

RADIO SERVICE BULLETIN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Washington, April, 1916—No. 16

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WASHINGTON, January 14, 1915.

To collectors of customs, radio inspectors, and others concerned:

This publication is issued monthly by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, and distributed to the United States officers engaged in or concerned with the enforcement of the radio laws for their guidance and instruction, and to those concerned with the operation of Government and commercial radio stations for their information.

The Radio Service Bulletin supersedes the quarterly supplements to the List of Radio Stations of the United States and contains information concerning Government, commercial, and special stations only. Information regarding amateur stations appears only in the annual edition of the List of Radio Stations of the United States.

The bulletin contains tables of new stations, alterations, and corrections under headings, so that the List of Radio Stations of the United States and the List of Radiotelegraph Stations, published by the international bureau at Berne, may be brought up to date. Additions, alterations, and corrections should be entered in these two publications promptly on receipt of the bulletin.

Amendments to or changes in the Radio Laws and Regulations of the United States (edition of July 27, 1914) are printed in this bulletin in such a manner that they may be clipped and pasted in their proper places in that publication.

Items of general interest concerning the enforcement of the radio laws are printed in the bulletin from time to time, as occasion warrants.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner of Navigation.

Approved:
E. F. SWEET,
Acting Secretary.

NEW STATIONS.

LAND STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF STATIONS.

[Additions to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, and to the International List of Radiotelegraph Stations published by the Berne bureau.]

Station.	Call signal.	System.	Station controlled by—
Inglewood, Cal.....	KFZ	Federal Poulsen Arc.	Federal Telegraph Co.

SHIP STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF VESSELS.

[Additions to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, and to the International List of Radiotelegraph Stations published by the Berne bureau.]

Vessel.	Call signal.	System.	Wave lengths.	Owner of vessel.
Admiral Watson ¹	WAW	Kilbourne & Clark, 210.	300, 450 525, 600	Pacific-Alaska Navigation Co.
Barge No. 1.....	WQA	Marconi.....		Inland Navigation Co.
Buccaneer ²	KFO	do.....	300, 600	Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil Transportation Co.
Curacao.....	WGK	300, 600	Pacific Coast Co.
Ecuador.....	WBN		Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Fred'k Luckenbach.....	KGV	Marconi.....	300, 600	Edgar F. Luckenbach.
La Brea ³	WON	Federal Poulsen Arc.	300, 600	Union Oil Co.
Lakeport.....	WDJ	Marconi.....	300, 600	Port Huron & Duluth Steamship Co.
Lakewood.....	WDK	do.....	300, 600	Do.
Suruga.....	WGD	do.....	300, 600	Barber & Co. (Inc.).
Tormenter ²	KFN	do.....	300, 600	Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil Transportation Co.
Venezuela.....	WBG		Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

¹ Range, 150; service, PG; hours, N; rates, 4 c. per word, 40 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Pacific-Alaska Navigation Co., owner of vessel.

² Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co.

³ Range, 150; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word, 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word, 80 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Federal Telegraph Co.

LAND AND SHIP STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY CALL SIGNALS.

[b=ship stations; c=land station.]

Call Signal.	Name.	Call signal.	Name.
KFN	Tormenter.....	b	
KFO	Buccaneer.....	b	
KFZ	Inglewood, Cal.....	c	
KGV	Fred'k Luckenbach.....	b	
WAW	Admiral Watson.....	b	
WBG	Venezuela.....	b	
WBN	Ecuador.....	b	
WDJ	Lakeport.....	b	
WDK	Lakewood.....	b	
WGD	Suruga.....	b	
WGK	Curacao.....	b	
WON	La Brea.....	b	
WQA	Barge No. 1.....	b	

SPECIAL LAND STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF STATIONS.

[Additions to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, only.]

Station.	Call signal.	Wave lengths.	Service.	Hours.	Station controlled by--
Columbia, Mo. (9YS).....	9YS	300, 375	P	X	University of Missouri.
Fayetteville, Ark.....	9YM	200, 400	P	X	University of Arkansas.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.....	2ZV	300, 3500	P	X	Alfred H. Grebe.
University Place, Nebr.....	9YD	300, 468	P	X	Nebraska Wesleyan University.
Westbrook, Me.....	1ZQ	200, 300, 425, 600	P	X	Wm. H. Rocheleau.

SPECIAL LAND STATIONS, GROUPED BY DISTRICTS.

Call signal.	District and station.	Call signal.	District and station.
1ZQ 2ZV	First district: Westbrook, Me. Second district: Richmond Hill, N. Y.	9YD 9YM 9YS	Ninth district: University Place, Nebr. Fayetteville, Ark. Columbia, Mo. (9YS.)

ABBREVIATIONS.

The necessary corrections to the List of Radio Stations of the United States and to the International List of Radiotelegraph Stations, appearing in this bulletin under the heading "Alterations and corrections," are published after the stations affected in the following order:

Name = Name of station.

G. loc. = Geographical location: O=west longitude, N=north latitude.

Call = Call letters assigned.

System = Radio system used and sparks per second.

Range = Normal range in nautical miles.

W. L. = Wave lengths assigned: Normal wave lengths in italics.

Service = Nature of service maintained:

PG=General public.

PR=Limited public.

P=private.

O=Government business exclusively.

Hours = Hours of operation:

N=Continuous service.

X=No regular hours.

m=a. m. (12m=midday).

s=p. m. (12s=midnight).

Rates = Ship or coast charges, in cents: c=cents. (The rates in the international list are given in francs and centimes. For approximate purposes, 1 franc equals 20 cents and 5 centimes equal 1 cent.)

Notes = Refer to notes in the Berne list.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

Marconi Co.=Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.

ALTERATIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

LAND STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF STATIONS.

[Alterations and corrections to be made to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, and to the International List of Radiotelegraph Stations published by the Berne bureau.]

MOBILE, ALA.—System, Marconi, 400; W. L., 300, 445, 600.

TAMPA, FLA.—W. L., 300, 510, 600; hours, 7m-10s.

VICTOR, COLO.—W. L., 575.

SHIP STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF VESSELS.

[Alterations and corrections to be made to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, and to the International List of Radiotelegraph Stations published by the Berne bureau.]

ANCON.—W. L., strike out 500; Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Panama Railroad Co., owner of vessel.

ALASKA.—Range, 150; W. L., 300, 450, 525, 600; hours, X. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Alaska Steamship Co., owner of vessel.

ARAPAHOE.—System, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.

AROLINE.—Range, 150; system, Marconi, 240. Note, Pacific-Alaska Navigation Co. owner of vessel.

- ARTISAN.**—Range, 250; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co.
- BEAR.**—Range, 150.
- BRINDILLA.**—Range, 300; W. L., 300, 450, 600; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- CAROLINA (KGB).**—W. L., 300, 450, 600.
- CAROLINIAN.**—(Name formerly *Southerner*): range, 150; system, Marconi, 240; hours, X. Notes, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co. Export Leaf Tobacco Co., owner of vessel.
- CHARLES PRATT.**—Range, 300; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co.
- CITY OF MACON.**—Name changed to *Macona*.
- EL MUNDO.**—System, Marconi, 480; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. per minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- GEORGIAN.**—System, Marconi, 480.
- GOVERNOR COBB.**—Range, 200; system, Marconi, 400; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- HARVARD.**—System, Haller-Cunningham, variable; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- HAVANA.**—W. L., 300, 450, 600.
- HERMOSA.**—Range, 150; system, Marconi, 120; W. L., 300, 500, 600; service, PR (limited to correspondence between East San Pedro and Avalon, Cal., and steamship *Cabrillo*); hours, X; rates, 1 c. per word 10 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co.
- HURON.**—Range, 300; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- LARIMER.**—Rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- LURLINE.**—Range, 150; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600.
- LENAPE.**—System, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- MACONA.**—(Name formerly *City of Macon*); Note, Barber & Co. (Inc.), owner of vessel.
- MADISON.**—Range, 300; system, Marconi 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- MASCOTTE.**—Service, PG; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co., owner of vessel.
- MATSONIA.**—Range, 150; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600.
- MIAMI (KOZ).**—Range, 150; service, PG; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram. Note, Radio station operated and controlled by Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co., owner of vessel.
- MUNWOOD.**—Range, 200; system, Marconi, 240; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram. Notes, Radio station operated and controlled by Marconi Co. Munson Steamship Co., owner of vessel.
- NEVADA.**—System, Marconi, 120.
- NORTH AMERICA.**—Strike out all particulars.
- OLSON & MAHONY.**—Name changed to *Providencia*.
- PLATURIA.**—Range, 200; system Marconi, 240; service, PG; hours, X; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram.
- PRINCESS ANNE.**—System, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram, transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.
- PROVIDENCIA.**—(Name formerly *Olson & Mahony*); call WIK; range, 200; system, Composite, 375; W. L., 300, 600; service, PG, hours, X; rates 2 c. per word 20 c. minimum per radiogram. Notes, Radio station operated and controlled by Golden Gate Transport Co. Olson & Mahony, owner of vessel.

RAVALLI.—System, Marconi, 150; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram. transoceanic service, 8 c. per word 80 c. minimum per radiogram.

RELAY.—Huffs, X.

SARATOGA (KWS).—Range, 300; system, Marconi, 1,000; W. L., 300, 450, 600; rates, North and South American service 4 c. per word 40 c. minimum per radiogram.

SIXAOLA.—System, Composite, 1,000.

SOUTHERNER.—Name changed to *Carolinian*.

S. O. Co. No. 91.—Range, 100; system, Marconi, 240.

S. O. Co. No. 93.—Range, 100; system, Marconi, 240.

WILLIAM CHATHAM.—Range, 500; system, Haller-Cunningham, variable; W. L., 300, 525, 600. Note, Radio station controlled by Steamer William Chatham Co., (Inc.), owner of vessel.

YALE.—System, Haller-Cunningham, variable; W. L., strike out 1,800; rates, North and South American service, 4 c. per word, 40 c. minimum per radiogram; transoceanic service, 8 c. per word, 80 c. minimum per radiogram.

LAND AND SHIP STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY CALL SIGNALS.

Strike out all particulars following the call signal KRU.

SPECIAL LAND STATIONS, ALPHABETICALLY BY NAMES OF STATIONS.

[Alterations and corrections to be made to the List of Radio Stations of the United States, edition of July 1, 1915, only.]

AUBURN, N. Y.—Hours, 9m-9.30m, 2s-2.30s, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7s-7.30s.

COLUMBIA, MO. (9XQ).—Radio station operated and controlled by University of Missouri (department of physics).

ST. LOUIS, MO. (9XY).—Call 9XY; W. L., 300, 750, 1,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (2XA).—W. L., 500, 800, variable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATLANTA RADIO CLUB.

The following letter which has been received by the Bureau is published in full because of the spirit of cooperation manifested therein:

COLLEGE PARK, GA.,
January 13, 1916.

DEAR SIR: I would like to give you a few facts about the Atlanta amateurs. As president of the Atlanta Radio Club, it is my duty to see that you do not get a mistaken impression of us.

I have one of the oldest stations in this section and have watched with much interest the increase of the number during the last two years. At first I could hear only one or two amateurs. The number commenced to grow, and soon interference became a problem. By this time most of us knew each other and, being congenial, we decided to band together and discuss our problems.

There were about 10 of us to start with. We secured the use of one of the small anterooms of the Carnegie Library Building and there held our first few meetings. The club grew rapidly. The small room was soon so crowded that we had to seek larger quarters. Several of our number who were members of the local Y. M. C. A. obtained permission to use a large room on the third floor of the 10-story building. We have held our meetings there on alternate Saturday nights since last summer. A temporary aerial has been erected on top of the building and we use it for receiving tests.

After our constitution was drafted we proceeded to draw up a set of operating rules. These rules consisted of the Government Radio Service regulations and a few which dealt with the local conditions. In addition to the usual club officers we elected a club radio inspector, whose duty it is to enforce these regulations. It is also his duty to visit each station once every 60 days for the purpose of suggesting improvements.

We decided that the objects of our club should be to promote interest in radio communication and to increase knowledge and operating efficiency. To promote

these objects, we have decided to rate each member according to the percentage he makes on competitive examinations to be held every three months. These examinations will be very similar to the Government examinations as given to operators. They will consist of questions on the radio laws and regulations, questions on the theory and operation of the apparatus, and an operating speed test. We believe that by creating a spirit of rivalry among the members the interest will be stimulated and operating efficiency increased.

We want you to understand that Atlanta is as alive "wirelessly" as she is in other respects. During "electrical prosperity week" last December we were invited to enter an exhibit in the electrical show. We realized that this was beyond the scope of the average wireless club, and quite an undertaking for so young an organization. However, after discussing the matter we decided that it would be beneficial both to ourselves and to the public at large. Luckily we were allotted a space right beneath a skylight. Some of our energetic and enterprising members obtained permission and erected an aerial on top of the 17-story building on the ground floor of which the show was held. Thus it was that we were able to have a station in actual operation in the exhibit. Several of the boys were always present to explain the mysteries of wireless to the eager spectators. Taken altogether, the venture was a glorious success. The Atlanta newspapers all gave us good writeups and we secured many new members.

The probable reason for the late start of wireless in this vicinity is that there are no Government or commercial stations within 250 miles of Atlanta. In order to hear anything at all the first amateurs had to have comparatively large aerials and very sensitive instruments. Until recently these instruments were beyond the reach of all but the wealthy experimenters. (It is a curious fact that I have noticed that rich amateurs are few and far between.)

As we are so far beyond the zone of interference, most of us use transmitting waves somewhat over the limit prescribed by the Government. We do this knowingly, but we feel that we are still obeying the spirit of the law, which is to prevent interference with Government and commercial stations. If we had the faintest idea that we were causing interference we would immediately cut down our waves. We will not allow any member to use power enough to reach the coast under any conditions unless he either uses a short wave or else has a special license.

As to our loyalty to the United States, we hope that we are not less loyal than the most patriotic citizen in the whole land. We are planning to put our loyalty into practical use. We expect in the near future to form a volunteer signal corps and to practice field work under as near actual war conditions as possible. In the meantime we can be depended upon to discover and report any unneutral or unfriendly station which might attempt operation in this vicinity.

Hoping this may be of service to you, I beg to remain,

Very truly, yours,

FRANCIS F. MERRIAM.

TAHITI RADIO STATION OPENED.

The radio station erected by the French Government at Haapape, or Mahina, near Venus Point, Island of Tahiti, was declared open to receive and transmit commercial messages on December 28, 1915.

Communication with the United States will be via Samoa, and Awanui, New Zealand, thence by cable to San Francisco. The rates have not yet been established nor has the station been assigned call letters. All messages during the time of the war (sent or received) must be in French, or if in English should be accompanied by the translation. A strict censorship is exercised and code messages are not accepted.

It is not expected that the cost per word to the United States via the route indicated above will be over \$1, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be made to transmit messages via Tutuila to Honolulu and thence to San Francisco. The all-wireless route just referred to would reduce the cost per word more than one-half and would insure a saving of time.

The present installation of 10 kilowatt, with a wave length of 600 meters, can easily maintain communication with Tutuila. After

the completion of the larger station of 300 kilowatt, with a wave length of 2,500 meters, direct communication with Honolulu will be easily maintained, and even San Francisco, Sydney, and the French West Indies are expected to be reached.

The official designation of the new station has not yet been decided. It has been suggested that it should be known as the Haapepe, or the Mahina, or the Point Venus Radio Station, but it is expected that the minister of war, in establishing the rates, will officially bestow the name of the Tahiti Radio Station.

The station is situated at a point some 10 miles from Papeete, and a telegraph line has been stretched between it and the post office at Papeete and the postmaster will be in charge of all messages after they have undergone the scrutiny of the censor. The completion and operation of a wireless plant has placed this colony in direct communication with the rest of the world and the business houses are now no longer dependent on the monthly mail service.

PROPOSED WIRELESS-TELEPHONE INSTALLATION IN SPAIN.

In continuation of a report dated February 1, the consul at Seville, Spain, transmits information based on an article published in the Liberal of that city, giving further details of the proposed wireless-telephone installation at that place.

The proposal contemplates stations in all of the principal cities of Spain and the adjacent Spanish territory in Africa, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, and the islands of Tenerife and the Grand Canaries, with apparatus installed on the various Spanish coasting and ocean vessels.

It is said that stations of the first class (having a power of 5 kilowatts) are to be installed in Seville, Cadiz, and Cordoba in this consular district, and at Madrid, Bilbao, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Sigüenza, Valladolid, Zaragoza, Logrona, Leon, Lugo, Granada, Lerida, Gijon, Coruna, Vigo, Malaga, Almeria, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, in other parts of Spain, and at Tangier, Mellilla, Palma de Mallorca, and Las Palmas in Spanish possessions, a total of 27 stations of the first class.

Stations of the second class (having a power of 2 kilowatts), six in all, are to be established at Huelva in this district, and at Larache, Ceuta, Ibiza, Ciudadela, and Tenerife.

The object of the stations is to transmit wireless-telephone messages (similar to the telephone messages now transmitted over the land lines in Spain), or when desired that parties may talk with either parties direct.

The first class, which are called "Radiotelefonemas" are to have a special tariff exactly the same as that now fixed for the land lines of Spain, with a rebate of one-half for deferred messages, and the same rebate on press messages.

In the second class, known as "Conferencias radiotelefonicas," the rates are to be for three minutes, or fraction thereof, according to distance:

Up to 100 kilometers, 0.75 peseta (approximately 15 cents).

From 100 to 200 kilometers, 1.25 pesetas.

From 201 to 300 kilometers 0.50 peseta additional, with an additional 50 centimos (approximately 10 cents) for each additional 100 kilometers.

For communication with vessels the tariff is to be 0.15 additional for each word of "Radiotelefonemas," without regard to distance. For "conferences" the price is to be computed by the land distance to the nearest station to the vessel, with an addition of 2 pesetas for each three minutes of conversation, without regard to the distance the message may be carried over the sea.

The stations of the first class are to be always open, and those of the second class from 8 in the morning until 10 at night.

CHARGING PANEL FOR STORAGE BATTERY FOR THE OPERATION OF EMERGENCY LIGHTS ON PASSENGER VESSELS.

In compliance with the regulations of the Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce, requiring auxiliary lights on passenger vessels, a number of such vessels at Baltimore, Md., have been equipped with emergency lights, using storage battery as the auxiliary source of power.

In order that the storage battery be properly charged, a charging panel board has been designed by Radio Inspector R. Y. Cadmus, of the Department of Commerce, which apparently meets these requirements. The board is so equipped as to automatically disconnect the charging circuit when the battery has been charged. Should the lights be used for purposes other than emergency, the sangamometer can be set so as to cut out these lights when the discharge reaches a certain point, thereby reserving the necessary emergency supply.

The board is equipped with overload and underload automatic switches, to prevent excessive charging or charging from reversed polarity.

The board is simple in construction and comparatively inexpensive.

In the event of an accident requiring the use of the lights, this is accomplished by the officer or wheelman on the bridge throwing one switch or pressing a push button on the steering head of the wheel.

The lights are placed in the main passageways, the passageways leading to the staterooms, over the doors leading to the decks, on the stairways leading to the lifeboat decks, on the boat deck in immediate vicinity of lifeboats and rafts, and to the signal lights of the vessel.

The above lights are arranged on three circuits, one for each deck, leading to the charging panel. These circuits consist of two parallel wires run through a lead cable, and the lamps connected in parallel or across the parallel wires; therefore, should one of the lamps get broken, the circuit is not interrupted. On the freight deck 3-ampere fuses are used; on the passenger deck 5-ampere fuses are used; and on the boat deck 10-ampere fuses are used. In the event of an accident, should the water reach the freight deck circuit, the 3-ampere fuses will blow, resulting in the lights on the decks above becoming more brilliant.

AMATEUR OPERATORS' LICENSES SUSPENDED.

The radio inspector, customhouse, Boston, Mass., has reported to the Bureau violations of the radio laws by amateurs in his district, resulting in the suspension of their license privilege by the Secretary of Commerce for periods of from one to three months:

Two at New Haven, Conn., reported for operating a radio station without a license for the station and without having an operator's license; licenses suspended for one month and two months, respectively.

One at Stoneham, Mass., reported for using profane and abusive language in transmitting messages; license suspended for three months.

The operators mentioned above have been notified that should they be reported for other violations of the radio laws, such leniency may not be shown them by the department.

AMATEUR PENALIZED.

An amateur radio operator at Stamford, Conn., has been indicted in the United States District Court at New Haven, Conn., for violation of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of August 13, 1912, entitled "An act to regulate radio communication."

The jury reported a verdict of guilty, charging the defendant with operating a radio station without a license for the station, and also without having an operator's license, and a penalty was imposed by Judge Thomas.

COMMERCIAL EXTRA FIRST-GRADE LICENSES.

During the months of February and March the Secretary of Commerce has issued commercial extra first-grade licenses to the following operators: Arthur Griffiths, William O'Connor, Fred Muller, and James B. Barriette.

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