ENGLAND ENTERTAINS AMERICA

FOR nearly two hours on the evening of February 14th broadcast listeners in America had the first opportunity to listen to an entertainment from across the ocean. On that evening a program from the Hotel Savoy in London was re-broadcast through stations WJZ and WGY.

The employees of the Radio Corporation of America who were fortunate enough to hear the London program will undoubtedly wish to know how this re-broadcasting feat was accomplished and this is written to provide a brief explanation.

The events leading up to this accomplishment started during the winter of 1923-24, when the engineers at the Belfast station observed that the broadcasting station at Bournemouth, England, could sometimes be received in Maine, which is the best place in the United States for reception from Europe. At that time the 1600-meter Belfast transmitter was used to relay the English station for re-broadcasting and on several occasions the relayed program was recognized by Mr. Beverage in Riverhead. An attempt was made to pick up the relay at City College in New York for broadcasting through WJZ but this was unsuccessful, and the coming of spring put an end to the experiments.

During the past winter, S. W. Dean, Engineer-In-Charge at Belfast and his staff have listened regularly for the English broadcasting stations and at the same time have adapted the Belfast experimental crystal-controlled short wave transmitter to telephone relaying. They found that station 5XX, the 25-K. W., 1600-meter experimental broadcast transmitter of the British Marconi Company at Chelmsford, and the French station Radio-Paris at Clichy on 1780 meters could be received more regularly than any of the other European broadcasting stations. The Clichy station proved to be the stronger, but the Chelmsford station was of better quality and had the advantage in language and program.

In February, when all arrangements at Belfast were completed several of the regular programs from both Paris and London were relayed and received satisfactorily in Riverhead. This was so encouraging that Mr. Beverage arranged with H. J. Round of the British Marconi Company for several late programs from Chelmsford, and the Technical and Test Department of the Radio Corporation was urged to take advantage of this opportunity to re-broadcast a foreign program.

On March 2nd one of these late programs was relayed very successfully and was picked up at Riverhead, Schenectady and at the Technical and Test Laboratory at Van Cortlandt Park in New York City.

The Technical and Test Department arranged to provide the facilities for re-broadcasting through WJZ and late programs were arranged for March 10, 12 and 14.

The first of these schedules was unsuccessful due to static and the second was also bad, but in spite of this it was put on the air through WJZ and broadcast listeners were able to hear snatches of music, the announcer's voice and the striking of Big Ben, the clock on the Houses of Parliament in London.

The third attempt, on the evening of March 14th was very successful and for a period of about two hours both WJZ and WGY put on the same program that was being broadcast through all the stations of the British Broadcasting Company in England.

This was the first time in history that American broadcasting stations have provided entertainment from across the ocean, and it may well be said that the way has now been opened for the establishment of an international radio broadcasting service.

Great credit for the accomplishment of this extraordinary feat goes to the Staff of the Belfast Station, Messrs. Dean, Ashmore, Maylott, Smith and Mundo, to whom has fallen the greater part of the work connected with this experiment.

THERE'S ONE GOOD, SAFE DRINK LEFT

You know what happens to gardens and fields of grain when there is a drought. Insufficient water is equally harmful to human beings. Do you know that people can go without food very much easier than they can go without water?

Over three-fourths of the body weight of a human being is water. Water is fundamentally responsible for carrying the food taken into the body to the different tissues throughout its extent. The waste substances that accumulate in the body are dissolved by water and carried away to the skin and kidneys.

If you drink plenty of water, you dilute the waste poisons of the body. By diluting them you make them less liable to cause damage, and, at the same time, render it more easy for the kidneys to eliminate them.

You see, our life depends upon water. We live with a watery medium constituting the chief element in the mechanics of the body. That is why I urge you to drink eight, ten, or twelve glasses of water a day.

WATSON,
Medical Director
A. T. & T. Co.

World wide wireless.jpg
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