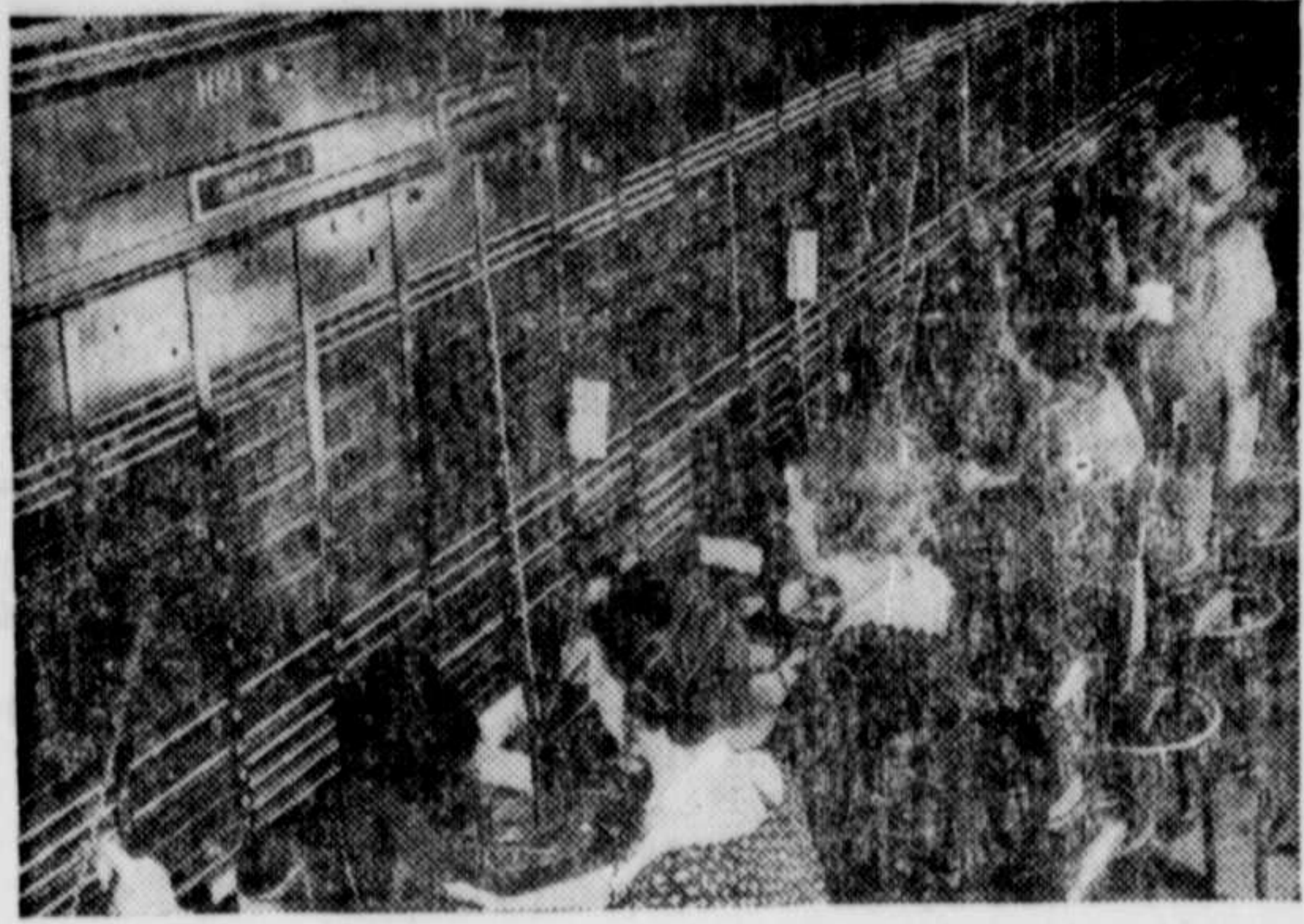


## Overseas Telephone Service Inaugurated Ten Years Ago



Section of overseas switchboard, New York, showing operators completing telephone calls to all sections of the world.

Telephone service inaugurated between New York and London, January 7, 1927, has been extended to nearly every section of the globe and now includes about seventy countries and geographical locations. Calls may also be made between ships at sea and land telephones. With the opening of the service ten years ago, the cost was \$75 for a three-minute conversation between New York and London. A similar call today is \$21 on week days and \$15 at night and on Sunday. Calls to other points have been reduced proportionately.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Sir Evelyn Murray, secretary of the General Post Office of Great Britain made the initial call opening the service a decade ago. The world was startled to know that instantaneous telephone conversations could bridge the Atlantic.

### 24-Hour Service

When the Bell Telephone System first offered its overseas service to the public, it was available only four and one-half hours each day. Telephone calls may now be made anytime during the twenty-four hours of the day. Whereas calls were completed ten years ago on an average of thirty-eight minutes, the usual call today is completed in approximately twenty minutes. Overseas telephone calls are

largely made on a person-to-person basis. After ten years of overseas telephone service, the Bell System now operates 10 radio telephone stations, 9 circuits and 3 operating rooms devoted to the completion of calls.

### Newspapers Talk

Telephone service to other countries has been employed for a wide variety of personal and business matters with the financial world probably the heaviest user, for every unexpected turn in news or price trends on the exchanges is reflected in the volume of calls. Newspapers are large users and in business activities telephone service has been employed to buy and sell automobiles, flour, real estate, rare books, gasoline and diamonds. Department stores have obtained eye-witness accounts of such breathlessly awaited events as fall fashion shows, while manufacturers and merchants have talked with their representatives abroad to secure accurate pictures of events in foreign fields or to decide quickly on some urgent matter.

Governments have employed overseas telephone service in following stirring events that have marked the history of recent years. The overseas telephone circuits have also provided valuable radio links for international broadcasts.

## Rising Sun High School News

BY THE JOURNALISM CLUB

### RISING SUN HIGH SCHOOL

A week before Christmas, the Juniors and Seniors received their class rings which they purchased. These class rings are neat looking gold rings with the school seal and class numerals engraved on them. It is not compulsory for a student to purchase a ring but it is nice if he or she has the money and desires to get one, and has his parents written permission. They may be bought in the Junior or Senior year or any time after graduation from high school, as the ring has been standardized and are always the same every year.

The students who own these rings are proud of them and like to wear them. They are symbolic of their school life. They are not very expensive and I wish that it were possible for every student who graduates to own one.

### Outcome of Christmas Plays

The annual Christmas plays given by the Dramatic and Glee Clubs, were held Dec. 23, 1936.

We had a very large turnout. Many of the graduates from the previous years attended and we were very glad to see them back again.

Thirteen dollars from the silver offering which was given so generously by everyone, was turned over to the Lions Club Christmas Fund. This was used to buy toys and small articles for the less fortunate children of the community so that their Christmas would be made brighter.

Toys were given very generously by the students of the school for the poor. These were turned over to the county welfare.

The entertainment was given in the afternoon for the student body which enjoyed every moment of it.

The characters did their parts very well and displayed a real performance, and I'm sure everyone enjoyed it!

Ida Tome.

### Senior Class Meeting

The Senior Class held its second class meeting January 6th. The object of this meeting was to decide upon several important things. First, we decided to buy our own invitations instead of paying class dues. This is a thing the classes never did before. It is a customary thing for each member of the class to pay dues of ten cents a month. Out of this the invitations were bought. This allowed each person only a limited number of invitations.

A committee of four people were selected to decide a means of raising money. These people will make suggestions and present them to our class at the next meeting.

Our president, Harvey Townsend, presided.

Elsie Brammer.

### New Knitting Club

Several pupils are vitally interested in a new knitting club formed by Miss Tomilson. This club meets every Tuesday and there are 42 members. The club is very interesting as well as instructive. Many things are made by the members but the be-

### Social Science Classes Listen To Speech

On January 5th, President Roosevelt gave his opening speech to the 75th Congress. As Mr. Zimmerman felt that this speech would fit in with the work his social science classes were taking up, he arranged for them to listen to it over the radio in the auditorium. Mr. Zimmerman's classes comprised the Junior History class and the Senior class in Problems of Democracy.

The radio was fairly clear-toned and one could hear the president's words distinctly. He spoke directly and forcefully, with calm assurance. Roosevelt had adopted the method of addressing Congress used by the first presidents of our country, i.e. that of reading the speech in person instead of sending it to be read by a clerk. He promised to make several more speeches on special subjects, some of which he has already made.

The Seniors were required to take notes on the speech, and a few of the Juniors did so.

In a twenty-five minute speech, the president gave a clear idea of what he wished to accomplish and of what he had done. It was especially interesting because President Roosevelt made several references to things that had been taken up in detail in the class.

It is very nice when classes can spend their time in such interesting and instructive ways. Our school is blessed in having teachers who look for such opportunities, but in the end it depends on the students as to whether or not we can continue such things. If we always appreciate things as well as most did this opportunity, we may expect many pleasurable as well as instructive periods in doing things connected with our school work.

Dorothy R. Rands.

### Boy's Art Metal Club

Mr. Warren, Industrial arts teacher of this school, has organized an art club, working in sheet metal, for the boys. The club has not long been under way, as materials have been but recently purchased, however the members of the club are looking forward to a successful season. In order to purchase the materials, members were required to pay a small sum, however it was willingly done as the club is composed of those interested in such work, boys who felt that such a club is a good to the school and are hoping it to be a success. As the name implies, the club is dealing with sheet metal, from which trays and other things of value are made.

Robert Rands.

winners are working on scarfs. The more experienced pupils are making sweaters and some skirts. Many new stitches and patterns are taught by Miss Tomilson. She is very capable of coaching this club. This club is determined to accomplish great things and it is very beneficial to our school.

Elsie Brammer.

## PHANTOMS IN THE MAKING



Phantoms—Telephone linemen transposing wires to provide phantom talking circuits.

Phantoms usually exist only in the minds of imaginative people. With telephone companies they are very material things. In telephone plant phantoms are used very generally for long distance circuits. Phantom lines are the result of transposing two telephone circuits and equipping them in the terminating central offices with repeating coils which in turn are connected to the switchboards. This provides a third talking channel for very little more cost than the construction of two physical telephone circuits.

**Cross Talk and Noise Reduced**  
The first thing that must be done to phantom two long distance circuits is to transpose or change in position at stated intervals in a section of line the two wires forming each circuit. Then in turn the two circuits must be transposed or changed in position at

stated intervals along the line. This operation reduces "crosstalk" and "noise" and makes the circuit satisfactory for commercial use.

People driving along highways frequently see telephone lines, which are crossed, re-crossed or bunched like spiders' webs at the crossarms on the poles. This changing in position of the two wires is a transposition and where the two circuits are "bunched" that is a phantom transposition.

### Developed in 1884

This method of providing extra long distance circuits without stringing new lines was first discovered in 1884, which was just a few years after the telephone was invented, but it was not put into general use until 1904. Today there are thousands of miles of phantom circuits in use in the United States, which has meant a big saving in service costs to telephone users.

## GRASS IS NATURE'S MILK-MAKING GIFT

"Milk-making pasture is nature's gift to the dairymen," says W. R. Arends, well-known Purina dairy authority. Dairymen are always anxious to see spring grass, for they know they will see its effect in a fuller milk pail.

"Frequently, though, pasture gets dairymen into trouble," Arends points out. "They expect too much of it. As a matter of fact, they depend on grass to do the entire job of feeding cows. For a while, they get plenty of milk, but as the pasture season goes on the cows gradually become run down in condition. The result is that when fall rolls around the cows are not only down in flesh but off in milk production. It usually requires double the amount of grain to get them built up again."

"There is, however, a right way to take advantage of Nature's gift. First of all, cows should not be turned out on the young grass too soon. Give the grass a fair chance to get well rooted to withstand the trampling of the cows and furnish an abundance of nutrients for a longer stretch of time."

### Keep Up Body Weight

"Another thing," says Arends, "with his cows on pasture the wise dairyman feeds just enough of a balanced grain ration to keep up the body weight of his cows. Usually the amount is only one-half the amount fed in winter with dry roughage. Handling cows this way keeps them up in body weight and assures good milk production in the fall when prices are highest."

In talking about actual tests of feeding cows on pastures, Arends cites research work done at the Purina Experimental Farm in Gray Summit, Mo. He tells of cows eating 40 to 50 lbs. of green grass daily, but getting no grain.

losing 200 lbs. of body weight in 6 months' time. On the other hand, cows given a balanced grain ration to supplement their pasture actually gained in weight and held up in milk production."

While on pasture, light breeds such as the Jersey and Guernsey, should get 1 lb. of grain for each 8 lbs. of milk and the larger breeds should get a pound of the grain ration for each 7 to 8 lbs. of milk, according to Arends. He points out that as the pasture gets shorter the grain ration should be stepped up.



### Dry Pastures Need Help

"During hot weather or severe drought, cows should be given a gallon of bulky-las night and morning, in addition to their grain ration." He says soaking it increases its succulence and advises the adding of 1 gallon of water to each gallon of bulky-las.

"In looking forward to the pasture season," Arends says, "Dairymen should keep in mind that pasture is either grass plus a balanced grain feed or grass plus cow flesh. It's far cheaper and safer to give cows a grain ration on grass right from the start than try to make up for the mistake later on when the cows become run down in condition."



Story telling was for centuries the principal after-dark recreation as the hunters and adventurers returned to the campfire or hearth to narrate the exciting events of the day. The best stories were remembered and passed on as legendary history of the people.

More recently these legends have been recorded, but the art of story telling is fast becoming a lost heritage even along the wharves of the Chesapeake tributaries whose shores once harbored extraordinary spinners of yarns who could bring to full life sailors of haunted schooners and phantom ships—"shiver my timbers, the old anchor chain is rattling."

Only a few of the old timers are left, and they talk about fish that were never landed as they whittle eight ounce perch into sixty pound bluefish, but they can take the listener worlds away as they pace the hero through action, suspense, conflict and climax. There is no dearth of stories to tell, and some of the best are still heard only in the Bay Country river and island towns where they will be buried if not recorded soon. Do you have a story scrapbook?

The secret of story telling lies in a clear, positive and friendly voice developing interest and attention, listeners, a good setting, and a story to tell. Story telling is leaning toward the juvenile field today—"The Children's Hour"—but it will swing over to the adults in a year or so.

The type of story is not important if the teller paints a vivid word picture of a true story or fictitious tale. Story telling is like story writing so far as structure, unity, coherence, exposition, aliveness and emphasis are concerned.

A comfortable chair by a welcome fireside, an animated teller of stories, and an evening slips by like a Bay steamer in the night. And one can almost tell where he is by the story being told. In Maryland it's fish and flying clippers and Virginians talk about the Civil War and the F. F. V's. North Carolinians have some good bear hunting stories—perhaps, a carry-over from the Dan'l Boone era. New Yorkers talk New York. Georgians get up the best coon huntin' stories, and the West-erners bring in prairie and prospecting tales of high love, hard riding and fast shooting.

Story telling is an art easy to acquire and often convenient to possess.

What is your best story?  
Books: How to Tell Stories to Children—Bryant; Story Telling To Live Wire Boys—Miller; Arts of the Story Teller—Shedlock; Children's Stories and How to Tell Them—Bone.

Next week: Dramatics.

## THE RAINBOW ROUND ABOUT THE THRONE

Evangelist John Moses Baker  
Baltimore, Maryland

And There was a Rainbow round about the Throne.—Revelation IV:3  
Sublime in all its graduer,  
The rainbow round about the Throne.

Where the tree of life is blooming,  
And we know as we are known.

Like unto an emerald grand,  
With color rich and rare;  
The rainbow round about the throne,  
In that land so bright and fair.

After dark clouds that gather,  
And the storm and the rain pass by,

The rainbow speaking peace again,  
Shines out across the sky.

The rainbow round about the throne,  
In sight like an emerald green.

Winter has gone forever,  
In that land of eternal spring.

All other thrones will perish;  
They will crumble and decay,  
But the great white throne and the rainbow,

Shall never, never, never, pass away.

For safety's sake all poisons in the medicine chest should have an unmistakable label, a distinctive bottle or stopper, and should be placed well out of reach of children, emphasizes Miss Venia M. Kollar, State Home Demonstration Agent.

The value of commercially canned and preserved fruits and vegetables in Maryland is more than \$20,000,000 annually, according to Herman A. Hunter, canning crops specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Every dog has his day—but the cat has a monopoly on the nights.



"AIRY CHATTER"—VIII

O. K. Give her the gun. Get the stick forward more to bring the tail up. That's right. You took off all right and we're over the edge of the field, so throttle the motor down. Pull the throttle back a little farther. This plane cruises at about two thousand revolutions per minute, and the tachometer shows that the motor is turning over about twenty-two hundred.

Keep the nose up until we're up about 3,000 feet. I want you to try a few "stalls" today. You had better keep your eyes open for places to land, too, because we're going to practice forced landings.

Isn't the air clear today? The visibility is practically unlimited. Trenton looks as though it were right under us, and there's Philadelphia on the left horizon. The shore line is easy to see. If we go higher we will be able to pick out New York City.

Well, the altimeter needle is pointing to the three thousand mark, so lets get back to our stalls. I'll do one first, then you try it. I pull back on the stick until the plane climbs sharply upward, and hold it there. The ship is slowing down and almost hanging on its propeller. The motor is speeding up, and now the airplane is falling, its nose dropping. The ship falls until it regains flying speed, and there is nothing you can do to control it during the fall.

Take the controls and try it. Don't go up too steep. That's right. When the plane starts to fall, hold the stick back, and keep it there until we are flying level again. That was a good stall. Now remember how the ship falls, and never get into a stall near the ground. If you stall when you have plenty of altitude, it is perfectly safe, but do one near the ground, and it will be your last.

No, the motor didn't stop. I pulled the throttle back. Now go ahead and land. What do you mean, you can't land? When the motor stops, you have to land. I told you to keep within reach of a field at all times, and you let me catch you over a woods with no field in sight. Well, it's a good thing the motor didn't really fail. After this, always keep yourself in such a position that no matter what happens, you'll be safe.

## FORCASTING FUTURE TRENDS

(The Stars in Their Courses)

by JOHN RANDS

Astro-Numerologist

The period January 22-28, incl., brings stress in the Personal, Parent and Home affairs of those born about January 25; in Personal and Occupational affairs of those born about April 26; in Partnership, Matrimony and Home affairs of those born about July 29, and in Legal Relationship and Domestic affairs of those born about October 29, of any year.

In World Affairs, expect sudden moves from European Capitals. The planetary configurations are over-stimulative for both Mussolini and Hitler. President Roosevelt may be faced by a situation difficult to handle and affecting unemployment.

Musicians, artists, poets and those whose work is inspirational in nature should make the best use of their creative and intellectual faculties till February 2nd.

Good fortune attends the social, affectional and romantic affairs of those born between March 13th and 21st, of recent years.

A period of expansion in personal and business affairs should be the lot of those born about 9th of recent years. Financial affairs should be quite satisfactory at this time.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Truth" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Golden Text will be from Psa. 109:5—"The Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Proverbs 8:5—"O, ye simple, understand wisdom; and ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart."

The Lesson-Sermon will also include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 505—"Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth."

A man is always different from that which women think he is.

COME TO US FOR PRINTING That Sells Goods

Letterheads Envelopes Bill Heads Give Us Your Orders for Printing