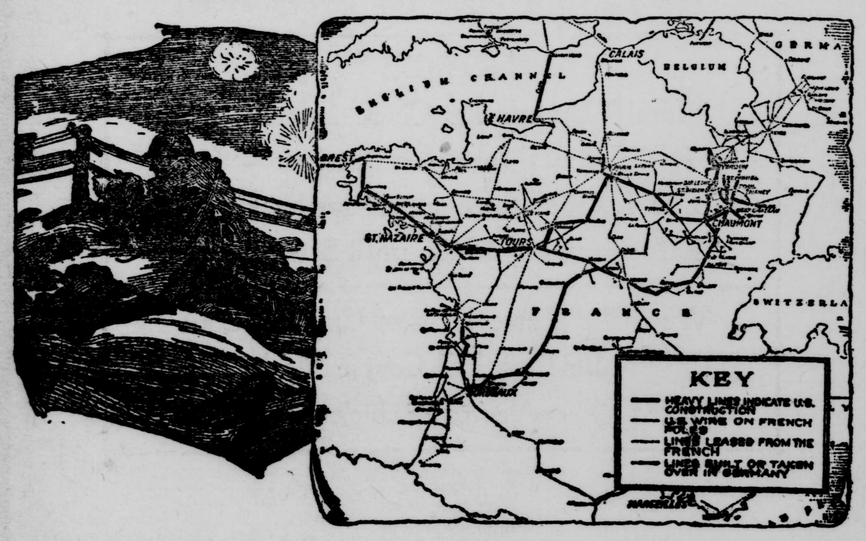
# U. S. Signal Corps, Spanning France with Wires, Made Telephone Big Factor in Winning World War




By R. T. BARRETT

As the World War recedes, some of its features which, when viewed at close range, could be understood only as details are beginning to take form as parts of a closely co-ordinated whole. Watching the advance of this army one day and of that army the next, the world was too keenly interested in the outcome of these individual movements to realize their relation to each other.

After five years it is possible somewhat better to understand how closely these isolated events of the great conflict were tied together and somewhat more fully to appreciate the importance and the difficulty of the task of co-ordinating widely separated military units into an effective fighting force.

At least a portion of the credit for this close co-ordination belongs to the United States Signal Corps. Real co-ordination had not been attempted until Foch took command. Almost simultaneously there arrived in France the vanguard of an army of telegraph and telephone workers whose efforts were to result in making Foch's task immeasurably less difficult. For they supplied vitally important communication links, not only between the various units of the American Expeditionary Force itself, but between it and the armies of France, Britain and Belgium.

Few people who had not the opportunity to see at first hand the extent or the difficulty of the task that fell to the signal Corps realize how quickly this organization was mobilized, or the effectiveness of its work overseas.

When the United States entered the World War the total strength of the Signal Corps was fifty-five officers and 1,570 men. In less than two years this arm of the service had 1,462 officers and 33,038 men serving overseas, in addition to large numbers at home. The total overseas force consisted of fifty-six field signal battalions, thirty-three telegraph battalions, twelve depot battalions, six training battalions and forty service companies.

Many of these men were enlisted direct from the services of telephone companies, the Bell System alone contributing over 11,000 of its employees to the overseas force of the Signal Corps. Among these not the least important were the 233 girl operators who saw service in France.

To the task of providing a communication system which would make real co-ordination of military effort possible the Signal Corps applied itself with characteristic American enthusiasm and efficiency. It constructed 1,990 miles of telephone line on permanent poles, with 28,000 miles of wire; put up 3,230 miles of wire on French poles and installed approximately 40,000 miles of combat lines.

Two armies, twelve corps, thirty-three divisions and forty-five field signal battalions were completely equipped with telephone equipment. Telephone exchanges on permanent pole lines numbered 273 and those in the advance section 123, besides small, temporary field installations.

About 1,600,000 long distance telephone calls were handled by the Signal Corps, together with local calls estimated at 47,000,000.

## REDUCTION OF TAXATION

### THE TORPEDO GETS BUSY WHILE THE TADPOLE SLEEPS

Copyright, 1924, National Budget Committee



THE TADPOLE

JUST what kind of a citizen are you?

A tadpole or a torpedo?

The tadpole lives entirely for himself, and as long as he gets enough to eat he doesn't bother a bit about what even tadpoles are doing.

The torpedo always starts something. It also has a range considerably outside itself.

The torpedo first makes a noise and then it goes into action. Most of the time somebody gets hurt.

Now, Mr. Torpedo Citizen, do you want your taxes reduced?

All right. Your work is clearly laid out for you.

Congress is right in your hands.

Your Representative will do what you tell him to do because his future is in your hands, too.

If he does not hear from you, don't blame him if he spends your money to please somebody in Congress who, later on, may be able to help him in turn.

Now, there isn't any chance of your taxes being reduced if all the government income, and more, too, is spent for things you might get along without just as well as not. Real economy in the government means not spending a single dollar that does not actually have to be spent.

Congress, most of the time, is very partial to luxuries. Most of the time you have to look upon luxuries with a cold eye if you want to make both ends meet at home or in your business.

Why not impress this fact upon your Congressman?



THE TORPEDO

You sure will, if you are a Torpedo Citizen.

First, make your noise and make it loud and clear.

If your Congressman pays no attention, then go into action.

You know how much that kind of a Congressman is worth to you at Washington, don't you?

All right, then, let somebody get hurt.

Of course, the tadpole will keep on sleeping.

## POULTRY

### Turkeys Are Particular About Winter Quarters

Turkey raising is a distinct and separate business from that of raising chickens; the nature of the turkey is so different from that of the chicken that it requires different management altogether. The turkey still retains many of its wild haunts. Then, of late years, serious diseases have played sad havoc with the business in many parts of the country. Blackhead, particularly, has carried off many thousands, compelling some of the largest growers to quit the business. The farmer who has never had turkeys on his farm is not likely to suffer, provided he starts with perfectly healthy stock.

When diseases can be avoided, the cost of raising a turkey is less than that of raising a chicken, while the former weighs more and sells for more per pound. The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are eight weeks old until winter sets in, obtain the greater part of their living from the bugs, grasshoppers, waste grain and weed seeds picked up in their wanderings over the farm, insures their maintenance throughout the summer at a low cost to the grower.

Breeding stock should always be selected from the flock in the fall, before any have been marketed, at which time the choicest specimens can be picked out. If this has not been done there should be no further delays. Those selected probably would bring a little more money than some of those marketed, but they are also worth more as breeders than the poor ones. Strong, active, healthy birds—those that have never been afflicted with a serious disease—are wanted if the future turkey crops are to prove profitable. The old turkey raiser should separate his breeders from those that are to be marketed before fattening commences, as breeding stock is easily injured by becoming overfat.

Up to their fifth year turkeys are profitable as breeders, though it is a good plan to change gobblers every year, especially if some of the young females are retained for breeding. Hens are not fully matured until two years old and they are at their best during the next two or three years. During the mating season the proper proportion in which to divide the sexes is from six to ten hens with one gobbler.

The breeding stock should receive good care during the winter months. Without proper care and attention, as well as suitable quarters, turkeys will not go through winter in good health, and, consequently, will not be in such good condition for the breeding season, and that means poor success with the young. Young turkeys bred from healthy stock are hard enough to raise, without the extra handicap of unhealthy parentage.

Turkeys do not thrive in damp, stuffy quarters in winter. A well-lighted open shed or loft, fitted up so as to prevent direct draughts but having good ventilation at all times, makes a good place. Turkeys can stand a good deal of cold, but they cannot stand close, foul-smelling quarters. Fix up some broad perches a couple of feet from the floor; provide troughs for grit and water and, in real cold weather, put some straw or other litter on the floor. Feed corn and other grains regularly and, during severe weather, give an occasional warm mash.

### To Secure Maximum Milk Production Give Water

To secure the maximum milk production, cows must have plenty of fresh water and salt, according to A. C. Ragsdale, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Cows in milk require ten to twelve gallons of water daily, while high producing cows will drink even more. When cows are receiving succulent feeds, they will naturally drink less water than those on dry feed exclusively.

C. H. BULLOCK
Announces the Opening of a New Store 210 Market Street
Formerly Denton Candy Co.
With a Good Line of Guaranteed
Jewelry :-: Notions :-: Groceries
5c and 10c GOODS A SPECIALTY

For Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
NEW PRICES
$395
For the Chassis
Prices of all Superior Models are as follows:
Commercial Chassis ..... $395
Two-Passenger Roadster ..... 490
Five-Passenger Touring ..... 495
Two-Passenger Utility Coupe .. 640
Five-Passenger Sedan ..... 795
Light Delivery ..... 495
Utility Express Truck Chassis.. 550
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.
F. & R. GARAGE
Denton, Md. Fisher & Roe

### WHY TELEPHONE RECEIVER HOOK ENDS IN RINGS

Like Many Other Details, Are Result Of Long Experimentation.

Those classic problems, "How old is Anne?" and "Which came first, the egg or the hen?" are probably no more puzzling to the uninitiated than the question "Why does the hook that supports the telephone receiver end in two rings?" Is it in order that the instrument may be closed with a padlock? No, for it could still be used—although awkwardly—by holding it upside down. Or is it, perhaps, in deference to the feminine conviction that every hook should have an eye?

As a matter of fact, the rings at the end of the telephone hook have been evolved by a gradual process of elimination. Like many other details of telephone apparatus and service, they represent the results of careful thought and experiments directed toward giving the public the best and most economical telephone facilities that can be devised.

The early types of desk telephones had hooks ending in a pair of upturned horns. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, however, because careless subscribers were likely, when replacing the receiver, to set it down on the points of these horns in such a way as to injure the diaphragm.

To obviate this difficulty, the hooks were made for a while with the points turning downward; but that, too, proved undesirable, as the prongs were apt to catch and tear women's sleeves, curtains, or any other thin fabric that came near the telephone.

So telephone engineers hit upon the scheme of making the hook terminate in two disks, which couldn't puncture the diaphragm of the receiver nor catch on people's sleeves. These disks were in use for a time, but finally it was decided to make them with a hole in the center like a doughnut. This arrangement not only saves metal, but also gives the telephone a neater appearance. That's why the hook that supports your telephone receiver ends in two rings.

### LEADS IN FARM TELEPHONES.

There are about 2,700,000 telephones in the United States in farm dwellings, or nearly one telephone to every two rural homes. No other country has anything approaching this farm telephone development. There are 27,000 rural lines and systems connected with the Bell System.

Production of telephone transmitters for the Bell System by the Western Electric Company this year will exceed 1,500,000 — an increase of almost 40 per cent. over the record output of a year ago.

Dr. Paul Kammerer, the eminent Austrian biologist who has been lecturing in this country, remarked in a recent interview that the American telephone service "gives our Viennese service a black eye."

### TELEPHONE MAKES LEFT EAR BEST

There is quite a notion that the use of the telephone is bad for the ear. Perhaps that can be tested. In most cases it is the left ear that goes up to the telephone receiver. And, according to the News Bulletin of the Kansas Committee on Public Utility Information, the left ear is the better ear. More than that, according to this veracious authority, it is the telephone that makes it better. "Left ears, as a result of this practice, have become far more sensitive than right ears," says the Bulletin. And if you don't believe, you are invited to put the telephone receiver to your right ear and prove it.

### TELEPHONE LINES NOW RUN TO TOMB OF TUT

Engineers Face Hard Problems In Stringing Wires Across Valley Of Kings.

Upon the resumption recently of excavations of the Valley of Kings in Egypt, telephone communication was established, for the first time, with the western side of the Nile River in the vicinity of Thebes.

The Valley of Kings, where the marvels of ancient days were discovered in the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen, was connected by wire with Luxor, across the Nile, which required some extremely hazardous and difficult work. Not only was it necessary to cross the treacherous Nile in establishing this line of communication, but the Egyptians met with a more dangerous task on the other side when the Valley of Kings was reached. This locality is practically isolated from the rest of the world by an encircling hill, the vertical sides of which had to be scaled before the wires could be laid. The top of this ridge is extremely difficult to reach under any circumstances, but was unusually so at the time set for the task, as the extraordinary heat, unseasonable even for Egypt, added considerably to the other hazards of the ascent. After extensive preparations, however, the task was finally accomplished by a detachment of native Egyptians, though only with extreme difficulty.

The telephone will now undoubtedly expedite news to the outside world of each incident of discovery as the investigators proceed with the exploration of Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb.

With only 6 per cent. of the world's population, the United States produces 24 per cent. of the world's wheat, 75 per cent. of the world's corn, 67 per cent. of the world's cotton, 48 per cent. of the world's coal and iron and has 63 per cent. of all the telephones.

### LAPP HERDSMEN GIVEN STORM TIPS BY WIRE

Telephone Lines Aid Reindeer Raisers In Land Of Midnight Sun.

"Telephone lines," says a Stockholm despatch to the London Daily Mail, "are to be laid to the most northerly portions of Lapland in order that the nomad tribes of Lapps may be given meteorological bulletins and information of snow conditions, when they make their spring and autumn moves."

When this contemplated telephone construction is completed, civilization will have extended its long tentacles of wire far up beyond the Arctic Circle into the Land of the Midnight Sun. For ten weeks, during the short Arctic summer, the daylight is unbroken in this far northern country. For a similar period in winter unrelieved darkness shrouds the land.

The wandering Lapps, a diminutive, broadfaced race, of uncertain origin, drive their herds of semi-domesticated reindeer across the lonely uplands of Northern Sweden, working south in the fall, and returning to the summer pasturage of the northern mountains in the late spring. They depend upon the reindeer for meat, milk and hides, eking out a precarious existence by occasional fishing in the lakes and fjords with which Northern Scandinavia abounds.

Related tribes with substantially similar ways of life, are found in upper Norway and the adjacent sections of Russia and Finland. But it is apparently only the Lapps of Sweden who are soon to be assisted in finding suitable feeding grounds for their reindeer by "meterological bulletins and information of snow conditions," transmitted into the Arctic wastes by telephone.

### CREOSOTE BATH LENGTHENS LIFE OF TELEPHONE POLES

About one-third of all poles placed by the Bell Telephone Companies are chestnut. Up to the present time, very few of these poles were treated with a wood preservative before they were set. The Bell System now has plans well under way for treating these poles, before they are placed in the ground.

The treatment consists of standing poles in an open tank of hot creosote oil for several hours, then quickly changing the bath to cold creosote so that condensing the steam in the wood cells will create a vacuum causing the wood to absorb the oil. A pole is treated up to about one foot above the ground line, which covers the entire section where rapid decay ordinarily occurs. This adds from ten to fifteen years to the life of a pole which would ordinarily last from ten to twenty years, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company states.

The city of Minneapolis has in proportion to population, nearly 5 times as many telephones as London, over 7 times as many as Liverpool and over 29 times as many as Naples.

Chester—Mary, is Creeper counting you?

Mary—Not exactly, but he is getting there step by step. When he first called on me he sat all evening with the album in his lap. Next time he sat with my dog in his lap. Then he took my little brother in his lap. And next Sunday night is my turn!

* * *

Leonard—What day is today?

Bernice—I don't know—tomorrow is Friday.

* * *

Country Boy—Naw, I ain't sellin' this big trout, mister, yer ain't got money enough to buy it.

City Angler—Well, at least let me measure him so I can truthfully say how big the trout was that got away from me.

* * *

Lester—Victor, you seem to gain flesh every day. This school business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?

Victor—Well, I really forget now, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter.

* * *

Russ—Rella told me last night I was the first man who ever kissed her.

Like—Too bad the dear girl got such a poor start.

ERNEST G. COOPER
FIRE INSURANCE
Law Building
DENTON, MARYLAND


The Early Pullet Lays the Early Egg
And the early egg—say late November and through December—commands the top price of the year.
Start a
BUCKEYE INCUBATOR
in March or early April; raise the many chicks you'll hatch in a coal-burning Standard Colony Brooder, and this good money is yours.
We know the Buckeye Incubator and the Standard Colony Brooder will do exactly what we say. We guarantee it, and our guarantee is backed by the manufacturer. Everybody gets a square deal. Nothing beats the "Buckeye," and the Standard Colony Brooder has no equal. Come in and see them.
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS
No. 17—210 Capacity
No. 4—350 Capacity
No. 5—600 Capacity
* * *
STANDARD BROODERS
COAL and OIL BURNERS
No. 18— 500 Chick Capacity
No. 19—1000 Chick Capacity
We are offring a special price on Incubators and Brooders
Nuttle Hardware Co.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3547-0071.jpg