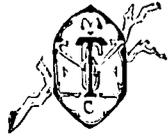


The Twig

Member of N. C. Collegiate Press Association

Published Weekly by the Student Body
of Meredith College



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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00

EDITORIALS

Elections for 1922-23 are over, although the new officers do not assume their duties until the beginning of the fall term.

The *Twig* staff for the coming year has been greatly enlarged, and organized on a slightly different basis. This is to keep from putting too much responsibility and strain upon any one edition. We are fortunate to have the following girls to serve on the staff for 1922-23:

- Alice Lowe—Editor-in-Chief.
- Mabel West—Managing Editor.
- Geraldine Gower—Assignment Editor.
- Joy Beamer—Exchange Editor.
- Phyllis Mays—Business Manager.
- Gladys Strickland—Assistant Business Manager.

Sophomore Reporters

Isabel De Vlammig, Elizabeth Higgs, Leona Colwell, Elizabeth Bowen, Flora Frye, Jennie Frye, Fay Foster, Annie Elkins, Mary Page Franklin, Raeford Hatcher, Edna Earle Wotten, Jeanette Mace.

This may seem a rather large staff for a paper as small as *The Twig*, but it is our intention to enlarge our edition next year, if possible. Again, these girls have been selected with a view to training and retention on the staff. That is, the Editor-in-Chief for 1923-24 is to be chosen from the managing editor, Assignment editor, and Exchange editor of 1922-23. These editors, in their turn would be selected from the Sophomore reporters. Thus, when a girl is elected editor-in-chief she will have had three years definite training

on the staff. This practise has never been used before at Meredith, and besides giving the editors and reporters something to work for, we hope will mean much to the growth and betterment of our paper. So with this staff, under the wise direction of Miss Lowe, we have no doubt but that *The Twig* of 1922-23 will be a college newspaper of which Meredith will be duly proud.

GENERAL ELECTRIC ANNOUNCES NEW RADIO BROADCASTING STATION

A radio broadcasting station, more powerful than any now sending out programs, has been installed by the General Electric Company at its plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

From the roof of a five story factory building, two towers 183 feet high and spaced 350 feet apart, support an antenna at such height as to give the wireless waves unobstructed freedom to travel equally well at a speed of 186,000 feet per second in all directions.

This station has not been regularly operated nor has advance announcement been made of the impromptu or test programs sent out, which would cause amateurs to be listening, yet, letters have been received from such distant points as Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Minneapolis and Santa Clara, Cuba, the latter place 1,450 miles distant, announcing that the programs have been heard. These reports come from operators who, in an evening's experimenting with their receiving sets, have accidentally come upon the waves from Schenectady and are no indication of the distance this station may be heard.

Broadcasting stations, with but a fraction of the power of the G-E station, have been heard at distances of 2,000 miles or more under favorable atmospheric conditions.

The General Electric station has been licensed to operate on a 360 meter wave length under the call letters of W. G. Y. It is equipped with the most modern of radio apparatus, including the multiple tuned antenna which, because of its many advantages, has been installed in Radio Central, the world's most powerful commercial station at Rocky Point, L. I., and other transoceanic stations of the Radio Corporation of America.

A three room studio, where the programs are produced, is located in a Company office building, 3,000 feet from the transmitting station. One room is used as a reception room for the artists, where they may sit and chat until their time on the program arrives without danger of interfering with what is going on in the studio. The second room is the studio, where a concert grand piano, victrola, an organ and other equipment for the artists are to be found. Here a number of portable microphones, which are commonly known as pick up devices can be shifted about to locations best suited for the reception of announcements, musical numbers, or whatever may be sent out. In the room on the

STUDENT OPINION

Girls, we said that we would not continue walking around this campus being constantly inspected by we know not whom, and we don't any longer. We have done that much toward the improvement of affairs here. Now can we not go a step further? We are on the street only two blocks from the business section of the city, and we should, after all that has been said during the past few months, be well aware of the fact, but as yet there are those of us who persist in donning our bedroom slippers and leisurely strolling from Main to Faireloth. Should we one time stop and think, we every one know that that adds not one good thing to our reputation—even though our slippers are new or of some pretty bright color. Nor do they make a good appearance in the dining room and library.

Worse still, there are those of us who having washed our beautiful tresses hang them out of the window, on the street, to dry. Some of us even go from building to building with masses of the drying locks gracing our shoulders, and curly, black, or golden though they may be, girls, let's stop and think. We know that we would not do these careless things at home. Are we justified in doing them here? Should we for one time see ourselves as passers-by see us would we not be more careful?

GERALDINE GOWER.

opposite side of the studio is apparatus for amplifying the sound waves before they are transmitted by wires to the broadcasting station.

A switchboard in the studio, which lights a red light when the station is in operation thus warning persons in the room that whatever they might say will be sent out to thousands of ears of an invisible audience, is within reach of the studio director at all times. Not until he throws a switch can anything reach the antenna. A telephone attached keeps him constantly informed just how the program is going out and allows him to change position of the artists or microphone if such is necessary to improve the tone quality of the entertainment.

With the exception of the small pick up devices or microphones and the switchboard, there is nothing in this room to indicate it as different from any musical studio.

In the apparatus room, the sound waves are put through a number of steps of amplification by means of vacuum tubes which increase their volume thousands of times. The amplified sounds are then put into a wire and sent to the broadcasting station, where they enter another bank of vacuum tubes, known as modulators or molders of the electric waves.

Direct current at a high voltage is necessary for the operation of a transmitting station. To obtain this, a 220 volt alternating current