

Radio Plants to Link Continents

Those in Colombia, Cuba and Buenos Aires Expected to Be Ready This Year.

PLAN TO AVOID INTERFERENCE

All Great Systems Will Use Different Wave Lengths, World Conference Has Decided—Will Not Replace Cable.

New York.—High-power wireless stations of the Radio Corporation of America will be completed this year at Bogota Bay, Colombia, and in Cuba, and the great Buenos Aires station will be in operation in mid-1923, says E. J. Nally, president of the company, who returned a few days ago from conferences in Europe at which a working agreement was reached among the great wireless companies of England, France, Germany and America.

From any part of the United States wireless messages may be relayed speedily to Buenos Aires, South Africa, Java, Calcutta or Melbourne, when the radio building programs of the great American and European countries are completed. At present France has the most powerful station in the world in the American-built Lafayette towers near Bordeaux, but this will be superseded by the end of this year by the Fort Jefferson station of the Radio corporation, which will be the most powerful station in the world. The station under construction at Ste. Assise, near Paris, will be second.

The British wireless chain connecting England with the empire will have one station comparatively close to Argentina, and that will be the station at Bathurst, in Gambia, on the extreme western point of Africa, where the continents of Africa and South America make their closest approach.

"The stations of the Radio corporation in Cuba and Colombia are practically completed," said Mr. Nally, "and are waiting on the completion of all the towers at Port Jefferson before going into service. That will take place in December. Relaying from New York to Cuba, to Bogota and then to Buenos Aires will be possible, but will be used only as an auxiliary system. When the Buenos Aires plant is completed next summer it will send to and receive from the Port Jefferson station direct."

All of the great systems will use different wave lengths and avoid interference, according to the agreement reached at the conference abroad, for the use of similar wave lengths would reduce to confusion high-power wireless communication all over the world. The British colonial chain of wireless stations is described as follows by L. W. Austin, head of the United States Radio Research Laboratory, in a communication to The Journal of the Franklin Institute:

"Unlike the plans for communicating over vast distances by means of huge stations, the imperial committee, headed by Sir Henry Norman, has

recommended that stations of only moderate power be used, spaced at distances of not more than 2,000 nautical miles, the intermediate stations acting as relays for the more distant.

"There have been heated discussions in England regarding the relative merits of the high-power, long-distance transmission systems in comparison with the moderate power, intermediate relay systems. There can be no doubt that the system of intermediate stations will give by far the most reliable communication, largely on account of the small variability of signal intensity at shorter distances. And probably for government purposes, where reliability is of more importance than volume of traffic carried, the system is superior.

"The plans of France for extremely long distance communication are centered around the huge transmitting station now being completed at Ste. Assise, between Fontainebleau and Paris. This station is expected by its promoters to communicate with Saigon, Indo-China, 5,500 nautical miles; Buenos Aires, 5,950 miles, and, of course, many nearer points."

Holland is building one station at home and one in Java for communicating a distance of 6,100 miles, almost entirely overland. On the question whether radio is likely to replace the cable in transoceanic communication in the near future, Mr. Austin said: "Frankly, I do not believe it will,

and if it should it will be because the atmospheric disturbances have been practically eliminated. But even now there are certain classes of traffic which can be sent by radio much more economically and quite as satisfactorily where delays of a few hours are not objectionable. Continuous twenty-four hour service is, of course, already possible where distances are moderate. Here automatic high-speed reception is making radio a formidable rival of the wire and cable lines."

Revive Plan to Build World City at Brussels

Brussels.—The striking idea of building an "international city" at the gates of Brussels, which was first proposed to King Albert of the Belgians in 1913, has been revived and it is now proposed to erect the city and inaugurate it at the same time as the Brussels international exposition in 1930.

It is intended that the international city shall be a permanent institution, where every country will have a building in which it will display not only its manufactures and products but examples of its art and records of its social progress.

These plans were first submitted to King Albert in 1913 by Hendrick C. Anderson, an American sculptor, formerly of Newport, R. I., who then was living in Rome. Mr. Anderson was aided in preparing his plans for the ideal city by Senator Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet.

NEBRASKA NEWS IN CONCISE FORM

State Occurrences of Importance Boiled to a Few Lines for Quick Perusal.

Edward Stem of Norfolk was badly bitten by a monkey at a carnival in that place.

An order of De Molay, with fifty charter members, has been organized at Nebraska City.

Chancellor Samuel Avery conferred degrees on 850 graduates of the University of Nebraska.

The Rev. Father James is president of the Broken Bow Golf club, recently organized with forty members.

Robert Shepard, 14 year old, was drowned while bathing in Manst's lake near Falls City.

Farmers will be greatly benefited by the reduction in interest rates announced by the Federal Loan bank.

Fifty-six students, the largest senior class in history of the Central City high school were graduated May 26.

Fifty contestants took part in the trap shoot put on by the Holdrege gun club last week. A number of good scores were made.

First cultivation of corn has begun in the vicinity of Norfolk, and farmers report that in six weeks they will have the new corn laid by.

The new \$32,000 Evangelical church at Dawson was dedicated last Sunday. A vast crowd from all over Richardson county was in attendance.

Mrs. Frank Burg suffered severe burns when a fire of unknown origin destroyed their store and home at Armour, near Pawnee City.

Fire caused a \$2,500 loss at the home in Fremont of L. P. Gage, grand secretary of the Nebraska I. O. O. F. Soot in the chimney started the blaze.

The O. A. Cooper Co., owners of the mill and power plant at Humboldt, which burned last month, have contracted for the construction of a new elevator and power plant of concrete.

Boys and girls of Scotts Bluff county have been organized into eight clubs for summer work in garden, calf raising and home help, under the direction of Miss Lulu Boyes, county home demonstrator.

When the shell stuck in a shotgun exploded while his brother was trying to dislodge it, Albert Klein, of Wolbach, received the full charge in his body, as he was plowing fifty feet away. He will recover.

The fifteenth annual Bulletin of the Nebraska High School Debating league has been published and copies sent by the president, Prof. M. M. Fogg, to the eighty-seven league schools for distribution to the 261 team members.

Miss Nancy Penoyer of Central City, a graduate of the college of business administration, University of Nebraska, has been awarded a \$500 prize for post-graduate work because of her excellence in mathematics.

Miss Ella Herron last term taught the grandchildren of some of her first pupils in the Burchard public schools. She completed thirty-five years' service in the primary department with the termination of the 1922 session.

Silas A. Strickland post, G. A. R. of Hastings, has let the contract for erecting a civil war veteran's obelisk memorial on a corner of the court house square. The shaft, with the figure of a soldier surmounting it, will be thirty-four feet high, and will cost \$10,000.

W. C. Norton, editor of the Humboldt Standard, was elected president of the Southeastern Nebraska Press club at the annual business meeting held at Falls City. S. W. Thurber, Tecumseh, was named vice president and Miss Eunice Haskins, Stella, secretary-treasurer.

Charles Chase, farmer living near Pawnee City, has a registered Holstein cow which is making a remarkable record. She freshened when sixteen months old, weighs nearly six hundred pounds and gives a daily average of about forty pounds of milk. This will equal about twice her weight every thirty days.

The fifteenth annual encampment of the Nebraska department, Spanish War Veterans, to be held at Hastings on June 12, 13 and 14 will be unique in the annals of conventions held by the veterans in that it will be conducted along strictly military lines, and army rules and regulations will govern throughout the continuation of the encampment.

A new sort of white clover is being introduced in Nebraska. It was developed by a man named Hughes in Alabama, hence the name "Hubam." It is claimed that it will grow eight feet high and yield an enormous amount of nutriment for animals. It is also valuable for fertilizer. It can be sowed in wheat and oats fields, in the spring, developing a rich growth after harvest and bringing a rich store of nitrogen to the soil when it is turned under by the fall plow.

Registered liberty bonds, mortgages, notes, abstracts and stock certificates in value of many thousands of dollars, all constituting a portion of the loot obtained by yeggmen who robbed the First National Bank of Gresham, last September, were found by Otto W. Kloppel, a Colfax county farmer, scattered over his corn field near Leigh.

Edward Benson, who was a member of the first group of carriers who went to work for the Fremont postoffice when city delivery was established April 16, 1892, has just retired on a pension. Benson has been continuously on the job ever since.

Two thousand alumni of the University of Nebraska took part in the "Cornhusker roundup," a special program being presented to arouse the Cornhusker spirit in "old grads." Nearly every class from 1872 to 1922—a lapse of fifty years—was represented, and many of these classes put on special "stunts" in the alumni parade.

Over 400 students were registered for the summer term at the State Teachers college at Kearney. It is expected the total registration will exceed 1,500 an increase of over 300 above last year.

Arrangements are being made by the various committees in charge for an attendance of one thousand delegates and visitors to the annual Nebraska Sunday school convention, which will be held at Fremont three days, June 13-15.

Dr. J. M. Simpson, government veterinarian of Alliance, has been called to Morrill county to investigate the cause of death of a number of cattle there recently. He found that the animals had been eating yuzenus, or death camas, a very poisonous plant, sometimes mistaken for wild onions.

Pike are biting well as Mille Laes and Gull lakes, near Brainerd, according to fishermen. Catches in Mille Laes are reported as weighing as high as seven and three-quarters and thirty inches in length.

President Ulysses S. Conn of the state teachers' college at Wayne, has been given the degree of LL. D. by Nebraska Wesleyan university. In point of service Dr. Conn is the oldest president of state teachers' colleges in Nebraska.

Mrs. Eva McClelland, of Beaver City, was elected grand matron of the O. E. S. at its recent session at Omaha.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR JUNE 18 THE DOWNFALL OF JUDAH

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 25:1-21. GOLDEN TEXT—Be not deceived: God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 28:15-19; 25, 26, 37; II Chron. 36:11-23; Luke 19:41-44.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Punishing Disobedient People. JUNIOR TOPIC—The Capture of Jerusalem. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Nation That Disobeyed God. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Results of National Disobedience to God.

Zedekiah was made king of Judah by the king of Babylon (24:17), but in spite of this kindness and the word of the Lord spoken to him by Jeremiah (Jer. 38:17, 18; cf. Jer. 52:3), he rebelled against the king of Babylon. He relied upon the help of Egypt, but all that Egypt could do was to cause temporary interruption of the siege of Jerusalem.

I. The Siege of Jerusalem (vv. 1-3). 1. Time of (vv. 1, 2). It began on the tenth day of the tenth month of the ninth year of Zedekiah's reign and lasted about eighteen months. The tenth month according to the Jewish calendar corresponds to our December-January, as their calendar year began about the middle of March. The reason the exact time is given is that this was to be an event of great importance to the Jews in their exile.

2. The Method (v. 1). Nebuchadnezzar came in person with a large army and encamped against Jerusalem and built forts against it round about. It is thought that siege walls were built around the city, shutting it in. On the tops of these walls forts were built from which missiles of destruction could be hurled by their engines of war against the city. With the city shut in its fall was only a question of time.

3. The Famine (v. 3). It is estimated that one-third of the people of Jerusalem died of starvation.

II. Zedekiah's Flight and Fate (vv. 4-7). 1. "The City was Broken Up" (v. 4). The Chaldeans had succeeded in making an opening in the wall so large that they could make their way into the city in spite of all that the Hebrews could do. Resistance was carried on to the bitter end.

2. Zedekiah's Flight (v. 4). The king with his men war fled by night toward the plain. His object, no doubt, was to cross the Jordan at Jericho and hide in the mountains east of Jordan.

3. Zedekiah's Fate (vv. 5-7). (1) He was overtaken in the plains of Jericho (v. 5). When his flight was discovered the Chaldean army pursued and captured him. (2) He was brought to the king of Babylon at Riblah (v. 6). Riblah was a town north of Damascus. It was the king's headquarters from which he directed his armies against Tyre and Jerusalem. Before Nebuchadnezzar, Zedekiah was tried as a criminal. (3) His fate (v. 7). His sons were slain in his sight; his eyes were put out; he was bound with fetters of brass; and they carried him to Babylon where he remained prisoner until the day of his death (Jer. 52:11).

III. Jerusalem Destroyed (vv. 8-10). The dismantling of the city was delayed a month, perhaps awaiting instructions from Nebuchadnezzar, who was at Riblah.

1. They Burnt the House of the Lord (v. 9). This was the sacred temple built by Solomon with additions and modifications. Before burning it they plundered it of all its sacred contents.

2. Burnt the King's House (v. 9). This was doubtless the palace built by Solomon.

3. Burnt All the Houses of Jerusalem (v. 9). The implication is that the common houses were left for the people (v. 12).

4. They Broke Down the Walls of Jerusalem. The aim was to render the walls useless as a means of defense.

IV. The Disposition of the People (vv. 11, 12). 1. Carried Them into Captivity (v. 11). The people who were left in the city and those who had deserted to the Babylonians were carried to Babylon; all such as would be of use in Babylon.

2. The Poorest of the Land Were Left (v. 12). The people who would not likely make any trouble were left as vine-dressers and husbandmen. Doubtless they were looking forward to colonization by foreign peoples. The object in leaving these people was that the country might be ready for their coming. Over these people Gedaliah was appointed as governor, with headquarters at Mizpah.

To the Thief. Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.—Ephesians 4:28.

The Greatness of God's Mercy. Remember me, O my God, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.—Nehemiah 13:22.

No Peace for Them. There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.—Isaiah 48:22.

Army of Men Scrap Warships

New Industry Supplants Building of Fighting Vessels Along the Delaware River.

MANY AWAITING DISMANTLING

Philadelphia, Birthplace of Many Vessels, Also to Be "Graveyard" of Navy's Fighting Ships That Have Become Obsolete.

Philadelphia.—A new industry—scrapping of old warships—has sprung up along the Delaware river, where not so long ago more than 100,000 men were working feverishly to help build a "bridge of ships" across the Atlantic to check the progress of Germany in the World War.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of many of the vessels, also is to be the "graveyard" of a number of the navy's fighting craft, discarded because they have become obsolete. Later, when the scrapping program of the arms commission becomes effective, many more ships will be added to the list. Hundreds of men are engaged in turning the steel from the discarded ships into materials for the construction of buildings, tools, locomotives, automobiles and other peace-time uses.

In one Delaware river shipyard alone there are awaiting dismantling the battleships Maine, Missouri and Wisconsin, the once proud first-class cruiser Columbia, the monitors Ozark, Monterey and Tonawanda and countless destroyers, Eagle boats and smaller craft.

Powerful oxyacetylene torches welded by masked workmen are being used to cut through the 11-inch steel turret armor of the Maine, while a 125-ton crane was used to take out its 12-inch guns.

Further along the yard little obsolete submarines with paper thickness shells are being ripped apart with prosaic chisels to the accompaniment of the rattling gunlike staccato of compressed air hammers. The monitor Monterey, an improved edition of Ericsson's brilliant Monitor of Civil War fame, with its surface flush deck, rapidly is being converted into billets. Its 10 and 12-inch rifles, however, still appear menacingly through the turrets of its squat superstructure as they did in the early '90s when the vessel was one of the most powerful battle craft afloat.

"Grandfather" of Submarines. A little submarine, A-1 Plunger, "grandfather" of the modern submarine cruiser S-41, is awaiting scrapping. Creature of the brain of J. P. Holland, the early trials of the A-1 were the subject of almost as much ridicule and scoffing as marked the first efforts of Robert Fulton and his steamboat on the Hudson river.

The most precious "junk" obtained from the ships is the copper, gun metal, navy brass, manganese bronze, lead and zinc. Complete destruction is not necessary in the case of all the craft. The hulls of some of the torpedo boats will undergo a transformation to adapt them to peaceful pursuits. This already has been done with the destroyers Truxton, Worden and Whipple, which will ply between the United States and Central America carrying cargoes of fruit.

Engined with kerosene oil burners, they will be large cargo carriers and of such light draft that they can navigate shallow rivers on high tide and lay off plantations for loading, thereby eliminating lighterage cost. Their clean lines give them great speed, which makes unnecessary the expensive refrigerating system used in slower fruit boats.

Known as Mrs. Florence A. Campbell Van Heel.

"That's right," said the young husband, indulgently. "Keep anything you want to."

"Henry is going to be a great man some day—arent you, dear?" Mrs. Van Heel predicted. "He expresses himself so wonderfully, and tells such thrilling stories. I am always asking him to tell me a story."

"He is going to write five hours a day, and the rest of the day we will spend together."

Pet Rat Gets Tail Mended. San Francisco.—On the record at Emergency hospital appears the entry: "One rat retained." Donald Myatt, thirteen, appeared at the hospital with a rat—an Egyptian jumping rat—and tearfully said a cat had "sizzed" at my rat while I was holding him by the tail at a pet show and he jumped so hard the skin peeled off." His tears won a busy surgeon and the skin was sewed back on.

At the age of fifteen the Korean girl is an "old maid" if not married.

Prof. Bell Poses for Sculptor



Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is shown posing for the Washington sculptor, Moses Dykaar.

HEIRESS AGED 65 WEDS YOUTH

Widow of St. Louis Millionaire Marries Literary Dilettante.

Says Youngster Is Going to Be Great Man Some Day—Woman Gets One-Half Income From First Husband's \$20,000,000 Estate.

St. Louis.—Announcement has just been made here of the marriage in San Diego, Cal., of Mrs. James Campbell, widow of the late president of the North American company, who was reputed the wealthiest man in St. Louis, and Henry Klas Van Heel, literary dilettante. Mrs. Van Heel is sixty-five and her husband lacks a year of being half her age. She is heir to one-half the income from her first husband's \$20,000,000 estate. It is a case of love at first sight. "Henry and I met two years ago at Mrs. Adolphus Buech's California home," Mrs. Van Heel said, discussing

their romance with reporters. "There was a mutual attraction, but I didn't think Henry loved me." She kissed her youthful husband.

Van Heel, who is a native of Holland, has the appearance of a college youth. He has a fair complexion, light hair and moustache of the hue sometimes termed "pink." His bride speaks of him as a boy.

Mrs. Van Heel said that Van Heel's singing was one of the things that attracted her to him. "He sings Dutch and German ballads," she said.

"He had been in the United States before and had returned just before the time we met," she remarked. "It seems to have been fate that we should meet."

"Henry is one of the brightest young men I ever met," she continued. "You may know there is something wonderful about him or I would not have married him."

"I shall wish to keep the name of Campbell," she added. "I shall be