

WIRELESS DELEGATES PLAN LONDON WORK

**Conference Expected to Bring
Results Far in Advance of
Berlin Meeting in 1906.**

FAVOR CONTROL OF SYSTEM

**Admiral Edward, Praising Marconi,
Predicts Remarkable Developments
Through Radio-Telegraphy.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The United States delegation to the London Wireless Conference met to-day at the office in the War Department of Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the army. Not all the delegates were able to be present, but the work to be urged by the delegation at the conference was fully discussed.

Gen. Allen, who was one of the delegates to the Berlin Conference in 1906, spoke earnestly of the excellent work done at that conference by his colleagues, Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, then the United States Ambassador to Germany; Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, and John I. Waterbury of New York. These gentlemen spent liberally of their means to promote the success of the conference and were the pioneers in the international regulation of wireless communication. Their course in signing the convention agreed to at Berlin Gen. Allen referred to as an act of the greatest wisdom, and one that ought long ago to have received the positive, prompt, and hearty support of this Government. The long delay of the United States Senate to ratify this convention, he said, had been a source of humiliation to Americans everywhere.

It was the general consensus of the delegates present that there was cause for National congratulation in the fact that the Senate had ratified the Berlin treaty before the Titanic disaster, and it could not be charged that we had to be pricked up to do our duty by such a terrible tragedy.

The actual business of the meeting of the delegation was purely tentative, and there will be several meetings within the next few days in order to prepare a programme for action next month in the conference.

The London conference will supplement the work of the Berlin conference, which was called at the request of the Emperor of Germany. Great strides have been made in radio-telegraphy since 1906. The Berlin conference was assembled to prevent this means of communication from falling into the hands of a world-wide monopoly and to promote the development of the art in a way to benefit the commerce of the world.

John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company and one of the Directors of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, represented the Department of Commerce and Labor. He had represented the United States at the tentative conference held in Berlin in 1903, and he had given long study to the subject of radio-telegraphy, so that he held a commanding position before the conference.

The Berlin conference accomplished five things, the priority of wireless messages in case of vessels in distress, of enforced intercommunication between vessels and shore stations fitted even with apparatus of different design, the international regulation of tolls, the priority of certain Government messages, as to weather conditions for the benefit of ships at sea, and the privacy of messages. After a unanimous report from the Foreign Relations Committee the Senate ratified the Berlin convention April 3 this year, that treaty being the only one thus far ratified in this congress.

Admiral John R. Edward, U. S. N., who heads the delegation to the London conference, discussing the subject of control and the future of radio regulation, said to-day:

"The ratification of the Berlin treaty on the part of the Senate was but the prelude to the enactment of legislation that will place radio communication upon the same plane as other public utilities relating to communication. The maritime interests of the world are substantially a unit in approving the principles of the Berlin treaty.

"The possibilities of radio development are so vast that the various interests concerned cannot but speculate and wonder as to the trend and extent of development of the remarkable invention of Marconi. Tesla even maintains that we may reasonably expect power to be transmitted through radio apparatus. The scientists are very expectant that with such form of apparatus there will be obtainable more definite information in relation to certain natural phenomena. The belief undoubtedly exists in commercial circles that the exchange of radio-grams will be increased many fold during the next decade. On the Continent it is considered that the greatest value of radio apparatus lies in its political and military possibilities.

"Not only Great Britain and Germany,; but likewise the United States are projecting a series of gigantic wireless towers that will not only unite the colonies with the homelands, but join them in a manner absolutely independent of the cable and telegraph companies."