

TESTS SHOW SUN HAMPERS RADIO IN BROADCASTING

Experiments Are Made
During Eclipse—Prove
Successful.

By United Press
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Conclusive proof has been obtained that the sun's rays are responsible for the reduced power of broadcasting during the day time, Harold Gray of the research department of the Zenith Radio Corporation told the United Press today.

Gray announced that tests to determine whether the shadow of the moon created conditions similar to night were successful. Standing at his receiving antenna, Gray heard the announcer broadcasting from WJAZ, Iron Mountain, Mich., on a wave length of 268 meters from 4 a. m., until after the solar eclipse.

No Doubt

"There is no doubt in my mind that our tests succeeded in showing that ionization of the air in the daytime due to the sun's rays caused absorption of the electric magnetic wave," Gray said.

"I heard our station throughout the test period. I established a connection this morning during the eclipse for the first time since we started the tests.

"All this shows that the shadow of the moon created night conditions. There were times when reception was very light, but we must call that we passed from totality in northern Michigan over a belt of comparative light.

Fades Out

"At 7:53 a. m. the time of highest obscurity here, the announcer's voice faded out, but the same thing often occurs at night. A moment later I heard the announcer again.

"Now we have something definite to work on. Before, all we knew was that the power was about one-tenth during the day of what it is at night."

Tests of the same nature were made at Northwestern University here and proved unsuccessful, it was announced. At no time was the station able to hear WJAZ. Eastern stations in the shadow belt were heard, although Cincinnati and Louisville, below the belt, were picked up.

DROP IN H. C. L.
NOT FELT HERE

**Indianapolis Costs Rise
While Others Fall.**

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Total cost of living in Indianapolis in December was seven-tenths of one percent higher than in December, 1923.

These figures were made public today by the Department of Labor. Living costs between September and December, 1924, increased eight tenths of one per cent in Indianapolis and 1.1 per cent in the country as a whole.

The present average of living costs in Indianapolis is \$14.10 a month, or 19.2 per cent lower than in June, 1920, when high mark was reached. Food is the only important item now costing less than in 1917, though decrease in Indianapolis being 4.9 per cent. In Indianapolis have increased as follows: Clothing, 10.9 per cent; housing, 46.7 per cent; fuel, 10.9 per cent; recreation, 10.9 per cent; and light, 41.5 per cent; house furnishings, 21.5 per cent; and miscellaneous goods, 21.5 per cent, and cellaneous, 53.3 per cent.

Among the peasants and workmen of Spain shoes made from cast-off automobile tires are worn instead of the leather and wooden varieties.

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