# FACES MINE POLICE IN TEST OF RIGHTS

## Lawyer Enters Coal Field to See if Repressive Measures Are Illegal.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arthur Garfield Hays, a New York lawyer, has entered the non-union soft coal fields in Pennsylvania to learn whether a man may make a speech there without being arrested by the mine operators' coal and iron police, it was announced today by the American Civil Liberties Union.

His experiment, the union said, will be made "to test the legality of repressive measures adopted by the coal operatives in five coal mining counties." He will attempt to hold meetings among the miners at Vintondale, Colver and Heilwood, in Cambria county, Pa., where it is alleged the miners have been unable to assemble on property owned by the United Mine Workers of America.

**Will Support Hays.**

In co-operation with John Brophy, president of district No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, the union's statement declares, a plan has been evolved to combat tactics of the Pennsylvania state police and coal and iron detectives, who, they claim, persistently search miners' homes, arrest and assault union organizers and raid meeting places.

"Our organization is prepared to finance and otherwise support Mr. Hays in whatever litigation may follow his attempts to hold meetings in these towns," said Albert de Silver, associate director of the union.

"Although the public does not seem to realize it, the fact remains that the rights of free speech and free assemblage have been violated since the beginning of the strike in western Pennsylvania. When Mr. Hays arrives in Cambrai county he will find towns there that are absolutely closed to citizens, even those who are in no way connected with the United Mine Workers. Reporters from New York newspapers have been turned back from Vintondale by armed guards. Every effort of union organizers to enter the town has been futile.

"Armed coal and iron police and company detectives guard all entrances to the town. Six powerful searchlights play upon the road at night.

**Harvard Man a Miner.**

"We have information that company guards search trains of the Pennsylvania railroad passing near Vintondale, with the idea that union organizers might be abroad.

"Powers Hapgood, a nephew of Norman Hapgood, and a graduate of Harvard, who has been working as a miner since his graduation, has found company guards sending citizens out of Vintondale on the ground that they might be union organizers. The United Mine Workers of America has bought and paid for ground in Vintondale, but their representatives have not yet been allowed to inspect it."

# FRANKLIN MANOR BEACH WILL OPEN ON MAY 30

## Three Hundred Acres to Be Ready for Public on Chesapeake Bay.

### 200 Feet Concourse.

Workmen have been engaged in laying out streets, planting trees and making other preparation for the opening, May 30, of Franklin Manor Beach, comprising 300 acres on Chesapeake bay, thirty-five miles east of Washington.

A concourse, 200 feet wide, runs through the property to the bay front. The land is all level, about half of it being wooded and the remainder open, where the estate has been under cultivation for about 200 years.

The manor house was built by Admiral Gwynne about the year 1720. A force of carpenters is now building a wide inclosed porch on three sides of the house, with sufficient dining room accommodations for 100 guests.

It is planned to make this development a select summer colony of homes. Several houses are now in course of erection, and others are planned immediately. Water is obtained from artesian wells. A park is laid out along the entire waterfront and will be retained by the company.

A large number of lots have been sold through William H. Saunders & Co., and Clifford T. Borden. The property can be reached by automobile over the Marlboro-Annapolis pike and through Owensville to Churchtown, over good roads.

## ADMITS AIDING MORSE.

### Attorney General Corrects Statement of Senator Watson of Indiana

Denial by Attorney General Daugherty in a letter read to the Senate that he told Senator Watson, republican, Indiana, he had no connection with the procuring of a pardon for Charles W. Morse, as stated by Senator Watson in the Senate, when Senator Caraway, democrat, Arkansas opened his attack on the Attorney General several weeks ago, when the latest development today in connection with the exchanges that have ensued.

**Regrets He Was Misunderstood.**

Expressing regret that Senator Watson evidently had misunderstood what he had said in their discussion of the matter, the Attorney General in his letter, which was read to the Senate yesterday at the request of the senator, who is now in Indiana, said he "certainly did not say" that he had "no connection with the case" and that he had "no disposition to deny" his connection with it. He added that for his services he "never received anything from Mr. Morse personally" and that a total of "about $4,000," received from Thomas B. Felder, "was about half enough to pay my necessary expenses and disbursements."

**Senator Caraway Renews Attack.**

Senator Caraway, addressing the Senate after the letter was read, said there could be no question of misunderstanding; that Senator Watson either had reported what was told him or had misrepresented the Attorney General, and added: "I cannot think he would do that." Asserting another republican senator had told him the Attorney General had made the same denial to him, Senator Caraway said it was "a question between the Attorney General and his friends," and if they were "willing to bear the imputation that they misrepresented him in order to pull him out of a hole, it is up to them."

## CAPT. LEIGH ORDERED HERE.

Capt. Richard H. Leigh has been detached from command of the battleship Tennessee and ordered to this city for duty as assistant to the chief of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department.

## SENT TO SIGNAL COLPS.

Col. Henry J. Hunt of the infantry and Cols. August C. Nissen, James N. Munro and William S. Valentine of the cavalry have been assigned to duty with the Signal Corps for a period of four years.

One of Queen Mary's chief hobbies is the collection of old Wedgewood pottery, and she has been known to pay several hundred dollars for a single specimen.

RADIO RALF— (Copyright, 1922, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) By JACK WILSON

# EXPERT ADVICE ON RADIO

## No. 12.—Some Useful Hints.

**BY A. HYATT VERRILL,**
**Expert on Radio Technology.**

To cut and drill glass:

Although glass is not so widely used in radio work as wood and metals, yet for many purposes it is superior to either. Under some conditions glass must be drilled or cut into irregular shapes. Most people think it a very difficult matter to work glass because it is hard and brittle. But, if you know how, glass is as easy to cut, file, bore or work as brass or iron, in fact, easier. Once you are in the know and have had a little practice, you will find it no more difficult to work glass than hard wood.

For cutting ordinary flat glass into forms with straight or curved edges, the diamond is the best tool, but a tencent carburundum "diamond" will give just as good satisfaction as the real stone. It takes a little knack and practice to cut a piece of glass smoothly and evenly with a diamond, but by practicing on some odds and ends you will soon learn the right angle at which to hold the tool and the pressure you should use as you draw it over the glass. But remember that you never should go over the same mark twice. This injures the cutter and does not make the glass cut any easier.

Make a single, straight, even cut and the glass will break easily along the line. As you become accustomed to doing this, you will know by the clear musical note made by the cutter, when it is cutting properly and by an uneven scratchy note when it is not cutting, but is merely scratching.

Very often, you may have need to trim off rough edges or corners from a piece of glass or you may wish to cut a small piece into a circle, oval or other form. To do this with a diamond is very difficult, if not impossible, but it may easily be accomplished by using ordinary scissors, shears or cutting pliers. Have the tools dull rather than sharp and do the cutting under water. A little practice will enable you to shape a small round or oval with ease, rapidity and precision in this simple matter.

Another method which is particularly useful in cutting bottles or flasks is to use a red-hot iron with a pointed end. To cut a bottle or tube with this, first mark where you wish to cut with chalk, or paste a strip of paper as a guide, and start the cut with a file. Then apply the red-hot iron and instantly a crack will start which will follow the hot iron wherever you desire to lead it. In this way old bottles may be made into jars, dishes, etc. With a little practice you will find you can easily cut a spiral of glass from a round bottle and, strangely enough, you will find that such a spiral is quite elastic—that the coil of glass may be stretched out for for some distance without breaking, exactly like a metal spring. The same hot iron method may be used in cutting flat sheet glass into intricate forms and patterns.

It is far more important, however, to know how to drill glass than to cut it. This is very easy if you use a well tempered drill and keep it moistened with a mixture of camphor and turpentine. An even better lubricant is a weak solution of sulphuric acid. In German and Bohemian glass factories glass is drilled, planed, cut and turned on lathes and in machines, as readily as soft metal, merely by keeping the cutting tools moistened with the diluted sulphuric acid. Remember, always wash the tools in soda and water after using and wipe off with a well oiled rag. Otherwise they will rust and be ruined. Glass may also be filed and sawed, using a sharp file or hack saw, by means of the acid treatment.

**To Render Wood Waterproof.**

It is a very important matter to have all wood or cardboard used about radio sets impervious to water or moisture. Ordinarily, cardboard is treated with melted paraffin to accomplish this, but to render the wood or cardboard absolutely moisture and water proof, soak in this mixture:

Zinc chloride, 7 parts; ammonium chloride, 5 parts; sodium borate, 3 parts, and water 100 parts. After treatment, the wood may be shellacked or varnished or otherwise finished to suit your taste.

**Attaching Metal to Wood.**

Very often it is difficult to fasten metal, rubber or celluloid to wood with an ordinary adhesive such as glue, paste, rubber cement, etc. But here is a tried and proven method: Dissolve fifty parts of lead acetate (sugar of lead) and five parts of alum in a little water. Then make a solution of seventy-five parts of gum arabic in 2,000 parts of water, and add gradually, while constantly stirring and heating, 500 parts of flour. Keep the mixture stirred well until boiling and then add the first solution. As soon as cool it is ready for use.

To fasten celluloid to wood: Shellac, one part; spirits of camphor, one part; alcohol and camphor (90 per cent), three to five parts.

To fasten rubber to wood: Shellac, one ounce; gutta percha, one ounce; sulphur, forty-five grains; red lead, forty-five grains. Melt the shellac and gutta percha together and then add the sulphur and red lead while stirring briskly. Use when hot.

**To Hold a Brass Rod.**

If a round rod or pipe is to be held in a vise, do not clamp it in the jaws, but use a wood block made by boring a hole through the center of the wood slightly smaller than the size of the pipe or rod. Saw the block in two and place the rod or pipe between the two halves before clamping the whole in the vice. Fig. 1.

**Extemporized Pipe Wrenches.**

Quite frequently you may wish to hold a rod or pipe and have no pipe wrench vise at hand. In such a case you may use an ordinary monkey-wrench and a three-cornered file, as shown in Fig 2; while, if you have no monkeywrench or do not wish to scar the pipe or rod, you may hold it securely by means of a rope or cord, as shown in Fig 3. Wrap the cord, which should be doubled upon itself, around the pipe or rod in the direction in which it is to be turned. Place a stick or bar in the loop as a lever, and by holding the slack of the rope with one hand and turning on the lever with the other you can exert a tremendous purchase. If the rope shows signs of slipping, dampen it with water.

**Cutting Rubber.**

If you have ever tried to cut rubber with a knife you know how difficult it is to make a clean, even cut. But is is an easy matter when you apply the right method. All that is necessary is to use a sharp knife and cold water. Draw the knife back and forth like a saw and keep the surfaces of the rubber wet. You will find that the rubber cuts like cheese. If the rubber to be cut is large it is often best to do the cutting under water.

**Cleaning Files.**

Files which are used on brass, lead, copper or wood soon become clogged and useless. This may be largely avoided if the files are rubbed with chalk before using. Then if they become clogged they may easily be cleaned and made as good as new by soaking them in acid. For wood or grease use diluted sulphuric acid; for lead, zinc, brass, copper, solder or tin use muriatic acid diluted with water. As soon as the material is removed wash the files in clear water, rinse in a strong soda solution, dry by heat and rub them with an oiled rag.

**To Straighten Wire.**

Very frequently wire must be straightened before it can be used. This is especially true of old wire which has been used for some other purpose, and very often a great deal of good wire is wasted due to the fact that the owner does not know how to straighten it.

If the end of the wire is fastened to some fixed object and the wire is then pulled upon steadily until it is felt to give slightly it will be found perfectly straight. This method may be used for wire up to No. 3 or 4 in size, but the larger the wire the longer the piece must be in order to straighten it in this way. For large, stiff wire, in short pieces, the best way is to either "whip" it down upon some smooth, level surface or else, after partly straightening it by a mallet or hammer, roll it back and forth between two boards, exerting a heavy pressure on the upper board.

**Using Wire From a Coil.**

If a coil of wire is not handled properly it will become hopelessly snarled and tangled. When starting to use a coil do not cut or remove the strings or wires which hold the turns together. Find one end, slip this out from the binding string and then, by pushing back these fastenings as you use the wire—in exactly the same way that a key is placed on a key ring—the wire may be used without tangling the coil. If the fastenings are too tight to permit this, place slightly larger fastenings around the coil and then remove the original ones. As the coil becomes reduced in size, replace the fastenings with smaller ones so they will not all slide together in one spot. Another excellent method is to place rubber bands around the coil in place of the string or wire fastenings. If you are using much wire the best plan is to purchase it on spools or reels which may be hung up or slipped over a peg or nail where they can revolve readily, but not so loosely that they will unroll a superfluous amount of wire.

(Copyright, 1922.)

(Monday—"To Make Simple Crystal Receiving Set.")

# PARIS SUBURBS FOR ANNEXATION AND MOVE IS GAINING MOMENTUM

**BY WILLIAM E. NASH.**

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.

PARIS, May 27.—Now that the walls of Paris are being demolished as a result of the effort to transform the French capital from a fortified camp to an open city, agitation has been begun to incorporate within the metropolis the suburbs lying contiguous to the old gates. Last week at a celebration staged in the Hotel de Ville, the mayors from the surrounding towns were urged to work for annexation. Early in June the council of the department of the Seine will discuss a demand made by the commune of Boulogne on its own initiative for admission to the city.

"Today the corporation of Paris possesses only 3,000,000 inhabitants," said August Marin, president of the county council, today, "but it ought to have 5,000,000. Greater Paris already counts that many. Before long we hope to incorporate in one muncipality the whole department of the Seine, raising Paris to the rank of the third largest city in the world. Today she comes after Chicago and Tokio, but soon she will take a place directly after London.

"The destruction of the fortifications removes the last reason why Paris should remain cramped within her present limits. Congestion is bad for sanitation and comfort. In general, both the suburbs and the city desire annexation. Increased taxes for towns like St. Denis and St. Cloud would be offset by improved conditions in transportation and the distribution of food supplies.

(Copyright, 1922.)

## VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

The District Butter Company of 601 B street northwest has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The debts are listed at $18,462.66, while the assets are estimated at $14,608.30. Attorney S. G. Mulloy appears for the bankrupt corporation. Justice Bailey appointed Julian W. Whiting receiver, and fixed his bond at $10,000.

## RECRUITING STATION CHANGE

Lieut. Commander Clyde G. West, at Newport, R. I., has been placed in charge of the naval recruiting station at Richmond, Va. He will relieve Lieut. Horatio J. Peirce, who is assigned to duty in the bureau of engineering, Navy Department.

## LONGSHOREMAN BILL PASSED

The Senate bill urged by the International Longshoremen's Union, which amends the present law so as to permit state workmen's compensation laws to extend their protection to longshoremen, was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the President.

## MAJ. SKELTON REASSIGNED.

Maj. Robert Skelton, Medical Corps, at Fort McPherson, Ga., has been ordered to this city for duty in the general intermediate depot.

Although rich in minerals, Spain has comparatively few industries and only 10,000 miles of railway.

## RADIO TEA WAGON.

Radio teas are becoming quite the thing at social functions, and this tea wagon, equipped with a radio set with three stages of amplification, is the very latest. John A. Matoth of Lennox road, South Orange, N. J., automobile body builder, has his home completely wired for radio, with a plug, such as is used for an electric lamp, in every room. He has a thirty-foot cord attached to the tea wagon, carrying aerial and ground circuit. He can give concerts in any room of the house. The tea wagon is Matoth's idea, and was built by Alfred Rinehart, inventor of the "radio ring." The photograph shows the inventor and members of his family "listening in."

## BY RADIO, TODAY

Complete Programs of Radio Broadcasting Stations.

**NAA—Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va.**

10:30 a.m.—Meteorological report on 5,950 meters of arc transmitter.

Noon and 10 p.m.—Time signal, followed by weather report and ship orders.

10:30 p.m.—Naval press news, wave length, 2,650 meters.

**WWX—Post Office Department.**

10 a.m.—Weather report for the District of Columbia, Pensylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

10:30 a.m.—Marketgram (fruit and vegetables) on 1,100 meters.

12:30, 2:15 and 3:30 p.m.—C. W. Marketgram telegrams on 1,980 meters.

5 p.m.—Wholesale dairy report on 1,160 meters by radiophone.

7:30 and 8 p.m.—Market report on 1,160 meters by radiophone.

9:50 p.m.—Weather report.

**WMU—Doubledny & Hill Electric Company (360 Meters).**

4:30 to 5:30 p.m.—Base ball scores announced. "Poet and Peasant, Part I," piano (von Suppe); "Dancing Marionette" (Henry), "My Honey's Lovin' Arms," baritone (Meyer); "Elijah," baritone (Mendelssohn); "Some Sunny Day" (Berlin), "Stealing," foxtrot (Sullivan); "The Two Skylarks," piano (Lescbetizky); "Lovey Dove," foxtrot (Romberg); "Le Prophete," contralto (Meyerbeer); "Fantaisie Impromptu," piano (Chopin); "Poet and Peasant," Part II (von Suppe); "Who," foxtrot (Friedland); "Polenaise," piano (Mosskowski); "She Loves Me, She Loves Me Not" (Ed. Wynn), "Some Sunny Day," foxtrot (Irving Berlin); "Harmonious Blacksmith," piano (Handel). Base ball scores announced.

**WPM—Thomas J. Williams, Inc. (360 Meters).**

12:30 p.m.—News items; reports on stolen automobiles.

**3YN—National Radio Institute (360 Meters).**

6:30 to 7 p.m.—Radio spark code.

**WVP—United States Signal Corps (360 Meters).**

8:50 p.m.—Instruction in radio.

9 p.m.—Concert.

**WWJ—Detroit News (Eastern Standard Time).**

9:30 a.m.—Tonight's dinner and household hints (360 meters).

9:40 a.m.—Music (360 meters).

10:15 a.m.—Weather report (485 meters).

11:55 a.m.—United States Naval Observatory time signals relayed by telegraph (360 meters).

12:05 p.m.—Music (360 meters).

3:30 p.m.—Weather report (485 meters).

3:40 p.m.—Market quotations (360 meters).

6 p.m.—Complete sport results; world news (360 meters).

8:30 p.m.—Program of music by Patrick Younger, tenor; Joseph Wieder, violinist; Gen. Richard's polar bears; Mrs. G. E. Stedman, soprano; Mrs. Mary Walker Goward, reader of Town Crier, and the Polar Bear Quartet (360 meters).

**KDKA — Westinghouse, Pittsburgh. (360 Meters—Eastern Standard Time).**

9 to 9:15 a.m.—Music.

11:30 a.m. to noon—Music.

2:30 p.m.—Results of all league base ball games by innings.

3 p.m.—Popular concert by the Buddy Club Orchestra of Pittsburgh.

6 p.m.—Theatrical features; base ball scores.

6:15 p.m.—Popular concert.

6:45 p.m.—Special news; government market reports; summary of New York Stock Exchange; weather report.

7 p.m.—"Industrial Workers," by Frank M. Leavitt, associate superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools; base ball scores.

7:30 to 8 p.m.—Bedtime and Uncle Wiggly stories for children.

8 to 9 p.m.—Concert by the Girls' Orchestra of Pittsburgh.

9:55 to 10 p.m.—Arlington time signals.

**KYW—Westinghouse, Chicago (360 Meters—Central Daylight-Saving Time—Same as Eastern Standard Time).**

9:25 a.m.—Opening market quotations, Chicago Board of Trade.

10 a.m.—Market quotations at one-half-hour intervals until 1 p.m.

1:20 p.m.—Closing market quotations.

2:15 p.m.—News and market reports.

3 p.m.—American and National League base ball team line-ups; progress of games every half hour thereafter until their close.

4:15 p.m.—News, final market and financial returns.

6:30 p.m.—News, final market and financial returns.

7:15 p.m. — Children's bedtime stories.

8 to 9 p.m.—Program of music, courtesy of Burton Thatcher.

9 p.m.—News and sports.

9:05 p.m.—Special features as announced by radiaphone.

**WJZ—Westinghouse, Newark, N. J. (360 Meters—Eastern Daylight-Saving Time—Deduct One Hour).**

8 a.m.—Agricultural reports and prices as released by New York, New Jersey and federal bureaus.

10 a.m.—Program of music.

11 a.m.—Program of music.

Noon—Agricultural reports; weather forecast; program of music.

1 p.m.—Weather forecast; program of music.

2 p.m.—Shipping news; program of music.

3 p.m.—Base ball scores; program of music.

4 p.m.—Base ball scores; program of music.

5 p.m.—Base ball scores; program of music.

6 p.m.—Weather forecast; agricultural reports.

7 p.m. — Uncle Wiggly bedtime stories by Howard R. Garis, author; final base ball scores.

7:30 p.m.—"Nutrition," by Dr. W. H. Donnelly, president of the Pediatric Society.

7:45 p.m.—"Fashion Talks," by Henry Blackman Sell, editor of Harper's Bazaar.

8 p.m.—Concert by the Trio Classique of New York; final base ball scores.

9 p.m.—Concert by the St. Malachy's Orchestra.

9:30 p.m.—Selections by John Gartland, cornetist.

10:52 to 11 p.m.—Arlington time signals.

11:01 p.m.—Weather forecast.

**WWZ—Wanamaker's, New York (360 Meters—Daylight-Saving Time—Deduct One Hour).**

1:40, 5:40 and 10:30 p.m.—Music and children's stories.

# RADIO EXPLAINED

By E. H. LEWIS
INSTRUCTOR NEW YORK Y.M.C.A. RADIO SCHOOL

**ROTATING CONDENSER**

Although a crystal detector is usually used for the reception of damped wave or modulated continuous waves, it may be used with auxiliary devices for the reception of straight, continuous wave telegraph signals. One such device is a rotating condenser. In the customary tuned secondary circuit a variable air condenser is connected across the secondary inductance coil. Across this condenser and, therefore, across the inductance also we could place a very small variable air condenser and arrange it so that the movable plates could be continuously rotated. This could be done by fastening a small pulley to the shaft which carries the movable plates and belting this to another pulley on the shaft of a small motor. The motor can then be left running as long as signals are received and will continuously vary the capacity of the small condenser between maximum and minimum values.

In operation the two condensers, in shunt to each other, are so adjusted that the sum of their capacities will be correct for a resonant adjustment of the circuit. That is, the secondary circuit is tuned to resonance with minimum capacity in the small condenser. The motor is then started and the capacity of the small condenser varies from minimum to maximum and back to minimum value for each complete rotation of the movable plates. The secondary circuit is then actually in resonance only once for each revolution of these moving plates. Each time there is resonance during the revolutions the telephone receiver diaphragm is actuated and produces a click. Therefore, the number of clicks per second—that is, the tone of the sound produced in the telephones—depends only upon the number of revolutions per second of the rotating condenser. In this manner the energy of the continuous oscillations created by the passing undamped waves is discharged through the telephones at an audible frequency rate, and it is possible to use a crystal rectifier to produce the necessary rectification.

# New Apparatus and Devices

By Ralph Brown, Radio Engineer

**AMPLIFYING HEAD RECEIVERS.**

When a crystal detector receiver is used for "listening-in" to the radio broadcasts the sounds heard are frequently very faint if the location of the receiver is some distance away. Devices are on the market, however, which will produce a sound intensity two or three times that ordinarily enjoyed with the crystal set and an ordinary pair of receivers.

In this type of receiver the diaphragm is not acted upon directly by a varying magnetic force as is customary. Instead, it is made of mica and receives its impulses from a thin iron armature to which it is connected by a link. Some of the more prominent features are as follows: In each receiver a long permanent magnet is used, which forms more than a complete circle since its ends overlap. The magnetic circuit has comparatively little reluctance, there being a double magnetic path between the pole pieces. The air spaces are thin and the flux from the permanent magnet does not have to pass lengthwise through the armature. These features of the magnetic circuit favor a strong flux and permanency of magnetization.

The loss of power by hysteresis and eddy currents is reduced to a minimum and the effect of the winding upon the armature is utilized at both ends and on both sides at each end. The diaphragm, being of thin mica, is very light and sensitive and the total weight of all moving parts is only a fraction of the weight of the common steel diaphragm. The headband is very simple and its construction will be easily understood from the illustration. It fits snugly and will not pull the hair. The phones are easily and quickly adjusted to any head size and may be worn for long period of time without discomfort.

## RADIO PROGRAM FOR SHRINE

Doubleday-Hill Electric Company will broadcast a special program at 8 o'clock tonight for the benefit of a large gathering of Shriners at Scottish Rite Temple, 3d and E streets. The program will be announced by radiophone.

## HOTELS "SERVE RADIO."

Radio receiving apparatus has been installed in several New York hotels, which makes it possible for guests not only to hear the broadcast programs in their own rooms, but they can go into a telephone booth in the lobby and receive messages from ships at sea.

RADIO.
The Homemade Receiving Set Recommended by U. S. Bureau of Standards
Send 5c Circular L. C.—43 for a reprint of this circular. We furnish parts for complete set.
GLED RADIO
1210-1212 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIAMOND JR
"Watch Him Grow"

# THE WEATHER

District of Columbia.—Cloudy and unsettled this afternoon and probably tonight; cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Maryland.—Cloudy and cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair; fresh northeast and east winds, possibly strong, on the southeast coast.

Virginia.—Mostly cloudy in north and probably showers in south portion tonight and tomorrow; cooler tonight in east and central portions; fresh to strong northeast and east winds on the coast.

West Virginia.—Fair tonight and tomorrow; moderate temperature.

**Records for Twenty-Four Hours.**

Thermometer—4 p.m., 76; 8 p.m., 74; 12 midnight, 70; 4 a.m., 67; 8 a.m., 65; noon, 65.

Barometer—4 p.m., 29.92; 8 p.m., 29.93; 12 midnight, 29.96; 4 a.m., 29.96; 8 a.m., 30.01; noon, 30.09.

Highest temperature, 78, occurred at 2 p.m. yesterday. Lowest temperature, 63, occurred at 6 a.m. today.

Temperature same date last year—Highest, 70; lowest, 54.

**Condition of the Water.**

Temperature and condition of the water at 8 a.m.: Great Falls—Temperature, 71; condition, muddy.

**Tide Tables.**

(Furnished by United States coast and geodetic survey.)

Today—Low tide, 2:29 a.m. and 3:15 p.m.; high tide, 8:22 a.m. and 8:53 p.m.

Tomorrow—Low tide, 3:12 a.m. and 3:59 p.m.; high tide, 9:04 a.m. and 9:38 p.m.

**The Sun and Moon.**

Today—Sun rose 4:47 a.m.; sun sets 7:23 p.m.

Tomorrow—Sun rises 4:47 a.m.; sun 7:24 p.m.

Moon rises 5:43 a.m.; sets 8:16 p.m.

Automobile lamps to be lighted one-half hour after sunset.

**Up-River Waters.**

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., May 27.—The Potomac river was slightly cloudy and the Shenandoah muddy this morning.

**Weather in Various Cities.**

| Stations. | Barometer | Temperature. Highest yesterday | Temperature. Lowest last night | Rainfall 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. | State of Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 29.90 | 92 | 64 | .... | Clear |
| Albany | 30.20 | 80 | 54 | .... | Cloudy |
| Asbury Park | .... | 78 | 54 | .... | Cloudy |
| Atlantic City | 30.06 | 76 | 58 | 0.02 | Cloudy |
| Baltimore | 30.02 | 82 | 66 | .... | Cloudy |
| Birmingham | 29.98 | 84 | 68 | 0.02 | Cloudy |
| Bismarck | 30.18 | 78 | 62 | 0.01 | Cloudy |
| Boston | 30.30 | 82 | 46 | .... | Cloudy |
| Buffalo | 30.20 | 74 | 52 | .... | Clear |
| Charleston | 29.94 | 80 | 72 | 0.52 | Clear |
| Chicago | 30.22 | 66 | 56 | .... | Pt.cloudy |
| Cincinnati | 30.06 | 78 | 62 | 0.04 | Pt.cloudy |
| Cleveland | 30.18 | 74 | 56 | .... | Clear |
| Denver | 30.08 | 84 | 54 | .... | Cloudy |
| Detroit | 30.24 | 76 | 50 | .... | Clear |
| El Paso | 29.80 | 92 | 70 | .... | Clear |
| Galveston | 29.96 | 84 | 74 | .... | Clear |
| Helena | 30.42 | 54 | 36 | 0.80 | Rain |
| Jacksonville | 29.96 | 86 | 74 | 0.02 | Cloudy |
| Kansas City | 30.00 | 78 | 54 | .... | Cloudy |
| Los Angeles | 29.88 | 78 | 58 | .... | Clear |
| Louisville | 30.04 | 80 | 64 | 0.48 | Pt.cloudy |
| Miami, Fla. | 29.98 | 82 | 78 | .... | Cloudy |
| New Orleans | 29.92 | 86 | 70 | 0.14 | Cloudy |
| New York | 30.14 | 84 | 56 | .... | Cloudy |
| Okla. City | 29.86 | 88 | 64 | .... | Pt.cloudy |
| Philadelphia | 30.08 | 84 | 60 | .... | Cloudy |
| Phoenix, Ariz | 29.80 | 98 | 58 | .... | Clear |
| Pittsburgh | 30.10 | 74 | 58 | 0.01 | Clear |
| Portland, Me. | 30.34 | 76 | 44 | .... | Cloudy |
| Portland, Ore. | 30.28 | 62 | 48 | .... | Clear |
| S. Lake City | 30.18 | 54 | 44 | .... | Clear |
| San Antonio | 29.94 | 92 | 66 | .... | Clear |
| San Diego | 29.88 | 68 | 58 | .... | Foggy |
| S. Francisco | 29.94 | 72 | 54 | .... | Clear |
| St. Louis | 30.02 | 82 | 64 | .... | Clear |
| St. Paul | 30.28 | 78 | 58 | .... | Clear |
| Seattle | 30.42 | 60 | 44 | .... | Clear |
| WASH., D.C. | 30.00 | 78 | 63 | .... | Cloudy |

**Foreign.**

(8 a.m., Greenwich time, today.)

| Stations. | Temperature. | Weather |
|---|---|---|
| London, England | 58 | Part cloudy |
| Paris, France | 56 | Cloudy |
| Vienna, Austria | 68 | Part cloudy |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | 56 | Part cloudy |
| Stockholm, Sweden | 58 | Clear |
| Horta (Fayal), Azores | 68 | Part cloudy |
| Hamilton, Bermuda | 72 | Part cloudy |
| Havana, Cuba | 78 | Cloudy |
| Colon, Canal Zone | 80 | Cloudy |

## ORDERED TO UNIVERSITY.

Lieuts. C. B. C. Carey and Leighton Wood, U. S. N., at Indian Head, Md., have been ordered to Columbia University, New York city, for instruction.

## ASSIGNED TO BUREAU DUTY.

Lieut. Andrew G. Bisset, Civil Engineer Corps, at the Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., has been assigned to duty in the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department.

## PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

First Lieut. William A. Weinberger, infantry, at Hot Springs, Ark., has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

Six coins, a spoon and fork, one darning needle, four hairpains, three pins, four screws, four needles, one button and a bott tip—this is the list of articles swallowed by a London woman, who was operated upon and recovered.

# ONLY TWO DAYS TO PAY REAL AND PERSONAL TAX

## Too Late for Requests to Mail Bills—Office Flooded With Mail.

Only two days remain in which to pay your 1922 real estate and personal taxes.

The tax office on the first floor of the District building will be open Monday from 8 until 2 o'clock and on Wednesday during the same hours.

Collector of Taxes Towers announced today that it is now too late for property owners to write in requesting that their bills be mailed to them. The office is now flooded with an avalanche of mail, which will require many hours to answer.

Assessor William P. Richards has assessed all of the real estate and improvement in Washington for this year at $472,945,805. With a tax rate of $1.82 per $100 of assessed value, Mr. Towers should collect $8,607,613 in real estate taxes before June 1.

A penalty of 1 per cent a month will be added for every month that tax bills go unpaid after May. Even bills that are paid on June 1 will bear a penalty of 1 per cent.

## WARRANT OFFICER RETIRED.

Warrant Officer James Hough, at Boston, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

STEAMSHIPS.

AFRICA by Union-Castle Line. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Passenger Agts. 26 Broadway, New York Or Any Steamship Ticket Agents.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth, Boulogne-Sur-Mer
N. Amsterdam ..... June 3 July 8 Aug. 12
Noordam ..... June 10 July 15 Aug. 19
Rotterdam ..... June 17 July 22 Aug. 26
Ryndam ..... June 24 July 29 Sept. 2
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.
Or Local Agent.

CLARK'S CRUISES by Can. Pac. STEAMERS
Clark's 3rd Cruise, January 23, 1923
ROUND THE WORLD
Superb SS "EMPRESS of FRANCE"
18481 Gross Tons, Specially Chartered
4 MONTHS CRUISE, $1000 and up
including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.
Clark Originated Round the World Cruises
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TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
Sumptuous SS "EMPRESS of SCOTLAND"
25000 Gross Tons, Specially Chartered
65 DAYS CRUISE, $600 and up
Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.
19 days Egypt, Palestine, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc
Europe stop-overs allowed on both cruises
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

French Line
N. Y.—Plymouth—Havre—Paris
France ..... May 31 June 28 July 26
Paris ..... June 14 July 5 Aug. 2
NEW YORK—HAVRE—PARIS
Rochambeau ..... June 1 July 6
La Lorraine ..... June 3 July 1 Sept. 16
La Savoie ..... June 10 July 15 Aug. 12
Chicago ..... June 15 July 20 Aug. 31
Lafayette ..... June 24 July 22 Aug. 19
La Touraine ..... June 29 Sept. 7 Oct. 11
Roussillon ..... July 1 Aug. 14 Sept. 19
NEW YORK—VIGO—BORDEAUX
Niagara ..... June. 27 Aug. 5 Sept. 12
All sailings by daylight saving time.
For full details consult the French Line agent in your city or write to
Company's Office
1419 New York Ave., Washington

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The largest steamers to Peru and Chile (14,350 tons displacement), built especially for the tropics. Perfect ventilation. All cabins equipped with beds. Single and double cabins. Rooms and private baths. Unsurpassed cuisine.
NEW YORK—PANAMA
PERU—CHILE
EBRO ..... June 17
ESSEQUIBO ..... July 15
Special Reduced Fares for Round South America Tours
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
SANDERSON & SON, Inc., Agents
26 Broadway New York
or local agents

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"Makura" (13,500 tons) ....June 16 Aug. 18
"Niagara" (20,000 tons)....July 21 Sept. 22
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares, etc., apply Can. Pac. Railway, 1419 New York ave., Washington, or to Canadian Australasian Line, Winch Building, 741 Hastings st., West, Vancouver, B. C.

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