

DIVIDING THE SPOILS

(Continued from page 7)

to man Bank. No one is better acquainted with German financial methods, and with the economic situation in Central Europe. He knew that the key to the industrial recovery of the Danube States was the economic restoration of Austria. A year ago a combination of British banks was formed for this purpose. But already Creusot had obtained control of the Skoda Works in Bohemia, and French financiers were negotiating for control of the Hungarian railways, etc. The moment French finance appeared to be working towards collaboration with the Germans, the British group considered it all-important to approach the Loucheur group.

So the battle began. The British Consortium offered the Loucheur group participation in their ventures, to detach the group from Stinnes. Loucheur then submitted to the Paris Conference a report in the financial restoration of Austria—by private enterprise. A company was to be formed with an initial capital of 200 millions of francs, English, Italian, and American undertakings sharing equally in the capital issue. It meant the very profitable financial control of a highly equipped industrial country. It was also a shrewd blow at Stinnes.

Stinnes, seeing his Franco-German project in ruins sought ores and markets elsewhere. He proceeded to Austria, and the news soon came that he had bought 250,000 shares in the great Styrian iron mining company, the "Alpine Montangesellschaft," and also two metallurgical factories, at Graz and Trieste.

He undertook to deliver 1,200 tons of Ruhr coke a day to the Styrian company.

This was a revolting spectacle to British capitalism. German industry now had in Styria a substitute for the iron taken away from it in Lorraine. Stinnes must be punished!

After this it was useless for the Germans to make any proposals at the London Conference. In the end Dr. Simons actually accepted the French (Seydoux) proposal, and even that served nothing. An excuse must be found, and was found, for "sanctions." On March 10 the Rhenish coal ports of Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort were seized, and control thus obtained of the coal and coke destined for Stinnes and his Styrian concerns. On March 11 M. Loucheur discussed with the Austrian Ministers his plans for the restoration of Austria, including the supply of 200,000 tons of coal monthly, and on March 12 Austria accepted Allied control of her finances. There ended the possibility of German participation in concessions or public works in Austria.

But what about Reparations? What about the restoration of the devastated areas in France, for which M. Loucheur is the responsible Minister? Finance comes before poor people's houses, and Finance decreed that it should be Austria this time, and that the North of France must wait. Not, you observe that it matters two pins to Finance if old Austrian ladies starve a little less or French workers pig it a little more.—(The Labor Leader).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 4)

poses of navigation and surveying. There is no doubt that the colossal power of the station will compel the radio stations of other countries to adapt themselves to it. It will also provide extensive material and possibilities for the study not only of wireless telegraphy but also of atmospheric and magnetic phenomena, thus becoming an object of examination not only for Russia but also for foreign scientists.

All the work of calculation and construction connected with the alternator has been accomplished by the Wireless Laboratory of Nizhgorod. The inventor of the apparatus is a member of the Laboratory Council, engineer Wolokdin.

This wireless laboratory was opened at the end of 1918, and for this brief period of time it succeeded in making considerable contributions of great scientific value. It is engaged in the preparation of a new type of intensification which has hitherto been imported from France. By order of the Council of Defence the laboratory started upon the preparation of a number of radio-telephonic stations through the application of positive rally. A model of this has been worked out by engineer M. A. Bonsh-Bruovitch, one of the specialists working in the

laboratory.

Moscow has already a radio-telephonic station of this type, which can carry the human voice over a distance of 4500 versts. This is confirmed by the messages arriving from the Chita station to the effect that they can hear Moscow. The same is true of Irkutsk, Tashkent and Semipalatinsk. The author of these lines assisted by the Ministry of Postal and Telegraph service carried on experiments in Berlin to establish the possibility of carrying the human voice from that city and Moscow. The main wireless station of Geithoff was placed at our disposal for that purpose. The investigation work was carried on in the presence of Count Arko, one of the most prominent scientists and inventors in the sphere of wireless telegraphy, Dr. Ruhkopf, the chief of the experimental station of the "Telefunken Co." Gruzniczka, Dr. of physical science, who had arrived from London by invitation of Com. Krassin, and the engineers and technicians of the above receiving station. At the appointed hour we heard Moscow saying "Hello," and the conversation that followed was so distinct that I could recognize the voices of the persons speaking from Moscow. The impression produced was overwhelming. One of those present addressed himself to me saying: "How was it possible to achieve such wonderful progress in a country, where, as our newspapers inform us, everything is in a state of destruction and anarchy? Whom are we to believe after that?" I advised him to believe the facts.

The German Ministry of Postal and Telegraph Service being greatly interested in the experiment ordered its laboratory expert, engineer Vrazka, to verify it. As a result of this it was established that the audibility is sufficient for carrying on regular telephonic communication between Berlin and Moscow. Even reducing the power to one half there is the possibility of carrying the human voice over the distance between Berlin and Moscow. This leads to the conclusion that the conversation from Moscow was heard by all the most important radio stations in Europe, which was actually confirmed by messages received a few days after that from European wireless stations.

Thus the experiment in wireless telephony has proved a complete success, and all this is the result of the scientific labors of the Soviet experts during the two years of their complete isolation from their colleagues in the West.

The radio telephonic station in Moscow is completely the work of the Soviet Government. It has been installed and equipped by our own means beginning with the simplest screw and ending with the most complicated apparatus.

Apart from this our specialists introduced a number of very valuable improvements in the technique of the wireless communication, and a number of new problems have been worked out by the radio laboratory at Nizhgorod upon which I cannot dwell now.

We can confidently state now that in the matter of wireless telegraphy we have become altogether independent of foreign capital; we can ourselves produce all the necessary apparatus which will not be inferior in any way to those produced abroad, while some of our apparatus even excel the European make. In the field of wireless telegraphy, we can say that not only have we made a good start, but we have achieved in a comparatively short time such real progress as enables us to affirm that the productive genius of Soviet Russia has been aroused, and already provided evidence of its ability to successfully rival the capitalist West.

—"Rosta Wein," April 12th, 1921.

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