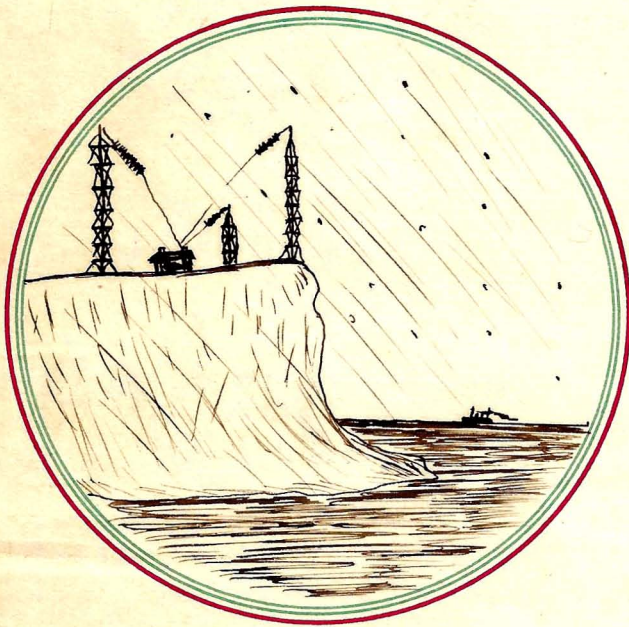


Radio News

VOL I - N° 2

OCTOBER 1- 1915

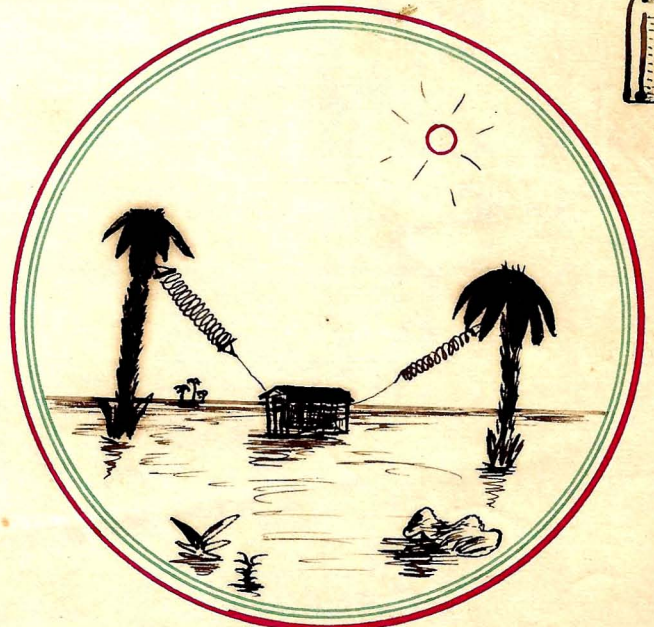


" NORWAY, THE LAND OF
THE MIDNIGHT SUN "

TWO CLIMATES
LINKED BY
WIRELESS



*Club
Copy.*



"DOWN AMONG THE
SHELTERING PALMS"

JH.
100
copy.

RADIO NEWS

VOL 1. NO 2.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J.

OCT. 1st '15

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
J. Haas, 3RQ.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
E. Godfrey

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Upon Request.

EDITORIAL

The intricacy of a devided mind divuldges itself within our midst & presents to us the posteria view of the inert work ings thereof.

In english this means that we regret the fact that the Assoc-iation as a whole, has not an encourageable idea as to whom a decree in Chancery would set to rights the matter of control of our here presented Paper.

Our little Eve is the Spirit of misunderstanding of what is meant when one says "in the in-terest of".

But a Special meeting has set matters to an understanding and we will not take up further any space that can be utilized for more timely subjects. All that we desire is to receive the fin-ancial rose of our much expend-ed labors.

We take space here to express our appreciation of the loan by the Association, but we regret we did not feel at liberty to employ same, owing to the poss-ible misunderstanding existing.

* * *

ORDER A COPY FOR TEN CENTS.

AN ARC.

Perhaps many would know why an arc is produced if they were to stop and consider. In short it might be summed as the mani-festation of energy in motion. Take a jet of water and try to stop its flow suddenly. If the pipes through whch it flows are loosely hung, they will be seen to jump, showing that there is a force of motion there which offers to repel any resistance put in it's path.

Electricity travels at the rate of 186000 miles per second which is equivelent to travel-ing around the world seven time s in one second; or from New Yk to London in one-thirtieth of a second. So we can see that trav-eling at this enormous speed, & to put a break in the line sudd-ently, if the current is strong enough to overcome the air re-sistence, an arc is going to be produced at the break, and will continue to arc until the gap becomes to large or the voltage diminishes. A short gap would only act as resistance to the currentwhile a large gap would be in excess of the force of current and in this way the arc would be broken down. "3IF"

* * *

TIME SIGNALS

The U. S. Naval Observatory has determined the lag of the Arlington Station signal to be about .08 of a second; and that of the Key West signal to be a-bout .33 of a second; this lag being due to the various relays

(2)
in the telegraph lines over which the time signals pass from the Naval Observatory. The error of the time signal is generally less than .1 of a second.

* * *

GET THIS

"3IT" says you don't need a license for a one or more inch spark coil on an auto. However he is not conversant as to what would be the law in the case of a Ford.

* * *

SUCH IS LIFE

"Operatah", inquired the maiden of the Pink Creation, "ahnt things reala very quiet ovah ya wyahless at night?"

"Yes", replied our Hero, "every thing is asleep around this old boat except the wave off stern, but that's a wake. 3If"

* * *

OUR RADIO ASSOCIATION

Lessenc O
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P R ice

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S amaha
Glei S ner
Russ O
C ook
Minn I ck
H A rris
S T ritzel
M I ller
G O dfrey
N eveling

* * *

DEFORREST WIRELESS TELEPHONE

J. Haas

Dr. De Forrest has patents on a wireless telephone the circuits of which are simple enough to enable the amateur to use them.

A description of the set follows; An arc with carbon copper electrodes is operated on a 250 volt direct current. An inductance coil is connected to the carbon electrode and to a condenser, and the condenser to the carbon electrode thus shunting the arc. This shunt circuit causes an alternating current in the arc which, in passing through the inductance coil produces a current in the secondary winding of same. This secondary winding is connected to a suitable antenna and to the ground through a telephone transmitter. Words spoken in to the transmitter vary the resistance of the circuit thereby causing etheric oscillations to be set up, which may in turn be received upon an antenna located some distance away and by means of suitable instruments retransferred into intelligible speech.

* * *

Extra copies have to be printed separately, so a charge will be made of ten cents.

* * *

MERE IDEA

This is to present an idea and is not to be considered as having any possibilities of or at any time of ever working.

To proceed. In place of the fone place a transformer of dimensions upon test, to do the following;

Thru circuit B run a D. C. current, and thru the meter at C, (the meter is used to obtain the lever for the make & break

(3)

Referred fm pg 4.

DATA FOR THIS NEXT ISSUE
OWING TO MISPRINT

Where Y= Wave length in meters
 N=Frequency in cycles pr second.
 V= Velocity of propaga-
 tion of electro-mag-
 netic waves in the
 ether.
 (300,000,000 met-
 ers per second.)

* * *

XP meeting
Referred fm pg 4.

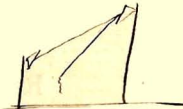
ing, "CS" brought the question
 up of the angles of aereals.
 He had observed that the lowering
 of one end of his aerial weakened
 his reveiving signals consider-
 ably. The question was, was this
 because of the lowering of the Δ
 -The conclusion arrived at was
 that the short distance it was
 lowered would not make an appreci-
 ateable difference. In fact
 the antenna was now at such an
 angle that it should receive
 as good as it did before, and from
 all understanding it should do
 better work, as it was in no
 prominence polarized, being
 out of the horizontal plane.

AS

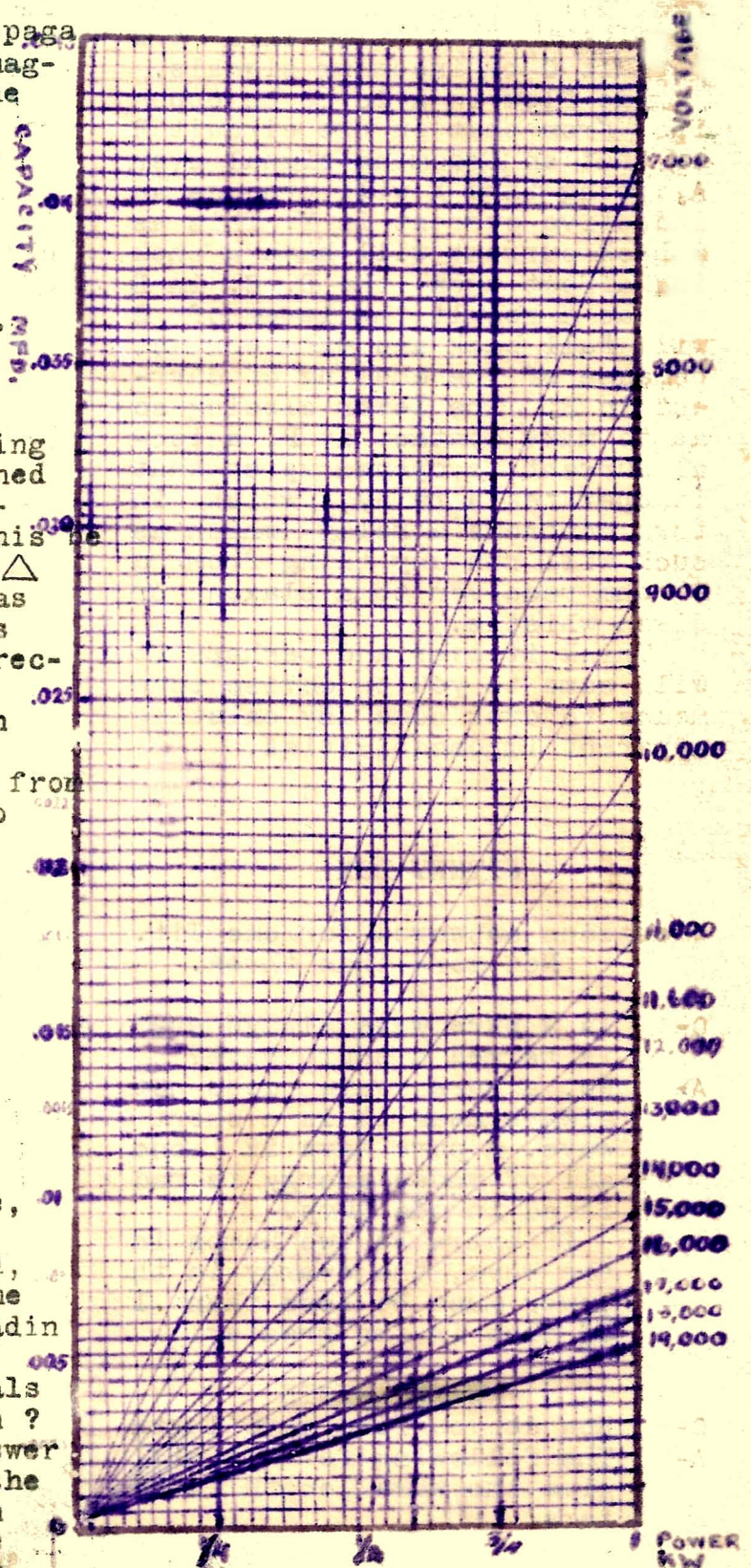
A/*



B/*



where A is the original angle,
 and B is the 2nd. position.
 Had the other end been lowered,
 then there would have been some
 reason for a change as the leadin
 would have been shortened.
 But the intensity of the signals
 has dropped. Why is this then?
 There seems to be only one answer
 and which was brought out at the
 meeting. Had the antenna been
 swung in free space the change
 would have been for the better.
 Here the shadowing affect of the
 surrounding bldgs was increased.



F.B.C.

IDEA (con)

at D), then use a detector that is conductive in only one direction. This permits of an intermittent, D. C. flow thru the circuit C' by incoming signals.

The flow in A is to be opposite from that in the circuit B so that an incoming signal over A, going thru X will produce an inductive current in Y. This as a back current will have a choking affect upon the D. C. in B and as a result the lever of C will fall back and make contact because of the choking of current in B; The lever closing so as to make contact at P, a local current is opened up so that it operates a relay, which in turn controls a relay which as such will run any thing from a 75 ohm receiver to a claxon or siren whistle.

Think it over and perhaps it will come to you to devise some means to overcome any existing apparent impossibilities.

JITNEY BOX

Questions answered for one Jit. Not more than three.

Q- Is a pure wave always what is termed a short wave?

A- No, a pure wave does not always mean it is a short wave. A pure wave is one all of whose energy is radiated in one hump.

If there be two humps in the wave, the energy in the lower must be less than .1 of that in the greater.

WAVE LENGTH

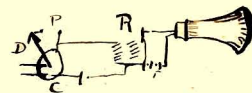
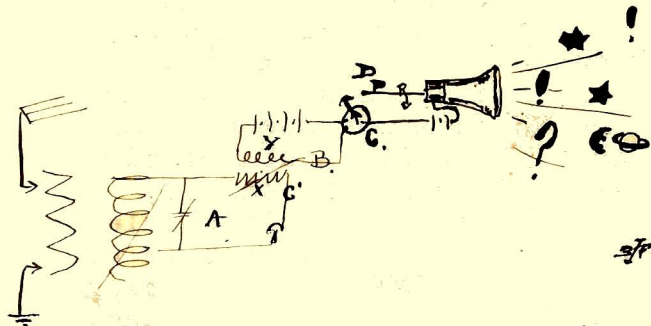
Q- How do you find wave length
A- The following formula will give the wave length in meters.

$$Y = \frac{V}{N}$$

This is a typical expression adopted by those not familiar with wireless and hearing the strange signals for the first time. Of course they are always very oblidging and never reveal any of the messages they hear, which is in accordance with the Government orders.



Diagram For Idea.



READ OUR

A D V E R T I S E
M E N T S

on the back cover page now.

FROM SUBJECT
brought up by Charles Seymour.
'xpmt!1 Meeting
Sept. 17th. 1915

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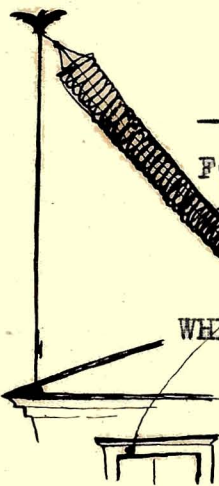
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