

Nebraska.

STANDING WITH EPPERSON

Comment Shows Disposition to Let Committee Go Ahead.

FORGET PAST, THEY ALL SAY

Burkett Asserts There is No Use in Republicans Scrapping Over Something Settled a Year Ago.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Comments on the meeting of the republican state central committee, which supported Theodore Roosevelt as against the regular nominee of the republican party in this state at the last election and which met in this city yesterday, are generally favorable to letting the committee go ahead as he regularly constituted committee of the republican party in this state. Some oppose the plan, but they seem to be in a small minority.

When asked what he thought of the plans set forth by Chairman Epperson as published in the morning papers, former Senator Elmer J. Burkett replied that generally speaking he was in favor of the Epperson committee going ahead and calling the convention. "I feel a great deal as Mr. Epperson does in the matter of the fractional differences of a year ago," said the senator. "The election settled that proposition and there is nothing for either side to scrap over worth the trouble. Should it happen, however, that the two committees cannot be harmonious I think the republicans of the state better get together and select an entirely new committee and let it run the next campaign. The committee doesn't amount to much anyhow now days, except for the nominations are made, and I don't believe there is any use in republicans scrapping over something that was settled a year ago."

Favors Epperson's Stand.

Clery Harry Lindsay of the supreme court said that he believes the stand taken by Chairman Epperson is all right. "Judge Epperson is a mighty square fellow and as far as I am concerned I shall be satisfied to have him go ahead and call the convention. There is nothing to fight over now and the republicans should get together."

Frank A. Harrison, who was a supporter of Senator La Follette for the republican nomination for the presidency and shed no tears over the downfall of Mr. Roosevelt at the national convention, said: "I think Judge Epperson should be allowed to go ahead. I have traveled over the state considerably and I find a general sentiment toward an elimination of the things that made trouble last year and a pull all together

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for republican success. There are probably a dozen or so Taft men in the state who will not want to concede anything to the Epperson committee and there are also quite a little bunch of Roosevelt men who will oppose allowing the Taft men to have anything to say, but among the rank and file, yes and among a large number of the men who have been prominent in the fight on both sides, there is a strong feeling all over the state for a pull for republican success."

Time to Forget.

W. R. Mellor, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, believes that the time has come to forget all about the campaign of 1912 and get ready to fight the campaign of 1914. "If the Epperson committee want to go ahead and call the convention, I believe the thing to do is to let them do it. According to the papers this morning Judge Epperson proposes to recognize every member of the state committee regularly elected, no matter how he stood a year ago, and that shows that he will be willing to do the right thing. Now the thing for the rest of us to do is to let him go ahead and get behind him when the time comes."

Secretary of State Watt said: "Chairman Epperson seems to be in a conciliatory mood and I believe the rest of us ought to be likewise. There is much to be gained if the republicans eliminate the Taft-Roosevelt controversy which split the party a year ago and much to be lost if we keep it up. I feel that there is a general feeling among republicans all over to forget the 1912 trouble and I think that if the Epperson committee will go ahead that the regular republicans should be satisfied to let him do so. The judge is absolutely on the square and will do what is right."

Judge E. P. Holmes, who was one of the members of the executive committee of the regular republican faction of the party during the presidential campaign, said that did not care to say anything today, but would prepare a statement later.

Born's Blame Committee.

Chairman Epperson, in his statement last night in addition to that already published, said that he did not blame the national republican committee for recognizing the Taft committee in this state in the presidential campaign of 1912. They did right in not recognizing us," said the chairman. "For we were not supporting the republican nominee and therefore had no rights which the national republican committee were bound to respect. As in all past morton cases this opinion comes after the crime has been committed and is something in the nature of a death bed confession by the perpetrator of the crime."

JUDGE WRAY OPPOSED TO PERSONAL TAX

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Judge Arthur Wray of York has called with secretary Earl B. Gaddis of the State Tax commission a sort of brief in what he considers the essential things the committee should recommend in their report to the next legislature. He opposes the personal tax, but recommends other things to take their place.

He believes a franchise tax, corporation tax, income tax and a tax on community made or specially created real estate tax would help to solve the question. He wants an income tax similar to the Wisconsin law and wants the tax on improvements on real estate abolished. He cites a case at York where a man had been taxed a certain amount on personal property, but when his estate was settled up after his death it was found that he had ten times as much as he had given in to the assessor.

SEES PLAN TO SAVE STATE MONEY IN POSTAGE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—Secretary W. R. Mellor of the State Board of Agriculture has discovered a way to save the state about \$3,000 in postage each session. He found that all agricultural reports prepared by the state were entitled to pass through the mails as second class matter and made application to the postal department for that privilege, which has been given the state. This will allow all reports printed by the Board of Agriculture, Board of Horticulture, Labor Bureau, and any other department which in any way deals with agricultural reports to have them sent as second class mail matter. Heretofore these reports have been sent out as fourth class matter, costing one cent for each ounce. Under the second class rate it can be sent for one cent for each four ounces.

CORRIK EXPLAINS HIS PLAN FOR AMALGAMATION

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Jan. 1.—(Special.)—On top of the ultimatum issued by Judge Arthur Wray to the bull moose party in Nebraska that if he accepts the nomination for governor of Nebraska on the third party ticket the party platform shall carry with it all the things ever heard of in the past and many more not yet heard of in the future, Colonel Frank P. Corrik, superintendent of navigation for the same party, issues a signed statement in which he gives out that there can be no amalgamation of the third party with the republican party in 1914 unless the latter agrees to nominate Theodore Roosevelt or some other man who walks in his footsteps.

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WIRELESS TALK OVER OCEAN

Vocal Message From Germany Heard in New Jersey.

SPANS FOUR THOUSAND MILES

Wireless Telephony Here, Though Its Promoters Still Talk Through Their Hats.

Talking across the Atlantic ocean, from Neustadt-Ruebenberge, Germany, to New Jersey, a distance of 4,000 miles, was accomplished by wireless telephony on October 27, according to Rear Admiral George August Emsmann. The message was sent and received in the middle of the afternoon in spite of the daytime being most unfavorable for wireless communications. The two stations are over 800 feet high. Earlier attempts had proved that clearly emitted tones were audible, and finally a spoken message was transmitted and distinctly received. It also is reported, but not confirmed, that Marconi has transmitted "vocal sounds" across the Atlantic. This feat was done, and cannot be said to be unexpected.

Predicted of Marconi Last Summer.

Last August, Godfrey Isaac, managing director of the Marconi company, speaking at the annual meeting of the company said: "I am going to venture a prophecy that the date is not far distant when, with our cup of tea in the morning aboard ship, we may hear the ring of the bell, and, taking our telephone off the hook, we may talk to those whom we have left behind, when we may tell them of the sort of night we have passed and learn the sort of night they have had, and be able to express the disposition we feel towards our breakfast." He went on further to say that during the last six or eight months Mr. Marconi had taken out a large number of patents at least as important, if not more so, than the patents which he has taken out in the past. This is the sort of thing which has attracted the attention of commercial men on the vast business possibilities of a system of speaking across space without wires. Such an invention, it is obvious, will be of great international importance.

But the Marconi company was not alone in the field. Majorana, Vanni, Moretti, Pulsen, Fessenden, De Forest, Ruhmer, Collins, Brauly, Jaciavolo and others had demonstrated the practicability of wireless telephony before any public announcement was made that Marconi was working along that line. It may well be that Marconi in his experiments is using in connection with his own devices those of Goldschmidt and Majorana, which, it is understood, have been bought by his company. J. Erskine-Murray says, however, that Mr. Marconi's invention in 1907 of the high-speed, smooth-flash discharger gave a key to the solution of the problem on thoroughly practical and commercial lines, suitable for long distance communications.

Clearer Than by Wire.

It is a singular fact that by the use of a radiated current in which there are no interruptions the articulation is actually more perfect than that obtained in wire telephony. As Mr. Erskine-Murray points out, in the transmission of electric waves along closed circuit, such as is used in wire telephony, there is invariably not only attenuation, but weakness of the total sound, as the distance becomes greater, but also a decrease in the relative intensity of the upper harmonic waves which give the sound its particular vowel or fundamental tone of the voice. Thus on a long-distance wire it is often possible to hear the voice comparatively well, while at the same time it is impossible to make out the words. This difficulty, which is a very serious one in transmission through submarine cables, has to some extent been remedied by attention to the suggestions of Pupin and Heaviside, but it still is one of the most serious drawbacks to wire telephony. The clear articulation of the speech transmitted by wire telephony, on the other hand, does not suffer in anything like so great a degree by increase of distance. In fact, no appreciable loss of distinctness of articulation has been noticed in wireless transmission over four or five hundred miles of sea—a distance quite impossible to attain by telephony through a submarine cable. It seems certain that under some conditions will hold even at very much greater distances. The reason for that is that though long electrical waves do travel with somewhat less attenuation over great distance of land and sea than shorter ones, the variations constituting telephone speech are all "long" waves from the wireless point of view. In wireless telephony, therefore, the difficulties lie not in the intermediate region between the transmitter and the receiver, but simply in the transmitting station. The problem now in course of solution for long distance radiotelephony is simply that of causing the radiation of electrical power to vary in exact synchronism with the speech, and this has already been solved, and there were two distinct wireless methods, at least, by which telephonic communication may be established with certainty between any given points. One of these is that due to Dr. Poulsen, in which his arc is used as a generator of high-frequency current. In this system a group of microphones in series, and all contained in one mouthpiece, controls the antenna current either directly or by shunting a few turns of the inductance.

Vanni's Liquid Microphone.

Prof. J. Vanni, who has devoted much attention, with a large measure of success, to the question of the microphone, in order to influence the oscillating current to a sufficient extent has made use of a microphone in which the movements set up in the diaphragm by the speech are amplified by a lever, the longer arm of which is attached to a jet. Acidulated water or some other electrolyte flows through the jet, and the vibration imparted to it causes the liquid stream to break more or less higher up according to the movement, and so to affect the amount falling on two collectors, one connected with the aerial circuit, the other with the earth; the variation in the "layer" of water changes the resistance between the aerial and the earth, and so affects the radiations.

The Goldschmidt System.

The possibilities of wireless telephony were greatly increased by the comparative ease in which the oscillations set up in the Goldschmidt high-frequency generator can be controlled by a microphone. The preparations now being made for a demonstration of automatic telegraphy over a distance of some 4,000 miles, between Hanover and Tuckerton, indicate that the Goldschmidt generator has reached a practical working stage, and as the energy derived from it is put direct into the aerial and earth, it is anticipated, and preparatory tests have shown, that it will work with considerable economy. At 5,000 a. m. the generator produces a frequency giving a wave length of about 2,500 meters; the generator can be driven at a higher speed, with a corresponding decrease in wave length, but this is the probable wave length that will be used in the transatlantic work.

The point of importance in relation to telephony is that a small microphonic current will suffice to affect the excitation current of the generator, and the slightest variation in the latter will produce the desired modification of the other parts. In other types of systems of

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wireless telephony the microphone, or speaking instrument, requires to be placed so as to control a considerable amount of current, as it may, for example, be placed between the aerial and the earth, when for any great distance it must withstand the passage of a current of several amperes. If the microphone be placed in series with a battery and coil, the latter affecting inductively the ordinary wireless circuit, a considerable current is necessary. The Goldschmidt system permits the employment of two high-frequency generators running slightly out of step, or asynchronously, the microphone currents affecting the field excitation of one of them. Any slight "boosting up" of one of this field is just sufficient to bring the two into step, with the result that an instantaneous and large rise of current is generated for charging the aerial. The construction of the generator is such that hysteresis plays a very small part, and apparently does not produce an appreciable effect, due to lag, on the purity of speech sounds.

Vanni's Liquid Microphone.

Prof. J. Vanni, who has devoted much attention, with a large measure of success, to the question of the microphone, in order to influence the oscillating current to a sufficient extent has made use of a microphone in which the movements set up in the diaphragm by the speech are amplified by a lever, the longer arm of which is attached to a jet. Acidulated water or some other electrolyte flows through the jet, and the vibration imparted to it causes the liquid stream to break more or less higher up according to the movement, and so to affect the amount falling on two collectors, one connected with the aerial circuit, the other with the earth; the variation in the "layer" of water changes the resistance between the aerial and the earth, and so affects the radiations.

More recently Prof. Vanni has made the collectors themselves the variable parts. For example, a jet of acidulated water falls upon two very small, flat metal plates; one of these is fixed at an angle of about 90 degrees with the horizontal, while the other, making an angle of about 45 degrees with the fixed one and at a slight distance from it, is attached by a light rod to the diaphragm of the microphone. When the diaphragm vibrates with the speech waves this plate vibrates also, and its position relatively to the fixed plate varies in accordance with the sounds, so that the acid layer between the two, hence its resistance, changes. To change the resist-

ance of the acid gap Vanni also employs a vibrating plate, the movements of which are caused by the action of a second membrane, electro-magnetically excited by currents from a microphone, which have been transformed by means of a small induction coil. Clear speech has been transmitted, using the Moretti arc system of producing continuous oscillations, over a distance of 620 miles. An interesting point, according to Prof. Vanni, is that the timbre of the voice as heard at the receiving station is true and normal, owing to the fact that the radio telephony, unlike ordinary telephony, does not appreciably affect the velocity and the phases of the elementary waves corresponding to the harmonics which accompany the fundamental sound of the sonorous vibrations to be transmitted.

Other Types of Water Microphones.

Another liquid microphone has been devised by Prof. Majorana in Italy; a fine stream flows from a jet which is attached to a diaphragm on which the voice impulses, lower down, the stream forms a connection between the two electrodes in its path, and as the jet vibrates the varying thickness of the liquid film connecting them causes variations in the resistance of the circuit of which it forms a part, thus controlling the power radiated in the same manner as an ordinary microphone would do.

Still another form of liquid microphone is that invented by Dr. F. J. Chambers. In this the diaphragm forms the upper covering of a box, inside which liquid flows from a central vertical pipe, the upper orifice of which is close to the diaphragm. An annular film of liquid is thus formed between the upper edge of the pipe and the diaphragm above it, the thickness, and consequently the electrical resistance, of which depends upon

the nearness of the diaphragm to the pipe. The vibrations of the diaphragm, when spoken to, thus vary the resistance of the liquid film, and as this forms part of the electric circuit of the transmitter the current is also varied in exact consonance.—Boston Transcript.

To the Housewife.

Madam, if your husband is like most men he expects you to look after the health of yourself and children. Coughs and colds are the most common of the minor ailments and are most likely to lead to serious diseases. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when it has a cold. If you will inquire into the merits of the various remedies that are recommended for coughs and colds, you will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy stands high in the estimation of people who use it. It is prompt and effectual, pleasant and safe to take, which are qualities especially to be desired when a medicine is intended for children. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

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