

The MONITOR

THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



February, 1926

What's a "Grunt?"

A few months ago THE MONITOR offered a prize for the best definition of a "grunt." Replies poured in from all sections of the country. The prize was awarded Bobby Stone whose "grunt" appears on the front page of this magazine. Elsewhere appears his definition.



Smile is the *B*adge of Civilization

*Laugh and the world laughs with you—
Weep and you weep alone;
This sad old Earth must borrow its mirth—
It has sorrow enough of its own.*

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

EVERYWHERE we hear of "The Voice With the Smile!" The Telephone Company made famous this expression; and the Telephone Company lives up to the slogan. Days were, perhaps, when the smile was not considered so important a factor in business as it is today. "Take it or let it alone" was, in years gone by, the attitude of many a so-called business man or business woman; but this attitude, if used today, would mean nothing short of bankruptcy.

It was the Telephone Company—and the telephone girl, if you please—who first replaced the frown with a smile. It became contagious. The girl behind the counter caught it; the office girl became inoculated; the whole world began to smile, and even now there is a "National Smile Day" in America.

Go into a restaurant for lunch. If the girl meets you with a smile or a pleasant attitude, you enjoy your meal. If she frowns and is grouchy—well, you won't go back again.

Enter a store. A clerk with a smile offers to wait on you, and you are easily pleased. A grouch would drive you to another store.

But, why enumerate! A smile's a smile, and we all like it. The office boy says a smile is the outward expression of an inward thought. A frown is probably the same.

There are hundreds of girls in the Telephone Company who are living, acting exemplifications of the smile in business. And they mean it, too. The young lady whose "smile and frown" is photographed on these pages was "picked at random." Her smile is pleasing, genial and characteristic. When the photographer at the Orpheum Studio asked

her to "frown," she replied, "I can, but I don't like to."

How are you meeting the public? How do you greet your fellow-workers? How do you meet the folks at home? Do you smile as this girl does, or do you frown as she did in the posed picture? And which do you like best?

The best article we have ever read on "The Smile" is written by Victor Neuhaus, editor of the *Community Herald*, published at Denver, and it is so good we reproduce it here:

1876—△—1926

By Victor Neuhaus

MUCH of the unhappiness of the world is due to the fact that so many people haven't learned how to smile. Man is the only animal that can laugh and smile. The parrot and the magpie talk after a fashion. They can make a laughing noise, but they lack the facial expressions which make the human smile speak with a thousand tongues.

Weeping and laughing are the expression of human emotions. It is claimed that the crocodile sheds tears, but it is doubtful if

they are the result of any emotion.

We call women emotional. They can cry and laugh more readily than men. The nervous system of the female is more highly strung and responds much quicker to impressions.

It is unmanly to weep, and boisterous laughter jars on one's finer sensibilities. But both mark the beginning of higher life.

Primitive man did not laugh, and he was ashamed to cry. We could not teach the



North American Indian to laugh, and he remained Indian, defying all attempts at civilization. The guffaw of the Negro was the surest sign he could be domesticated.

We are not supposed to laugh in church. This is a custom which dates back to primitive times, but as the church is modernized, it rings now and then with laughter. Paroxysms of laughing and weeping are difficult to stop, which proves that we are dealing with a recent emotional expression in human development over which we have not as yet gained complete control.

The child is born with a cry, and its mental awakening is indicated by cooing. The baby of the cave man did not coo, and it never learned how to laugh. The first peal of laughter came with the mental advancement of man and was the first signal of our civilization. This first laugh very likely was stimulated by some kind of alcoholic liquor which, in primitive days, may have had some usefulness.

From this drunken guffer we have gradually developed to the soulful smile.

The telephone girl put a smile in her voice. It does not grate on our ears. She makes us

ashamed of our inconsistent impatience, although we do not admit it. She is the originator of the smile that actually speaks out loud.

A smile is a silent laugh. It represents the advanced stage of biological development. Its cultivation means much to our happiness. In the motion pictures the smile plays a most important part. Without it, no actor or actress can become a successful star. It forms the highlight in film production. It is like the sunshine breaking through the storm clouds.

Even in the most tragic scenes, due largely to their ability to control their emotions, they make their temperament the basis of unerring judgment.

Facial expression in mimicry should be taught in all the schools. It would be difficult to find proper instructors, and it might be necessary to go to the stage for them, as only the actor has learned to depict and control all emotions under all sorts of imaginary and trying conditions.

The benefits we now get from historic artists are limited. We are inclined to look upon the people of the stage as savoring of immoral. Like all great forces, their art either is highly beneficial or harmful.

Goethe knew when he said an actor could teach a preacher.

Just as calisthenics are useful in physical training, so mimicry is a valuable asset in mental development. Much of our wisdom has been handed down from the ancient Greeks. The Athenian conception of all things beautiful is still our standard, while we pay little attention to the Spartan conception of self-control.

Physical culturists tell us a muscle which is not exercised will atrophy. Self-control never can be developed unless it is exercised.

We may unerringly judge a good man by his kindly smile and we make no mistake when we assume that people of criminal tendency are of the lower development and can only grin.

1876—A—1926

During the recent Prohibition plebiscite in Ontario, a prominent Ottawa man, who is an ardent prohibitionist, was surprised by a visit at his office of his small barelegged son.

"Hello, young man," the father said. "What brought you to town?"

"I was in a parade," the little boy said, proudly.

"What parade?" asked the father.

"I don't know," he answered; "but I carried a big sign."

"What was on the sign?" asked the man curiously, and almost collapsed as his son replied:

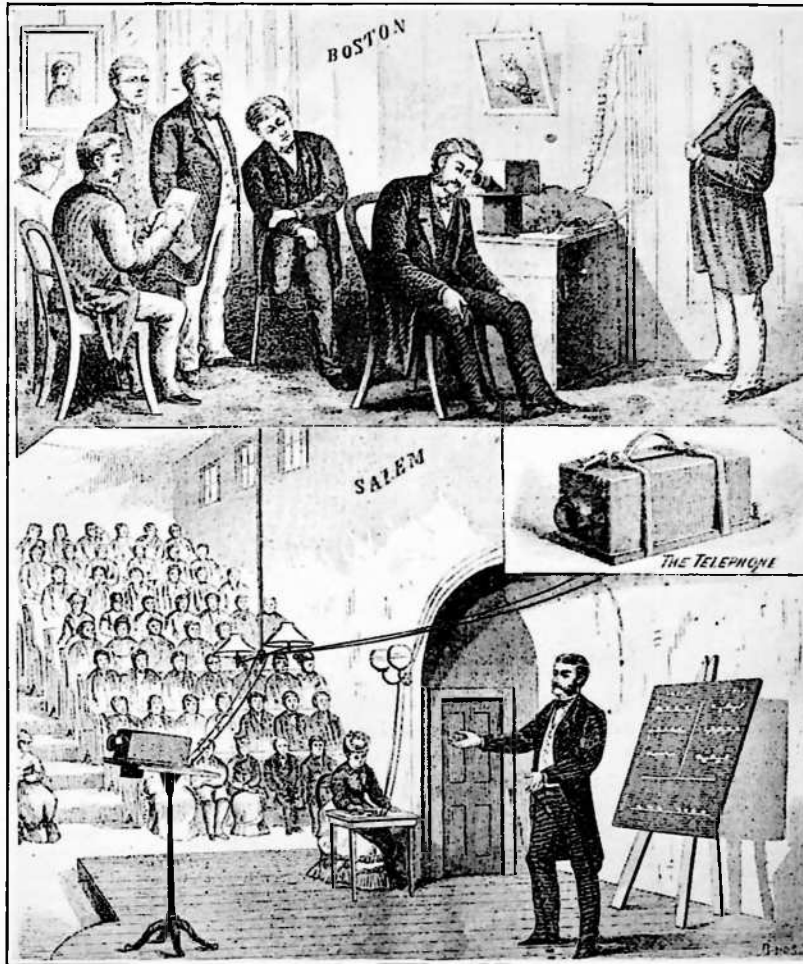
"MY FATHER'S A DRUNKARD! I've got no shoes!"



This wood cut, reproduced from the Scientific American of March 31, 1877, shows Prof. Graham Bell lecturing to an audience at Salem, Mass. The inventor is illustrating his demonstration by means of a telephone placed before his audience and communicating with his laboratory at Boston, fourteen miles away



Up-to-date Telephone



The First Telephone

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

REALIZING that not only the success of the commercial development of the telephone, but its value to its users, would depend upon a thorough knowledge of it on the part of the public, Dr. Bell began, soon after receiving his famous patent, a series of public lectures and demonstrations. One of the first of these was held in Salem, Mass., and speech was transmitted from Boston, sixteen miles away. Thus was instituted a policy of keeping the public informed as to developments in the art of telephony, to which the Bell System has always adhered and which has in part

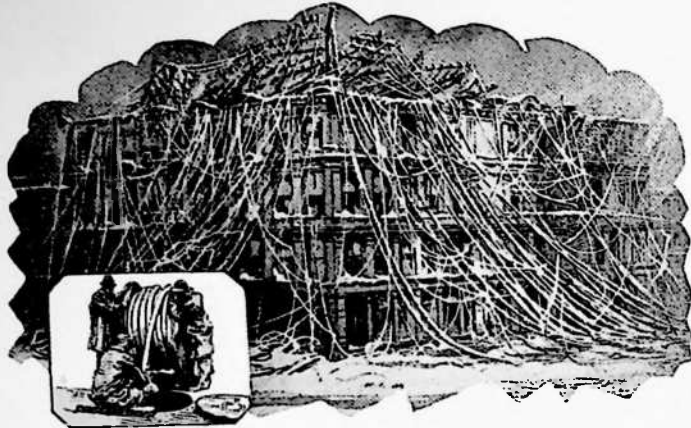
been responsible for increasing the scope of the telephone in America—and its value to the individual telephone user.

The first telephones were leased in pairs. They provided communication between their users, but not inter-communication. This came only with the development of switchboards, the first of which connected five Boston banks. The first commercial switchboard was installed in New Haven, Conn., in January, 1878, and connected eight lines. Many curious types of switchboard were designed like the Law board and the Pyramid type. The first Uni-

versal board, the forerunner of the modern manually operated switchboard, appeared in 1879.

Many central offices of 1879 had boy operators. Confusion reigned as they shouted at each other and at subscribers—a striking contrast with the scene presented in the operating room of the modern central office, where the speech highways of the nation join, but quiet reigns as the low-voiced operators carry on their important work.

Scientific research of necessity became a definite factor in the development of an art



Early-day network of overhead wires in congested portions of cities

to which other and older arts contributed little or nothing. Holders of operating licenses under the Bell patents found themselves faced with scientific and engineering problems upon which they had to seek assistance from the Bell Company in Boston. By 1881 the Bell Laboratory had become the center of research work that was widespread in its effect. Though forming a strange contrast with the thirteen-story building now occupied by the more than 3,500 people—trained scientists and their assistants—employed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., in New York, this scientific workshop made many important contributions to the development of the telephone.

The network of overhead wires in the congested portions of large cities made necessary the development of cables. Over ninety types of transmitter and more than sixty types of

receiver have been designed in perfecting the telephone instrument of today. Improved transmission and more efficient apparatus extended the range of the telephone. Long distance circuits from the East reached Chicago and were formally dedicated by Dr. Bell on October 18, 1892.

Not all the problems encountered have been those of the laboratory. Construction difficulties such as those involved in carrying the Transcontinental Line (opened in 1915 for coast-to-coast service) across burning alkali deserts, or those met in the mountains of Pennsylvania in the building of the New York-Chicago cable (completed near the end of 1925), have been successfully overcome at every step of the evolution of Bell's crude instruments into the nation-wide system of today.

1876—△—1926

History of the Telephone in Mountain States

FORTY-SEVEN years ago, on Monday, February 21, 1879, the first telephone exchange was opened in Denver, Colorado, and it was probably the third one in the world. Denver had a telephone exchange before New York City, Philadelphia or St. Louis.

In this year of 1926, the semi-centennial anniversary of the birth of the telephone, is being celebrated throughout the world.

In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell exhibited his electric "talking machine" at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where it received but slight attention. Not until a year later was it used for commercial business, on a private line. Then followed many legal entanglements over patents and new appliances.

Probably the best written history of the telephone, as concerns particularly The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph

Company, is compiled by Howard T. Vaillie, secretary of The Employees' Benefit Fund Committee. During this anniversary year, THE MONITOR will publish extracts from the history as written by Mr. Vaillie, beginning with the following:

By Howard T. Vaillie

1880—This year witnessed great activity in the organization of local agencies, mostly local stock companies, for the operation of exchange service under short term Bell licenses, based upon the Bell telephone patents, and local exchanges were rapidly extended in cities and large towns.

We are obliged to force our minds back into the conditions of the time in order to get any appreciation of the primitive characteristics of the telephone situation; the novelty and wonderful convenience of this strange

new service; of being able to speak freely with a person several miles away; of having an interchange of service with other subscribers.

The Blake Telephone Set constituted from the beginning, excellent and serviceable talking instruments and remained in common use for more than a decade before being superseded by the more powerful instruments later required for a highly developed and universal service. Before the Blake transmitter was invented, a magneto telephone was used by Bell Companies for the purpose, that is, the transmitter was of similar construction to the receiver and the transmission of the voice was very weak.

Aside from the telephone instruments, the manifold requirements of the exchange service, and the means and methods by which it was to be provided and extended, were untried, and, for the most part, unconceived.

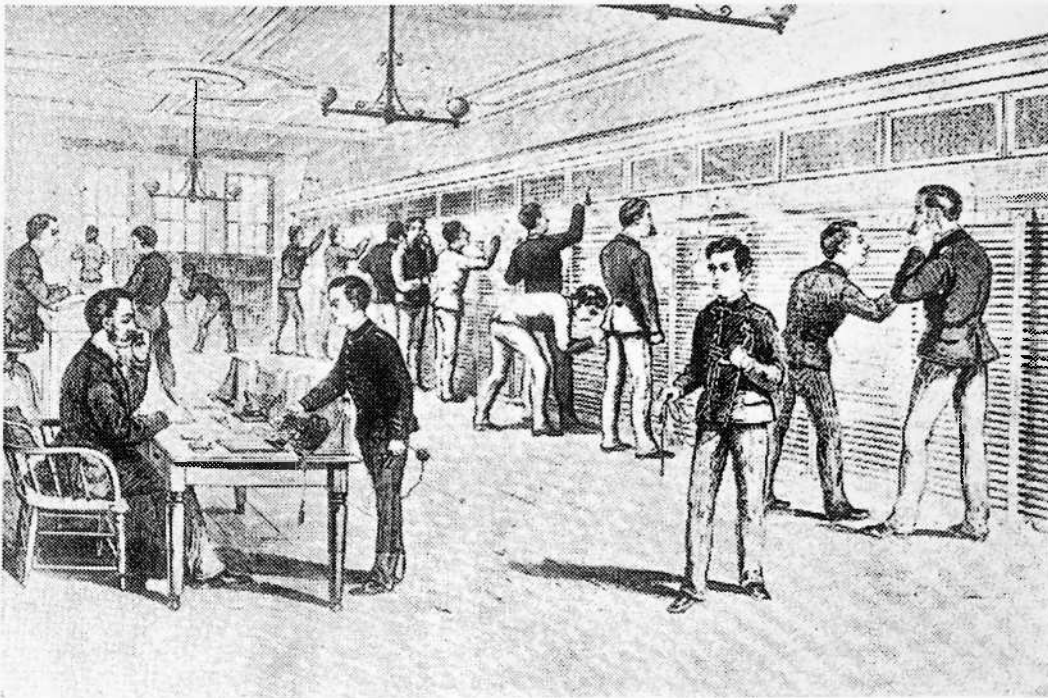
But the telephones and call bells were put into subscribers' stations, and were connected to the central office by grounded circuit iron line wires. Crude and inadequate switchboards and signaling devices were fixed up and used in the central offices. Each local manager was obliged to rely mainly upon his own ingenuity and energy in meeting his various problems and in carrying the service along as best he might, unaided by any acquired or common fund of knowledge or experience. Nevertheless, telephone exchange service was actually begun, and was rendered to the pioneer subscribers—valuable both because it was so much better than the previous no service and because it was actually the opening of the door to those following material and commercial developments which were destined to make the telephone institution so large an element in the processes of civilized society.

During this year the value of the enterprise and inventive skill of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company began to appear in its productive work upon telephone exchange switchboards and other appliances; however, at first we bought of them only switches and the less important apparatus.

POLICY OF THE COLORADO TELEPHONE COMPANY AND THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

I have been continuously employed by The Colorado Telephone Company and The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company since December 26, 1882; from May, 1893, to July, 1911, 18 years, being Contract Agent and in closest touch with the growth and policy of the Company.

Mr. E. B. Field, Sr., had been with our company continuously since January 1, 1880, beginning within eleven months of the opening of the first exchange. He began as an operator in the Denver exchange, then became superintendent, later General Manager, and finally president. In February, 1884, he be-



This switchboard, with its boy operators, was in use in New York in 1880. Boy operators were also used in Denver. The telephone was then only four years old. The bewhiskered gentleman in the left foreground is probably talking over "long distance" from New York to Brooklyn

came General Manager and from that time until his death on February 21, 1919, he actively and directly shaped the policy of the Company.

He issued no written rules as to his policy, but there were certain principles which he

repeatedly emphasized to us who were under him and we knew when we submitted any question to him that he would apply those principles to the question. The principles which now occur to me as governing our relations with the public were as follows, but

I will not attempt to arrange them in the order of their importance.

1. Keep faith with the public. Fulfill every agreement and every promise made the public and the individual customer regardless of the cost. This included even promises made by employees not authorized to make them, provided the customer might reasonably assume that the employee had the authority to make them.

2. Have a good reason for every rate and every rule and be ready to explain the justice of them to everyone asking for their reason. Treat customers impartially not harboring any resentment against one of them because of any act on his part.

3. The people of our territory are of the highest type of intelligence, comprising the most intelligent American element and the most progressive foreign element; they are fair and reasonable; they buy the best of the world's commodities and likewise they demand good telephone service and are willing to support it; they expect and desire to have a public utility receive a fair profit and be prosperous.

4. Employ the best men and women obtainable and pay good wages; make their conditions of employment as safe, healthful and pleasant as possible. No petty jealousies or

(Continued on next page)



General office of the Rocky Mountain Bell Company in the old Deseret building at Salt Lake City, in 1889. Those in the picture are (standing): Miss Lillian Woodward, cashier; Horace Allen, chief bookkeeper; Fred Mountney, bookkeeper, recently retired from the telephone business in Denver—now in Europe. (Sitting): D. S. Murray, general manager; William Webb, office boy, now Lieutenant Colonel 145th Field Artillery

Just Visiting Around

By Betty Devine



Left—Mrs. Myrtle Hogate, agent at Weldona, Colo. Standing in door—L. Etta M. Eaton, agent at Hillrose, Colo.



Lower left—Grace Day, C. O.; N. A. Castner, manager; Reka Wisrath, cashier, Ft. Morgan, Colo. In circle—Mrs. H. L. Sittser, C. O., wife of Manager at Hazeltine, Colo., and their little daughter, on the steps of the bungalow exchange; Myrtle Ragsdale, C. O.; O. H. Barney, manager, Brush, Colorado

FROM Janitor to manager of the Fort Morgan, Colorado, exchange, is the experience of N. Castner, who came to this interesting little city in 1910, from Pennsylvania.

Many times we want work but we don't want it badly enough to do the things that go with the job. Not so with Mr. Castner. He needed work and when he had a chance to take janitor work in the telephone exchange, he took it and what's more he did every-

inconsiderate treatment among employees will be tolerated.

5. In the development of the mountain states, the telephone company has quite as important a part as any railroad company, therefore listen to and try to comply with every request of any community, however remote, for toll lines to their section or for telephone exchanges; also endeavor to comply with every demand on the part of the merchants in any city for extensions of toll lines to sections tributary to them. For the public good, be willing to take the risks of the pioneer and make extensions even before there is sufficient business in sight to pay expenses. If any ranchman wants connection with us, we want connection with him and must find some way of getting it, even at a cost to us in excess of what the revenue would justify.

(Continued next month)

thing expected of him and a bit more.

He had no intention of remaining janitor and overlooked no opportunity to fit himself for something better, and as usually happens in such cases, when he was ready for it, the opportunity came and he was made manager, the position he now holds and has held I believe since 1913. Mr. Castner is one of those quiet, modest souls with a personality that sparkles like diamond dust. He couldn't be long overlooked, for someday there is that about him which makes him stand out in any group.

The accompanying photograph of Miss Reka Wisrath (in the group with Miss Day and Mr. Castner), may not indicate that she would be a very strong prop, but, believe me, as clerk and cashier to Mr. Castner for several years she was his right-hand "man." She is not what might be termed husky, but a go-getter when it comes to coin, her collection percentage averaging 93 and 94. Miss Wisrath was with the company at Fort Morgan for twelve years and is now in charge of the Hillrose agency, where she is continuing a record for efficiency. E. B. Hunter, in charge of the plant at Fort Morgan, hailed from Greeley, where his parents still live. He also has a twelve-year service record. Miss Helen Clark has taken Miss Wisrath's place as clerk and cashier in the Fort Morgan office. Miss Grace Day, chief operator, is another favorite

in her own home town and has a service record of five years.

Fort Morgan has grown considerably in the last few years and its fast taking on real city atmosphere with a handsome apartment house built a year or so ago by Lute Johnson, of Denver; a new \$300,000 high school building just about ready for occupancy, and an up-to-date hotel of 35 rooms, known as the Wycolo, with telephone in each room, recently opened.

Heinz has a receiving station there for cucumbers, and the Great Western Sugar Company, a factory of 600-ton capacity. Agriculture being the chief industry, tomatoes, peas and beans raised in this district are especially fine.

Of the four thousand population, we boasted 1,234 subscribers at the time of my visit, a force of ten operators giving service.

Dropping into the exchange at Weldona, midway between Ft. Morgan and Brush, we found Mrs. Myrtle Hogate, originally with the Wray Independent Company and also formerly at Yuma, keeping the people of that splendid farming district in touch with each other and with the outside world. In her two years at Weldona, Mrs. Hogate has become an important factor in the community, her efficient service, cheery disposition and infectious laugh being characteristics which, having had them, the countryside could not well reckon without.

The following bit of conversation overheard as I entered the office shows something of what her 180 subscribers expect of her and what they get: "Yes, Mrs. Blank, I was ringing you a little while ago." "It was someone calling from A's pool hall—yes, Mrs. Blank, I think it was your husband."

Twenty-three years of telephone business certainly seem to have agreed with O. H. Barney at Brush, for he was a fine specimen of health when we encountered him on our way to Sterling. Mr. Barney is more than six feet tall and has that florid coloring, typical of persons born in Wales. He has been in Brush since 1918, coming there from the Ft. Lupton exchange.

A subscriber paying a bill while we were there simply passed his check book over to Mr. Barney telling him to fill it out, which indicates that the people have confidence in him.

Many of us in Denver remember Miss Myrtle Ragsdale, who worked with us here a couple of years. Miss Ragsdale, whose home is in Brush, is chief operator there now, and while she liked Denver says it's nicer to live in one's home town with one's family. She has been with the Company seven years. District service between Ft. Morgan and Hill-rose and Brush make this a busy exchange.

Brush has developed into a trading center, especially for the dry farmers living as far as sixty miles south. It's a great beet district and in spite of the drought which hit them to some extent, yielded nearly a normal crop last fall. The climate is particularly adapted to curing tubercular trouble and the Eben-Ezer Mercy Institute, picturesquely sit-

uated just outside the city, each year cares for a large number of persons afflicted with this trouble. A home for the aged is also a function of this institution, which is supported by the Danish churches.

Sheep feeding is quite an industry in this vicinity, several firms buying from forty to seventy thousand lambs each year and weighing them out to the farmers, who feed them on beet tops, stubble, corn, etc., weighing them back to the dealer for so much gain.

The Great Western Company has a sugar beet factory of 1,200 ton capacity at Brush.

Fred Johnson is trouble man at Brush and handles the plant for some of the nearby exchanges.

Miss Eaton was formerly one of our girls in South exchange, Denver, and I suspected she was just a wee bit homesick, either for Denver or for that twin brother of hers. She was looking fine, however, and is said to be mighty well liked in the district.

The Merino exchange, though small, had a mighty cozy atmosphere for Miss Eula Stewart, agent there, also takes charge of the circulating library for the town and one side of the wall was lined with books, while in the window chirping out the sweetest kind of a welcome, was a canary bird. Miss Stewart and her mother were away the afternoon we happened in and Miss Lena County, relief operator was taking her place to all appearances, successfully.

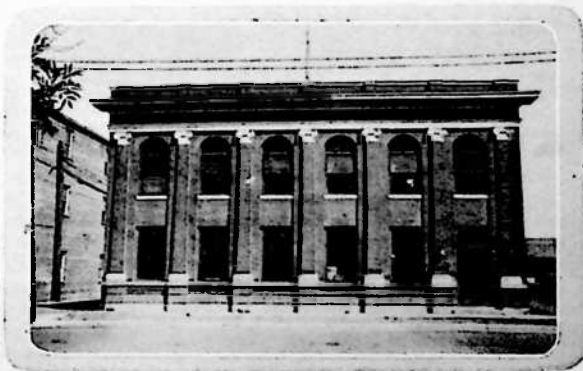
We've often heard the old saying about putting the cat out at night—well, I'm not sure that it originated in Merino, but I do know that the custom still prevails, for it seems that it was while performing this special

duty that Miss Stewart, not so long ago, had a bad fall and injured her knee, but she was recovering nicely and probably is fine by this time.

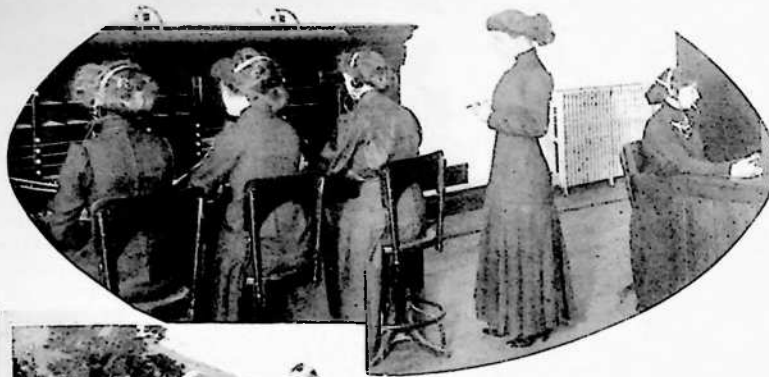
Arriving at Sterling about six o'clock in the evening and having driven from Greeley that day, we were a bit tired and while I knew very little of Sterling, I was prepared for average small town accommodations. Imagine then my surprise as we stepped into the lobby of the Graham Hotel, as attractive and up-to-date a small hotel as can be found in most larger cities of the country. This hotel uses for its slogan, "The hotel which makes you feel at home away from home," and while I paid full rates and am not looking for a rebate, I can certainly echo the slogan.

Fact is, Sterling throughout was a delightful surprise to me. It's streets—it's splendid stores of all kinds, specialty shops and the most alluring markets and grocery stores with window displays which fairly pull one in off the street. It has three banks, each capitalized at \$50,000, and their combined deposits aggregate a million dollars. Sterling boasts a truly cosmopolitan atmosphere, with seven passenger trains a day, busses leaving for Ft. Morgan, Greeley and Denver twice a day and two for Holyoke, Fleming and Haxtum, a great farming section. On Sundays, the busses carry mail and Sunday papers keeping the city in close communication with the outside world. Sterling has a population of 6,000 and 1,600 telephone subscribers.

The 1,200 ton capacity of The Great Western Sugar Company handled a 90 per cent
(Continued to next page)



Top—Sterling Group—Wm. Lloyd, Jr., wire chief; Alice Luudnew, cashier; Agnes Lawson, C. O., and A. G. Hill, manager. (In circle) Ione McKay, all-night operator; (standing) Lottie Sheldon, Eleanor Wayland, Isabel Serr; (seated) Ethel Colbman, Hattie Williams. Bottom—Julia Dolan, Marva King, Carrie Monohan, Neva Van Devender, Eva Platt, Helen Kaepernik, Leath Applegit



Top—Switchboard at Helena, Montana, in 1909



Not So Long Ago

In skirmishing around for "something new and something old," this picture turned up. While it is not so very old, yet it takes a couple of our "young men" back several years, to the time when they belonged to the species

normal beet crop this year and the district has proved so productive that they are building a new factory at Ovid.

Heinz has a loading station there for cucumber pickles which are placed in brine in large vats for shipping East. This industry has in three years time, assumed such proportions that Heinz has contracted for 500 acres of pickles—five-inch cucumbers being stipulated. Of course, I didn't find out, but I presume, they have to watch them day and night and grab 'em off the vines to keep them from getting oversize.

And before we go any farther, doff your hats to the Sterling Woman's Club. This is a live wire organization in keeping with the town. These women not only hold the distinction of having promoted the Carnegie library and a splendid hospital, but they are now promoting a campaign for a swimming pool and Community house. Their hospital boasts only registered nurses and while it cost \$85,000, it is now all clear with the exception of \$15,000 and this in less than four years. So much for what women can do.

known as traveling auditors, in 1913. Both have since come in out of the cold and are now comfortably seated behind a desk and have a carpet on the floor and a cuspidor, an' everything.

We do not know for sure how Mrs. Turner, wife of our Fort Collins manager, got into the picture, but we do know that she lends considerable dignity to the group. Next to her is our good friend, J. F. Herman, who at that time was just starting out as traveling auditor, and E. L. Holden, who stands next to him was breaking him in.

Mr. Herman is now Colorado cashier, located in Denver, and Mr. Holden is chief clerk to Vice-President H. E. McAfee. Mrs. Turner is still general manager of Manager Turner of Fort Collins.

Agriculture, while one of the most interesting of the world's industries, is often a pretty big gamble, so much depending on the elements. One farmer told us of how he had hoped and hoped for rain at a time when it was vital to his corn crop and of how just as he had given up hope a fine rain fell, that one rain saving him \$5,000. In the city we realize but little of what these things mean to those struggling in the agricultural districts.

As to our telephone activities in Sterling. When we were there they were 2,302 toll tickets ahead of the month previous and 2,070 ahead of last year. The girls were holding their heads pretty high over it, too. They had a toll completion of 93 per cent.

O, yes, while I think of it, Miss Agnes Lawson, chief operator at Sterling, who has had 12 years' service with the Company, some of which was in Denver, Boulder, Estes Park and for the past three years in Sterling, said to say "Hello" to Cy Meyn.

Miss Carrie Monahan and Miss Hattie Williams, evening chief operator and assistant

chief operator, are both Sterling girls with four-year service records.

Fact is, of the fifteen operators in the exchange, practically all are "home grown" and if you remember that the state beauty contest for the Petroleum Queen was won this year by a Sterling girl, you may well believe that they grow pretty there.

Mrs. Alice Landrum Reynolds, for the past two years cashier, is another testimonial to the foregoing, if you need it, and what's more, she combines beauty with brains. Sterling exchange boasts a heroine in the person of Miss Ione J. McKay, all night operator, who a year ago last December rendered such invaluable service when a railroad train hit an automobile at a crossing and four persons were killed. The conductor telephoned into the office at midnight and told Miss McKay of the serious wreck, stating that he didn't even know who the superintendent of that district was or how to notify him. Miss McKay, using her well-poised head, took entire responsibility, notifying proper persons, and in a very short time the division superintendent, master mechanic, coroner, doctors and ambulances all were at the scene.

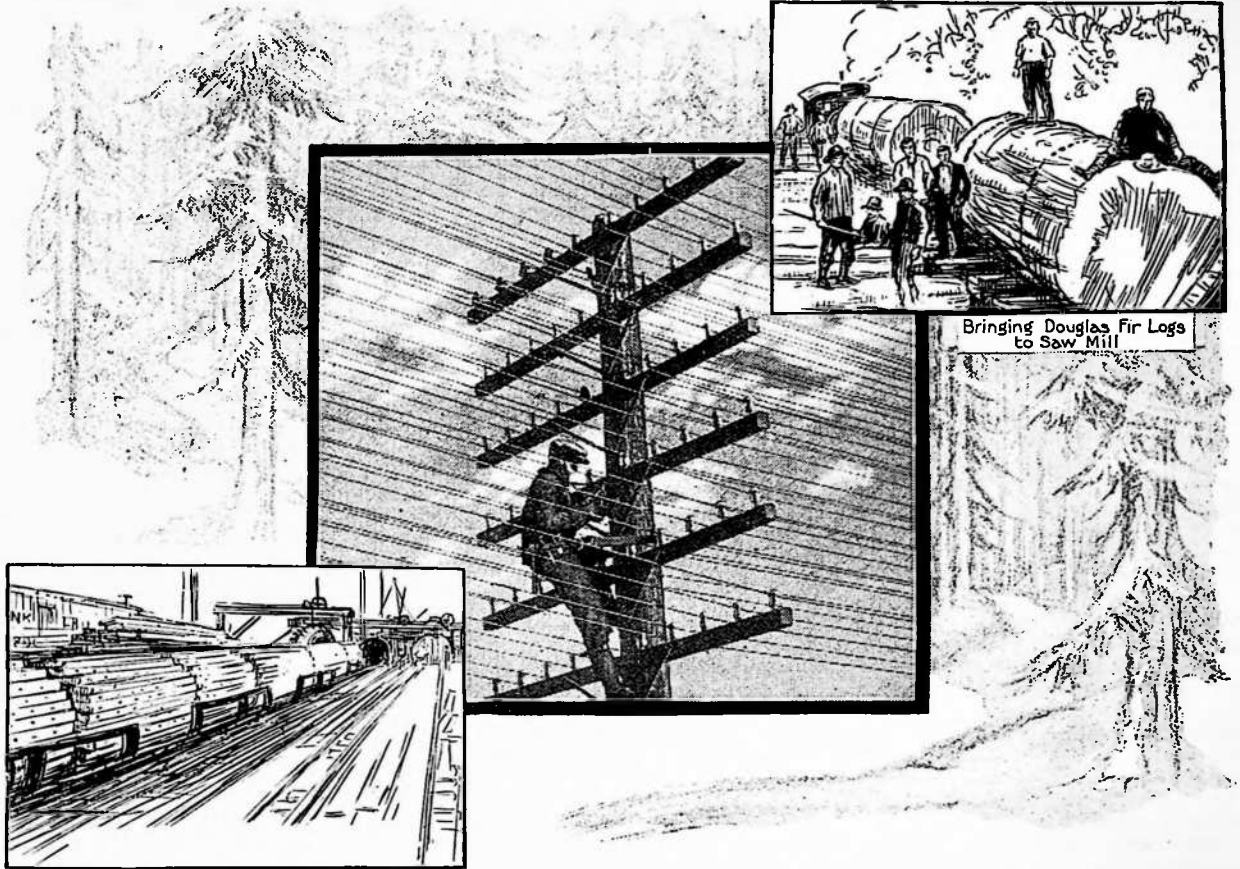
It starts with A. G. Hill, manager, and radiates straight through. Mr. Hill impresses one at first with a certain dignity or aloofness, but



Celery field near Hazelton, Colo.

before one has spent much time in the exchange, it is evident that he has a fatherly interest in all his employees; that their welfare is close to his heart and that they all are fully aware of it. Mr. Hill hails from the same

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Bringing Douglas Fir Logs to Saw Mill

Yellow Pine Cross Arms Entering The Creosoting Cylinders

Crossarms Play Important Role in Story of Telephone Service

By R. T. Barrett

NOTHING is much more commonplace than a telephone crossarm. The seeker for romance would scarcely hope to find it in a plain, unadorned stick of timber bolted near the top of a not less prosaic pole.

And yet, if a crossarm could talk, it could tell a tale not altogether devoid of drama, which is precisely what the crossarm cannot do. To it has fallen the ironic fate of being doomed to silence, although playing an all-important part in the speech of others. It is one of the mute instrumentalities by which the messages of millions are hurried on their way.

But there is romance, surely, in helping to speed a nation's spoken words. In the transmission of America's telephone talk there

is a drama that holds absorbing interest—an unending succession of acts and scenes in which the grinning mask of Comedy and the pain-distorted face of Tragedy alternately appear. And for all of these scenes the crossarm, as it were, sets the stage.

The simple truth is that without the crossarm America's far-flung network of telephone wires would have been well-nigh impossible. So serious were the difficulties encountered by early telephone engineers in dealing with "crosstalk" between parallel wires that it was believed for a time that not more than one wire, or pair of wires, could be run on a single pole line. These difficulties, however, were overcome, and the crossarm became a regularly recognized and exceedingly important item of telephone plant.

Today a pole carrying from four to six crossarms, or sometimes more, each accommodating ten wires, is a common sight in the open country. Despite the increasing use of aerial and underground cable, it is safe to say that without the open-wire lines which the crossarm makes possible, the development of the telephone to anything like its present scope and extent would have been impossible.

There is, then, something of romance in what the crossarm has helped to achieve. And there is hardly less of romance in the crossarm itself—in the splendor of the natural setting from which it comes in the toil of tough-sinewed lumbermen who fell and dress and ship the great logs from which it is fashioned, and in the unseen labors of scientists who have spent years in finding means

Stratton, his bike and a Jackrabbit

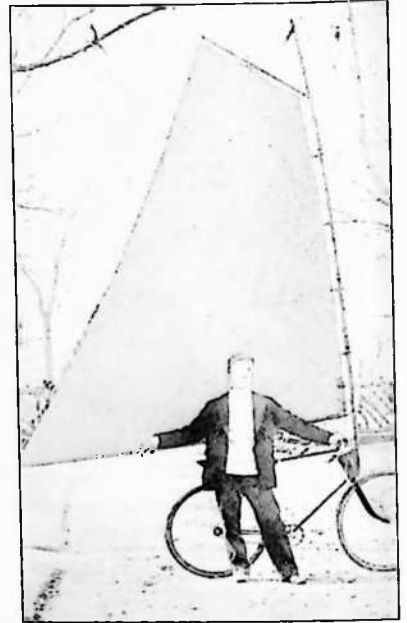
As we are now well into the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of the telephone, we find quite a number of relics of antiquity drifting in from various sections of our territory. This does not necessarily mean that the persons or objects mentioned in these early-day discoveries existed in the year the telephone was discovered.

It is not such a far cry from the days of bicycle activities to the present high-powered automobiles. Herewith is a photograph taken in the early 90's of C. E. Stratton, who was but a young lad of inventive inclinations and

determined ambitions. The picture was taken in Lincoln Park in Denver and shows one of the inventions of young Stratton, which in so far as we know, worked out to a certain degree of success until one day a miniature tornado caught the sail and landed Stratton and his air-boat in a heap at the foot of a tree.

We have it from pretty good authority that one day Chester and his prairie schooner sailed out on the great open spaces east of Denver. When well near the High Line ditch, a jackrabbit jumped up in front of him and

started out at a rapid pace. Chester sent his schooner ahead and he had not gone many rods when he passed the rabbit and finally landed in a sand dune. The rabbit, which had been passed but which could not slacken his speed, bumped into the rear framework of the bike and was killed.



"Strat" and his sail bike

Mr. Stratton is now manager in the operating department of our Company for New Mexico and El Paso, and has never ceased going forward in his splendid work.

1876—△—1926

Cupid at Ashton

Miss Evelyn Brower and Mr. Letho Gee, both of Ashton, were united in marriage December 10, at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Brower of Ashton. Bishop H. A. Hess officiated.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gee, former residents of Ashton, but whose home is now at Felt, Idaho.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Q. Brower of Ashton. She is an employee of the Mountain States Telephone Company. She has made many friends in the city by her courteous and efficient manner at the telephone office. The young people will make their home in Ashton.—Ashton, Idaho, *Herald*.

1876—△—1926

"Doctor, I have tried everything and I can't get to sleep," complained the voice at the other end of the telephone. "Can't you do something for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor, kindly, "just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."

of extending its service life.

The men who have sought and found the great timber tracts which supply crossarms for the nation's telephone system have been, of necessity, pioneers. For the sources of the supply are constantly changing. As timber in one section becomes scarcer and more expensive, the centers of production are moved and new territories developed.

The first telephone crossarms were of Michigan white pine and were made at South Bend, Indiana. Later Norway pine, cut from the Michigan woods, was adopted and generally used until about 1897, when Douglas fir, long leaf yellow pine, creosoted Southern yellow pine and heart red and black cypress were first utilized. At present Douglas fir from the West and yellow pine from the South are the two woods mainly used for crossarms throughout the Bell System.

Yellow pine comes in small trees, while many of the firs are so large that the logs must be shattered with an explosive before being fed into the sawmill. In the South, accordingly, the cutting is often done with small portable mills, which are hauled into a farmer's timber patch, while in the western fir tracts operations are conducted by a large organization. Each of these large sawmill camps has its own railroad facilities, cook and bunk houses, club house, church and commissary, in addition to its milling equipment and power plant.

Both Douglas fir and Southern yellow pine have the required strength for crossarm purposes, but some grades of the latter are much more subject than the former to the attacks of rot, which quickly causes the wood to deteriorate. Bell System scientists have made a painstaking study, not only of materials which may be used as preservatives, but of the most effective methods of applying them. A method of creosoting has been developed which materially prolongs the life of both poles and crossarms. Briefly, this method of preservation consists in running the crossarms by the carload into huge creosoting cylinders in which the preservative fluid is forced deep into the pores of the wood under pressure. This provides not merely a surface protection

but layer of wood fibres of considerable depth which have been impregnated with creosote and which thus resist the inroads of the fungus which causes rot.

Extreme care must be taken in inspecting the crossarms from the moment they leave the timber tract until they take their place on the poles as part of the Bell System's enormous telephone equipment. That the crossarms must be without serious flaw or defect goes without saying, when it is realized that all crossarms must be strong enough to bear the weight of the linemen who work upon them, and that on a heavy construction toll line the dead weight per pin which normally is about ten pounds, is sometimes increased by snow, sleet and wind to 160 pounds or more per pin. This means that, under these severe conditions, each crossarm must sometimes withstand a dead weight pull of 1,600 or 1,700 pounds.

Supplying the Bell System's crossarm demands is one of the many functions which the Western Electric Company performs as the purchasing department of the system. The Company's records show that during 1924 the Bell System companies used about 560,000 yellow pine and 112,000 Douglas fir crossarms and that estimates for the year 1925 called for about 570,000 of the former and about 200,000 of the latter.

In estimating requirements for equipment, such as crossarms, the Bell System companies must, of course, provide not only for new construction work and for normal replacements, but for such repairs as may be necessitated by severe sleet storms, floods, tornadoes or similar emergencies. The poles themselves usually suffer more severely than the crossarms during such emergencies, but ample reserve supplies must be provided to care for unexpected contingencies. When an unusually destructive sleet storm struck the Middle West in 1924, it found the Western Electric people waiting for it with 25,000 crossarms in stock in warehouses in the territory affected and 200,000 in reserve at points from which they could be promptly shipped into the storm area.



Marking the Grave of Sally Rooke

NO LONGER is the lonely grave of Sally Rooke, at Folsom, New Mexico, unmarked. The monument, proposed by THE MONITOR, and paid for by ten-cent contributions from big-hearted telephone employees, has been set in place.

The sum of \$433.40 was contributed, which at ten-cents each, represents 4,334 contributors. There were a few who gave more than ten cents. Those who have a part in this memorial in honor of the telephone girl who upheld the sacred tradition of the Bell System, will be proud to point to the silent marker and say, "I had a part in building it."

Owing to inclement and uncertain weather conditions in the winter time, Mrs. Jennie Milliken, Mayor of Folsom, suggests that the unveiling and dedication of the monument be deferred until spring, at which time the entire countryside will participate and the solemn rites will be more in harmony with the sweet and gentle character that marked the life of the telephone girl who died that others might live.

Sarah J. Rooke was a telephone operator at Folsom, New Mexico. On August 27, 1908, a raging flood poured down the Dry Cimarron and carried nineteen people to their death. Heroically, Sally Rooke stuck to her switchboard and warned hundreds to flee for their lives. She went down into the black waters



IN HONORED MEMORY OF
 SARAH J. ROOKE
 TELEPHONE OPERATOR
 WHO PERISHED IN THE FLOOD WATERS OF
 THE DRY CIMARRON AT FOLSOM, N. M.,
 AUGUST 27, 1908,
 WHILE AT HER SWITCHBOARD WARNING
 OTHERS OF THEIR DANGER.

WITH HEROIC DEVOTION SHE GLORIFIED HER
 CALLING BY SACRIFICING HER OWN
 LIFE THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE
"Greater Love Hath No Man Than This"

ERECTED BY HER FELLOW-WORKERS



in the cause of humanity. To her memory is erected this monument.

The monument is a huge boulder, found in the black diamond granite fields near Salida, Colorado. It was brought to Denver by the Denver Marble and Granite Company, and by them prepared and shipped to Folsom. The boulder is left in its rough, natural state, except for the imbedding of a bronze tablet on the face. This tablet is 18x18½ inches.

The boulder weighs three and a half tons, is 5 feet high, 4½ feet wide and 2½ feet thick. The composition is a beautiful black-gray granite, sparkling with millions of crystals which give it the name of "black diamond." This immense stone is set in a solid concrete base, five feet deep, and on each corner of the grave lot is erected a concrete corner marker.

When the spring days come, and the sand lilies break from their winter beds in the plainsland, and the warm breezes come up from the south to waft the sage-scented perfume of the desert across the great open spaces—then will the children of the plains, and the village folk and citizens for many miles around gather to the dedication of this monument, erected to the memory of Sally Rooke, the telephone operator whose mortal tenement lies mouldering on the barren slope at Folsom.



Bobby Stone and his Grunt, showing a completed call

Now we know what a Grunt is

In the December issue of THE MONITOR we offered a prize of five dollars to the one who could write the best definition of a "Telephone Grunt," as applied to a telephone man. Numerous articles were sent in and in order that no partiality might be shown by the editor, two competent judges, W. D. Patton and C. J. Fowler of the Installation Department of the Western Electric Company, were chosen to assist him in passing on the merits of the definitions received.

After several hours of earnest consideration a few tears and no small amount of laughter, the committee announced that Bobby Stone, grandson of Val Mintun of Kansas City, had been awarded the prize. Bobby took no chances on any defects that might appear in his article, so he sent his photograph along to strengthen his efforts. Bobby's grandfather is an employee of the Southwestern Telephone Company in Kansas City.

On the front page of this MONITOR appears an enlargement of the picture of Bobby and his pig, done in colors, and if any of you think that the committee made a mistake in awarding the prize, it is up to you to squeal.

We haven't space to print all of the answers that came in, but here are a few which leave no doubt in the mind of anyone as to just what a "grunt" is:

Bobby Stone and His "Grunt"

My granddad's a grunt. So's my pig. Pigs sorter grunt when they're eatin', and granddad he grunts when there ain't any eatin' in sight. A pig grows up to be a hog. Some children ditto. A pig squeals if it gets caught in a fence, and men get caught if someone elst squeals on 'em. My granddad, whose name is Val Mintun, works on the ground, but he ain't a groundhog, and he don't hide on February 2. Sassage is also ground hog. You said "as applied to a telephone man." Well, if a pig is a offishul grunt by nature, then said pig is "applied" to my granddad when he eats bacon, ain't it? That's a grunt within a grunt, and I need the money. Here's our picture. The one at the bottle is the pig. He's a grunt, too, also, like granddad. BOBBY STONE.

Hey, You Grunt

A Grunt is a squeak.
 A Grunt is an earthworm.
 A Grunt is one who punches holes.
 A Grunt is a polecat's worthy assistant.
 A Grunt is an amateur William Shears.
 A Grunt is a stickwalker's helper.
 A Grunt is a flunky to a scissorbill.
 A Grunt is a Grunt.
 There is no use trying to define it; the more one defines, the more obscure it becomes.
 H. E. THOMPSON, Idaho Springs, Colo.

"Cy" Roots In

Grunt — Of the earth-digging species. Found in all parts of the country in the vicinity of telephone construction work. When exercising a digging bar about 4 p. m., he gives vent to a queer noise after each jab into the ground—thus the name Grunt. A young, husky grunt emits the sound "Ugh," while a toothless, bewhiskered grunt makes a noise like "Oomphf."

Peculiarities: Dislikes a lead pencil, has a great ability to start unreeling a coil of wire at the wrong end and get innumerable kinks in same.

"CY" MEYN,
 General Plant.

Evolution of a Grunt

Thirty-five years ago telephone companies were extensively engaged in aerial construction. A caste distinction arose between those working on the ground and those on the poles. Linemen, from the nature of their work, looked down on groundmen and disrespectfully called them ground-hogs, as they dug holes in the ground. Time modified the term, until there remains nothing of the "Hog" but the grunt; hence, the telephone "Grunt" of today.

Yours very truly,
 B. L. MURPHY,
 Globe, Arizona.

Definition of a Grunt

To "climb" in this business, one must first Grunt. "Grunt" is pronounced G—R—U—N—T. G as in guy. R as in reel, U as in under-ground, N as in nevercreep, T as in tools. A Grunt is, telephonically speaking, both a noun and a verb—a verb when active, a noun when inactive. A Grunt is lower down than a lineman, but eventually hibernates and becomes a lineman.

H. V. SATTERFIELD,
Clerk to District Plant Chief,
Southern Bell Co., Columbia, S. C.

Say It to His Back

Grunt—Vernacular noun (not used to his face). A handy man of all ground construction work. A butt for all the blame of others. A bearer of no honors. A man who lays the foundation upon which the telephone structure is built. An unknown soldier in the cause of universal service. v. i. To perform any of above.

W. T. LEE,
General Plant, Denver.

Oink, Oink, Oink

My definition for a "Grunt": Originally when a man was employed to dig holes for telephone poles, he was considered a ground man, but as time went on, it seemed necessary to give him a nickname, and from the fact that a pig does a lot of rooting and digging and grunts as he digs, the groundman was nicknamed a "grunt." His duties are to act as helper for a lineman, but works altogether from the ground.

H. A. REED,
St. Anthony, Idaho.

When Digging's Hard

Groundmen or "Grunts" are usually engaged for the excavating of earth necessary in telephone work. The groundman gets a hump in his back, head close to the task, and digs, usually uttering harsh words when the digging is hard. The hog's favorite pastime is digging with his nose. A hump in his back, head to his work, and uttering a grunting sound as the digging gets hard. Hence the nickname "Grunt" for groundman.

A. F. FLANNERY,
Colorado Plant Dept., Trinidad, Colo.

Even As A Lizzio

A Grunt, as most all telephone people know, is one who tears up the earth in a frantic effort to place poles, anchors and conduit where the Company desires such to be placed. This work being reciprocating action like in an auto engine, causes workmen to chug or grunt like Lizzio does on a hard pull. As employee constantly makes this inarticulate noise, naturally he was dubbed a Grunt.

H. M. GARLICK,
General Plant Department.

P. S.—As you already know, we now have a machine for saving the Grunts.

"When Summer Comes Again"

Just to remind the rest of the Telephone fishermen of what is in anticipation for next summer in Montana, the accompanying photograph of a one day's catch was sent in to THE MONITOR, and even though snow is now a foot deep, such reminders as this causes one to begin to wish spring were here.

The happy chap on the left is Roy P. Morris, repairman, and his partner at the south end of the fish-line is James B. Halford, installer. These boys are members of the Butte plant organization, and evidently find a few spare moments on Saturday afternoons to cast about for a Sunday dinner. These good-looking rainbow trout were caught in the Madison river, near Jeffers, Montana, about one hundred miles southwest of Butte.

Such whoppers as these have made all our mouths water, and unless these two lucky fellows are in the habit of carrying a rabbit-foot or some other equally powerful charm in their back pockets, the other Telephone men who are enthusiastic followers of trout-lore are entertaining great hopes of accomplishing Roy's feat—yes, just entertaining 'em.



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New York

The fifth meeting of the General Assembly and thirteenth meeting of the Telephone Pioneers of America will be held at New York, N. Y., on Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28, 1926, with headquarters at the Commodore Hotel.

An outline of the program for the General Assembly meeting and the annual meeting of the association, together with information in connection with hotel and railroad rates, will be furnished as soon as convenient.

The "Grunt"

The man on the ground does his work,
With a loyal spirit that does not shirk,
With his help the lineman does his stunt,
So the Telephone Company has dubbed him
a "Grunt."

He digs a hole five feet deep and one foot wide,

In gathering up tools he takes a pride,
He watches the lineman for his sign,
And merrily calls, "On the line."

There's never a message to your home or mine

But that a faithful "Grunt" has bucked the line.

So a "Grunt" can be defined
As a big, strong fellow, with a willin' mind.

H. T. GILLIS,
Phoenix, Ariz.

"A Grunt"

Starts by digging holes,
Lends a hand at setting poles,
Is horse when stringing wire,
Thru' fences, brambles, and mire,
Carries out the arms and glass,
Takes the blame and foreman's sass
For the things that are done wrong;
Sticks to his work with smile and song,
Sticks, for he sees the day when
He'll push pencil and pen.
For he found by diligent hunt,
Men at the top who began as a "Grunt."

GEO. F. C. EGGERS,
Fort Collins, Colo.

"Grounded"

A "Grunt" is a hole-digger, a helper, an assistant, a squeak, a ground-hog, a flunky, a roustabout, or anything else you might care to call him, as long as he stays on the ground.

MOLLIE KOOCH,
Chief Operator, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Men Only

Grunt—"a-la" Webster, meaning manipulator of the "educational set," better known in "slanguage" as "squeek," and confined most expressly to the male sex.

His sustaining habitat comprises the construction forces of the Bell System. One of his many obligations is burying the "dead men," hence the appropriate epithet "grave digger."

Grunt—the first rung on the ladder of a Telephone Career.

Yours truly,

C. S. RAY,
Pueblo, Colo.

General Utility Man

I am sending in my definition of the term "Grunt" as applied to a telephone man. The "Grunt" is the man at the bottom of the work. He digs holes in the ground and sets the poles in them. He is always there and ready to do what he is told. He doesn't climb the telephone poles, but does everything else the lineman does not want to do.

MISS RUTH CHRISMAN,
Operator at Hooper, Colo.

THE MONITOR

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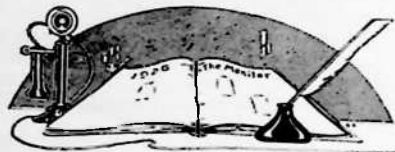
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Fiftieth Anniversary

Comparison brings out the finer points of the improved article and creates a deeper interest and a more endearing respect for the primitive effort. Looking back over the records of the past fifty years, touching upon the birth and the growth of the telephone, one is deeply impressed with its marvelous inception, and at the same time profoundly amazed at the material development since that time.

To literally reach up into thin air and bring down the foundation of a great discovery, or invention, is little short of a miracle. To study and plan and utilize and develop the embryo, calls for close application of genius and the exercise of an inventive mind. Alexander Graham Bell started with nothing but an idea. To crystalize this idea into a reality was the work of a genius. But he did it and as a result we have the telephone today.

Following the invention, fifty years ago, there has ever been the struggle for development. The men who came after Bell had much to do. The mechanical instrument of speech was crude, and the people were slow to rec-

ognize its real worth, even long after it had reached a state of genuine usefulness. Pioneering was slow, as it has always been in anything. People do not grab at new-fangled inventions and swallow the hook and line. So, this phase of the telephone business found its difficulties; but the progress was sure.

Today, the telephone enterprise is probably the largest commercial and social industry in the world. More than a quarter million men and women are counted in its employ. The telephone has become a household necessity and a business fixture.

There is much benefit, therefore, to be deducted from even a cursory comparison of the telephone of yesterday and the telephone of today.

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Switchboard Heroines

(New York American)

In an ice cream plant in Brooklyn the other day an ammonia pipe burst. The fumes spread through the building, menacing the lives of scores. Helen Carroll, switchboard operator, was one of the first to sense the danger. If the thought of fleeing to safety came to her, she set it aside, and, plugging in every connection swiftly, she warned every other worker out of the building. Almost overcome by the deadly fumes, she was last to leave the plant.

This is the type of young woman who is developing a splendid spirit of service in her profession. Newspaper reporters have come to know that whenever there is danger or disaster in a crowded building the telephone operator flashes the first call for aid and remains longest at the post of service. Her courage has almost become commonplace. Heroism is expected of her in emergencies nowadays.

1876—△—1926

Do You Smile?

It is interesting to know what a real smile can do. Likewise, it is distressing to know what a frown can do. The story in this magazine, under the heading, "Smile is the Badge of Civilization," is worth more than a casual perusal.

A Vision of Service

IN 1878, when a few miles measured the farthest flight of man's voice by wire, Alexander Graham Bell made this inspired prophecy:

It is conceivable that cables of telephone wires could be laid underground, or suspended overhead, communicating by branch wires with private dwellings, country houses, shops, manufactories, etc., uniting them through the main cable with a central office where the wire could be connected as desired, establishing direct communication between any two places in the city. Such a plan as this, though impractical at the present moment, will, I firmly believe, be the outcome of the introduction of the telephone to the public. Not only so, but I believe in the future wires will unite the head offices of telephone companies in different cities, and a man in one part of the country may communicate by word of mouth with another in a distant place.

Scientist though he was, Alexander Graham Bell did not think of the future of the telephone in terms of scientific developments alone.

His interest in the electrical transmission of speech had been born of a greater and deeper interest in his fellow men. It was but natural that in making this clear-visioned prediction, he spoke in terms of what the telephone was to do for mankind. To this great humanitarian, the future of the telephone lay, not primarily in the direction of scientific achievement, but in that of service.

The years that he devoted to the development of his invention were but few. He had, however, the satisfaction of seeing others, inspired by his ideals, build the bare principle he had given to the world into a nation-wide, universal service which brought men by millions into more intimate contact and kept them in closer accord.

1876—△—1926

Deming, New Mexico

Our girls at Deming, New Mexico, received a big box of candy and a lovely poetical sentiment from Dr. and Mrs. Vickers, on Christmas day, and THE MONITOR is assured that the kindly thoughts and sweet remembrance brought sunshine and good cheer into the Deming office.

Five Steps to Fortune

Beginning in this issue of THE MONITOR, on the "Thrift page," is the first of a series of five articles by John J. Pulleyn, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York, in which he tells how thrift may be started. Subsequent articles will disclose his observations, step by step, until five important articles appear. Anyone interested at all in "getting on" in life and having something for the lean years will gain much valuable help from the experiences and observations of Mr. Pulleyn.

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In February

February, the shortest month of the year, is filled with thrills, sentiment, prophecy, celebrations and leap-year parties.

About the first event in February is groundhog day. This prophetic little animal is authority on weather conditions for at least six weeks succeeding the second day of the month. If he sees his shadow on that day, look out for a stormy time.

Then comes the birthday of the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. This falls on the 12th day of the month.

Next big event is St. Valentine's day, February 14. This is a great day for the lovelorn—a day on which sentiment runs rampant, and sometimes, amuck.

"O, won't you be my Valentine?"
He asked her, in a flutter;
"O, yes," said she, "because I need
My daily bread and butter."

What had an austere old saint to do with love? The answer is—"he hadn't." There were at least three authentic St. Valentines, but after none of them was the Feast of February fourteenth named. It takes its origin from the old Roman festival of the Lupercalia, when the lads of the town went about tapping gently on the shoulder of the girls of their choice.

In England the custom lived on long after the Romans had left, and in Chaucer's time they observed this lovers' holiday scrupulously. The names of marriageable young men and women were written on slips of paper and then drawn forth in pairs by a blindfolded master of ceremonies. The young man and the young woman whose names

were chosen together were expected to exchange gifts and to become each other's valentines for the space of a year.

George Washington, the father of our country, was born on February 22.

Thus, we see, the shortest month of the year is crowded full of great events.

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The Telephone Girl

Vinton Phenix, Greeley, Colo.

Here's to the girl that plays the game

Cheerful and true and fine,
Ready to shoulder the censure and blame
When ten times out of nine
She knows that the fault is not her own,
This dandy good girl at the telephone.

Here's to the girl that when she's cross
And things have gone pow-wow,
Will turn right 'round and face the boss
And say: "I'm over it now,
So please excuse this one little whirl,"
This four-square little ol' telephone girl.

And here's to the girl—"the weaver of speech"
Who is faithful to shuttle and loom;
From ocean to ocean her pattern will reach
Weaving the desert and bloom
Into whatever you bring of your own
This true-blue girl at the telephone.

1876—△—1926

THE POLE CLIMBER

(Republished by request)

He's the climbing kind—the clinging kind—
The chap with hobs in his soles,
He tightens his cinch and hangs his spurs
In the flanks of the telephone poles.

He's a boy who turns his face to the sun,
Or, maybe it's rain or snow,
And walks the smooth, hard sides to the top,
No matter how tall they grow.

For he is the climbing, clinging kind
Who never fails in a test;
The kind that goes when the road is rough,
And gives them his very best.

He's a likeable chap, this pole-climbing lad,
His heart is big as it's true,
And when there's trouble 'way out on the line
And there is plenty to do,

You'll find him there with a dauntless smile,
In the glaring sun or the twilight dim,
And that's just why I'd pin my faith
To the end of the trail with him.

—A. U. MAYFIELD.



Christmas dinner for kiddies at Wasatch Exchange, Salt Lake



Happiness Carried into Many Cheerless Homes

Christmas Spirit in Utah

In keeping with the spirit of Christmas and the spirit of service so prevalent among Telephone folks, the operators throughout the state of Utah carried out a program which was very worthy of comment.

At Salt Lake City the operators of Wasatch and Hyland Exchanges gave a party on December 24 for twenty-five kiddies, the names of whom were submitted by the charity organizations of the city. The home of each child whose name was submitted was visited beforehand to be sure he was one deserving such a party. The children were sent for and taken home in automobiles furnished by employees of the Company. Each child received a very useful present, which consisted of a sweater, cap and two pairs of stockings. A Christmas tree was set up in the rest-room of the Wasatch exchange, and was decorated by the operators themselves. Dinner was served in the Wasatch cafeteria for these children. During the dinner a program consisting of Christmas carols and the like was furnished by some of the girls. M. F. Dorough of the Salt Lake plant department, acted as Santa Claus, and each member of the committee acted as "big sister" to one of the children. In this way each child was

cared for in the best possible way, and all enjoyed a very happy time.

Several letters of thanks were received from the children, which in general contained the same expressions as in the following letter:

"December 25, 1925.

"Dear Telephone Girls:—We appreciated your party very much and also the gifts given to us. Also, our parents thank you very much for what you have done for us.

Yours thankfully,
(Signed)

"SUSANNA, MARTINA AND MARY
VAN PADDENBERG."

In addition to this party, twenty-five baskets, each containing a complete Christmas dinner, were distributed on the morning of December 24. The names of the families were also submitted by the charity organizations of the city, and a visit was made to each, to be sure that the baskets were being placed in the needy families.

One feature worthy of comment was the co-operation of the construction forces of the Western Electric Company and the Telephone Company who were working on the Hyland exchange at that time. They contributed 100 per cent to the cause, and on urgent request

of the committee consented to pose for the accompanying picture.

Miss Lila Harmon acted as general chairman for the event, and is to be complimented on the fine way in which she handled every detail, as the whole affair was a huge success.

The accompanying picture also shows that Ogden operators also did a good job. The picture was taken in front of the Ogden exchange as they were leaving to deliver the baskets.

Much happiness was brought about by the efforts of the girls of these exchanges.

1876—A—1926

Giving Makes One Happy

True Christmas spirit prevailed at the Gallup exchange, Denver, this year more than ever before. A beautiful tree was decorated by the girls, and it added much to the festive air of their exchange. The real spirit of giving, too, was noticeable among the girls, for they made the Christmas Basket Fund a great success by their generosity and desire to help those less fortunate than themselves.

The Gallup Christmas Committee, consisting of Miss Nettle, Miss Gleason, and Miss Sedlwayer, worked most faithfully to bring Christmas cheer to the needy families in the

Gallup district, and they felt amply repaid for their efforts by the glow of thanks which lighted up the faces of those receiving their offerings. All the girls helped to fill the baskets with everything that goes to make a hearty Christmas dinner, and all the trimmings, too.

Not a single poor family was forgotten by the committee, who also saw that the sick girls from their own telephone circle were not overlooked in the distribution of Christmas cheer in the form of "good eats." The many poor people visited by the girls will always thank the dear "Telephone Smile Girls" for turning an utterly cheerless Christmas day into a happy one filled with peace and radiant with good will.

The donors, too, have profited because they have a better realization that in making others happy, brings to themselves a real spirit of content, and they have been impressed by the true Christmas spirit, as they sum it up, that " 'tis better to give than to receive."



Wasatch Exchange Committee, as they left to distribute Christmas baskets

girls help. And then baskets are filled and the girls contribute the personal and human touch by going along with their baskets and saying "Merry Christmas and God bless you" to some who are old, some who are ill, some who are out of work and discouraged.

This has been the custom of our girls for

This custom not only exists in Denver, but is the general practice throughout our entire territory.

Last Christmas ten girls from the Main, Champa, Curtis and Long Distance exchanges in Denver filled baskets with substantial and goodies and warm under and outer wear, and hustled over and rapped at the door of Mrs. Barelay, a dear little old lady who lives alone on Elati Street. She is about seventy years of age and for the last seven years has been totally blind. With that sixth sense that is so mercifully given to the blind, she is able to make her way around the house and prepare meals and keep fires going.

Mrs. Barelay couldn't see the bright faces of the girls, but she could hear the smiles and happiness in their pleasant voices as they unpacked the gifts and wished her a happy day. She was born and brought up in Scotland, and though she has lived forty years in Colorado she has a quaint and fascinating bit of the accent of her native heath. She pronounces the word "girls" more nearly like "gulls," and she was enthusiastic about the wonderful Christmas they gave her.

"Yes, indeed," she said, "they are fine 'gulls' to think of me, old and with blind eyes. Ten came, and besides all the good things to eat that were in the baskets, there were ten parcels; each one of the dear 'gulls' brought me something, and I'll have under-

(Continued on next page)



Ogden, Utah, Telephone Committee ready to deliver Christmas baskets

"Fruit of Silver in Baskets of Gold"

WHEN Santa Claus is getting ready for the big doings each year, he casts a discriminating eye about in search of good, dependable deputies and assistants, and his glance always takes in telephone girls. They're busy girls, of course, but a keen business man once said that when he wanted something done right off the reel he always went to a busy person. So that's Santa's bright idea, too. The girls only need the tip from the old gentleman as to where a stocking needs to be filled, and with right good will, even joy, they accept the assignment.

For some time before Christmas coins clink into boxes which the girls provide for that purpose. Just before the great day the boxes are opened and their contents exchanged for Christmas roasts, groceries, fruit, candies, nuts, clothing, books, and whatever may be necessary to someone to whom it means a little different Christmas when telephone

many years, and the custom becomes more popular and the contributions larger each year. Girls of all the Denver exchanges are contributors to and workers in the good cause.



Salt Lake Hyland Exchange—Operators' Committee and Construction forces of the Western Electric Company, before delivering Christmas baskets



Happy Christmas party at Las Vegas, New Mexico

clothes and handkerchiefs and stockings and a little shawl and slippers and lots of things to last me a long time."

Mrs. Barclay has a radio sent her from the East by the Foundation for the Blind. When she lost her sight she was over sixty years and thought she could never learn to read by the Braille system. But the teacher assured her that she could, and she has mastered it. With the reading and the radio and her work around the tiny apartment she manages to spend the time. And though her case seems hopeless as to recovery of her sight, she is patient and cheerful and still smiles and refuses to be gloomy. But as she said, "It took me quite a while to get to feeling that way about it."

And right there is where Mrs. Barclay did as much for the girls as they did for her. If she could be patient and cheerful under such conditions, if the rule of ratio was applied, how much more so they ought to be! What a joy to be young and healthy and able to work! And what a pleasure also to be able to give someone who was old and going alone down the darkened path of life a little brightness and cheer!

As the girls said their good-byes and good

wishes to the little cheery woman with the "blind eyes," as she calls them, they all felt better for having met and known one another. And they will meet again, for that Christmas spirit didn't depart with the stroke of midnight on December 25. The "gulls" will not forget their friend.



Out at 3519 Humboldt Street, Denver, Mae Chaney is still fighting a brave battle to win back health and strength. Mae was one of our competent telephone operators until illness overtook her. Six years of her young life have been lived in the shadow that so far has refused to lift, but which she still

hopes—and all her telephone friends hope with her—will disappear.

Mae's old friends made sure that she would have a pleasant Christmas. And little Mae came back with a letter that warmed their good hearts and almost made them sorry that "Christmas comes but once a year"—but then. Mae will not be forgotten between times. Here is the letter:

"Denver, December 26.

"Dear Girls:—You never forget to remember, do you? What could be sweeter?—a nice basket of fruit, a dainty nightie, and five beautiful simoleons with which I can buy a number of mental development books that constitute my chief form of dissipation, and by means of which I am going to recover health and wholeness.

"You kids are so good and sweet, and I hope that in the coming year fortune will not merely smile on you, but laugh right out loud. When I say my prayers I'm going to tell God about all of you.

"Thanks again and even again.

" Lovingly,

"MAE CHANEY."

1876——1926

Party at Las Vegas

Las Vegas, New Mexico, telephone crowd had a "peach" of a Christmas party at their exchange, and as this has been an annual event for the past few years, the bunch looked forward to it, and they surely enjoyed it immensely.

Their exchange was radiant with its beautiful Christmas decorations, and one could almost see old "Santy" peering out from behind the tree they fixed up so artistically.

All the card-sharks enjoyed their favorite games, while others preferred to "shake a wicked hoof" until late in the evening when refreshments were served, or was it that they just wanted to be early and avoid the rush on the "cats." At any rate the jolly bunch went home feeling that this year's party was great, and that those to follow will be even bigger and better.



Denver telephone folks starting out to spread Christmas cheer, in front of Main building

HOW ABOUT YOUR HEALTH

Katherine Kirk, Health Supervisor

The season for colds is upon us and are we fully prepared to meet it?

Are you wearing galoshes, or rubbers, on wet days, and are you dressed warmly enough?

Why take chances?

A good way to prevent colds, also flu and pneumonia which result from neglected colds, is to drink plenty of water and get an abundance of fresh air and sunshine.

Fresh air and germs are enemies.


Every cold is dangerous—not of itself, but because of what may result.

A simple remedy which has proven very successful is as follows:

Every hour drink a glass of water, warm or cold as preferred, to which has been added a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Take a laxative and upon retiring, a hot foot bath, being very careful not to take more cold.

If your cold is not better in twenty-four hours, consult a physician.

Remember, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

1876——1926

What a Cold Is

A cold is an infection of the smooth shining membrane which covers the surface of the cavities opening into the body. This membrane covers your tongue, the inside of your nose, etc., and when in healthy, normal condition, it is moist, smooth and glistening in appearance.

All parts of the body covered by this membrane are continuous with each other, and inflammations that locate in them have a tendency to spread to more distant places. This is why the neglected cold of today, may be a more serious infection tomorrow.

CAUSES OF COLDS

1. Cold germs.
2. Chilling of body from too much or too little clothing, and from wet feet.
3. Irritation of the breathing apparatus by foul, overheated air, or from dust.
4. Run down condition, generally shown by underweight; often caused by lack of sufficient rest.
5. Chronic diseases of the breathing apparatus (curable) such as obstruction of the nose, large tonsils, asthma, etc.

Fresh cool air, with body properly protected against chilling, never caused a cold.

In a cold in the nose, there is a constant watery discharge, and an irritation in the nostrils.

If the ear is infected, there is pain and perhaps fever.

If the germ has lodged in the throat, it hurts to swallow and there may be headache and fever.

If the larynx is infected, there is an irritating cough and a feeling of constriction.

REQUISITES FOR LIFE AND HEALTH

AIR	FOOD	WATER	LIGHT	REST & EXERCISE
Clean air. Night and day.	Your servant, not your master	Inside and outside daily.	Sunlight.	Mental and Physical.
Air, once breathed, is unclean.	Fuel for your engine.	Warm baths for cleanliness.	Brings sunshine within the body.	The reward of work well done.
Crowded rooms and theaters spread colds.	Buy it wisely.	Cold showers for "bracers"	Destroys germs.	Relax the mind and body daily.
Colds are catching.	Cook it well.	Two million sweat glands	Dispels the "blues".	The resting body repairs quickly.
Deep breathing prolongs life.	Crush it fine.	1½ pints eliminated by skin daily.	Faded carpets better than faded cheeks.	Prolongs life.
Sleep outdoors if possible.	Enough but not too much.	Clean skin lessens work of liver and kidneys.	Nature's greatest lifesaver.	EXERCISE
One-third of life spent in bed - have windows large.	Hunger the best spice.	Cool baths increase resistance in disease.	Children and plants die without it.	For health, not for strength.
Bedroom windows wide open winter and summer.	The simpler the better.	Teach every child to swim.	Light and disease are always enemies.	Sends clean blood to brains
The only blood purifier.	Every food affects the whole body.		"The fountain of energy".	Eliminates poisons.
	There is no "brain food".			Necessary for good brain work.
	Beware of fads.			Avoid excess.

If the bronchial tubes are infected, there is a cough, fever, pain over the chest and a general feeling of weariness.

HOW TO CURE A COLD

As soon as you know you have a cold, prepare a foot bath of hot water with a teaspoonful of mustard in it. Put on your night clothes, wrap up in a blanket, and soak your feet while you drink a couple of cups of hot weak tea. Then get into bed between a pair of warm blankets, take ten grains of quinine, put a hot water bag to your feet, and perspire freely. Cool off gradually. Take the treatment after supper and do not go out until the following morning. Take a cathartic before you go to sleep. If the cold is not better after this treatment, see a physician.

The telephone companies of this country pay taxes to the amount of over fifty million dollars a year.

Slightly Deaf

Pater (over long distance): "Hello, John, why didn't you make better grades?"

John: "Can't hear you, father."

Pater: "I say, couldn't you make better grades?"

John: "I can't hear you, father."

Pater: "I say, John, do you need any money?"

John: "Yes, sir. Send \$50, father."

Workmen were making repairs on the wires in a schoolhouse one Saturday, when a small boy wandered in.

"What you doin'?"

"Installing an electric switch," one of the workmen said.

The boy then volunteered: "I don't care. We've moved away and I don't go to this school any more."

How the boys are Stepping Around



R. J. Conrad, Bozeman, Montana

Snappy News From Montana

On December 16, 1925, W. A. Reineman of the state auditor's office, Helena, Montana, was transferred to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in the state auditor's office, as disbursement accounting supervisor, a well-earned promotion.

Mr. Reineman has been with the company since October, 1919, when he entered our service as plant clerk, which position he occupied until May, 1921, when he was transferred to the disbursing department of the state auditor's office.

We are very sorry to lose Mr. Reineman, but our loss is Wyoming's gain, and we all extend our best wishes for his success in his new position.

Miss Ada Oppel, information operator at Helena, has a two months' furlough, and has gone to Los Angeles to visit her sister.



E. E. Stone, manager, Bozeman, Montana

Miss Helen (Nellie) Reardon, operator, was married to George Duffy of East Helena, January 8, 1926.

Geo. F. Schum was appointed manager of the newly created group at Livingston, Montana, effective December 1, 1925. Mr. Schum has been in the employ of the company for ten years, the past two years as wire chief at Livingston.

A. J. Macpherson was appointed group manager at Glendive, Montana, effective November 24, 1925.

Mr. Macpherson has been with the Telephone Company for five years, holding such positions as manager at Culbertson and Wolf Point, wire chief at Glasgow, and gang foreman.

E. E. Stone was transferred from Glendive to Bozeman, Montana, as group manager, effective December 22, 1925.

Mr. Stone entered service of the Telephone



A. J. Mcpherson, manager, Glendive, Mont.

Company at Salt Lake in 1901 as trouble clerk. His ability was soon recognized, and the result being that he held the positions of district manager at Douglas, Casper and Sheridan, Wyoming, district cashier at Helena, and later group manager at Glendive.

R. J. Conrad, the former group manager at Bozeman, resigned to enter the undertaking business in Helena, Montana.

Mr. Conrad has a service record of nearly ten years, entering the employ of the company in April, 1916. Before going to Bozeman he was manager at Helena. He has made many friends in Bozeman, who, while sorry that he must leave, heartily wish him the utmost of success in his new venture.

Livingston, Montana, telephone girls enjoyed a Christmas tree at the exchange building Christmas eve, with an exchange of gifts. The girls were also the recipients of 63 pounds



Geo. F. Schum, manager, Livingston, Mont.

of candy and several other gifts from Livingston business men, presented to them as a group as a tribute to the high standard of service maintained by the local exchange.

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A Telephone, A Christmas Gift

Recently a bright little lad of about eleven years of age entered the Cheyenne commercial office and a conversation something like this took place:

"How do you do, ma'am, I would like to have a telephone put in our house."

"All right," replied the clerk, "it will be necessary for you to sign this contract."

In a round, childish hand he signed the contract and then explained to the clerk: "I would like to have the telephone put in on the day before Christmas, as I am giving my parents a telephone for their Christmas gift this year."

Those of the commercial department are wondering how he could have thought of anything finer for the use of his parents all through the year.

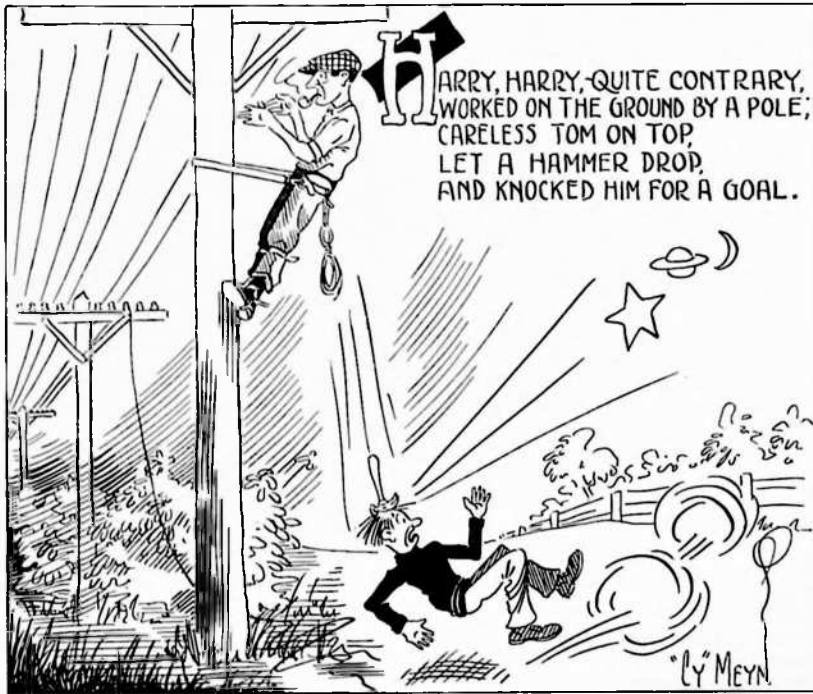
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First Aid Rendered

Clayton P. Niles, plant employee at Phoenix, on November 24, rendered First Aid to Mr. V. L. Nash, a Phoenix lawyer, who crushed one of his fingers while cranking his car. Mr. Niles applied iodine, bandaged the finger and took Mr. Nash to a doctor who complimented him on the good work he had done. The doctor stated that the prompt attention given to the injured finger might be the means of saving it.

The finger was crushed very severely and if First Aid had not been given immediately, amputation would have been the only procedure.

MOTHER GOOSE'S SAFETY SONNETS.



This month's accident report brings to a close a year which has been a distinct disappointment to everyone. Our men have suffered a 42 per cent increase in the number of lost time accidents occurring this year over those occurring last year, although it must be said that there has been practically no increase in "no lost time" accidents.

As we look back over the year, we find considerable evidence that a large proportion of these accidents could have been avoided had the foreman or supervisor been more active in support of the accident prevention program. It is absolutely essential that the supervisor believe in accident prevention and

that he show his men that he is sincere in his belief. This means that he will not only preach accident prevention, but will consistently practice it and insist upon his men doing the same.

When an accident occurs, there are many of our supervisors who feel that their duties are filled by simply writing an accident report carrying the statement that they had given the man a copy of the Safety Code, or that the man had been warned to work carefully. This conception is fundamentally wrong. It is the responsibility of the foremen or other supervisor to warn his men against unsafe practices, and then to make sure that his

instructions are followed. We cannot rightfully place the responsibility for an accident upon the workman if his foreman has observed him working in an unsafe way or under hazardous conditions and has not stopped the practice immediately.

We recognize that this places a serious responsibility upon the supervisor, yet actually this responsibility has always been present; we are now simply giving it clear recognition. The supervisor is assumed to have been chosen for his judgment in his specialty and his ability to guide those under him tactfully. This being so, he should be able to make his accident prevention supervision firm without being offensive. Any foreman having the safety of his men at heart should feel it his duty, not only to insist upon safe working practices, but also to drop from his crew any employee who persistently ignores his warnings and jeopardizes his fellow workmen.

The new year brings us an opportunity to start with a clean slate. Safety to our employees lies within the grasp of the supervisory force. Every installer or cableman with a helper, every foreman, every wire chief, every man in our organization having the direction of another employee's work, will do well to take this message to heart. It's up to you!

Plant Accidents, December, 1925

Divisions	Total Accidents	Number of Lost Time Accidents	Lost Time Accidents Per 1,000 Male Plant Employees
Arizona	1	0	0.0
New Mex.-El Paso	0	0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	1	0	0.0
Utah	5	1	4.3
Montana	1	1	5.0
Colorado	5	3	7.0
	13	5	3.0

Classification of Lost Time Accidents

Spurs cut out	1
Strain due to slipping	1
Struck by falling tool	1
Falling from vehicle	1
Stepping on nail	1

Number of Accidents for the Twelve Months, 1925

Divisions	Total Accidents	Number of Lost Time Accidents	Lost Time Accidents Per Month Per 1,000 Male Plant Employees
Idaho	5	0	0.0
Wyoming	7	1	0.7
New Mex.-El Paso	10	3	2.0
Montana	20	6	2.7
Colorado	80	33	3.8
Utah	31	11	4.0
Arizona	18	9	5.1
Installation Dept.	5	1	---
Total	176	64	3.2

Telephone Directory in 1883

SOME VERY interesting facts and figures concerning the growth of the telephone in the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company are gleaned from an old telephone directory, dated August 1, 1883, forty-three years ago. There may have been earlier directories than this one, but so far we have been unable to locate a copy.

In 1883 there were 689 telephones in Denver. In the last issue of the directory there were approximately 77,866 telephones in Denver.

In the 1883 directory there appeared the name of "J. J. Joslin, dry goods, 384 Lawrence Street." Mr. Joslin recently died in Denver.

"Eugene Field, residence 20th and Lawrence," was recorded in that directory, and his telephone number was 327. There were no prefixes to the numbers in those days.

There were 14 telephones listed under the letter "U." All but three of these were "Union Pacific Ry. Co." The three were "University of Denver," "Union Ice Co.," and "United States Marshal (Walter A. Smith)."

Listings then were made same as now, beginning with names that began with "A," as "Aaron" and so on to "Z." The following comparison is exceedingly interesting, and shows the growth of the telephone business in Denver, as well as indicates the development of the city:

1883	DENVER	1926
27	A	2,640
67	B	6,820
71	C	5,940
65	D	3,740
18	E	2,870
16	F	2,860
31	G	3,410
50	H	5,610
4	I	660
17	J	1,980
23	K	2,550
25	L	3,790
46	M	6,840
9	N	1,540
5	O	1,210
21	P	3,850
	Q	165
36	R	4,620
63	S	7,480
25	T	2,200
14	U	440
4	V	820
48	W	5,600
	X	1
3	Y	440
1	Z	330
689		77,866

It is interesting to look over the list of officers and members of the board of directors in 1883—43 years ago. The following appeared on the front leaf of the directory:

THE COLORADO TELEPHONE CO.

August 1, 1883
 F. O. Vaille.....General Manager
 DENVER
 Central Office.....Tabor Block

SUB-STATIONS
 Izett, James, Grocer.....12th and Welton
 Moller, D., Hay and Grain.....515 Larimer
 Seavey, M. M., Grocer.....760 Larimer
 Henry R. Wolcott, Pres.
 Jas. Duff, Vice-Pres.
 Geo. W. Kassler, Treasurer
 F. O. Vaille, Gen. Mgr.
 B. Lambert, Secy.

DIRECTORS
 Henry R. Wolcott J. S. Brown
 L. C. Ellsworth Geo. H. Holt
 F. V. Everett Geo. W. Kassler
 Jas. Duff F. O. Vaille
 Edward O. Wolcott

Over on an inside page, printed in small type, was the name of the man who was later to become the president of the Company. It appeared as follows:

E. B. FIELD

Manager Operating Department

Then came the rules by which a telephone should be used and here they are:

1st.—In talking, stand six inches from the transmitter, and talk in the natural voice.

2nd.—Private Lines—to call: Ring the bell, turning the crank only once. Immediately remove the telephone, and call only by numbers.

3rd.—Do not be confused if others are giving orders to Central office: take your turn. First, call out your number and then number wanted; thus, "100 with 200." Call until the operator repeats the number back, then hang up telephone, and immediately go on and ring up the station called. When through talking, give two short distinct rings for disconnection, or if wanting Central office again. Subscribers, therefore, will not pay any attention to two short rings.

4th.—Call for Number One in asking for reports of trains, time or information of any kind.

Toll lines out of Denver, as shown by the directory, were Golden, Central City group, Georgetown group, Idaho Springs, Boulder, Longmont, Morrison, Nederland.

Golden had 25 telephones. Miss Anna E. Ingalls was manager. Now there are 680 telephones.

Boulder had 53 telephones. J. W. Dougherty was manager. Now there are 3,973 telephones.

Longmont had 12 telephones, and Stickney & Stickney were agents. There are now 1,694 telephones.

Central City group, including Black Hawk and Nevada (now unknown), had 35 telephones. Howard T. Vaille was manager. In that groupe there are now 101 telephones.

Georgetown, Silver Plume and Empire in 1883, boasted 32 telephones. J. T. Williamson was manager. There are now 80 telephones.

Idaho Springs had 2 telephones. W. F.

Horn was manager. One of the two was the "central office." Now Idaho Springs has 287 telephones.

Morrison with 1 telephone was under the agency of E. Adams. The listing now shows 103.

Nederland had one telephone, and it was the central office, operated by Miss Rowena Whaley, postmistress. There are now 66 telephones at Nederland.

1876—△—1926

Demand For Telephone Outstrips Population

The telephone requirements of the people of the United States increase much faster than the population. Statistics show that during the last five years to September 1, 1925, the population of the country increased only 7.2 per cent while the number of telephones in the service of the public increased 26 per cent.

There were 13,151,000 telephones in use in this country on September 1, 1920, and on September 1, 1925, there were 16,566,000, an increase of 3,415,000 over the five year period. This net increase is more than two and a half times the total number of telephones which comprise the entire telephone system of Great Britain.

1876—△—1926

Telephone Cables

In telephone cables the wires, each insulated with a wrapping of paper, are enclosed in a lead-antimony sheath. Aerial cables are supported by rings placed at intervals along a suspension strand made up of steel wires, which is attached to each pole by means of a clamp and bolt.

Loading coil cases as illustrated in the above picture are often installed to increase the range and clarity of speech transmission.

The Bell System has over 10,000,000 miles of wire in aerial cables.

Underground telephone cables are run through conduits divided into compartments to accommodate a number of cables. The cables are pulled into the conduits through manholes located at intervals along the cable line. These also afford access to the cables when repairs are required. Many underground cables have a capacity of 2,400 wires or more. The wire mileage of Bell System wire in underground cables on July 1, 1925 was 28,340,072 miles.

1876—△—1926

Little Joan (dreamily): "Don't you wish you was a bird, Jimmy, and could fly 'way up in the sky?"

Jim (acornfully): "Naw, I'd rather be an elephant and squirt water through my nose."

Telephone Pioneers of America
CHARTER OF
George Y. Wallace Chapter No. 37

Chester C. Pratt	William D. Sweeney	William D. Jackson
Marion M. Steck	Aurelius D. Brown	Harvey R. Whittaker
Arthur W. Duste	Edward A. Berlin	Ferdinand F. Kehl
Alfred W. Davis	Dan A. Smith	James Price
John A. Clark	Lawrence E. Somerville	John Ansley
Samuel J. Jones	Robert J. Somerville	William J. Sullivan
Theodore A. Taylor	Thomas H. Martin	Charles A. Peterson
Oswald Carlson	Edward H. Taylor	
	Etta Robson	

Hub to Your Fellow Pioneers
GREETING:
 special trust and confidence in your loyalty to the tele-
 and your devotion to its ideals, and in recognition of
 the telephone
 1926

GEORGE Y. WALLACE CHAPTER NO. 37



C. C. Pratt, president No. 37

C. C. Pratt, James Price, Francis W. Quinn, Ross Ripple, (Miss) Etta Robson, Dan R. Smith, Harry Sommers, L. J. Somerville, R. E. Somerville, Marion M. Steck, W. J. Sullivan, Wm. P. Sweeney, E. U. Taylor (W. E. Co.), T. A. Taylor, H. R. Whittaker.

In choosing a name for the chapter it is believed there was selected one that truly represents pioneer telephone history in the West. Geo. Y. Wallace was a former president of the old Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. He began his career about ten years after the telephone was invented. The majority of the members of this chapter were employees of the old Rocky Mountain Company.

On December 11, 1925, the first meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1926 was held. C. C. Pratt, Utah plant superintendent, was elected president, and John U. Hiltz, chief clerk, state plant, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The newly-elected officers deeply appreciate the honor given them and will endeavor to promote in every way the interests of the Pioneers.

The president appointed Pioneers Hiltz, Steck and E. U. Taylor a committee to draft by-laws for the new chapter.

Pioneers Ansley, Bean and Clark, three of the "younger set," were the first in attendance at the first meeting. After the business of the evening was disposed of, the remaining time was spent in reminiscences. "Daddy" Clark and Tommy Bean proved to be the star entertainers.

As far as numbers are concerned, the chap-

As of October 15, 1925, the executive committee, Telephone Pioneers of America, granted a charter to Geo. Y. Wallace Chapter No. 37, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Members signing the petition as charter members were: John Ansley, Thomas Bean, Edw. A. Berlin, A. D. Brown, Oswald Carlson, John A. Clark, Alfred W. Davis, Arthur W. Duste, John Flowers, John U. Hiltz, Wm. D. Jackson, Sam J. Jones, Ferdinand Kehl, Benj. F. Lovell, Thos. H. Martin, C. A. M. Peterson,



John U. Hiltz, sec'y-treas. No. 37

ter is small. However, it is expected the membership will go over 40 before the end of 1926. As soon as the "pin" feathers grow a little, watch No. 37 step out!

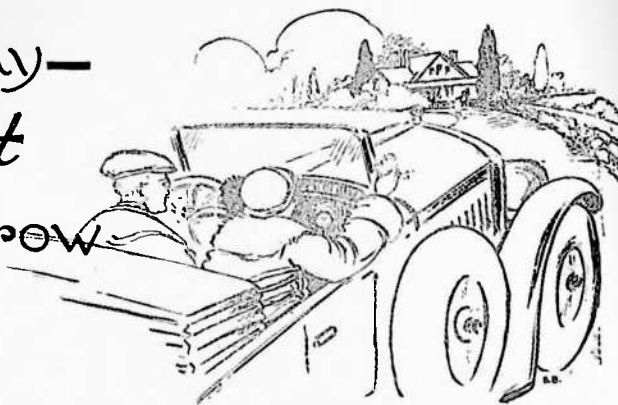
1876—A—1926

First Golf Enthusiast: "Shall we have another round Wednesday?"

Second Golf Enthusiast: "Well, I was going up to be married Wednesday, but maybe I can put it off."—All-Sports Magazine.



Thrifty Today— Independent Tomorrow



The First Step to Fortune

President Pulleyn of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York City, a mutual institution and the largest one of its kind in the country, gets some "close-ups" in the matter of thrift or lack of that quality. He says that people may preach thrift in the pulpit or in the newspaper and it leaves you cold. But when a widow comes to you to ask how she can live on the few hundred dollars which her husband had saved, or a working man comes to tell you that his slender bank account was the sole means of saving his wife's life in a serious illness—then thrift, or as he prefers to call it, the first of the steps to fortune, becomes an intensely real thing, as dramatic and often as moving as the finest play ever staged and much closer to the heart because it is not a play but the drama of actual facts in the throbbing life of a great city.

One man who came intimately into the vision of President Pulleyn had to take his first step to fortune by paying off old debts. That was a hard and slow beginning to "fortune," but it was a step forward. It took him two years to clear the track and at the end of that time he hadn't a dollar in the bank, but he had regained his self-respect and found his way back to the sunshine after months of traveling in the shadow of worry.

In most cases, fortunately, the climb does not have to begin from below the ground. It starts in a more hopeful mood. We can say, then, that having learned the magic of receiving even a little more than we spend, we know the thrill of the first real step above the level—and no one wants to travel on the dead level all his life.

The president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank says he is sure that we will all find it as hard to believe, as he did, at first, that only one man or woman in every ten has learned this particular magic. In our American population of more than one hundred million people, we have record of only ten million who have learned how to spend less than they receive. When you have put your first dollar or your first hundred dollars aside, you know from that instant that you have made yourself different from ninety million people in this country. That thought in itself would give one a thrill.

President Pulleyn further says: "Of course, the vast majority of us are wage-earners. We have not been endowed from birth so as to live without work and without financial care. With many of us, even those who have raised themselves above the ninety million and have begun to save, there still hovers the deep shadow of uncertainty—those many unforeseen events which can wipe out the apparent security of our lives. Happily—or rather unhappily—each of us harbors the conviction that we are going to escape the things we have seen happen to others. I suppose this accounts for the fact that even among the ten million who do save in this country, there are several million who do not know exactly why they save. Many are not really saving at all. They are only planning to spend part of their money next year instead of this year.

"These are some of the saddest cases we meet. They don't understand that the first step in building a fortune is not merely a plan for delayed spending. It is the building of an insurance fund that will protect us and our families against the evil days of illness, unemployment or business reverses.

"In this bank we have given a definite name to such a fund because we believe it is the one most important thing which every man, rich or poor, should keep forever before his mind's eye. We call such a fund 'Living Insurance.' And when our depositors ask us, as so many hundreds of them do, how much money they ought to save up before they begin to buy luxuries or to invest in various enterprises, we tell them that they should never let this rock bottom reserve be less than six months of their average salary or earnings.

"Begin by making your home secure! To see how essential that is, ask yourself what would happen to your home:

"If you should be seriously ill for several months?

"If your salary or earnings should suddenly be less than they are today?

"If business conditions should go against you?

"If the doctor should advise you to take a long rest for your health?

"If some member of your family should fall ill—meaning large expenses for doctor, medicine and treatment?

"These are all things that can happen and do happen every day—to rich and poor alike—to men who have thought their livelihood was secure as well as to men who have barely enough to provide daily needs. They happen to women, too—to many of those brave persons who work to support invalid parents or younger brothers and sisters.

"No one who contributes to the support of a home is free from the constant worry of the things that *might* happen—unless he or she has Living Insurance always ready to meet just such crises.

"Living Insurance means that no matter what may happen to you as the main support of your family, the daily living expenses of your home are insured for *six full months*.

"It gives you the only real riches—security for those you love.

"It is always available—today, tomorrow, or five years from now, whenever you need it, and while you are still alive and able to use it and enjoy its full benefit.

"There is no substitute for Living Insurance!"

Living Insurance seems a simple thing—but because it is simple it is not always easy. The cornerstone laying for the foundation of Living Insurance, which Mr. Pulleyn calls "the first step to fortune," requires courage and persistency and a keen realization of all that it will mean to us in freedom of mind and happiness for those we love and to whom our life work is dedicated.

And in taking this first step to fortune, we should all be thankful that we live in the best country in the world in which to enjoy life—and at the same time save something.

1876—△—1926

Judge: "Why did you steal this gentleman's watch?"

Accused: "I'm cross-eyed, Judge, and I put my hand in his pocket by mistake—I only wanted to know the time."

Judge: "The time? Three years."

—Brown Jug.

C. M. Bracelen, General Counsel

C. M. Bracelen, who, since March, 1924, has been vice-president and general solicitor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been made vice-president and general counsel, succeeding N. T. Guernsey. The latter retains his duties as vice-president but is relieved, at his own request of his responsibilities as head of the company's legal department, in order that he may direct attention, among other matters, to education in the Bell System and to the study of the broad legal principles of utility law and regulation.

Mr. Guernsey is responsible for advice to President Gifford on broad legal policies and will undertake such other duties as are from time to time assigned by the president.

The promotion of Mr. Bracelen was announced on December 28, 1925, effective January 1, 1926. In addition to his previous duties, he is responsible for legal matters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for legal advice to the officers of this company on matters affecting its corporate affairs, and for legal advice and assistance to the Associated Companies on taxes, patents and corporate financing.

Mr. Bracelen's rise to his present important position as head of the Bell System's legal

staff has been accomplished after a relatively short association with the telephone business, this relationship having commenced on January 1, 1918, when he became an assistant attorney of the parent company, with offices at New York.

Soon after his employment by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, government operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the country became effective, and Mr. Bracelen temporarily left the company to serve the government, having charge of important litigation arising out of federal management of these facilities, under the direction of William H. Lamor, solicitor of the postoffice department.

When the wire systems were returned to private control in 1919, Mr. Bracelen resumed his duties with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, becoming attorney for both the general department and the long lines department. In 1921, he became general solicitor for both departments and was elected vice-president in 1924.

Mr. Bracelen is a native of Nebraska and received his elementary education in the public schools of that state. He was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1902 and while completing his college course, was en-



C. M. Bracelen, vice-president and General Counsel, A. T. & T. Co.

gaged in school teaching and other work. After finishing his legal education he went to Minneapolis where he engaged in the general practice of law until 1918, when his association with the Bell System began.



“Allemande Left--Right Hand to Partner”

By Glenn F. Lewis, Boise Traffic Chief

The new garage, the other day,
Was opened in a fittin' way,
A hard time dance was had by all
As Bell folks tripped the square dance call.
'Bout eight p. m. the fun began,
'Bout midnight still deeply ran,
Plant and traffic did their stuff
Kept accounting from getting rough,
Costumes gay and costumes weird,
Affording laughs and often cheered,
While antics wrought by well-known clowns
Caused dignity to break all bounds.

Yes, we had a bar with a polished rail,
Cider served from a wide-lipped pail;
Our bar-keeper toiled with a steady hand
Greeting folks from a distant land;
While dancers swirled and pressed about
Trying to call their orders out;
Rye-bread, too, with odorous cheese
Caused old hands to sniff and sneeze
As pretzels rolled about the floor,
Rolled and rolled right through the door.
Oh, how we loved that polished rail,
That greeted with a hearty hail,
You've heard tell of our Blue Bell bunch,
Playing jazz with an awful punch,
Making melodies roll and quake,
As shimmy dancers stand and shake.
Roi Pyper plays the saxophone,
Makes the Blue-Blues fairly moan,
While Leonard sits before the keys,
Playing with a master's ease,
Stan Johnson on the xylophone
Adds music and a polished tone,

As Archibald trills the minor scale
With one eye on the cider pail,
And Elmer Wyland on his drum,
Adds to the evening's jolly fun,
As Roundup Boss, plump C. A. S.
Was hunky-dory, nothing less:



A smile upon his beaming brow,
And for the ladies a gallant bow,
The peace was kept by "Slim" Claude Bell,
Who kept the boys from raising "hell";
But also poor Kelley met his fate,
For they hung "Big Al" upon the date
The new garage was put in use,
And stopped his terrible abuse,
Eddie Moon got his'n, too—

I'm glad I wasn't in his shoe,
Ah, there's the lady known as Lou,
And yonder stands Dangerous Dan McGrew,
While shrieks and cries hang on the air,
For Lou was sweet and she was fair,
Thus ran the tale told by Ed League,
Of Dan McGrew and his intrigue,
Rumor has it that Lou was Ann—
Our Ann who's one of Scottish clan.
This Ed of whom we speak above,
Is gentle as a cooing dove;
He comes from Caldwell, where they say
He pushes autos out of his way.

Yes, friend, the evening was big and large,
Everything free from cash and charge—
Just an evening of fun and play,
Closing the end of a busy day,
It's sort of nice for each to know
The other folks, and come to grow
Fond of those who work right here
And offer hands and ready cheer,
There's something in a "homey" dance,
That doesn't happen just by chance,
It's there because each does his best,
And laughs and mingles with the rest,
You ask me, friend, why this affair,
For Company folks and ladies fair?

The reason dates back fifty years,
To a boy who, with hopes and fears,
Worked day and night on the telephone,
In a little workshop, and there alone,
Dreamed of a day to come
When his work and plans would all be done,
That dream came true in a glorious way,
And heralded the dawn of a wondrous day.

Enormous Sums for Improvements

MORE than six million dollars will be expended by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company during the present year, according to the budget announced on January 1. Last year the cost of improvements and developments called for about five and one-half million dollars. The enormous sum is the largest ever set aside for this purpose by the Company, and the expenditure will be spread over the seven states. Approximately \$2,477,000.00 will be expended in Colorado.

The constant growth of the telephone web over Colorado is indicated by the appropriations made for new toll circuits. Preliminary surveys have been started on the new route from Grand Junction west to Price, Utah, where the company recently purchased a new exchange, thus linking Denver and Salt Lake City by a new pole line. Durango and Farmington were connected with new copper circuits at a cost of \$23,000, and from Alamosa south to Santa Fe another important telephone link is contemplated. Still another route will reach into the Chama territory, where important lumber developments are under way.

Near Denver a new pole line will connect Buffalo and Wigwam, which will place the fishing camps on the Platte on a parity with other points in the Bell system.

Among the important telephone jobs commenced in Denver in 1925, some of which have practically been completed, were:

Cable extension in Park Hill and Montclair, in South Denver and on Fourteenth Street through the business section.

Toll cable on West Colfax at a cost of \$27,000.

Building addition at the Franklin office.

New switchboard equipment at Gallup and the establishment of the Sunset exchange in the south area.

The development of the mountain parks telephone system at a cost of \$100,000. This included the purchase of the lines at Evergreen and the establishment of the Mount Vernon exchange on Lookout mountain.

Additions to the Main-Champa exchange at a cost of \$50,000.

Other points in Colorado benefited by the 1925 building program of the company. Among these were:

Northwestern Colorado—Pole lines, new circuits, repeater equipment and general betterments from Hot Sulphur Springs to Rifle, \$100,000.

Boulder—Outside plant extensions, \$16,000.
Canon City—Outside plant extensions, \$16,000.

Colorado Springs—Outside plant improvements and extensions, \$100,000.

Greeley—Central office equipment, \$13,000.

Littleton—Outside plant preparatory to in-

stallation of common battery equipment next year, \$12,000.

Pueblo—Outside plant, \$84,000.

Golden—Purchase of lots and construction of new exchange building, \$10,000.

Eads—Preparatory for new exchange, \$6,500.

Ovid—Preparatory to new exchange, \$6,000.

In 1925 the company expended \$612,000 in Arizona and the 1926 program calls for \$690,000 from the company's coffers.

Outside Plants Are Extended

Included in the accomplishments last year were outside plant extensions and betterments as follows: Bisbee, \$88,000; Casa Grande, \$36,000; Phoenix, \$18,000; Tempe, \$67,000.

In addition, \$45,000 was expended in Phoenix in the installation of new dial instruments for the automatic exchange of that city.

About \$100,000 was expended on the next long distance lines from El Paso across New Mexico and Arizona—connecting Denver and Los Angeles—of which \$29,000 was spent in Arizona.

A new route for the long distance line from Phoenix to Globe cost \$75,000 and toll line construction from Phoenix to Yuma cost \$28,000 more.

The city of El Paso received \$6,000 in outside plant work last year, while other items in the program for New Mexico were:

Aztec—Outside plant and office equipment, \$6,000.

Farmington—Outside plant and office equipment, \$12,000.

Las Cruces—Inside and outside construction, \$7,000.

Lordsburg—New building and outside plant, \$28,000.

The Lordsburg exchange was purchased by the Company about one year ago and has been generally rebuilt with a repeater station for the long distance lines.

The total New Mexico-El Paso expenditure was \$398,000 in 1925 as against \$505,000 in the 1926 budget.

Utah will get nearly a million dollars worth of new telephone money this year. The exact appropriation is \$980,000 as against an item of \$789,000 in 1925.

New Construction In Utah

Some of the figures for the state's new work in 1925 follow:

New circuits from Ephraim to Nephi and from Beaver to Cedar City, \$28,000.

Preliminary surveys on the Price-Grand Junction project, \$9,000.

Tooele—Reconstruction of the rural lines, \$7,400.

Logan—Outside plant, \$11,000.

Payson—Rebuilding outside plant, \$18,000.

Price—Outside plant and newly-acquired exchange, \$13,000.

Provo—Reconstruction of outside plant, \$14,000.

Salt Lake City—Outside plant, \$25,000; central office equipment, \$75,000; building addition to Hyland exchange, \$44,000.

Montana's telephone appropriation for 1926 will jump from one-half million to three-fourths million dollars. The \$546,000 expended last year included such items as:

Rerouting the Butte-Boulder line, \$60,000.

Line betterments, Great Falls to Sunburst and the Canadian border, \$26,000.

Shelby to Sweetgrass (on the international boundary) and to Glacier National Park, \$18,000.

Butte—Outside plant, \$26,000.

Havre—New building, outside plant and central office, \$16,000.

Helena—Plant, equipment and building addition, \$48,000.

Shelby—Equipment and building purchase, \$18,200.

Great Falls—Office equipment, \$17,000.

Idaho's building program, as outlined by the telephone company, is \$351,000 as against \$371,000 last year.

A garage in Boise cost \$13,000, new central office equipment at Boise cost \$5,100 and outside plant work at Pocatello was completed at a cost of \$15,000.

187C——1926


Wyoming Gets Big Appropriation

The Telephone Company will expend \$315,000 in Wyoming in 1926 as against \$358,000 last year.

New central office equipment to relieve congestion in rapidly growing Casper cost \$21,000 and switchboard work in Laramie cost \$6,500 more. Outside plant jobs included a \$4,700 project in Lander and another costing \$7,600 in Rock Springs.

Company officials report a constant improvement in business conditions throughout its territory which will necessitate still further extensions and improvements as its five-year program goes forward over its area.

The Mountain States Company serves a territory approximately one-fifth of the United States in size, although the wealth and population do not exceed 8 per cent. Thus, it is necessary to make plant expenditures in the intermountain region far out of proportion to similar costs in the more thickly populated eastern centers, officials of the corporation explain.

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Liquid air, at a temperature of 250 degrees below zero, is used in the preparation of vacuum tubes for long distance telephone circuits.

Busy Year for the Telephone in Montana

MANY substantial improvements were made in the Montana lines of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, during the year that has just closed. Cable extensions were distributed over the entire area, special attention being given to large gauge cables for "flat areas" which will improve transmission. In the placing of this cable it was necessary to remove \$12,000 worth of serviceable plant because it was of inadequate size and defective in other ways that were detrimental to good service. During the year storms damaged a portion of this rebuilt plant, entailing repairs that cost about \$9,000. The cable extension distributed cost approximately \$35,000.

Twenty miles of rural lines in the neighborhood of Clyde Park were rebuilt, and the entire Clyde Park area was put in a condition equivalent to a new plant, capable of giving the very highest class of service. This cost was about \$9,000.

The Butte to Boulder line was equipped with new poles and new wire, and about three miles of toll cable constructed within the city limits to eliminate noise caused by power wires, at a cost of \$65,000.

The entire downtown district of Havre was placed underground and aerial plant removed, in order to render the business district storm proof. A new building was erected for the central office and complete new central equipment installed, at a cost of \$75,000.

Extensive repairs were made on the Hobson-Utica rural line, including eight miles of new poles and wire and extensions to take care of new subscribers, at a cost of \$6,000.

At Glendive, relief cables for the section east of the Northern Pacific railway yards, made necessary by the unusual growth, was completed at a cost of \$2,000.

Extensions in the Great Falls district include a complete new copper circuit from Great Falls to Sunburst, which will permit of high class trans-continental facilities for Alberta, Canada, connections, with all points in the United States at a cost of \$30,000. A new toll underground cable was constructed in Great Falls proper, and extensions of exchange cables in the present underground system made at a cost of \$4,000.

In Helena, an addition to the exchange building, designed to take care of the new battery room and repeaters for long distance service, and addition to main frames, is just about completed, the approximate cost of which will be \$35,000. Cable extensions were constructed through the west side of Helena, providing facilities for growth and which will relieve minor congestion in the cable plant. These improvements involve an expenditure of about \$12,000.

During the year just closed, the Helena-Great Falls toll line was damaged twice by heavy storms, and in the late spring repairs and replacements cost \$8,000.

In September a big wreck occurred, making it necessary to almost completely rebuild the line from Wolf Creek to Great Falls. Many replacements of poles and cross arms were made, heavy timbers being used, and 25 miles between Cascade and Great Falls were completely rebuilt. This line is thought to be storm proof, and only a cyclone could wreck it. The cost of rebuilding this section of the line, caused by the second storm, was \$62,000.

Early in the year the Red Lodge lines were wrecked by a heavy storm of sleet and wind, which left it a mass of junk for 10 miles. This was repaired and rebuilt at a cost of \$23,000.

1876—△—1926

Gallup Holds Lively Party in Denver

Gallup supervisors enjoyed a pre-Christmas party at the home of their acting chief operator, Miss Winifred Winters, on Friday, December 18, and all who had the pleasure of attending agreed that it was some party.

After some remarkable demonstrations of the Charleston and several Russian dances, the crowd decided to play cards, just to allay the suspense of Santa's arrival. When the "Old Gent" did arrive, he was greeted with a howl, but however, it didn't scare him a bit, and everyone felt that he was the real thing, and when someone noticed a bit of soot on his whiskers, all the girls were absolutely convinced.

Santa Claus brought his pack, as is customary, and when he had distributed all his gifts, some of the card-sharks were even thankful that they were a wee bit dumb along those lines, for he gave them delightful "booby" prizes.

1876—△—1926

M. Maude Jordan and Her Twenty-Five Years

Brethren and Sisters:—I realize the story of my life means nothing in your full young ones, but when one has been in a telephone harness a quarter of a century it seems it is the customary thing to broadcast.

Twenty-five years ago, in the then quiet, dignified and historical city of Washington, D. C., I put on my first headset, and I am glad I did. I am proud of my profession. I feel that I am as essential to the happiness and safety of mankind as a physician and officer of the law.

Paper "stays put" and lets you put anything on it, and much has been written that

Improvements and additions to central offices in various parts of the state involved expenditures aggregating many thousands of dollars.

The rapid development of the northern oil fields, necessitated the building of two new copper circuits from Shelby, the Kevin-Sunburst districts, at a cost of \$11,000. New office buildings, new central office equipment, extensive local cable extensions and long lines repeater equipment, all involving a cost of about \$11,000, have placed the system in excellent condition to handle the growing business of the oil fields.

A new copper circuit has been constructed from Shelby to Glacier Park, furnishes the park with its first telephone connection, and makes it possible to talk from Glacier Park to all points in the United States and Canada.

Along about midnight all gathered about a beautifully decorated table and made good work of the delightful luncheon served. Novel favors, in keeping with the Christmas decorations, were taken home by all the girls, and will be treasured as remembrances of Miss Winters' Christmas party.

The Gallup girls felt that only one thing was lacking to make the party a super-success, and that was the presence of the chief operator, Miss Alta Hansen, who unfortunately was too ill to be present, but they sent a part of the party to her to help cheer the lonely hours she must spend in a sick-room. It is their sincere wish that she may be able to attend the next party, and the Gallup girls are planning another, to take place real soon, for, as Miss Reora Crispin says "We'll tell the world we all can truthfully say that this was a party where a good time was had by all."

we all recognize as pure, unadulterated "bunk," but I am sincere when I say that anyone who works for the Mountain States is fortunate. Its policies are right. It wants its people to be happy, and urges you, if you are not, to tell it to the head of your department.

I take this means of thanking the many in Arizona and elsewhere who have extended so many courtesies and have given me such splendid co-operation.

May the coming year bring you all much happiness and prosperity.

Station M. S. J. signing off.

Goodnight,

MAUDE JORDAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

Promotions and Changes

General Plant

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Reuben E. Syley	Denver, Colo.	Utah Toll Wire Chief	Supervisor of Long Lines	Dec. 1, 1925

COLORADO

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Plant—				
J. F. Ewen	Denver	Clerk	Chief Installer	Dec. 7, 1925
Ned J. Carpenter	Denver	Installer	Order Clerk	Dec. 19, 1925
George R. Kirby	Pueblo	Student Switchboardman	App. Combinationman	Dec. 1, 1925
Floyd King	Denver	Temp. Grd. Man	App. Lineman	Nov. 16, 1925
Ralph M. Richardson	Denver	Mechanician	Installer	Dec. 30, 1925
Herman Tally	Denver	Installer	Order Clerk	Dec. 28, 1925
Traffic—				
Ida I. Smith	Denver	A. N. Supervisor	A. N. Senior Supv.	Dec. 6, 1925
Mary L. White	Denver	A. N. Operator	A. N. Supv.	Nov. 15, 1925
Gladys J. Lorenz	Denver	Asst. Chief Operator	Chief Operator	Dec. 13, 1925
Emma Hansen	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Dec. 9, 1925
Bertha E. Rohrbach	Colorado Springs	L. D. Supervisor	L. D. Instructor	Dec. 13, 1925
Dorothy B. Poston	Denver	Rel. Supv.	Supervisor	Jan. 3, 1926
Helen M. Patton	Denver	A. N. Rel. Supv.	A. N. Supv.	Jan. 3, 1926
Dorothy Auth.	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Jan. 3, 1926
Ida Livingston	Boulder	Operator	Supervisor	Jan. 3, 1926
Vera McCalmont	Salida	A. N. Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Jan. 3, 1926
Ellen A. Webb	Denver	Operator	A. N. Rel. Supv.	Jan. 10, 1926
Laura E. Stumph	Littleton	Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Dec. 6, 1925

IDAHO

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Traffic—				
Beatrice Ure	Driggs	Junior Operator	Chief Operator	Dec. 27, 1925
Myrtle Holley	Rexburg	Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Dec. 13, 1925
Alta Lemmon	Rigby	Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Dec. 6, 1925

MONTANA

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Plant—				
George F. Schum	Livingston	Wire Chief	Manager	Dec. 1, 1925

UTAH

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Commercial—				
Theodore A. Taylor	Logan	Credit Mgr., Salt Lake	Manager	Jan. 1, 1926
H. E. Brewington	Salt Lake	Manager, Logan, Utah	State Directory Manager	Jan. 1, 1926
Plant—				
Joseph H. Carr	Salt Lake	Toll Wire Chief, El Paso Utah	Toll Wire Chief	Jan. 1, 1926

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Traffic—				
Lovliss Bowman	Ogden	Operator	Supervisor	Dec. 20, 1925
Leona Howard	Salt Lake	Evening Supv.	Cent. Office Inst.	Dec. 6, 1925
Edna Nash	Salt Lake	Evening Supv.	Cent. Office Inst.	Dec. 6, 1925

WYOMING

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Accounting—				
William A. Reineman	Cheyenne	Gen. Pl. Acct. Clk., Helena, Mont.	Accounting Supervisor	Dec. 16, 1925
Traffic—				
Mrs. Wilhelmina C. Swan	Wheatland	Operator	Chief Operator	Dec. 20, 1925

Christmas Party, Wyoming Accounting Department

F. H. Taylor

Yuletide, with all its joys, did not pass up the Wyoming Accounting Department, for on the evening of December 22nd, Santa Claus, bringing an overload of good cheer and Christmas spirit, paid his annual visit to the department.

At eight o'clock p. m., amid gay Christmas decorations, with a fine tinsel-decked evergreen tree occupying one end of the room, R. E. Pillow, Wyoming state auditor, and nineteen members of his department with their guests; C. L. Titus, Wyoming state manager; C. C. Harmon, Wyoming plant superintendent, and L. J. Meyer, Wyoming traffic superintendent, came together for a Christmas party, which proved to be highly entertaining for all.

Of the many games which were played during the evening probably the "clown" and "musical" caused the most fun and confusion. Mr. Titus "starred" while playing "clown" (natural ability, maybe). He had lots of originality, but not much imitative ability; at least, that's the way it seemed to work out. For revenge for being made "clown" so often, he pulled a very unusual trick, which soon had all the women crying for mercy. He did a combination of the Charleston and the Highland fling—then it was suggested that something more lady-like be played.

In the "musical" game, which is a true elimination race in which only the most fit survive, Mr. Harmon took the prize. No matter where he was when the music stopped he was always able to find a chair.

After many enjoyable games, the men spun a bottle for partners for lunch, which was served by the "eats" committee.

Old Saint Nick then suddenly appeared upon the scene, or rather his emissary did, in the guise of Mr. Meyer. "Santa," being a jolly good fellow, full of the Christmas spirit, had a nifty present and lots of candy for everyone. With each gift he offered a verse of friendly advice, which the receiver of the gift was supposed to abide with and strive to carry out.

Since Santa couldn't stay longer and because everyone had had all the fun they could safely stand for one evening, the frolic was called a big success, and all said, "A Merry Christmas and good-night."

1876—A—1926

Died

Miss Irene Eisenhauer, beautiful and talented young operator at York exchange, Denver, departed this life on December 30, after a short illness caused by infected tonsils.

Irene was loved dearly by all her associates, and on the day of the funeral, six telephone operators who had worked by her side, acted as pallbearers. The beautiful floral tributes also bespoke the high esteem in which she was held.

JUST VISITING AROUND

part of the South as Mr. Ben S. Read, former President of our Company, and has the same accent, having been born within fifty miles of Mr. Read's home in Tennessee.

He is a strapping big fellow—not fat, but brawny, a fine athlete, excelling in tennis, volley and hand ball, in fact, a lover of good, clean sport which probably is the secret of his looking and keeping young. He is the daddy of two fine lads and a girl and romps and plays with them like a pal.

He has great pride in Sterling and is ready at all times to boost any project that will benefit the community. That he is popular goes without saying.

William Lloyd, Jr., who started with the Company in 1913 in Grand Junction, is now wire chief at Sterling, looking after Merino and Liff, as well.

Mr. Lloyd has had service in Ouray, Delta, and Telluride, not to mention the splendid service he rendered to his country for two years as a member of the Signal Corps.

George Keplinger, combinationman at Sterling, came to us from the Cumberland Company where A. G. Hill began his career. He has watched and I might say, helped Sterling

grow for the past seven years.

Another interesting member of the Sterling group is S. H. Thompson, section patrolman of the A. T. & T. Co., who has been in Sterling since 1915, patrolling the transcontinental line from the Nebraska state line to Hudson.

We had planned to come home by way of Hudson, but the weather Gods ruled against it, so we doubled back to Greeley and on our way in, took time to say "Howdy" to Misses Lenore Trezise, chief operator at Ft. Lupton, who has been a member of our telephone family for the past ten years. Miss Sylvia Gann, assistant chief operator and Miss Helen McRae, are other attractive members of the exchange. Ft. Lupton boasted a collection percentage of 97.4 for the month in which we visited.

At Brighton, we hoped to shake hands with Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Schmitt, who had been transferred there from Craig, but in this we were disappointed, as they had gone over to Frederick that day.

Mrs. Gladys MacDougall, chief operator, was pretty proud of the fact that on the day of the big rain and hail storm last Fall, the girls at Brighton handled 279 toll tickets.

Salesmanship for Month of December

Arizona	December Sales	Previous Sales 1925
C. B. Flynn, Mesa	5	72
William Foster, Phoenix	2	3
J. D. Gillespie, Phoenix	1	2
K. B. Melcher, Phoenix	1	1
E. C. Dendinger, Tombstone	1	2
Josephine Benton, Tucson	2	7
Mrs. Gradye Brown, Tucson	1	6
H. E. Drown, Tucson	1	9
F. H. Packard, Tucson	1	9
Colorado		
A. W. Barnes, Boulder	1	9
John T. Gilmore, Boulder	2	27
W. E. Ketterman, Boulder	3	2
John F. Ross, Boulder	1	0
A. J. Schep, Boulder	1	0
L. M. Paschall, Canon City	2	7
Lulu Thompson, Collbran	2	0
F. W. Carroll, Colo. Spgs.	2	11
Grace B. Dwyer, Colo. Spgs.	3	11
Florence Dingell, Colo. Spgs.	1	5
C. E. Garrett, Colo. Spgs.	1	5
Ernest L. Goshen, Colo. Spgs.	1	1
R. W. Grant, Colo. Spgs.	1	1
Mary Rohrbach, Colo. Spgs.	1	0
Ralph E. Graves, Craig	1	16
Wyll Denison, Delta	1	1
H. W. Robinson, Delta	3	5
Margaret Norton, Durango	2	0
Glen L. Anderson, Grand Park	1	6
E. M. McDonald, Florence	1	8
Frank E. Marquiss, Ft. Col.	1	0
T. C. Turner, Ft. Collins	1	8
D. C. Bolden, Glenwood Spgs.	1	5
Lillian Kuntz, Glenwood Spgs.	1	0
H. A. Dearth, Grand Jct.	1	0
Gordon Jones, Grand Junction	1	0
F. L. Pickering, Grand Jct.	2	0
Alex Porter, Grand Jct.	1	0
H. P. Stommel, Grand Jct.	1	9
H. H. Croll, Greeley	1	26
Geo. W. Frasier, Greeley	1	0
C. E. Gosselin, Greeley	1	0
Mrs. Phoebe Fern, Idaho Spgs.	1	4
H. E. Thompson, Idaho Spgs.	5	4
Verna Cox, Lamar	1	0
Stanley V. Davis, Lamar	1	5
J. J. Cash, Leadville	1	3
S. I. Purdy, Littleton	2	6
Leola Wilcox, Longmont	1	36
C. A. Pierce, Loveland	1	0
Maurine Schakel, Loveland	1	0
F. M. Knolle, Morrison	1	0
C. T. Hopkins, Pueblo	2	7
S. N. Shepherd, Hille	1	0
Hester Standbridge, Rocky Ford	1	0
L. M. Baker, Salida	1	1
Mildred E. Earl, Salida	1	0
R. B. Templeton, Silverton	1	0
Alice Reynolds, Sterling	1	0
William Lloyd, Sterling	2	1
Beulah Dale, Trinidad	1	4
Rose Kahn, Trinidad	1	11
J. M. Lewis, Trinidad	1	10
Opal McMinn, Trinidad	1	1
Denver		
C. L. Blattner	1	2
Chas. H. Brock	1	0
Ralph Brown	1	0
R. L. Burgess	1	0
G. J. Carroll	1	0
D. D. Clark	1	9
B. F. Curtis	1	2
H. P. Deering	1	0
P. H. Dexter	1	3
Frank H. Furman	1	1
Harry M. Garlick	1	0
Martin Graham	1	2
Helen Hackett	1	0
R. D. Hahn	1	1
Robert Heiser	1	0
E. F. Hennessy	3	5
A. W. Ireson	1	5
W. B. Kauder	1	1
F. H. Kennedy	3	4
Helen Kessler	1	0
Katherine Kirk	1	0
George Klaiber	1	0
W. O. Lauping	3	36
John H. Madden	2	0
John T. Madden	1	7
J. E. Moorhead	1	0
Ruby Nollenberger	1	0
Alice Nyström	1	0
R. A. Paradis	1	0
Chas. Phillips	1	1
N. O. Pierce	1	2
Jack Shepherd	1	2
Anna Shinkle	1	28
L. R. Smith	1	0
Laura Tichel	1	0
D. O. Thompson	3	16
B. L. Towne	1	118
M. B. Trainer	1	1
H. T. Vaile	1	4
Hilde Von Holt	1	1
J. W. Waller	1	0
Albert M. Weese	1	0
R. H. Willard	1	0
Gertrude Wyman	1	2
A. W. Young	2	2
Idaho		
Scott L. Smith, Am. Falls	1	5
Florence Rogers, Buhl	1	1
R. A. Robinson, Emmett	1	9
T. L. Thompson, Nampa	1	0
J. A. Christopherson, Twin Falls	1	0
Bessie B. Clark, Twin Falls	1	12
H. W. Gardner, Twin Falls	1	27
Virginia Victory, Twin Falls	1	4
Montana		
W. A. Connolly, Billings	1	23
Ida Eggen, Billings	1	24
Julia Lavelle, Billings	1	2
J. D. Cullerton, Butte	1	2
H. S. Magraw, Jr., Butte	2	2
Helen M. Seitz, Butte	1	2
D. E. McPherson, Cut Bank	1	0
Ida P. Peterson, Cut Bank	1	1
E. E. Farwell, Great Falls	1	14
E. G. Butterfield, Hamilton	2	6
Julia C. Anderson, Helena	1	0
H. R. Bossler, Helena	1	13
Lillian Van Wart, Helena	1	1
Nellie Woods, Helena	1	3
E. L. Thielke, Lewistown	2	6
Geo. F. Schum, Livingston	1	0
Irma Elbert, Miles City	1	0
P. E. Miller, Miles City	1	25
Mabel Leonard, Missoula	1	3
E. H. Huston, Sidney	1	0
Texas and New Mexico		
A. Kneipp, Albuquerque	1	7
E. P. Quinlan, El Paso	1	0
T. F. Maguire, Farmington	1	0
Fern Mitch, Las Vegas	1	5
John L. Maxwell, Las Vegas	1	1
Julia Spence, Tucumcari	1	3
Utah		
J. H. Clive, Brigham City	1	19
C. E. Ward, Eureka	2	21
Ina Seovil, Mt. Pleasant	1	0
Carl J. Geiger, Ogden	1	0
Carl Powell, Park City	3	11
Franz H. Westover, Provo	1	5

Lorraine Anderson, Richfield	1	0
Henrietta Warner, Richfield	1	0
Anna Adair, Salt Lake	1	0
E. L. Guffey, Salt Lake	1	0
V. S. McAdam, Salt Lake	1	1
F. B. Utter, Salt Lake	1	1
Christy Warner, Spanish Fork	1	0
Wyoming		
P. A. Pierce, Basin	1	6
R. M. Hulme, Casper	1	5
D. A. McLean, Casper	1	6
Lettie Fitzgerald, Cheyenne	1	0
Grace Mackley, Cheyenne	1	0
J. W. Clark, Lusk	1	2
J. H. Mullen, Rawlins	2	0
Myrtle Barker, Sheridan	1	8
G. W. Lansing, Sheridan	1	5

New Board at Greeley

The Western Electric installation crew are installing a three-position section of an "A" switchboard at Greeley, Colorado, which enlarges the present switchboard to twenty positions. They are also adding 200 additional multiple lines and 220 additional subscribers' answering jacks. Electric peg count meters and electric A-B clocks are also being in-



stalled in this exchange. The present battery No. 1 Type G-21 is being replaced by a new Type G-29, which increased the capacity over the old plant considerably.

The Western Electric men installing this new equipment at Greeley are headed by Fred L. Reitz, foreman, and his able assistants, H. O. Johnson, Albert Schneider, S. R. Strand, A. E. Paulik, Starr Lightner, Frank Baird, Henry Verdieck.

Two Deaths at Las Cruces

December 20, 1925, Mrs. E. C. Phillips passed away at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stoltz, in El Paso. Mrs. Phillips was formerly Miss Helen Stoltz and was observer in Main exchange at El Paso. Mr. Phillips is manager at Las Cruces.

Mrs. Day, wife of Alexander Day, combination man at Las Cruces, died December 31. Mrs. Day had been a sufferer for a long time.

All employees extend their sympathy to the bereaved ones.

A Record Breaker

For the first time in the history of our company the number of originating calls in Denver has exceeded 100,000.—From THE MONITOR, Feb., 1907.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company Direct Stock Sales Campaign, Month of December, 1925							
	*Colo.	Idaho	Ariz.	Mont.	Wyo.	Utah	Texas & Co.
1925 Quota Applications	1732	266	334	487	344	575	366
Applications Option A, to Date	93	13	19	6	9	2	147
Applications Option B, December	54	0	5	12	4	7	4
Total Applications, December	147	8	15	31	10	16	233
Pct. of Applications to Quota, Dec.	8.49	3.01	4.49	6.37	2.99	2.78	1.64
Applications Option A, to Date	932	142	115	230	161	224	120
Applications Option B, to Date	579	75	149	153	93	187	86
Total Applications, to Date	1511	218	264	383	254	411	206
Pct. of Applications to Quota, Jan. 1	87.24	\$1.95	79.04	78.54	73.84	71.48	56.28
Pct. of Emp. Makes Sales to Total Emp., December	.03	.02	.02	.03	.02	.01	.01
Pct. of Emp. Makes Sales to Total Emp., to Date	.15	.14	.12	.16	.26	.11	.14
Applications per Exchange, Dec.	.97	.27	.62	.70	.45	.30	.21
Exchanges Making Sales, Dec.	94	15	44	38	21	37	16
Exchanges Making Sales to Jan. 1	95	25	45	32	17	26	19
Pct. of Exch. Making Sales to Jan. 1	61	48	14	60	43	60	55

*Colorado Includes General Offices.

New Cafeteria at York Exchange

By Betty Devine

The new cafeteria at York Exchange is a splendid tribute to the girls of the York and Franklin Employees' Representative Committee.

I dropped in out there a few days ago and found the Cafeteria one of the most delightful surprises I had come upon in a long while. To begin with, I had not heard that plans were under way for enlargement of the old Cafeteria, though I do recall hearing that it was much overcrowded.

Well, if you haven't seen it, it would pay you to pull strings with some of the girls up there to invite you for lunch so you can go right in and snuggle yourself cozily into one of the new booths while you eat.

In the first place, it must have taken heads with perfectly good bumps of knowledge on them to figure out the scheme of utilizing the space taken up by the areaway between the buildings, for aside from this possibility there really was no available space. This, I naturally assume, was worked out by the massive brain of an engineer or two. A big archway marks where the wall was removed and the room extended and it is within the arch and along the side wall that these eight cunning booths, such as one finds in attractive tea rooms, are arranged. They seat four persons comfortably, and the backs of the seats are built up high, lending an air of privacy to the foursome grouped within. An attractive light is arranged on the wall at the end of the stationary table, just low enough to add a cozy touch.

In addition to this row of booths, several fair-sized round tables are arranged in the room proper, or the main portion of the room.

The walls are buff colored, with about a two-inch stenciled border of Mosaic design and coloring outlining the doors, windows and archways.

The woodwork, tables, chairs and booths all shade from a French gray to a rich brown, relieved by shadowy touches of turquoise blue and occasional very fine lines of vivid orange. However it may sound with my description, believe me, the effect is most artistic.

Several chandeliers in bronze tone are suspended from the ceiling, their clusters of lights with the new flame-tinted bulbs shedding a soft, warm glow over the room, while bracket lamps arranged about the side walls hold candles—real, honest-to-goodness candles, to be used in emergency should the electric lights at any time fail. These side brackets fit in with the general artistic scheme of the room.

Net curtains of the greenish blue cast of the turquoise, edged with deep fringe, are hung at the windows while the floor with its

black and white linoleum has a tiled effect.

A new tray slide of Moniel metal and a rail of the same shiny metal which is non-rustable and does not need polishing, are other accessories which add comfort and charm to the room, which, despite its homey, cozy atmosphere boasts a dignity that is most pleasing.

I am told that the entire scheme from walls to furnishings was planned by the girls themselves, largely by those of the Franklin and York Employees' Representative Committee. No wonder the girls are so pleased with it. It reflects them.

In addition to the foregoing, the remodeling of the Cafeteria includes the installation of a new ice machine which makes ice for the entire building; a new store room with

lots of shelf space; a new pie and cake cupboard; new automatic garbage traps and the very latest model in glass refrigerated salad display cases.

As is true of all our Denver Cafeterias, Miss Lois Stevens is in charge, but her representative in full charge at York and Franklin is Mrs. Anna Ryan with Mrs. Gertrude L. Taylor and Mrs. Jennie Peterson as assistants.

There are now more than two hundred girls in York and Franklin exchanges, which, with the popularity of the Cafeteria, necessitated spreading out a bit—more seating space and it would seem that the present arrangement has successfully and artistically solved the problem.

1876—1926

February in Telephone History

On Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1877, the first newspaper report was transmitted by telephone. This was from Henry Batchelder, who called from Salem, Massachusetts, to the *Boston Globe*.

The telephone said, "California, Here I Come" on February 17, 1878. On that day the first telephone exchange in the state was established at San Francisco.

The first telephone exchange in Denver was opened on Monday, February 24, 1879, and is believed to have been the third one in the world.

The Boston-Washington underground telephone line was opened for traffic on February 26, 1914.

Forty-one years ago, on February 28, 1885, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated in New York City for development of long distance telephony.

In Appreciation

Ault, Colo., Jan. 11, 1926.

Mr. H. H. Croll, Manager,

Greeley, Colorado.

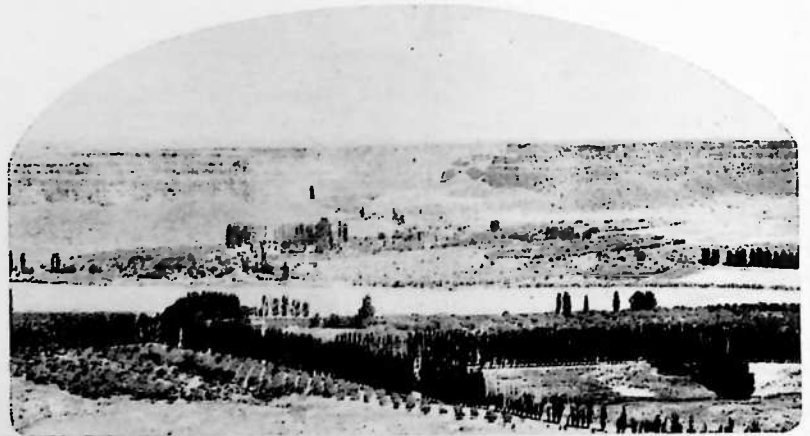
Dear Mr. Croll: I wish to congratulate you on your agent, Mrs. Addie W. Wilson, and her able assistants at this station.

During the past two weeks with almost no roads and continual storms the problem of transportation to and from a consolidated school has necessitated a continual use of the telephone by myself and the many patrons of the school district. I can truthfully say that I have had the best service ever during this time and it has been very cheerfully given.

Very truly yours,

R. R. CRIE,

Superintendent Consolidated Schools.



Scene on the Perrine Peach ranch, on the Snake River, near Shoshone Falls, Idaho. This is one of Idaho's heaviest-bearing orchards

Santa and Complatra

Herbert C. Quick

December, 1925, brought another Christmas jubilee to Trinidad, Colorado, and the children of Mother Bell here were filled to overflowing with the Christmas spirit and came forth in what proved to be a successful determination to outdo all previous affairs that are customary with the Complatra Club at this season.

The evening of the 21st was chosen as the most likely date from a Traffic viewpoint and invitations were extended to all other exchanges in the group, though they regretfully declined.

Each member of the club drew the name of some other member for whom she or he was to buy a present, the price of which was not to exceed fifteen cents. Each member was also allowed the privilege of bringing one friend, for whom they should also bring a gift.

Our worthy president, having in charge normally a flock of iron and copper circuits which carry conversations to subscribers out of town, was chosen to procure a tree and was instructed to get a "big" one. A committee was appointed to arrange for a Christmas party and was given full sway and a key to the club funds, and right here I want to say that much credit is due this committee for the able manner in which the party was arranged and those arrangements carried out to the smallest detail.

When the tree arrived it was indeed a "big" one, in fact the whole affair seemed to have taken on the proportions of a three-ring-circus and the committee was obliged to abandon the plan for having the party in the commercial office, so the gymnasium of the Christian church was obtained.

At last the eventful night arrived and the "Old Gang" congregated at the office armed with noise makers a-plenty which were manipulated freely as we marched through the snow the remaining three blocks from the office to the church where a happy crowd greeted us and a toy balloon was pinned on the shoulder of each, along with a tiny bow of red or green ribbon which was to designate us later as a "Red" or a "Green" in the hotly contested games that brought out the merriest of merriment from all quarters.

Late in the evening Old Santa Claus' sleigh bells were heard at the door, and after several shouted commands to his reindeer, Old Santa himself appeared in the person of Mr. John M. Lewis. One would scarcely believe that the pack he carried could surround so many presents and e're long locomotives were running races with high-powered cars across the floor of the gym. There were dolls for the boys and more masculine toys for the girls and the children, too, shared well. The most

elaborate present was that from the Company to the Traffic Department for their rest room—a brand splinter-fired new Orthophonic Victrola.

After Old Santa had nearly lost his trousers and blundered terribly over the names on the packages, he made his exit and the refreshments were brought on and bags of candy and nuts were distributed.

Everyone on deck the next morning agreed that the party was a success and all attested to having a good time.

1876—△—1926

Still Stepping Up

It is a pleasure to watch the onward and upward march of the telephone man, no matter where he may be. In 1912, C. S. Copps entered the employ of The Mountain States Company as a storekeeper at Boulder, Colorado. In four years he was made district traffic chief at Boulder, and in February, 1921, was transferred to the Northwestern Bell Company at Grand Island, Nebr., as district traffic chief. Recently he was made Nebraska division supervisor.

1876—△—1926

Selling By Telephone

A salesman for a well known concern recently arranged in Fitchburg, Mass., to carry on a sales campaign by long distance telephone with 500 prospects. Arrangements were made with the chief operator to handle the series of calls, and during a period of four days, 481 calls were completed out of a total of 500. The salesman was successful in making sales to the value of about \$3,000, at a cost of only \$85 for telephone service.

1876—△—1926



Manager Coy, at Laurel, Montana, says this is a picture of Linemen Kurtz and Baggio, starting up Bridger Canyon, on toll patrol. He doesn't state how far they got with the load, but—well, they are telephone men, and we know they got there

Recent Instances of Regulation

By Milton Smith, General Counsel

Board-to-board method of determining basis for toll rates approved.

In re Marathon City Telephone Company, the Wisconsin Commission on an application by a Telephone Company for an increase of rural rates, held that the principle of the "other line" charge is wrong because it tends to shift a part of the cost of rendering local service, which is properly chargeable to local subscribers, to users of toll service and to distant exchanges and because of the difficulty such a charge presents in the administration of toll subscribers. The Commission also held that the proper basis upon which to make toll rates included only such costs as pertain to the transmission of messages from toll board to toll board and that it was impracticable to include in the toll charges any item of expense connected with the transmission of toll messages over local exchange lines.

Poles and wires of Telephone Company held to be real property for purpose of taxation.

In a recent case entitled City of Bay St. Louis v. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Mississippi Supreme Court held that poles, wires, arms, guy poles and stays of a telephone and telegraph company constituting its pole line, are subject to special assessment for special benefits, being fixtures attached permanently to real estate and embraced in such improvement district and benefited thereby. Along the same line is a decision by the Supreme Court of South Carolina entitled Paris Mountain Water Company v. Woodside, in which it was held that a water company's pipe line, including rights of way and other easements, are real property for the purpose of taxation.

Utility not bound to give service outside its charter limits.

In *Grant U. Clawson et al. v. Johnstown Water Company*, which was a complaint that the water company furnished inadequate service in that it had refused to extend service to a village near its principal place of business, it appears that the Johnstown Water Company had been chartered for the purpose of supplying certain territory which did not include the village of Park Hill. The Commission held that it had no power to order a water company to extend its service beyond the limits of its charter territory, although the right to object to the company rendering service outside its charter limits lies exclusively in the state and that a water company is not bound to furnish service to a village beyond its charter limits because it renders some service outside those limits as an incident to its main purpose of supplying water to a municipality.

So I Have Heard

By Bell V. Deer

Dear Bell V. Deer—Thanks awfully for the information last month. You made it clear as mud.

WYOMING BACHELOR.

This from Helena: "Found—One rabbit foot. Adjustable Bill Reinenen may have same by paying for this ad."

A. R. Grosheider says the snow wouldn't interfere with golf so much if it weren't white. Use a black ball, Gros.

Recently, a certain young man in the Cheyenne exchange was telling of his trip in the East and went on to relate how he purchased a gift, supposedly for his brother's wife, but in telling about it he said he bought said present for his wife's brother. Now we are wondering which is correct.

B. V. D.—Some years ago, I happened to be in town doing some construction work. Before starting on the work, it was necessary to check the material in the store room. I won't say who was pushing the pencil, but he was kept pretty busy jotting down the material as it was hollered to him.

We dug every corner out and found a full bottle of Scotch. Everything stopped for a few minutes to meet the newcomer and then we proceeded with the inventory.

The pencil-pusher jotted down "one bottle of Scotch, partly full and one pair of revolving carrying hooks." The man with the pencil can read this but he cannot deny it because I happen to have the pencil for evidence and here's hoping he reads it.

OLD TIMER.

Just where this man hails from is not known but he is a subscriber who took his complaint to the manager of one of the larger exchanges. The following conversation ensued:

"Mishter Manger, mine telfone him dont get zentral vounce in a vile. I dink de oberator ish goan to zleep."

The manager inquired of the patron if he had a few minutes to spare and after an inspection of the operating room the subscriber corrected his first impression by saying:

"Mine Gods Dina, oberators dont zleep, do they not? I neffer say dot ting again. I sure tell my people to be more hedder to de oberators. I tank you ovel much."

Beulah Black and Cy Meyn were seen thumbing the pages of a late fashion book the other day, looking for a new dress for



"Hattie, the Hello Girl." From what could be overheard it behooves owners of penwipers to watch out for purloiners. Short circulars are popular this season.

Come ye Charleston dancers and show your stuff for you will have to go some now to beat C. L. Titus, Wyoming manager, for he just can't be outstepped. It happens to be one of his daily dozen and helps to maintain his schoolboy figure.

On a recent visit to Salt Lake City, A. L. Clark, general directory sales manager, of Denver, was asked the reason for his visit to Salt Lake. He replied, "I've come to tell the state directory manager all I know about the directory business."

The immediate response from the questioner was, "You won't be here long, will you?"

A. W. Baerresen of the general traffic department knows a nut when he sees one, and the other day he found the following definition of the creature and wonders who wrote it:

"The Nut!

The guy who doesn't use it's a mutt.

You will not get far if you never have shown There's anything north of your clavicle bone; There's many a bird who has fallen down flat Who thought that his head was for parking his hat.

And never would use it for anything more; Then wonders why luck doesn't knock at his door:

There's millions of dubs who've used everything but—

The Nut!"

Luella Little thinks that if opportunity knocked as loud as some people's Fords a lot of us could quit work.

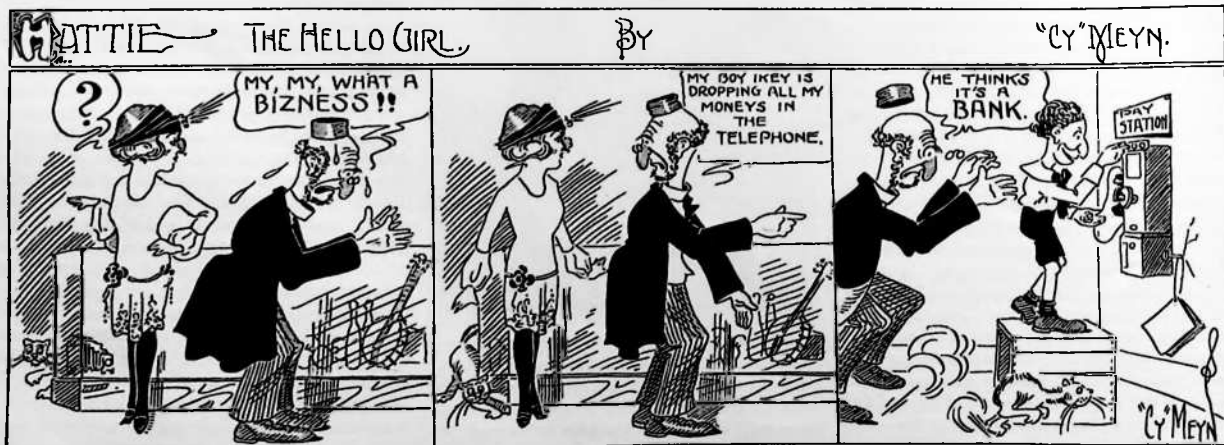
"They tell me Simpson had quite a scrap with his wife last night."

"What was wrong with him?"

"I didn't hear."

"Liquor, do you suppose?"

"No, she licked him."—Relay.



THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE 800 FOURTEENTH STREET, DENVER, COLO.

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J. E. MACDONALD
Secretary and
Treasurer

RODERICK REID
Vice-President and
General Auditor

E. M. BURGESS
Vice-President

H. E. McAFEE
Vice-President

MILTON SMITH
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Publicity Manager

G. E. McCARN
Chief Engineer

R. M. MORRIS
General Commercial
Manager

N. O. PIERCE
General Plant
Manager

F. P. OGDEN
General Traffic
Manager

GEORGE SPALDING
Tax Commissioner

R. B. BONNEY
Educational Director

Secretary and Financial Department

J. E. MACDONALD
Secretary and Treasurer

A. R. GROSHEIDER
Assistant Treasurer

J. C. ALBERT
Assistant Secretary

Accounting Department

RODERICK REID
Vice-President and General Auditor

H. W. BELLARD
Chief Accountant

F. H. TAYLOR
Auditor of Receipts

F. W. BOWN
Supervisor of Methods

C. J. EATON
Chief Examiner

P. E. REMINGTON
Auditor of Disbursements

H. E. STUBBS
Statistician

A. F. HOFFMAN
Special Studies

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J. E. MOORHEAD
Assistant Publicity Manager

A. U. MAYFIELD
Editor "The Monitor"

State Accounting

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Arizona State Auditor

M. R. CALDWELL
Colorado Auditor of Receipts

G. E. BERGGREN
Colorado Auditor of Disbursements

C. H. LYTLE
Idaho State Auditor

EDWARD JONES
Montana State Auditor

A. D. STRYKER
New Mexico-El Paso State Auditor

A. A. HEDBERG
Utah State Auditor

R. E. PILLOUD
Wyoming State Auditor

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Commercial Department

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General Commercial Manager

R. L. BURGESS
General Directory Manager

C. C. JOHNSON
General Commercial Engineer

FRED B. JONES
General Commercial Representative

J. T. TIERNEY
General Commercial Supervisor

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Arizona Manager

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Colorado Manager

H. R. RISLEY
Idaho Manager

J. N. WHITTINGHILL
Montana Manager

C. E. STRATTON
New Mexico-El Paso Manager

ORSON JOHN HYDE
Utah Manager

C. L. TITUS
Wyoming Manager

Traffic Department

F. P. OGDEN
General Traffic Manager

E. L. KEWLEY
General Traffic Supervisor

R. J. BEVERIDGE
General Toll Supervisor

B. F. FISHER
Equipment Traffic Engineer

D. H. TABER
Toll Line Traffic Engineer

W. C. FALLON
Arizona Traffic Superintendent

WALDO COCKRELL
Colorado Traffic Superintendent

R. G. SPORE
Idaho Traffic Superintendent

J. F. LEONARD
Montana Traffic Superintendent

M. E. BATES
New Mexico-El Paso Traffic
Superintendent

L. O. BINGHAM
Utah Traffic Superintendent

L. J. MEYER
Wyoming Traffic Superintendent

Plant Department

N. O. PIERCE
General Plant Manager

R. E. SYLER
Supervisor of Long Lines

R. L. HERR
Supervisor of Methods and Results

F. C. DAVIS
General Plant Supervisor

E. J. ANDERSON
Arizona Plant Superintendent

A. W. YOUNG
Colorado Plant Superintendent

C. A. SNYDER
Idaho Plant Superintendent

O. R. NEWMAN
Montana Plant Superintendent

J. A. KELLY
New Mexico-El Paso Plant
Superintendent

C. C. PRATT
Utah Plant Superintendent

C. C. HARMON
Wyoming Plant Superintendent

Engineering Department

G. E. McCARN
Chief Engineer

C. A. CRAPO
Engineer of Equipment and
Buildings

MURRAY MacNEILL
Outside Plant Engineer

A. S. PETERS
Valuation Engineer

FRED WOLF
Engineer of Estimates

EMPLOYEE'S BENEFIT FUND COMMITTEE

J. E. MACDONALD, Chairman

H. E. McAFEE

F. P. OGDEN

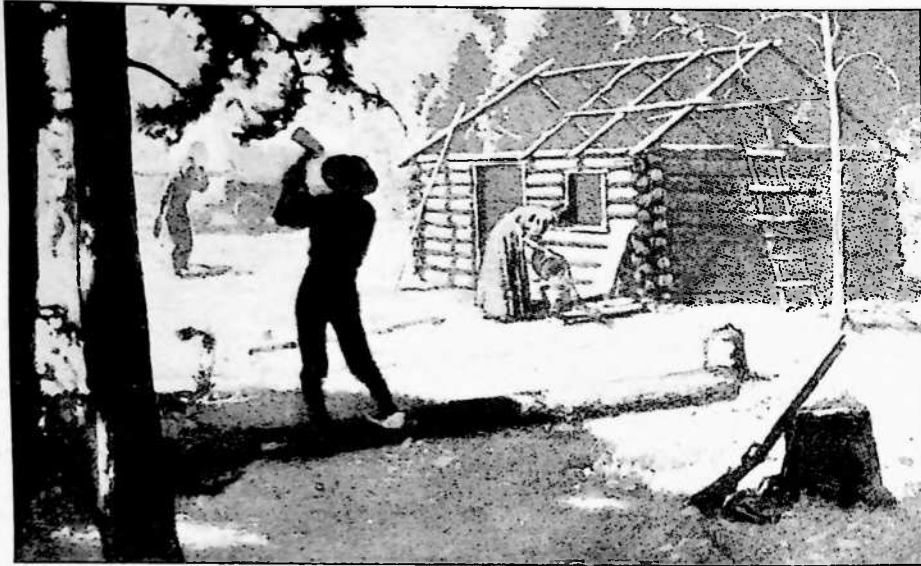
N. O. PIERCE

RODERICK REID

H. T. VAILLE, Secretary

DR. C. B. LYMAN, Medical Director

DR. N. A. THOMPSON, Associate Medical Director



Building for America's growth

THE early builders of America made their houses of rough hewn logs or of stone or adobe lifted from the earth. Settlements grew to towns, towns to cities. Small stores and shops were built, and these in turn were torn down to make room for bigger ones. Roads, bridges and railways were constructed. Factories and skyscrapers were erected. And so, swiftly, the America of today appeared, still growing.

In the midst of the development came the telephone. No one can tell how

much of the marvelous later growth is due to it--how much it has helped the cities, farms and industries to build. We do know that the telephone became a part of the whole of American life and that it not only grew with the country, but contributed to the country's growth.

Communication by telephone has now become so important that every American activity not only places dependence upon the telephone service of today, but demands even greater service for the growth of tomorrow.

Bell System

One Policy - One System
Universal Service



And All Directed Toward
Better Service

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.