon tires are much larger than ordinary tires and run at lower air pressure. They smooth out bumps, save your car and its occupants. But to be practical, a Balloon tire must stand up and give good mileage and the constant flexing and bending to which it is subjected. The durability of Goodyear Balloon Tires is assured by a new invention—Supertwist Cord. Supertwist is an extra durable cord fabric developed by Goodyear especially for Balloon tires. Its superiority lies in its greater elasticity. Supertwist will stretch farther than ordinary cord before it breaks. Hence it protects Goodyear Balloon Tires against stone bruise and rupture. We have Goodyear Supertwist Cord Balloons for the new small diameter wheels or to fit the wheels now on your car, without change.

Olin Russell
Tel. 161

