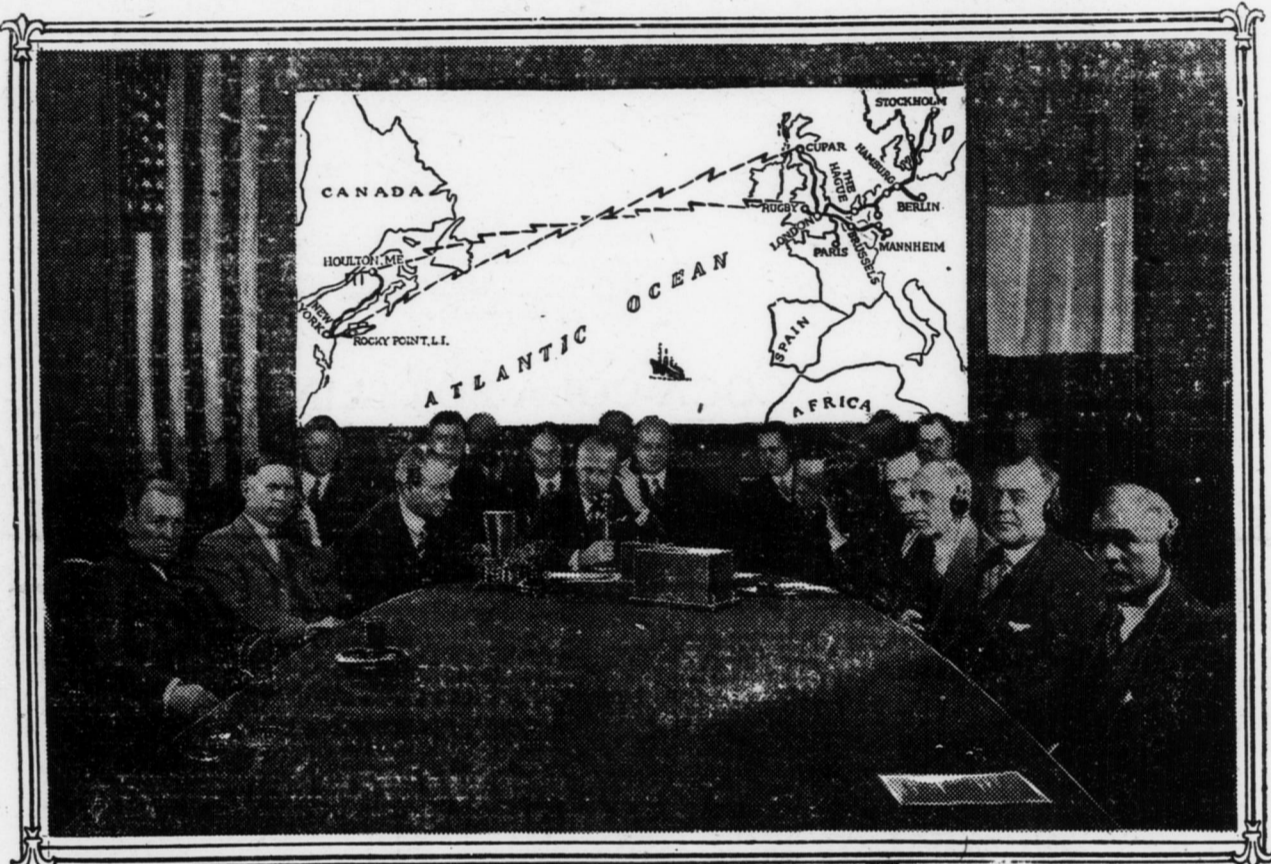


Debating Club Henrietta-Caroleen High School



Transatlantic Commercial Telephone Service To Paris Had Its Genesis Way Back in 1915



PRESIDENT GIFFORD OPENING COMMERCIAL SERVICE TO PARIS, MARCH 28, 1928

By JOHN B. O'BRIEN

It was not in 1926 when transoceanic telephony was first publicly demonstrated, nor even in 1923 when one-way transmission took place from a Bell telephone in New York City to a group of scientists in England, that the first words were spoken and heard across the Atlantic, but way back in 1915, when all Europe was ravaged by war, that the first intelligible words made their way across 3,800 miles of air waves, to be heard and understood on the other side of the Atlantic. Apropos of the extensions of radio telephone service this year to Belgium, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries and in particular to Paris, this fact is of special interest, for it was in Paris, during those stirring days of 1915, when the French capital was being threatened and the war clouds hung so low and dark, that American engineers carried on the experiments, the success of which have made the transatlantic radio telephone service a success today.

It was in the famous Eiffel Tower that the first words spoken across the Atlantic were heard by two young American engineers after months of patient waiting and constant testing. How fitting, therefore, that when transatlantic service was opened to Paris on a commercial basis on March 28, 1928, one of the engineers who heard the first words transmitted across the Atlantic should have been again on duty in Paris and should have heard once more and from the same engineer in this country the same words that he heard on that fateful day in October, 1915, when transoceanic telephony was born.

The developments which ultimately led to the linking of the old and the new world by telephone began some fifteen years ago. It had been realized for some time that the problems of wire telephony and radio telephony were collateral, but it was the development and the improvement of the vacuum tube repeater which proved the keystone, early in 1915, to the success of transcontinental telephony in this country and made possible further experiments in radio telephony. It had been recognized that the important factor

in the march of radio telephony was an amplifier of telephone currents before being sent to an antenna, and when the American engineers who were conducting the experiments had gained success towards the end of 1914 in making the vacuum tube more dependable and more efficient, they were then ready to send the spoken word into space and to attempt to pick it up again at some distant point.

Transmission of the human voice by radio telephone took place early in 1915 from Montauk Point at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, and the voice was heard at Wilmington, Delaware, 300 miles away. Next a trial was made under similar conditions with a receiving station set up at St. Simon's Island, Ga., 300 miles from Montauk Point. It, too, was successful, after a few weeks trial, and then the decision was made that if a more powerful transmitting station could be designed, much greater distances could be spanned and that it might even be possible to throw the voice across the Atlantic Ocean.

Through the co-operation of the United States Navy, the large antenna at Arlington, Va., was obtained for experimental purposes and two Bell System engineers—H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtis—were sent to Paris. France was at war, but the French Military Authorities very generously gave permission to the Americans to set up their receiving apparatus in the Eiffel Tower which was the very heart of the French military communication system. The French needed every minute of the twenty-four hours to use in sending out their own messages in their life and death struggle, but notwithstanding, they granted to the Americans the use of the Eiffel Tower antenna for ten minutes of each day, and the tests began. They started in June, but it was a long and discouraging vigil. Night after night the engineers were on duty but nothing but static and interference from high-powered telegraph stations in England and elsewhere resulted. Here is a typical entry in their journal which is the first one that even remotely suggested success.

"At 4:48 got signals we thought were Arlington but

could not read, interference and static being bad."

The tests continued, but under the most trying conditions, for as the military situation along the entire French front became increasingly more serious, every minute of antenna time was precious and to make matters worse the Americans were notified that there would be a forty-eight hour delay on all outgoing cable messages to this country. Finally in October, just at the time that it began to appear that the experiments would have to be discontinued because of the war activities, a signal from the Arlington station came through and fragments of words were heard—counting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and hello. This was on October 9. On October 11 a few other fragments of speech were recognized, but static interference rendered them practically unintelligible. Finally, on Thursday, October 21, came the unmistakable reception of a phrase of connected speech, including "Good night, Shreeve," several times repeated, and on October 23, after two more days of silence, this triumphal entry is noted in the engineers' journal:

"At 5:37 heard the phrase 'Hello Shreeve! How is the weather this morning?'"

Thus, speech leaped across the Atlantic and history was made. Viewed in the light of the remarkable accomplishments in the realm of radio today, these few sentences, picked up between long intervals of silence, may not seem impressive, but to the two engineers after months of waiting these first transoceanic radio messages, received so faintly and so uncertainly, hold the greatest significance.

Accordingly, when radio telephone service was opened between this country and Paris in March of this year, it was particularly fitting that Colonel H. E. Shreeve should again be on duty in the French capital, and that B. E. Webb, experimental engineer of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, should once more send his voice across the Atlantic and say, "Good night, Shreeve."

Only, this time Shreeve's reply was received immediately, whereas, thirteen years ago it took twenty-four hours to get word to this country by cable.

OAK GROVE NEWS

Bostic, R-3, June 11.—Miss Clara Randall is sick at this writing. Hope she will soon be better.

Little Ruby Magness has whooping cough.

Mr. W. T. Harrill and family attended the birthday dinner at Mrs. Harrill's grandfather, Mr. Aaron Wall. It was Mr. Walls 90th birthday.

Masters Paul and Thurman Tate and Miss Ruby Tate of Leicester, are visiting their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tate.

Those visiting Mr. M. E. Hawkins Thursday night were: Mrs. J. M. Randall and Miss Ollie Randall and Mr. and Mrs. David Hawkins and little daughter, Marjorie.

Mr. and Mrs. Orell Wright spent the week end at Ellenboro with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Harrill spent Sunday at Mrs. Harrill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Harrill.

Mrs. Edgar Beam has been right sick we are sorry to note.

Mrs. Arthur Adams, of near Shelby, was a visitor at Mr. L. B. Lowery's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wilkie, Miss Belle Wilkie and Mr. Thurman Lowery spent Sunday at Mr. W. P. Wilkie's, in Polk county. Mrs. Wilkie remained for a week's visit.

Mr. Z. A. Bedford, of near Lancaster, S. C., spent Saturday night at the home of his father, Mr. J. S. Bedford.

Those visiting Mr. C. B. Harrill's Sunday were: Mr. Odell Harrill and family of Spindale, Mr. C. M. Harrill and family of Henrietta and Miss Attie Bailey.

Mrs. J. W. Grose, of Weaverville is visiting her parents this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tate.

Little Miss Lenora and Mariam Randall, of Gastonia, spent last week with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Green.

Miss Maude Harrill spent Monday with her cousin Miss Belle Wilkie.

Mr. E. E. Bedford, of Tirzah, S. C., was a visitor at Mr. J. S. Bedford's Sunday.

Master Woodrow James who has been very ill with pneumonia is improving we are glad to note.

Mr. Odell Tate spent the week end in Avondale with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Harrill were visitors at Mr. A. B. Bailey's Sunday night.

Mr. Clifton Bostic and Mr. Durham Digh of near Salem were pleasant visitors in this community Sunday night.

Mr. Washburn of Bostic visited Mr. Carmel Cooper Sunday night.

The Y. W. A. and W. M. U. societies of Concord Baptist church held

their monthly meeting at Mrs. D. H. Kendrick's Thursday night.

Mrs. J. M. Randall and Miss Ollie Randall spent Sunday night at Mr. L. D. Wilkie's.

Mrs. Mae Goode of Marion spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. L. B. Lowery and Mr. Lowery.

Those visiting Mrs. Delia Randall Friday night were: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Harrill, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wilkie and Misses Maude and Pauline Harrill and Belle Wilkie.

U. S. SHOWS WAY IN NEW FIELD OF EDUCATION

Home Study Method of Training Adult Workers Gains Universal Acceptance.

Washington, D. C.—America leads the world in adult education with more than 200 international home-study schools within its borders and tens of thousands of students scattered in every civilized country of the globe.

The idea of education by correspondence, which originated in the United States thirty-five years ago, has gained such universal acceptance that today the enrollment in this country alone in home-study schools is equal to three times the combined rosters of the nation's colleges and universities.

Men and women students taking home-study courses in business, the arts, sciences, trades and professions now number more than 2,000,000, it is shown in a survey made public by Dr. John S. Noffsinger, secretary of the National Home Study Council, 839 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C., while the number of college and university students total only 664,000.

The home-study movement, with its more than 200 correspondence schools, is one of the nation's major industries today, not only from the standpoint of numbers but from the tuition fees received. Home-study courses are one of the big factors in the spread of knowledge of the English tongue. One correspondence school alone has on its books students from 65 countries, including 3,841 students in the Philippines, 500 in Alaska, 130 on the Isle of Cypress, 1,200 in Mexico and Central America, 300 in China and Japan, and 900 in Australia and New Zealand.

The home-study movement is slowly changing the handicap of lack of adult education in the past. The National Home-Study Council, composed of the leading correspondence schools, has instilled a new ideal into home-study education by the adoption of a rigid code of business ethics. By bringing education into the home, it is making it possible for the man with but a few years of schooling to advance in his work by study after working hours, with the expectation that he will get his marks on his pay envelope. It is a new era of education.

USED CARS

FOR SALE

I have the following cars for sale:

- 1 '27 Oldsmobile Sport Roadster.
- 1 '26 Hudson
- 2 '26 Essex Coach
- 1 Special Six Studebaker.
- 1 '27 Ford Roadster.
- 1 '27 Ford Pick-up
- 1 '24 Dodge Coupe
- 3 Ford Tourings
- 1 '27 Chevrolet Coupe.
- 1 '27 Chevrolet Truck.

J. T. CAMP

Phone 107 Moss Bldg. FOREST CITY

Acme Battery and Vulcanizing Shop

We do Vulcanizing, Battery Charging and general repair work.

Have a good line of tires and auto accessories.

30x3 1-2 Cord Tires \$4.75
Batteries Charged \$1.00 to \$1.25.

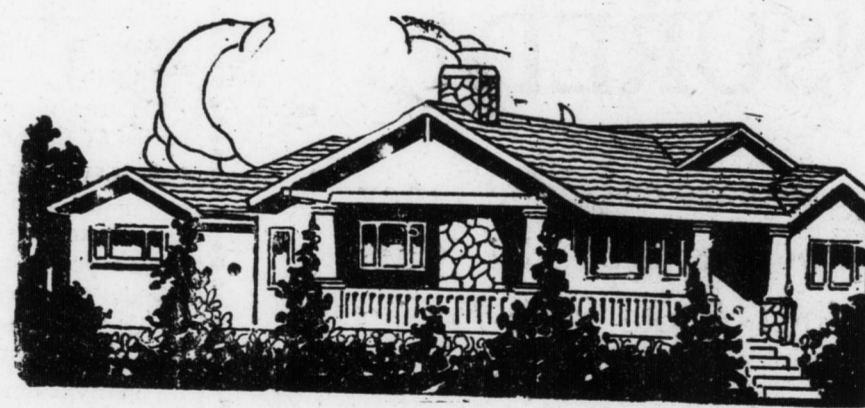
Red Inner Tubes,
30x3 1-2 \$1.25

AUTO REPAIRING
We sell Motor Oil and Accessories.

Located Back of Farmers Hardware Co.

Acme Vulcanizing and Battery Shop
Forest City, N. C.

NEW SERIES NOW OPEN



If it's a rent proposition you wish to figure out against ownership come in. We will give you our best efforts. If it's a Savings Account—again we will extend our efforts to serve you.

If you are interested in an investment of a large or small amount of money, we know you will profit by realizing the facts. Our Association wishes to serve all and the twenty-five cents a week depositors are welcome along with the twenty-five dollar a week ones.

New Series, No. 57 open now.

—COME IN—

Forest City B. & L. Association

R. L. Reinhardt, Pres.

W. L. BROWN, Sec'y.-Treas.