

# IN THE WORLD OF RADIO

## "King of Ivories" Now on Records

### Convict Who Won Fame Via Radio Now Plays for Brunswick.

Another romance of the radio comes with the announcement of the Brunswick company that Harry Snodgrass, up to a few weeks ago convict No. 1311 at Missouri state prison, will record exclusively for Brunswick records.

When the grim gates swung outward to let Snodgrass back into the world again, he had the salt-and-pepper suit, the state glasses, all released "guests," and a new \$5 bill.

But he reckoned without his many friends to whom his fame had been broadcast by radio. They had sent him gifts totaling over \$10,000 in cash, a new touring car, and many gifts of appreciation which did much to dispel the gloom that years of incarceration had put on the shy little man.

But one of the best presents that awaited him was a contract for the Keith-Albee Orpheum circuit—"Big time." Another was an invitation to play for Brunswick records. Snodgrass' prison history reads like pure romance. A man with a number, with hope cut off—with no outlet for normal things, he sank his identity in the wood working shop of the prison.

Station WOS, located in the dome of the state capitol, a few blocks from the prison, called for talent to broadcast. Warden Crawford organized a band among the prisoners. Great acclamation followed the first program. It became a regular feature.

Radio fans began to ask for solos by the band's pianist. Modestly enough, Snodgrass, who before going to the cells had been a splendid pianist, gave his first program, solo.

His success was sensational. Soon from coast to coast station WOS was picked up by radio-lovers. The signaling in signal of the station was "The Missouri Waltz," played by "the professor." Jack Witten, the announcer, became famous for his cheery voice, his clear enunciation, his unflinching humor.

## NEW DEVICE IS AID TO TUNING

A new device known as the "monochromer," has recently been developed for the purpose of enabling radio fans to tune neutrodyne receivers with greater ease. The inventor is N. Resk, who has been interested in radio developments for several years.

## EXPERT GOES TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Ruben A. Lundquist, chief of the electrical division of the Department of Commerce, has sailed to Central America to investigate market possibilities in Central and South American countries for American radio and electrical equipment. He will be gone about four months and his itinerary will include Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Mexico.

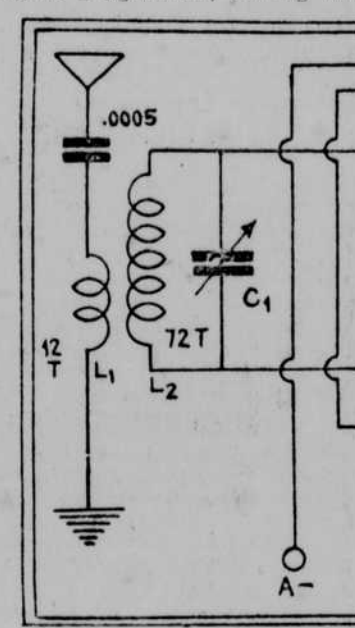
## MORE STATIONS ON LOW WAVELENGTHS

Six new Class A stations are being offered for the entertainment of radio fans. The new stations licensed are:

- KVFP—Clarence B. Junesau, Hollywood, Cal., 1449 208 2 10
- WAKD—Ruthie, 1210 244 10
- WAFD—Albert B. Parfitt, Minneapolis, Minn., 1210 244 10
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## Distance and Clarity in Sterling Five Result of Several Years' Development Work

By STERLING G. SEARS, (Chief Engineer, Gibson-Sears Corp.)  
To the average man radio reception is more or less a mystery and something very difficult to understand. As an introduction to this article we are going to give a very simple explanation of radio receiving that almost anyone will be able to understand, and which will enable him to get more satisfactory results from his radio set than before.



The schematic wiring diagram of the Sterling Five radio frequency receiver. It is plainly seen that this circuit is quite a bit out of the ordinary, especially in the audio stages. The receiver consists of tuned radio frequency detector, one stage of transformer coupled and two stages of resistance coupled audio frequency amplification.

operation by merely inserting the loud speaker or headphone plug into the power jack and likewise entirely disconnected upon its removal. The battery consumption is reduced to the extent of over 50 per cent on "B" batteries and 15 per cent on "A" batteries. This of course means considerably extended life of the vacuum tubes.

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Now, if we consider a number of broadcasting stations or light-houses in the same general locality, all sending out the same colored light, it can be appreciated that it will be almost impossible to separate one from the other, unless some identifying condition is used, such as color. In this instance suppose we equip each light-house with a different colored light. It can be readily seen that it would be possible to identify these lights even at considerable distance.

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