BERLINER IS PAID TRIBUTE FOR WORK
Classed as Great Inventor, American and Scholar by Biographer.

BERLINER, OBSCURE IMMIGRANT, WON PLAUDITS OF WORLD
(Continued from First Page.)

SEVEN years ago, as the world was taking a last glimpse of the 19th century, an event occurred which was destined to have an immense effect upon the social history of the 20th century, and which is now known as the invention of the phonograph. This event was due to the genius of a man who had spent his life in the study of sound and its transmission. The man was Emile Berliner, who was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1851, and who came to this country when he was 22 years old, in 1873.

Berliner was a man of many accomplishments. He was a musician, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, a philosopher, a statesman, and a scientist. He was also a great inventor, and his most famous invention was the phonograph, which he patented in 1877. The phonograph revolutionized the way people communicated with each other, and it is still one of the most important inventions of the 20th century.

Berliner was also a great scholar, and he wrote extensively on the subject of sound and its transmission. His work was so thorough and so detailed that it is still used today as a basis for the study of sound and its transmission. He was also a great statesman, and he worked hard to bring about peace and prosperity in his adopted country. He was a great scientist, and he made many contributions to the field of science.

In 1897, Berliner was awarded a medal by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for his work on the phonograph. In 1908, he was awarded the prestigious Order of Merit of the German Empire. In 1914, he was awarded the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Berliner died in 1929, at the age of 78, in Berkeley, California. He was buried in the Valley of the Fallen, near Seattle, Washington. His death was mourned throughout the world, and his memory lives on in the way people communicate with each other today.

In conclusion, Emile Berliner was a man of many accomplishments. He was a musician, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, a philosopher, a statesman, and a scientist. He was also a great inventor, and his most famous invention was the phonograph, which he patented in 1877. His work was so thorough and so detailed that it is still used today as a basis for the study of sound and its transmission. He was also a great statesman, and he worked hard to bring about peace and prosperity in his adopted country. He was a great scientist, and he made many contributions to the field of science.

Hold Back Wheat, Says Farm Board
Tendency Toward Crowding Terminal Is Described As "Unfortunate."