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TELEPHONE construction never stands still. Future needs of telephone subscribers must be anticipated, existing equipment added to, and a steady program of expansion carried out.

THE Construction Foreman's duty is to oversee the Company's great construction projects. Each of these operations must proceed according to previously prepared estimates and specifications. Each job must be efficiently done, and it must be completed within a previously determined length of time. The Construction Foreman is responsible for the strict carrying out of these plans.

THE Construction Gang—the advance guard of the army which provides you with telephone service—builds the pole lines, lays the conduit, and constructs the underground concrete manholes. With man-power aided by the most modern labor-saving machines, the work of construction goes steadily and unceasingly on

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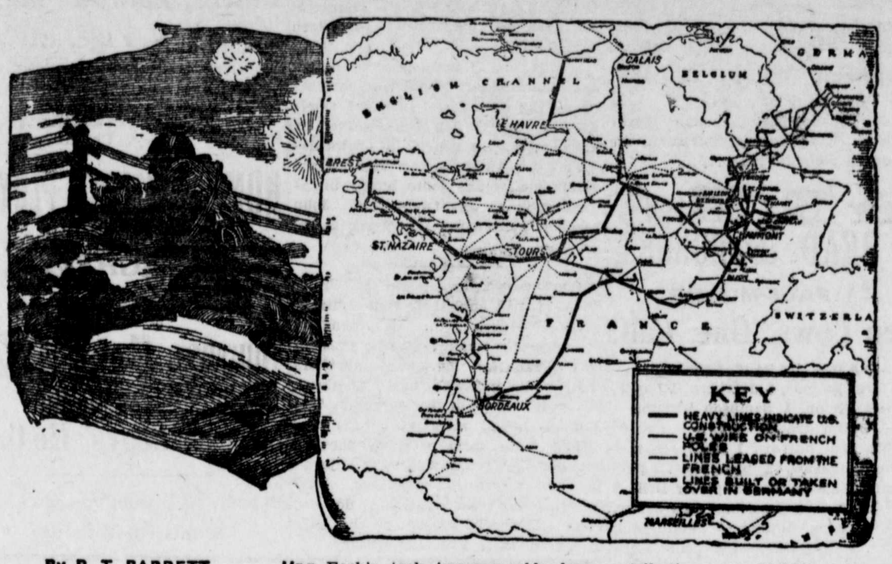
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U. S. Signal Corps, Spanning France with Wires, Made Telephone Big Factor in Winning World War



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 283 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.

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.

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.

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."

—It is currently reported that Armour & Company will probably operate their preserving factory at Ridgely this season. No city help, it is said, will be employed, just workmen from Ridgely and nearby towns. During the height of the berry season the company heretofore has employed from 800 to 1000 people.

—Work has started on connecting the old M. D. & V. track at Queen Anne with the Pennsylvania railroad, and progress is already seen in the work. This was announced by officials of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company. This company has taken over the M. D. and V. system. This connection, has been talked of for the past ten years and now it is soon to be an actuality.

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NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland

In The Matter of Thomas J. Oliver, Individually and Trading as Oliver Packing Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on January 9th, 1924, the said Thomas J. Oliver, individually and trading as Oliver Packing Company, of Lynch, Kent County, Maryland, was duly adjudged Bankrupt, and the first meeting of his Creditors will be held at the law office of Sidney P. Townshend, in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 21st day of February, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., at which time the creditors of said Bankrupt may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine said Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND, Referee.
Chestertown, Md.

N. B.—Creditors should at once prove their claims before a Notary Public and file same with the referee or have them ready to file at the first meeting of creditors.

John P. Ahern

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CHIROPRACTIC

FADS AND FACTS

The story is told about the old country gentleman coming to town to witness the first steam-driven locomotive, was asked his opinion of the same, "Well, he said, its only a fad, we'll never get away from the horse and besides they'll never get the darned thing started."

After a time the locomotive steamed away and looking on with consternation he declared, "Now the fools will never get the darned thing started."

The same story is told about the Wright Bro's, while making their first trip over the city of Dayton, Ohio, with the airplane. While the machine was whizzing thru the air Scientists looked on and declared air flying an impossibility." because it contradicted the law of gravitation, in spite of the fact that they were witnessing a demonstration of the "Fact of Flying."

Certain unscrupulous persons in their sinful efforts to deprive the sick of a chance to be restored to good health, declare that Chiropratic, (the most wonderful Health System in existence) is a fad or fake, whereas these same people know of remarkable cures accomplished by this harmless method of spinal adjusting. It must be thoroly understood by all that Chiropratic is not massage or manipulation of muscles, but a distinct science of correcting the cause of disease by adjusting the spine which is the great switchboard of the body.

Numerous people have been led to believe that Chiropractic adjustments Hurt or injure the body. This is not so. Chiropratic adjustment never hurt except in cases where the spine is very sensitive due to long standing "nerve pressure." Cihropratic has never been known to injury a patient because no injurious drugs or medicines are used.

Chiropractic is applicable to diseases or ailments in every organ tissue or cell of the body where there is nerve distribution.

For information concerning Chiropratic consult a competent CHIROPRACTOR only. They alone know.

Dr. L. M. Dill the chiropractor will be glad to tell you in a direct and reliable manner the facts of Chiropractic. He assurs every one who calls on him of an honest opinion. He does not accept cases he knows cannot be helped by Chiropractic.

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DR. L. M. DILL

THE CHIROPRATCOR

3 year Graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa.
Licensed by the State of Maryland.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Once again we all stand on the threshold of a New Year. What will it bring? What has it in store in the way of Prosperty and Happiness.

No one can answer. So we take the optimistic side of the question. We look for a most Happy and Prosperous New Year. With a smile, we face it.

We hope you take the same stand. For, our best Wishes and Hopes that the New Year will bring you no end of Success and that greater Happiness go forth to you.

JOHN BARTLEY

Chestertown, Maryland

The Transcript $1.50 per annum.

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