

RADIO

MARCONI REALLY FATHER OF RADIO

Story of the Gifted Italian's Work in Development of Air Communication.

While experiments along the line of radio really started as far back as 1827 and hundreds of scientists were interested in solving the problems involved for many years, it was not until 1896 when Senatore Guglielmo Marconi took out his first patent that the history of air communication got its first great impetus. His life history is to all practical intents the history of radio communication.

Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, G. C. V. O., L. L. D., D. Sc., M. E. E., was born in Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874. His mother was Irish, while his father was of a family whose mechanical ability was marked. After an education at Leghorn and Bologna, the young man interested himself in the problem of wireless telegraphy, starting his research in 1895. He went to England and in 1896 took out the first patent ever granted for a practical system of wireless telegraphy, by the use of electric waves. His early experiments in England were made at Westbourne Park. Shortly afterward Marconi saw W. H. Preece and at his request made some experiments for officials of the postoffice. Some further experiments were made in May, 1897, in the Bristol channel, wireless communication being established between Lavernock and Brean Down, a distance of nine miles.



Guglielmo Marconi

On the invitation of the Italian government Marconi afterward went to Spezia, where a land station was erected, which was kept in constant communication with two Italian battleships working from a distance of 12 miles. For this success the Italian government conferred upon Marconi the honor of knighthood. After a return to England further experiments were conducted and on July 29, 1897, the first radio company was formed and two permanent stations erected. In 1898 wireless reports of yacht races in Kingston were made and proved the usefulness and adaptability to which the system lends it

including the Nobel prize, has not given up active work, but is even now engaged in radio telephone experiments. Radio enthusiasts have increased tenfold within the last few months, it appears from a survey conducted by the Associated Press and covering the central west, Kentucky and Texas. At virtually all points from which reports have been received, there are thousands of radio sets, particularly for purposes of telephony, where at most there were hundreds before. While the sets are used chiefly for pleasure and experience, they are being put to practical uses in many cases. Numerous farmers are receiv-

ing market and weather reports, and police are receiving bulletins. Sermons, concerts, health talks and style talks are transmitted. Universities and professional operators are cooperating.



H. G. Corcoran of Washington, D. C., Needs No Aerial for His Radio Outfit, His Receiving Wire Being Connected to the Wire Springs of His Bed.

self to commercial purposes. In December, 1918, Marconi installed apparatus to provide communication between the South Foreland lighthouse and a lighthouse on the south coast. In 1920 Marconi gave a paper on "Wireless Telegraphy" before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London.

Early in 1901 telegraphic communication was established between two points more than 250 miles distant and at the end of that year Marconi transmitted signals from Poldhu, in Cornwall to St. Johns, Newfoundland. In 1902 he received on board the steamship Philadelphia in the presence of the officers, good messages on the tape, when at a distance of over 1,500 miles from the transmitting station and signals at over 2,000 miles. In December, 1902, the station established at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, under a contract with the Canadian government for transatlantic wireless telegraphy, was put into communication with the Cornwall station at Poldhu and inaugural messages were transmitted to the King of England, the King of Italy and to the London Times. In October, 1903, the steamship Lucania published a daily wireless bulletin from messages received from the Marconi stations: a powerful station at Clifden on the west coast of Ireland was opened early in 1907 for the establishment of commercial relations with the American continent at Glace Bay.

Mr. Marconi's work has been recognized by many governments and seats of learning; he has been decorated by the King of Italy and the late ex-Czar of Russia as an honorary doctor of many universities, including Oxford, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Liverpool and Pennsylvania, besides having received the freedom of the principal Italian cities. In 1914 he was elected a senator in the Italian parliament. He also holds many scientific awards granted by various societies and institutions. Upon the declaration of war by Italy, Senatore Marconi placed his

ing market and weather reports, and police are receiving bulletins. Sermons, concerts, health talks and style talks are transmitted. Universities and professional operators are cooperating.

Approximate figures are reported from various states and centers indicating the present number of radio sets. According to A. L. Benson of St. Louis, district manager of the American Radio Relay League, about 90,000 radiophones are used in four states as follows: Iowa, 23,000; Missouri, 25,000; Nebraska, 22,000; Kansas, 20,000. In St. Louis alone there are some 2,200. The radiophones chiefly carry concert music, but in many localities farmers have installed them to receive market reports.

Correspondence from Texas reports 263 stations in Dallas, ranging in size from 1/4 K. W. to 20 watts, and almost equal numbers in other cities of the state. Cleveland, Ohio, reports probably 15,000 radio enthusiasts, 1,000 sending stations in greater Cleveland, virtually all amateur, and 10,000 receiving sets used almost nightly. These estimates exclude commercial sets. Cincinnati reports 500 sets.

Indiana has 4,500 amateur radio sets and Indianapolis 1,000 radiophones. Wisconsin has nearly 1,500 stations, and the number is said by Malcolm P. Hanson, University of Wisconsin professor, to be increasing at the rate of five a day. Nearly 1,400 sets are reported in Milwaukee and vicinity.

North Dakota has a number of receiving stations and a few fairly powerful telegraph and telephone sending stations. The North Dakota Agricultural college is planning to install a 100-watt service for farmers. The vacuum tube is displacing older equipment in the state.

Marked growth is reported at Omaha, Neb., by two radio clubs which have been in existence only six months. The University of Nebraska and Nebraska Wesleyan are operating and amateurs in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado and Kansas.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

By Rev. F. A. ... D. D., Professor of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Copyright, 1912, Western Newspress, Chicago.

LESSON FOR MAY 14

HEZEKIAH LEADS HIS PEOPLE BACK TO GOD

LESSON TEXT.—II Chron. 30:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT.—God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn away His face from you, if ye return unto Him.—II Chron. 30:9. REFERENCE MATERIAL.—II Chron. 32:1-2; 34:2-3; Amos 5:1-15. PRIMARY TOPIC.—A King Who Worshipped God. JUNIOR TOPIC.—Hezekiah's Great Prayer. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—Putting Religion First. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Wise Methods of Reform.

1. Hezekiah Proclaims a Passover (vv. 1-18). The way for a sinning and divided people to get back to God and be united, is around the crucified Lord.

1. The Invitation Was Representative of the Nation (v. 2a). The king took counsel with the princes and the congregation to show that the proclamation was the expression of the nation's desire. 2. The Time Was Unusual (vv. 2b-4). There was not sufficient time to sanctify the people, nor to gather them together at the regular time, so they resolved instead of postponing it for a year to hold it on the fourteenth day of the second month. This liberty had been granted before in an emergency (Num. 9:8-13). This flexibility with reference to the holding of the passover shows that God's ordinances were made for man and not man for the ordinances.

3. The Scope of the Invitation (vv. 5-6). It included all of both nations who would come to keep the passover: the Lord God of Israel. "Israel" is now used to include both kingdoms. The effort was to win back the nation which had seceded. The posts who were sent with the message were authorized to supplement the proclamation with urgent exhortation to join as a united nation. This urgent invitation was tactfully put as follows:

(1) It touched ancestral memories—"Turn again unto the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel" (v. 6). Both kingdoms had a common ancestry. (2) Recent bitter experience—"Be not like your fathers, and brethren, who trespassed against the Lord God, and were given up to desolation, as ye see" (v. 7). This was a delicate subject, but their ruin was so marked that such truth could be pressed. (3) Yearning for captive kinsfolk—"Your brethren and children shall find compassion before their captors" (v. 9). (4) The instinct of self-preservation—"So that they shall come again into this land" (v. 9). (5) The forgiving mercy of God (v. 9). God will not turn any sincere seeker away from Him. "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out" (John 6:37).

4. Israel's Reception of the Invitation (vv. 10-12). This invitation in Israel met a mingled reception: (1) Some heeded. The urgent and sincere invitation only excited opposition and ridicule. (2) Some with humble hearts came to Jerusalem. This is ever the case. The gospel is a savor of life unto life and death unto death.

1. The Passover Kept (vv. 13-27). I. Affairs Removed (vv. 13, 14). In the time of Abaz (ch. 28-29), these heathen altars were erected in Jerusalem. Before there could be worship of the true God all these traces of idolatry must be removed. This act of the people was voluntary, and shows that a right spirit actuated them. 2. The Passover Killed (v. 15). 3. The Priests and Levites Ashamed (vv. 15-20). The zeal of the people but to shame the priests and Levites. They were stimulated to perform their duties according to the law of God as given by Moses. They even took charge of the killing of the passover, since many of the officers were not sanctified so as to render this service for themselves. Though unprepared ceremonially, yet they took part in this most sacred service and were accepted as worshippers through the intercession of Hezekiah. God accepted the purpose of heart rather than the letter of the law.

4. The Praise of Glad Hearts (vv. 21, 22). They continued seven days with gladness: (1) The Levites and priests sang God's praise daily on loud instruments (v. 21). (2) Hezekiah's comforting words to the Levites (v. 22). He commended them and their teaching of the knowledge of God. (3) They made confession of their sins to God (v. 22).

5. The Passover Prolonged, Seven Days (vv. 23-27). The king's object in prolonging the feast was to make as lasting an impression as possible, so as to result in the thorough conversion of their souls to God.

Holy Communion. In the holy communion we plead the great sacrifice which can never be repeated. As Joseph's brethren held up the blood-stained coat before their father to tell him in a touching way that Joseph was dead, so in the holy communion we hold up as it were the blood-stained coat before the Father in heaven. The Bishop of London.



PEGGY: ONE NEVER KNOWS WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TILL ONE HAS SEEN THOSE WHO ARE NOT FREE, A LITTLE HELP BY ALL OUR HOME PEOPLE WILL DO A GREAT DEAL.

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