

Scientist of Army Provides Whole State a Country Club

Maj. Gen. Squier Won Fame, Then Restored Boyhood Swimming Pool for Public

Much of the progress in radio and aviation is due to a Michigan farm boy's fondness for "inventing things" by using discarded spoons, string and wire.

That same farm boy's love of the old swimming hole was responsible for Michigan having a country club that is not only the most unusual in the world, but has the largest membership in the world.

The boy, reared on a farm near Dryden, Mich., grew up to become Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. Army, now retired, the only American soldier ever made a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

As a boy, Gen. Squier was in his own words, "always tinkering around." He became a country school teacher, but sought and won a commission to West Point. Graduated, he continued his tinkering. Stationed at Fort McHenry, he attended Johns Hopkins University, studied under such masters as Basil Gilliersleva, Simon Newcomb, Henry Rowland and Ira Remsen, and won a degree of doctor of philosophy.

Taught Famous Soldiers

He went to school until he was 23, and then he taught school. At the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, he was the instructor of some of such future military leaders as Gen. Peyton C. March, C. Williams, William J. Snow, Frank W. Coe and William S. McNair.

As press censor of cables during the Spanish-American war he announced the sinking of the Maine and the fall of Cervera's fleet.

It was after this that he began his contributions to the history of communication. He laid the cable that linked the United States with the Philippines. Prior to that his inventive mind had found expression in the invention of the polarizing photochromograph, a device for measuring the velocity of projectiles.

Taking that invention, designed solely for the perfection of destruction, he studied its possible application to constructive ends. The result was his perfection of the synchrograph, a device for increasing the capacity of land telegraph wires. Using alternating current with the polarizing synchrograph as receiver, Gen. Squier proved that many messages could be sent over one wire simultaneously, marking a great forward step in communication.

Improved Telephones

Demonstrating the same device in the laboratory of Sir William Preece, the British scientist, he applied the principles to telephone communication. Then he turned to improving cable communication and invented a dynamo that made it possible to apply the sine wave principle to undersea communication.

Before the United States entered the World War, Gen. Squier, on the staff of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James, spent weeks at the front, assembling information which was of great value to the American forces later.

Placed in charge of the Signal Corps, he made many discoveries that gave great impetus to the perfection of radio communication. These, however, were merely the beginning of a series of achievements by which he improved and advanced the methods of communication, achievements which won him the Franklin medal for great scientific contributions.

What is unique about this former Michigan farm boy is that all of his discoveries and inventions—some worth millions—were patented in the name of the people of the United States.

First Plane Passenger

Most people realize that aviation received great impetus in the World War. Few know the part that Gen. Squier played in it. Here are the facts.

When the Wright brothers were experimenting at Kitty Hawk,

they succeeded in interesting Gen. Squier. It is historic fact that, four days before the first successful flight, an eminent scientist, proved conclusively that man would never be able to fly. More open-minded than most scientists of that time, Gen. Squier followed the Wright's experiments with such interest that he became the first airplane passenger.

When the World War began, Gen. Squier had been in England for two years, and, having already interested United States Army officials in the possibilities of military aviation, he watched the development of military aeronautics so closely during the first years of the war that he was placed in full charge of the flying forces of the United States.

These are the results of the farm boy's fondness for tinkering with gadgets.

Many Honors

Now Gen. Squier is a fellow of the Physical Society of London, the American Physical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers, member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute and the holder of innumerable honors, among them the Distinguished Service Medal, Great Britain's decoration as Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Italy's Commander of the Order of the Crown, and France's Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Unmarried, he thrust all of his military and scientific achievements behind him upon retirement, and began dreaming of that old swimming hole. Visiting his sister at Dryden, he found that the wooded seclusion in which he played as a boy was being used as a rubbish dump. The old mill on the site was a ruin. He bought it and the 200 acres surrounding it, restored the site to its pristine beauty and, instead of surrounding it with a fence and "No Trespassing" signs, he threw it open to the public.

Open to All; No Rules

This paradise has now become so famous as an experiment in sociology that thousands visit it annually. It is a country club to which everybody belongs. There are no rules, save the hint that those who take advantage of it should conduct themselves as if at home.

Called the Dryden Community Club, it is the summertime mecca for residents of communities for miles around, and is one of the most beautiful spots in Michigan. It is a haven for those who seek beauty, rest and peace, full of surprises such as woodland trails, mineral springs, waterfalls, lagoons and rustic retreats.

Only 42 miles from Detroit, its privileges may be enjoyed by anyone, from June 1 to Nov. 1, through the courtesy of a man, unable to slough the dreams of a Michigan farm boy, used a military career to enable his fellowmen to share the dream. Living in Washington, Gen. Squier visits it every summer.

Perhaps nowhere else may one find a haven of peace serving as a warrior's monument; and, come what may, one may be reasonably sure that even the most ardent pacifist would not wish to abolish that monument.

What the Radio Offers

(Programs are printed as issued by the stations listed and are subject to change without notice)

WJR — 750 Kcs. 400 Meters
 WWJ — 730 Kcs. 410 Meters
 WXYZ — 1240 Kcs. 242 Meters
 WXLN — 650 Kcs. 250 Meters

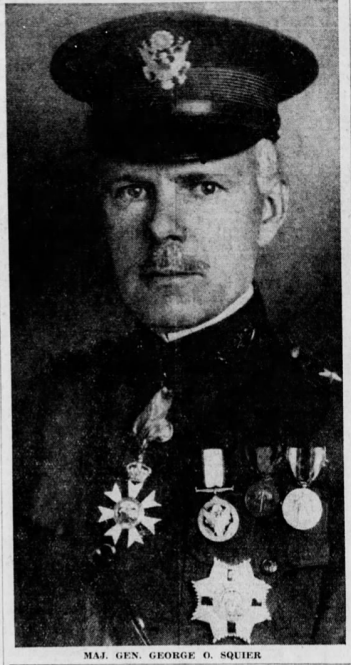
MORNING PROGRAMS
 8:00 A. M.

8:00 A. M.—WWJ—Melody Hour.
 8:45 A. M.—WJR—Christian Endeavor Society.
 9:00 A. M.—KILW—Junior Bugle.
 9:45 A. M.—WXYZ—Dole Brothers.
 11:30 A. M.—WJR—Pope Prince.

WFBK — 1370 Kcs. 210 Meters
 WWHB — 1420 Kcs. 211 Meters
 WXLN — 1310 Kcs. 220 Meters

WWJ—Dramatization
 WXYZ—Town Talk
 KILW—Happy Hour
 WFBK—Happy Hour

Michigan Soldier-Inventor



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE O. SQUIER

Free Press Imps

Today's Problems in the New Game, No. 13
EVEN IN CORNERS AND CENTER; ODDS AROUND EDGES



A

B

These are today's "Imp" problems. One can be worked, the other is impossible. The start may be made with the numbers of your "Imp" puzzle in any order.

"Imp" games are being sold at leading downtown establishments. Ten thousand games have been sold in Detroit and hundreds more are being distributed daily.

"Imp" games are being sold at 200 Detroit stores, including all Answer to Yesterday's Problem—A, Possible; B, Impossible.

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