

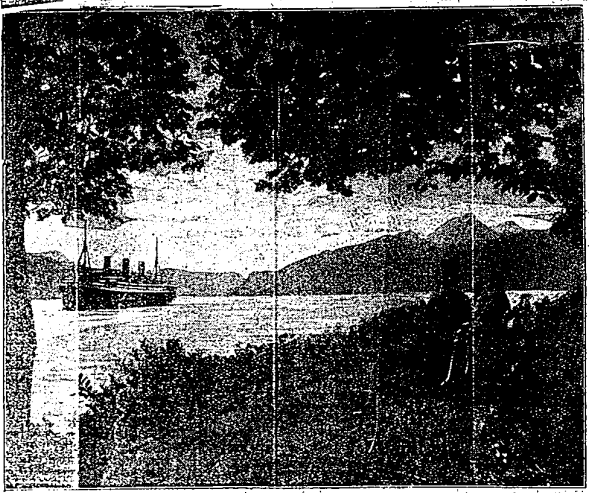
The advertisements are printed for your convenience. They inform you of the best ways to save your time, money, and energy.

Coal and building material always on hand, ready for immediate delivery, at Farmington Lumber and Coal Co. yards.

Use the want-ads as a profitable medium for selling and buying. Fill the barrels—do your share.

Fifteen-pound turkey will begone away at the Goodfellow dance and entertainment at Odd-fellows Hall, Grand River and Eight-Mile Roads, Tuesday, December 20. Tickets 25 cents.

How They Say "Number, Please?"

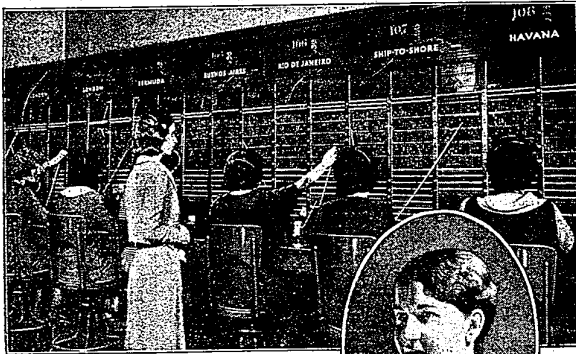


IN NORWAY

Eiting-Galloway.

When an American tourist from this liner, which has been caught by the camera while anchored off the village of G.heim, Norway, goes ashore and calls up the folks back home by transatlantic telephone, the operator does not answer "Number, Please?" She doesn't even say the Norwegian equivalent for these words. She answers with the single word "Guten dag," which means "the exchange." She then connects him with the toll operator, who answers by giving the name of her office. So begins the building up of a telephone circuit of land lines, submarine cable, radio channels, and land lines again, to some point in the United States. Norway was first placed in telephone reach of the United States in July, 1920, when transatlantic service was extended to 44,000 telephones in Oslo, the Norwegian capital. Extensions have been made from time to time and now Norway's approximately 195,000 telephones may be reached from North America.

Chief Operator's Broadcast Tells How Calls "Across the Pond" Are Handled



Here is the switchboard of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York where radio telephone calls to foreign countries are handled. With operators and a supervisor at their positions, only the names at the top of the board serve to distinguish it in appearance from a long distance switchboard almost anywhere in the country. In the oval is Miss Grace Kelly, chief operator of the foreign service department, who in a recent interview broadcast from station WINS told of some of the interesting features of the work in the overseas operating room.



Do the young women operators on each side of the water, who handle transatlantic telephone calls, carry on personal conversations? Have any of them met? How are operators selected for work at the overseas switchboards? On calls to foreign countries, how is the language problem met?

The answers to these and other interesting questions about radio telephone service were given by Miss Grace Kelly, chief operator of the foreign service of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, in an interview broadcast recently from Station WINS in New York.

Girls Feel Well Acquainted

In testing the radio telephone circuits, Miss Kelly explained in answer to a question, the engineers frequently ask the operators to speak to each other. "At such times they usually carry on a genuine conversation," she said, "and in this way they get to know of each other by description and they exchange views on matters of styles, the latest movie, sports and matters of current interest. They correspond by letter, exchange photographs and gifts and thus get as though they were really well-acquainted. So far none of the foreign girls with whom we work has visited New York. One of our New York girls visited the London overseas telephone office one summer and met the girls with whom she had spoken across the ocean. It was a very interesting experience and they had plenty to talk about."

Miss Kelly's broadcast lasted fifteen minutes, during which time she answered nearly forty questions, giving some of the every-day

details about the romantic business of talking with people on the far side of oceans and continents. Some of the other questions, and Miss Kelly's answers, were:

"How do you select your operators?"

"In addition to the qualifications of being an expert operator, courteous, having a good voice and clear enunciation, I look for girls who are specially fitted to such circumstances to unusual circumstances, who are outstanding as to patience and persistence in the face of difficulties and who are exceptionally diplomatic in their dealings with others. The requirements are quite severe."

"What overseas points does New York reach directly by telephone?"

"We have direct circuits to London, England; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Hamilton, Bermuda, and to certain ships on the north Atlantic route."

Many Linguists Among Operators

"How do you manage to get along with the operators in all these countries speaking different languages?"

"As a matter of fact, over direct circuits we speak English only. On calls to continental European points we deal with the operators in the London trunk exchange. The English operators talk with the continental operators either in English or in French, German, Spanish or Italian as the case may require. Bermuda, of course, is an English speaking country and in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro the operators who work with us are those who can speak English as well as their native tongue."

"Can any of your girls speak any language other than English?"

"Oh yes, about half of the girls are accomplished in this way. Ten

different languages are represented—Spanish, French, German, Swedish, Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, Finnish, Flemish and Magyar."

Calls Pass in Several Tongues

"I suppose if I called up someone in Roumania, the call would have to be translated into Roumanian."

"More than that; we would pass it to London in English; London would pass it to Budapest in German, Budapest would pass it to Bucharest in German also, and the roumarest operator would speak with her subscriber in Roumanian. We have had calls which involved five languages before the call was announced to the called telephone."

"What is the longest time a subscriber ever talked on a single transatlantic call?"

"The record conversation was about a year ago, on a New York-Paris call. They talked for 110 minutes."

"I suppose most everyone is careful not to talk for more than three minutes?"

"On the contrary, the transatlantic messages average about six minutes' duration; South American messages average nearly eight minutes."

"That's surprising, but I suppose when the captains of industry have something to say it is important enough to be well worth the money?"

"Yes, but those who use overseas service are not all captains of industry. About half of these calls are of a social rather than a business nature, and the users are not all in the 'Who's Who' either. After all, when you're separated from relatives and friends by a large and boldstrous ocean it's worth a good bit to be able to have a word with them occasionally."

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

TRY THE NEW TWO-SPEED HOOVER

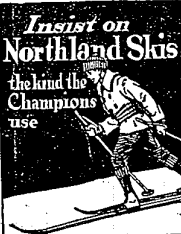
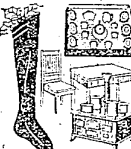


A Silver Jubilee model with a new feature. Choice of speeds for thick and thin rugs—for thorough weekly cleaning and for daily rug tidying. New terms—reduced monthly payments, liberal allowance for old electric cleaners and down payment now as low as

\$4.50



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- Scoters \$1.50
- Kiddie Kars \$2.50
- Velocipedes \$4.25
- Doll Buggy \$3.75

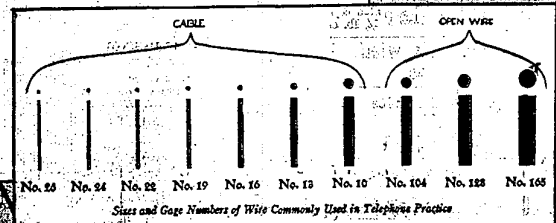
FARMINGTON HARDWARE CO.

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Your Voice May Travel Over Wires of Many Sizes

In the early days, all telephone circuits were "open wire"—bare wires suspended on glass insulators overhead on poles. This led to congestion of poles and wires on city streets, and so wires were bunched together in cables which could, when necessary, be placed underground. Where forty years ago the biggest telephone cable contained 50 pairs of stout wire, the local cable shown at the right carries 1,818 pairs—3,636 separately insulated wires in a lead sheath only 2 1/2 inches in diameter!



Sizes and Gauge Numbers of Wire Commonly Used in Telephone Practice

The size of the wire used in the country's telephone network depends upon both its purpose and its location. Above are shown the actual sizes of the most commonly used, from the half-like No. 26 gauge to the husky No. 16 1/2 gauge in use on some open wire long distance circuits. At the left is a cross-country long distance telephone cable, part of one of the continental lines, while the same poles also carry some open wire circuits of the larger sizes.