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EXCLUSIVE SPECIAL

Prisoner Makes Good.
A Marvelous Invention.
The Wonder of The Age.
Extremely Simple.
A Blessing to Mankind.
Electricity.
Without Revolving Machinery. *under 60*
Absorbers weigh ~~One Hundred and Twenty~~ Lb.
Developed *150* Volts and *10 1/2* Amperes.
Solves Smoke Nuisance.
Boon to Manufacturer and Farmer.
Extraordinary Difficulties Surmounted,
In Perfecting the Invention.
Facts Stranger than Fiction.
The Inventor and His Invention
By One Bound He Joins The Class
Of Edison, Marconi, Tesla etc.
Tho Previously almost unknown.

By William Edgar Chenot.

Baltimore, Md., March 18th, 1913.

At Edgewood, Iowa, August 18, 1879 there was born unto humble parents, a child, later christened Roy Jerome Meyers. This child seemed destined to endure all kinds of suffering, privation and hardship until long after reaching his maturity; until he discovered what his strongest latent talents were, and devoted himself to his true vocation, viz: that of electrician. He did not have as much as an ordinary education. All of his practical education was obtained in the hard school of experience. The history of Roy Jerome Meyers, the inventor, reads more strangely than fiction. Although almost unknown, he has by one bound, entered the class of the foremost inventors of the day; he has accomplished what scientists have striven for ages to attain; viz: Electricity without revolving machinery.

History of Meyers Life.

Up to the age of seven years, the inventor resided with his parents and one sister at the place of his birth. In 1886 he migrated with his parents and sister to Steele City, Neb. After a short sojourn here, the wanderlust overtook them, and the family went to the far west, locating finally at Fresno, Cal. It was here young Meyers secured most of his education, attending the Fresno Colony School.

He attended this school until the death of his father, after which it became necessary for him to contribute to the support of his mother, which he did by acting as janitor at school and other places. He lost his father at the age of eleven, and his sister the following year, leaving him as the only support of his mother.

At this time young Meyers took employment, during the fruit packing and shipping season, in a box factory. During the winter and at various odd times he accepted employment in a machine shop until he grew somewhat older, varying this with work on the farms near by. When grown

to be able in strength he run during the summer months headders, threshers and combined harvesters, continuing at home until the remarriage of his mother to J. A. Bomgardner, of Fresno, Cal.

With the coming of a stepfather into the home, young Meyers left to make his own way in the world. He went to Los Angeles, Cal., took employment with the Edison Electric Co. of Los Angeles, as helper. He continued with this firm until promoted by them, to the better position of lineman. After learning this part of the business thoroughly, he was assisted thru friends again, to the position of trouble man. Later thru the assistance of other friends, an electric firm in Los Angeles, he was promoted again, this time to Asst. Supt. of Humbolt Smelting Co., Humbolt, Arizona., which position he held for one year: then returned to Los Angeles Cal., where he took employment as an expert chauffeur, and continued this for about a year and a half.

Opens Up His Own Garage.

Deciding to embark in business for himself, he opened up a Garage on S. Main St., in Los Angeles. At this time the inventor was twenty five years of age. He continued the garage for some six months, when he availed himself the opportunity of selling out to advantage: going to Chicago and New York City. At New York City he was employed for some time by C. C. Moorehouse.

The wanderlust again crops up, and he leaves the employ of Mr. Moorehouse to go to Seattle, Washington. At Seattle he engages in the Auto Livery Business, owning his car. This business seemed to grow monotonous, after some time, and he allows himself to be persuaded by a Mr. Kelly to go with him to Alaska to try mining.

He tried his luck mining, working in a mine all alone. He however soon tires of the solitude, and the poor success he had in mining and returns to Seattle, takes his car from storage, and re-engages in the Auto Livery Business.

Used and abused by a Supposed Friend.

After being in the Auto Livery Business again for some time, he met a supposed to be friend by name of Davidson, who encouraged the wanderlust; persuaded him to sell his car; loan him two hundred dollars; and go with him to Arizona. Arriving in Arizona they found electric work at the mines very scarce. Then to obtain work they advertised in the General Miners Journal during October and November 1908. They succeeded in getting odd jobs of Carpenter work, but not enough to justify remaining in Arizona.

Kindness Gone Wrong.

Before leaving Prescott, Ariz., which was in January 1909, Meyers was induced by his supposed friend Davidson, to identify him, so that he could get a fifty dollar check cashed. Meyers endorsed the check, and after some time left for New Orleans, La., leaving as any reputable man would depart, little suspicioning the consequences of his endorsement. See Photo.

Back to Chauffeur Again.

Shortly after arriving at New Orleans Meyers took employment as Chauffeur with J. W. Thompson, Contractor and Builder, at the salary of forty five dollars per week. After some time he went into the employ of Lawrence Farbacher, of New Orleans, as his Chauffeur, and with whom he remained for seven months.

Opens Garage Again.

After a short time looking around, and finding what he thought was a good opening, for a garage and repair shop, he embarked in this business at Franklin, La. It developed however that his judgment was at fault, his being a good mechanic and electrician was of little avail, with a large credit business and very poor collections he was forced to close up shop.

Becomes Chief Electrician.

Having wound up his garage business he took employment with the Rosehill Sugar Refining Co., of Abbeyville, La., as Chief Electrician. While in their employ he conceived the idea of making an improved sugar faucet, which he has perfected, but not yet patented.

Trouble Begins.

After being with the Rosehill Sugar Refining Co., for some three months, he was arrested, on December 14, 1910, by Arizona authorities, (charged with forgery on the check endorsed for Davidson) taken to Arizona; to be tried and convicted. He says he tried to prove his innocence, but was prevented; was sent to the Insane Asylum at Phoenix where all opportunity was cut off. He had no funds to employ legal talent to defend him.

He affirms, he was told; if he would plead guilty he would be given but one year. His answer was; I have done nothing to plead guilty to; I had nothing to do with the face of the check. He was given a sentence of three and one half years at the State Prison, Florence, Arizona. In justice, it should however be mentioned here that this occurred during Territorial days, and before the coming into office of Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt.

It would appear from what can be learned from Meyers, that this is a case of grave injustice; an irreparable injury for which he appears to have no redress; even tho the apparent wrongs did result in the marvelous discovery that will redound to the untold good of man in the future.

It is proper to mention here that; shortly after Meyers return to New Orleans, he was married, on May 10th, 1909, to Miss Carrie Weller, of Natchez, Miss. The shock of Meyers arrest almost killed his wife, it made of her a very frail woman. However she had full confidence in her husbands innocence, and that God would hurry the day of his freedom.

Prison Impressions.

Meyers says; it would be difficult indeed for him to describe his feelings, upon his arrival behind prison walls, and fully realizing what was in store for him. With three and one half years of penal servitude before him; and the knowledge that he was paying the penalty for a supposed friends offence; he lost almost all the confidence he ever had in his fellow man; there was no one to expect help from but his wife, and she had no funds; being thence forth forced to make her own living while in very poor health. It made of Meyers a very sad, sobre, quiet man.

Becomes Chief Prison Electrician.

It was but a short time after the arrival of Meyers at the Prison that the authorities became aware of his being an electrician. He was asked to take charge of the prison electric plant, being given several long timers as assistants to whom he taught the work, so as to take his place upon the expiration of his term. Meyers services saved the state one hundred and fifty dollars per month. It is but due to mention here that; after the election of Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt, and his induction

into office; he at once began to institute long needed Prison Reforms. To guarantee the carrying out of his plans, the Governor appointed as Prison Supt., an eminently well qualified business man, R. B. Sims and as his Asst. J. J. Sanders.

Sims made it his business to begin the reforms planned as early as practicable; putting the inmates of best record upon their honor; removing from the convicts the stripes and numbers; abolished the custom of referring to prisoners by number; with the idea of helping the prisoners as far as possible to forget that they were inmates of a penitentiary; to help them realize that they are still human beings and not mere animals; that the world has a place for them, if they will be governed by honor in all things. To give them recreation, they were supplied with back numbers of magazines and other literature, from clubs and sympathising persons.

An honor man very rarely violated his trust, for he saw it gave him advantages not otherwise obtained; being all to his good in every way. It built up in the man a new self confidence; convinced him he could be a good citizen, and both the man and the state profited.

The Inspiration Comes.

Meyers says; after being chief electrician for about a year; one evening, while tired and lonely, I sat watching the grand forces of nature at play, in a powerful electric storm, over the mountains not far distant. It was while sitting thus in contemplation that I received the inspiration; conceived the idea of mastering and harnessing the wonderful forces for the use of man. The question arose in my mind; how many volts and amperes of electricity are there in a single flash of lightning? Why not use this wonderful natural force for the good of humanity? Then the question; how can it be done?

Right there the extremely hard task of months began. My invention represents endless work; unlimited patience and perseverance; the following of entirely new lines; the doing of things untaught in text books; of sleepless nights and almost no desire for food; being so deeply absorbed in the problems that lie before me awaiting solution.

Here again I, and the world at large owe to Sims, Governor Hunt and Miss Barnard, a debt for the assistance rendered in perfecting my invention, that can be computed only by the good rendered thereby to mankind.

The Discovery.

After many discouraging experiments, I at last obtained encouragement that I was on the right track. A little later I obtained a slight current and a tiny spark, and I was much enthused. I proceeded to the pumphouse with the idea of trying to spark the 25 horse power gasoline engine and test its capacity. A trusty by the name of Walter Moyer who had been spying on me, discovered that I had found something new, hurried to the residence of Supt. Sims, during his evening meal, and informed him that I had something that was unknown before.

Meyers Thirty Day Leave,

To make Application for Patent.

It was but a few moments after this that Supt. Sims, his family, J. J. Sanders and Miss K. Barnard, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, of Oklahoma came into the pumphouse to see what I was doing.

I then realized that the trusty snitched on me, and I was very indignant, thinking; now the fruits of my

long an arduous labors are in danger of being lost. Was convinced however that just the opposite was to be the case. Miss Barnard, one of Gods own noblewomen, was the first to speak to me, she said: Mr. Meyers, I have heard about you, and I will introduce myself by asking you to accept this orange (which was a very large one). Was then asked to go on with what I was doing which I did reluctantly. After making the connections and some slight adjustments, a few turns of the wheel were made without results. Another effort, and lo and behold I had the long sought for, viz: Electricity from the Atmosphere; electricity without motive power; that which has been sought for ages; as plentiful as the air you breathe.

The effect of the long strain upon me was becoming disastrous, in the short time of five weeks, I fell away from one hundred sixty four to one hundred and thirty pounds. Slept very little, employed all my spare waking hours very secretively on the invention. Inventors and thinking men can readily understand my position. It should be mentioned that: Benj. Franklins experiments with a kite cord in conduction Atmospheric Electricity to earth convinced me, that my object was attainable, and that it was merely a matter of method.

Returning to the first actual test will say: my visitors seemed to fully appreciate the value of my discovery. Miss Barnard spent several hours with me, in the shade of a tree, the next day, talking matters over, and most carefully guarding my invention. Finally advising that I destroy all drawings, blue prints and even the machine itself, lest the discovery be lost to me. She assured me also of her assistance, as far as possible, to enable me to secure letters patent on my invention.

Success Assured by Miss Barnard,
Governor Hunt and Supt. Sims.

After Miss Barnard was convinced that Meyers had taken the proper precautions to protect himself against the loss of his discovery, and giving him instructions, she appeared before the Arizona Legislature, in behalf of Prison Reform, and to secure for Meyers a thirty day leave, to go to Washington, to personally make application for patent on his invention. Miss Barnard succeeded in having an act passed unanimously, authorizing the Governor to grant the leave of absence, to Meyers, upon his honor to go to Washington and personally attend to his application for patent. This being done she passed a hat around the legislative hall and took up, a collection to defray Meyers expenses, collecting over two hundred dollars contributing fifty dollars herself. Then she procured from the Governor the document giving Meyers the leave of absence for thirty days, with the money collected for his expenses, and gave both to Meyers, who lost little time in making his departure for Washington.

Meyers Washington Trip.

In his own words: Upon my arrival at Washington, I immediately set out to find Mr. Samuel Gompers, to whom I had a letter of introduction from Miss Barnard. I soon located Mr. Gompers, who very kindly extended to me the use of his office for some ten days, during which I made up my own drawings, claims and specifications etc. for my invention. I then made application for Letters Patent, my application was accepted for my protection, but before the patent could be allowed I was to make a demonstration with my machine. This is the rule of practice at the

Office when anything entirely new is brought forth, such as the flying machine and such seemingly impossible things.

Surprises his Wife.

After completing my business affairs at Washington, I departed for New Orleans, unannounced, to visit my wife. The surprise was great, and the meeting a very pleasant one. Of course explanations followed; she learned how I obtained my leave of absence for thirty days, upon my honor, to go and make application in person for my patents, and naturally was as eager for my success as I was.

Returns to Prison.

After nine days most agreeably spent with my wife, I began my return to Phoenix, Ariz. to report to Gov. Hunt. The parting was hard but it had to be. I arrived at the end of the twenty eighth day, (leaving two days earlier on account of the high waters then prevailing, so as to allow for delays that might have been caused thereby). After reporting to the Governor I was put on the State Automobile as Chauffeur which position I held for four and one half months. After this I obtained partial liberty; being allowed to go anywhere within the state to work at my trade, but continued under Prison Authority. This was a great help to me, for I received as high as ten dollars per day at the mines for expert electrical work, for I needed all the money I could get for applications for patents in foreign lands.

Sells German Patent Rights.

After quite some correspondence with a party from the west; I decided to sell my Patent Rights for Germany, to enable me to quickly raise the necessary money, for applications for Mechanical and Process Patents all over the World.

Obtains his Liberty.

Having sold my Patent Rights for Germany, I made an Automobile trip thru the mountains for one hundred and twenty five miles to Phoenix, to see Gov. Hunt and to arrange for the building of my practical working model. The Governor very kindly allowed me to go and build my model for demonstration purposes.

Off for the East.

After finishing several odd jobs, I had undertaken at Globe, Ariz. I departed for New Orleans, La., to visit with my wife, her people, and to make preparations for the trip to Washington again. In the course of a week we were off for Washington; arriving in Washington I employed my time for one week looking after my patent business. This being finished I decided to get busy on my practical working model, to show the world what I have. I decided to do this work in Baltimore, because of its nearness to Washington and being quite a manufacturing centre.

Getting Down To Business.

After getting located in Baltimore, I found that I could procure but few of the essentials of my machine here; then began to scour the country by mail, to determine where I could to best advantage, have made up the various parts to my machine. Much time was wasted in the corresponding before I succeeded in obtaining satisfactory materials at reasonable prices, to supply my wants. My orders of necessity being small, and the material and construction being unusual, I was compelled to await the convenience of the various manufacturers, which was made the worse because of their being located in six different cities. Finally after trying my patience almost to the limit, I got my machine set up.

The Electric Wonder.
Its Great Simplicity.

This machine being so very simple, and its accomplishments so marvelous, it becomes indeed difficult to accurately describe the invention in technical terms. It will become necessary to coin new words to fit the case. Because of the lack of technical terms applicable to the case, I shall use plain every day language, and try to make clear the various functions of the machine by comparisons, with dynamos, motors, lightning rods, lightning arresters etc.

Scientists have for ages believed the earth to be a Magnet; some scientists averring that the Sun also was a Magnet; among recent writers we find men affirming that the Earth was a huge Electro Magnet, obtaining its electricity from the sun by which it was magnetized. Within the past month Professor George E. Hale, Director of Carnegie Observatory, on Mt. Wilson, near Los Angeles, Cal. announced that; he had proven the Sun to be a huge Magnet; and that the rotation of the Sun accounts for its magnetism of almost equal charges of positive and negative electricity, and that the negative being predominant. These facts coincide perfectly with the discoveries in Meyers machine, viz; that the electrical and magnetic charges of the atmosphere are mainly negative. Meyers discoveries seem to prove further that the main electrical and magnetic charges of the earth are positive. He feels convinced that scientists will never disprove this. He also asserts that near the earth the lines of force are weakest; that as we descend into the earth and ascend into the air the lines of force grow stronger, just as when you draw nearer either of the poles of an electro-bar-magnet you find the attraction stronger than about the center of a magnet. Meyers invention proves that; there are two electric and magnetic potentials in the air, a positive and negative, and that the negative predominates; that there are two potentials of electricity and magnetism in the earth, positive and negative, and that the positive predominates, being inverse to the potentials in the air; that he uses these two pairs of potentials, which may, like in plant life be termed, male and female, to produce electricity without revolving machinery; without motive power. The magnetic and electric interchange between the earth and the air is continuous, and takes place thru flashes of lightning during thunder storms, when the charges in the air become too high. The flash of lightning here may be compared to a gigantic electric spark, such as might be produced between two very large electrically charged cables, when brought near each other end to end.

The Machine Described.

The various parts of the machine are described as follows; the Electrical Absorbers or Accumulators; which are composed of zinc plates and magnetized steel, or may be composed of peculiarly treated and magnetized steel only. The next important feature of the machine consists of compound-rectifying-excitor-transformers. The automatic governor, circuit breaker or lightning arrestor of a peculiar construction. The Tower, which may be built of wood or metal. The switch-board, ammeter, the voltmeter, the switch, and the insulations, which completes the list of parts of the machine.

In this invention the accumulators perform the same function as the magnetic field in all dynamos, viz: that of gathering electricity

There is a difference, however, in the manner in which the dynamo and the accumulators procure this force. Meyers machine dispenses with the Rotor, that is; with all moving machinery, and it is right here the great value of his invention is found; viz: in that it does away with all motive power to procure electric energy.

Truly this is a paradox; with accumulators at perfect rest, the machine is ever at work, steadily and silently producing electric current; that may be utilized for either light, power, and heat for cooking or heating purposes.

The wiring of this machine is not unlike that of any other electrical machine, differing in this particular however; there is no copper wire of any kind whatever used on the machine, until it reaches the point that the electric energy is ready to deliver for use. The compound-rectifying-excitor-transformers perform the function of preparing the ambient elemental electric forces, after being gathered by the accumulator for use; these compound-rectifying-excitor-transformers are susceptible of being adapted to the varying requirements found to exist under various climatic conditions, so as to increase the voltage and lower the amperage; or increase the amperage and lower the voltage as desired. The real secret and technical points of this part of the invention as well as the accumulators will be given to the electrical world at large through their Trade Journal as soon as the last applications for Foreign Patents have been heard from, and the inventor can safely give science the benefit of his invention.

There is nothing unusual about the Tower to require mention, it may be built of either wood or metal and should have a good height, so as to extend about ten feet above surrounding objects so as not to have the ambient elemental electric forces impeded in reaching it.

The automatic governor or circuit-breaker is to this machine what the lightning arrestor is to the telephone, or the lightning rod to a building, that is; a means of safely conducting the surplus electricity or lightning from the atmosphere to earth.

The success of Meyers invention, like that of all dynamos, depends upon the following natural law; "electricity produces magnetism, and magnetism produces electricity". Meyers here makes an entirely new application of this natural law, which completely revolutionizes electric science; that will necessitate a re-writing of electrical text-books. This is speaking with full knowledge of the literal meaning of the words used by the author; also with a strong belief that his words and claims will be questioned, contradicted and even positively denied until others who have seen the invention in actual operation being to convince the "doubting Thomases". There is no question whatever, but what Meyers invention is a grand, unqualified, commercial success, and that it will do more for the civilized world than any one invention made up to the present day.

Kind of current produced.

Meyers authorizes a statement that; his machine produces a continuous direct current; that his machine is protected against surplus charges such as lightning, by a circuit-breaker or lightning arrestor, which safely delivers surplus charges of electricity to the earth; that he has proven that electricity and lightning are one and the same thing; as was believed to be the case by Benjamin Franklin; that lightning has been tamed and made to serve man.

Advantages of the Invention.

It can readily be seen what great good will come to the industrial world, thru the dispensing with motive power to produce electric energy; and that this being the case electricity will become cheap enough to be utilized for cooking and heating purposes, which is the ideal heat. This new production of electric energy will be about as cheap as the wind that propels the windmill; the cost of installing the machine is the only cost to speak of. It can readily be seen how this will furnish the solution of the smoke nuisance in time.

Transportation Costs Reduced.

The railroads of the world have for some time been looking for a solution to motive power troubles. This invention is destined to furnish the ideal cheap motive power of the future, especially for mountainous countries, over long and heavy grades; doing away with the need of hauling water and coal long distances; with the need of stopping for food for the iron horse; permitting runs of thousands of miles without a stop; dispensing with the third rail and over-head wires, virtually using the railroad tracks as they are.

A Boon to the Arid West.

The Arid west will welcome the coming of a cheap motive power for pumping purposes. Here lies the solution to past difficulties. This invention should do more towards causing the arid west to bloom as the rose than any one thing that has come to light in ages. It will enable the farmer to have his own power plant, power at virtually nothing; to have his own electric light, power, heat for cooking and other uses. He can run his washing machine, his churns, grind his feed, thresh his grain, run his electric fan and be able to enjoy virtually all the city comforts in his country home, thru this machine.

The Effect on Climate.

Many will inquire; how will this effect the Climate? Won't the general use of this machine rob the air of its due portion of electricity etc.? The answer is; here again it becomes a blessing in that it will perform the same function that; tall metal towers in France perform in the grape and gardening sections. These towers are erected to the height of about one hundred feet, equipped with copper lightening rods; these rods quietly and safely conduct to earth the surplus electric energy, thereby preventing hail and thunder storms that are destructive to crops. Who knows but what the general use of Meyers machine will solve the cyclone and tornado disasters? Only time will tell.

The Affect on Present Electric Industries.

At first glance it would appear as tho Meyers invention would work injury to present electric industries. But such need not be the case however. All direct-continous current dynamos can just as well be used as motors; no electrician will gainsay this; and this being the case, and the electric field being so much enlarged thru Meyers invention, the need for direct current motors so much increased, it should result in vastly increased electric business. The above applies largely to alternating motors and dynamos also.

The Power Shown.
By Actual Measurements.

On the eighteenth day of March 1913 there was held a private test, on the roof of the Home Bank Building, corner of Lombard and Hanover Sts., Baltimore Md., before; Meyers patent Attorneys, from Washington, D.C., Mrs. Roy. J. Meyers, and the author of this article.

The test showed the following power developed; Ten and One Half volts, measured by a Westinghouse Voltmeter, and One Hundred and Fifty Amperes measured by a Westinghouse Ammeter, which is remarkable. The tower of the machine was Nine feet high from the roof of the building. The roof of the building was Sixty feet from the sidewalk. The total weight of the zinc and steel accumulators was ~~one hundred and twenty~~ ^{seventy} lbs. There positively were no batteries of any kind whatever used; neither was there any wire connection, with any outside force whatever. The writer knows whereof he speaks, having been with the inventor since January 10, 1913, to assist in building and setting up this machine to witness the test, and accurately procure the material for this article. THIS IS NOT A KEELY MOTOR.

Meyers Future Plans.

Upon being asked "Do you intend to enter the manufacturing field with your invention", he answered; "My health is such that I should give myself a long rest now; my plan is, to make this invention the greatest blessing that has befallen the laboring world up to the present time; I shall see to it that this shall be the means of raising the wages of every laboring man in every plant where my machine is used for motive power, this shall be part of the contract under which the machine may be installed. I propose to sell a large enough interest in my patent rights to warrant both Capital and brains properly taking care of the manufacturing and marketing end of my invention, and allow me to obtain the rest required. I have taken out mechanical and Process patents on my invention all over the world; which will make my patents as strong as the Selden Automobile Patent, and which should make the invention a very attractive manufacturing proposition. I plan to go to Southern California to live, where I will have my little bungalow, and my private shop, run by the motive power furnished by my electric machine, where I can work as, and when I wish".

If the reader will refer to the photo of, and the manner of Meyers leaving Prescott, Ariz., to the date of his arrest, then to the photo of the letter received from the man who is alleged to have prosecuted Meyers for forgery, conclusions can readily be arrived at.

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To facilitate the verifying of the genuineness and value of Meyers invention, would ask that you kindly refer to pages; 279 Nov. 1912 Technical World; 287 Nov 1912 Out West Magazine; 606 Nov 1912 Good House-Keeping; 241 July 1912 Popular Electricity and July 1912 Arizona Magazine, pub at Phoenix Ariz.

Further; the writer saw the entire machine from top to bottom as it was put together, in fact assisted in the making and setting up, and will make affidavit, if necessary, that there are no batteries used, positively no deception practiced, and that the machine is bona fide.

Yours very truly,
W.E.C.

March 26, 1913.

My dear Mr. Chenot:

I have received and read with interest the article which you have prepared on the life of Mr. Roy J. Meyers and his invention.

It so happens that I have read most of the articles to which you referred me in your note. While, of course, I have not had any occasion to verify all the statements made in these articles I assume them to be in the main correct.

I am very much gratified to hear that Mr. Meyers obtained such success in demonstrating his device before the officials of the U. S. Patent Office.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Governor of Arizona.

Mr. W. E. Chenot,
810 North Calver~~y~~ St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.