

# The MONITOR

THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



April, 1926

## *Nancy and her Doll*

On the front cover page is a colored photograph of Nancy Toll, seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Toll. Nancy's father, who is an attorney in Denver, is justly proud of her, and he is also proud to say that Nancy is a great-niece of F. O. Vaille, who bears the distinction of being the man who organized the first telephone company in Colorado. Nancy is one of the happiest little "telephone girls" in the world and the fact that she is fond of her dolly is sufficient evidence that she is intuitively fitted to some day become queen of a beautiful household.

Photo by Haanstad.

*Here, in awe and silent admiration, one faces the Great White Throne. Look well at this picture and note the marvelous handiwork of the Great Sculptor who chiseled it from the rugged rocks of the eternal mountains.*



*Bryce Canyon, in Southern Utah, affords some of the most wonderful scenic attractions in the world, where the pen of description fails and the sharp lens of the camera depicts but a faint shadow of the grandeur.*

## Utah's Scenic Wonders

WHILE Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon and other southern Utah-Northern Arizona scenic attractions were known to a venturesome few, eight or ten years ago, it has only been within the last three years that conditions have been sufficiently advanced to warrant an unreserved invitation to the scenic loving public at large to visit these attractions in numbers with the assurance of personal comfort and the enjoyment of satisfying service resulting from good transportation, good meals, and good sleeping accommodations. For the season of 1926, additional improvements have been made to provide adequate service and accommodations for the added thousands who will visit the southern Utah scenic regions.

A noticeable influx of tourist travel to Zion Park and Bryce Canyon began with the announcement of developments by the Union Pacific system and its subsidiary, the Utah Parks Company. These improvements to date involve an expenditure of over \$2,000,000.

Important among these improvements is their communication system. This is one of the few National Parks that is equipped throughout with modern telephone equipment, so that the tourists may get into communication with the outside world at any time during their trip.

Cedar City is the gateway to this scenic wonderland, and the important developments in Cedar City are similar to those throughout

the Park. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company took over the exchange at Cedar City in 1924, and in order to keep abreast with the rapid developments, since that time have made many changes, which resulted in the entire re-building of the exchange, so that service and equipment are up to the minute in every respect.

The first step toward making the southern Utah attractions conveniently accessible, was the construction of the branch line of the Union Pacific System from Lund to Cedar City, and the purchase and completion of the beautiful Hotel El Escalante at Cedar City. Following this, lodge centers and sleeping lodges of the most modern type were con-





*The Temple of Sinawava. At the base of this glorified Temple runs a beautiful stream of sparkling water, along the banks of which grow sheltering trees.*

structed at Zion National Park and Bryce, and a lunch and rest station completed at Cedar Breaks so that this year accommodations will be available for approximately 275 persons daily.

While the Union Pacific System has been performing yeoman service in preparing for increased travel, the State of Utah and the National Park Service, co-operating, have not been idle in their highway and trail improvements and other activities, as a result of which the 1926 visitor to Southern Utah and Northern Arizona who has toured these regions in the past will be pleasantly surprised at the unusual accommodations available and the wonderful road improvements that have been completed and are under way to conveniently link the four great features. The stranger who has never been there before will, upon many stretches, only realize that he is gliding over perfect boulevards, in comfortable automobile busses.

In 1925, the registered travel to Zion National Park jumped to 16,610, which was an increase of over 100 per cent over the 1924 record. In 1926, this figure will unquestionably be far exceeded.

The tours beyond Cedar City involve two days to Zion Park, one day to Cedar Breaks, two days to Bryce Canyon, or five days to all of the attractions, including Kaibab Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park.

Aside from the transportation conveniences beyond the rail terminal at Cedar City, the Union Pacific System provides convenient overnight through standard sleeper service between Salt Lake City and Cedar City, so that no time is lost in travel for the visitor who contemplates making this tour as a side trip incidental to a visit to Yellowstone Park later, or in connection with a trip to Los

Angeles and southern California. Convenient connections to Cedar City are also made at Lund for passengers coming from California.

All in all, the outlook for travel to the Southern Utah-Northern Arizona attractions in 1926 is most auspicious.

A brief outline concerning the individual southern Utah-Northern Arizona attractions is here pertinent, the outstanding characteristics of which is brilliant coloring.

Zion National Park, established in 1919, is the newest of Uncle Sam's nineteen national parks. It comprises an area of 76,800 acres, situated 337 miles from Salt Lake City and 636 miles from Los Angeles. Its immediate tourist feature is Zion Canyon, twenty miles long with massive, vividly colored walls and

unscalable precipitous peaks that rise several thousand feet from the canyon floor.

Bryce Canyon is situated in the heart of the Sevier National Forest in Garfield County, Utah, 364 miles from Salt Lake City, 662 miles from Los Angeles by rail and highway through Cedar City. It is a giant amphitheatre formed from the eastern rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Its area is 7,440 acres and it is the most remarkable known example of fantastic group sculpturing by erosion.

Twenty-three miles from Cedar City, en route to Bryce Canyon, we may visit Cedar Breaks, a series of gigantic amphitheatres similar to Bryce, eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet from the Markagunt Plateau.

The Kaibab Forest is a vast plateau, fifty-five miles long by thirty-five miles wide, embracing 500 square miles of yellow pine, fir, spruce and aspen. Its elevations vary from 7,500 to 9,300 feet. It is passed through en route to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and National Park.

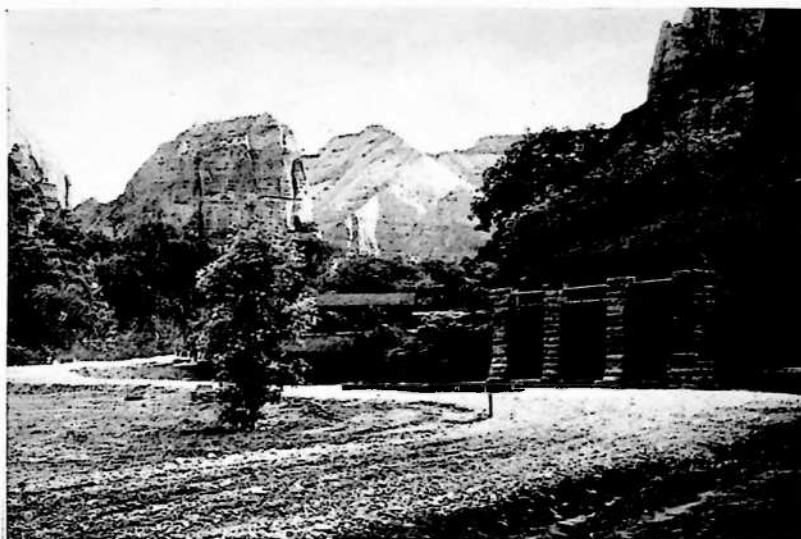
The distance from Cedar City to V. T. Park Tourist Ranch, which is the accredited camp in the forest, providing accommodations for tourists, is 165 miles.

The Grand Canyon has been termed "the supreme epic of erosion." Written descriptions of it are ever inadequate. It is a colossal chasm 220 miles in length, a mile deep, with a mean width from rim to rim of twelve miles. The Colorado River courses and grinds ceaselessly through its uttermost depths.



*Beautiful and commodious Union Pacific Lodge, in Bryce Canyon, Utah*

Right—Union Pacific Lodge, Angel's Landing, Utah. Observation Peak in background. Below—El Escalante Hotel, Cedar City, Utah.



Below—Grotesque shapes and stately towers stand in Bryce Canyon like phantom images of some mystic citadel

## Scientist Talks Over Light Ray

Boston—Two interesting facts concerning the telephone and its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, became known here on the fiftieth anniversary of the first telephone conversation. More than forty-seven years ago Bell attempted to talk over a ray of light. On March 10, D. C. Stockbarger, instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, succeeded.

The first telephone conversation a half century ago was Bell's shout for help, the result of a mishap. Bell and his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, were working in Boston over their apparatus when Watson, listening to the receiver in another room, heard the words, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you."

Bell had upset a battery and had spilled acid on his clothes. When Watson hurried into the room, Bell was so elated he forgot completely the damage caused by the acid.

The story of Bell's efforts to talk over a

light ray, in anticipation of radio, was told by Charles Eustis Hubbard, an early associate, and as a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, dean of living telephone officials.

Thomas Watson, himself recalling the old days in which he worked under Bell's direction in the perfecting of the telephone, related the story of the mishap that occasioned that first telephone message.

Successful demonstration of the transmission of sound by light waves, made here by Stockbarger, involved a principle similar to that employed by Bell in his unsuccessful efforts in 1878 or 1879. Mr. Hubbard said:

"Mr. Stockbarger's apparatus employed a photo-electric cell, a device highly sensitive to light, by which the variations in the beam of light were transformed in electrical current whose pulsations were transformed in the customary manner into sound."





Left—A. L. Clark, General Sales Manager;  
H. E. Britzman, General Sales Supervisor.



R. L. Burgess, General Directory Manager



Right—C. M. Strawn, General Directory Production Manager; H. I. Mason, Supervisor of Production

## Directory Department Organizes

ICE The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company officials decided to publish their own telephone directories. Extensive preparations have been made to perfect an organization to assume the many tasks involved. The organization is now practically complete, ready to begin production, and from the general directory manager down to the office boy the new Directory Department is anxious to start!

It is no small job to publish nearly a million directories a year, or two for every telephone subscriber in these seven states! It is no small task to list every telephone number properly and to eliminate all errors! Advertising sales work is a tremendous undertaking in itself!

There are two distinct divisions in the Directory Department—Sales and Production. It is the work of the Sales Division to produce revenue through advertising, while the Production Division is concerned in the compilation of the directory itself, printing and delivery of the finished directories. The Department is organized with four Divisions—Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern, with the General Directory Department in Denver coordinating the Division efforts.

Publication of standardized directories, which will soon be realized throughout the mountain states territory, is a part of the national plan whereby all Bell telephone directories will be uniform in size and style. This larger national aspect will undoubtedly bring telephone directory advertising to the forefront where it will take its place with the

great national magazines and other national advertising media. When the conversion of all telephone directories in the United States is complete a national advertiser can reach every person having a telephone with his advertising message.

The Directory Department now employs nearly half a hundred people and when completed by selection of salesmen, will number approximately eighty. This staff will publish some eighty-one telephone directories throughout the territory. Practically all directories are published semi-annually, necessitating a con-

tinuous sales and production effort. This will mean that the Department will be producing directories on the average of one every alternate day throughout the year.

R. L. Burgess, General Directory Manager, is virtually a heritage of the telephone business, being virtually born with a telephone in his hand, as his father, E. M. Burgess, was at the time associated with the old Colorado Telephone Company at Central City. Mr. Burgess has served the Telephone Company in various capacities from the bottom of the ladder in 1905 to his present position as General Directory manager of the Mountain States territory. After finishing school at Dartmouth in 1912 he accepted the position of pay station collector in Denver. In 1914, he was made exchange manager at Deming, New Mexico, succeeding as district manager of the Tucson territory.

In 1917, Mr. Burgess enlisted for service in the World War, and saw eighteen months overseas duty before being mustered out as a captain in the signal corps. Upon returning, he was placed in the General Commercial department and later transferred to Salt Lake City as Division Commercial Superintendent and from there to the position as Utah manager. In 1921, he returned to Denver as Colorado manager and in June, 1925, was appointed to the newly created Directory Department as general directory manager. Soon after his appointment to his present position he made a study trip to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Cincinnati, Omaha and the



C. W. Tucker, nestor of the telephone directory compilation in our Company



Left—H. E. Brewington, Western directory manager at Salt Lake City. His office help, left to right: Minnie McLane, Ada Mae Dalton, Doris Cuhin and Fielda Gerber

Right—H. C. Henderson, Directory Manager Northern Division, at Butte, Montana. His office help: Ebba Fred and Lutie Prior



ported direct to him. He occupied various positions, such as manager of final accounts bureau, chief clerk to Division Manager W. F. Brown, state cashier of Colorado, Colorado commercial supervisor and commercial supervisor of methods. His present position is General Directory Production Manager.

Albert L. Clark, General Sales Manager, familiarly known as "AL," began his association with the Telephone Company as a clerk in Butte in 1916. He entered the army in 1918 and upon his return in 1919 was located in Butte as cashier. In 1923, he was transferred to Salt Lake City, Utah, as commercial manager, from which duties he was relieved to take up his new responsibilities. His keen interest in sales problems led to his selection as General Directory Sales manager on July 1, 1925.

H. E. Britzman, General Sales Supervisor, generally known as "Britz," is the newest addition to the Department, associating himself with the Company on January 1 of this year, as General Directory Sales Supervisor. After finishing college at the University of Colorado he was advertising manager of a daily newspaper. Later he conducted an advertising agency and publishing business at Boulder, Colorado. His familiarity with all forms of advertising and sales problems should prove valuable in his present position.

H. I. Mason, Supervisor of Production, served the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company in various capacities from 1912 to 1919. His first position was clerk in the Accounting Department in Denver, until he was transferred to Trinidad as assistant cashier. His last two years for the Company were spent at Rocky Ford as manager, where he resigned in 1919. His present position as supervisor of production for the directory department began on January first of this year; during the interim he was advertising manager for the Mine and Smelter Supply Company and engaged in the Direct-by-Mail business for some length of time.

(Continued on Next Page)



Production group of the Eastern Division, Denver—Edith Stone, Leona Beatty, Ellen Westland, Fern Frogge, Lucille Powell, Ann Wertz, Margaret Brackett, Gladys Johnson, Irene Feldman, June Muckle, Margaret Hamilton

H. Wesley Webb is Directory Sales Manager. In looking for a Directory manager to have charge of Wyoming and Colorado sales, H. Wesley Webb was chosen as the logical man. "Wes" is thoroughly familiar with directory advertising sales problems as his father formerly had the contract to publish telephone directories for the old Colorado Telephone Company. His father published the first telephone directory in this territory and when the Colorado Telephone Company was combined with the Rocky Mountain Bell, he assumed the work of publishing for the entire territory. "Wes" sold directory advertising for his father in 1916 until he entered war work. Upon his return, he again assumed charge of the sales for his father, who was forced to retire in 1919. On his father's death, he was elected



Right—W. Benerman, Directory Manager of Southern Division, El Paso. His force, left to right—Ruth M. Orent, Helen Poll, Roy Nunn, Elfrieda Decker



C. H. Hutchison, Directory Production Manager Eastern Division, has been in the telephone service since 1921, when he was a clerk in the Commercial Engineer's office in Denver. He was working with the Toll Revenue Engineer and most of his work was in direct contact with the National Directory Company, supervising compilation and production work. This contact fitted him eminently for his present position as Production manager for Colorado and Wyoming.

Watkins Benerman, Directory Manager of Southern Division at El Paso, started with the Bell of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia as clerk in the Publicity Department in 1912. He occupied various important positions with this Company, such as Classified Directory manager and Division Commercial supervisor of the Philadelphia division, assuming his present work in December, 1925. He brings with him a background of experience from his years with some of the larger directories published by Associated Companies.

H. C. Henderson, Directory Manager of Northern Division, began his service with the Company in Denver as a clerk in 1910. He occupied several other positions in Denver, such as bookkeeper, plant accounting clerk, junior traveling auditor and traveling auditor, previous to his appointment as cashier in Helena in 1923. He began his present duties as Directory Manager for Montana the first of the current year. The directory headquarters have been moved from Helena to Butte, where Mr. Henderson is at the present time engaged in organizing the Northern division sales and production forces.

H. E. Brewington, Directory manager for the Western division, has a continued service record from 1915 to the present time. He occupied several positions during this time from collector, salesman, and clerk to the Exchange manager at Logan in 1916. Mr. Brewington has established directory offices in Salt Lake City, Utah, 115 So. State Street, where he will direct sales and production for the Western division.

In "taking over" the directory, the Telephone Company feels that in this way it can

better serve the advertising patrons by keeping in closer touch with them. Competent, reliable men who thoroughly understand the directory business from start to finish are employed in this work. In this new arrangement, the Telephone Company is back of the undertaking, thus lending stability, reliability and nearer accuracy than is possible in any other way.

This article would not be complete without reference to the telephone directory department of the past. While the new arrangement enlarges the working force of the department because of the added feature of handling all the advertising and the personal supervision of the publication of the book, it does not materially change the "listing method" as concerns subscribers whose names appear alphabetically in the directory. This part of

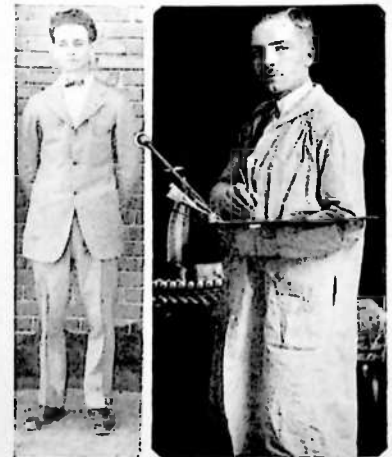


Top, left—C. H. Hutchinson, Directory Production Manager, Eastern Division. Right—H. W. Webb, Directory Sales Manager



Left—Fred Jefferys, Colorado and Wyoming Production Supervisor. Right—W. S. Kinney, Colorado and Wyoming Sales Supervisor

president of the Program Publishing Company, which firm sold its contract to the National Directory Company. After his retirement from the Telephone Directory business he entered the advertising business as a free lance advertising man and with the exception of one year, which he spent in the insurance business, he devoted his entire time to advertising.



Right—Irene M. Wilson, assistant artist in art department. Right—C. F. Des Moines, Directory artist



the directory has always been under direct supervision of the Telephone Company.

To write a story about the Mountain States Directory Department without mentioning C. W. Tucker, the nestor of the business, would be a gross oversight. It is conceded by men who are foremost in the knowledge and wisdom of compilation and issue of the directories throughout the Bell System, that Mr. Tucker stands in Class A, and especially in an advisory capacity. For nearly twenty years he had in charge the listings of the Mountain States directories, for Colorado and Wyoming, and on many occasions he was called into conference at New York when perplexing problems were up for solution. Two years ago, "Tuck" was forced to lay aside the arduous duties incumbent upon him as directory manager, because of ill health, and he is now at Montrovia, California, recuperating. His hundreds of warm friends are deeply interested in his speedy recovery.

It is also pertinent to make individual mention of the staff of efficient and loyal girls who worked for a number of years in the directory department under Mr. Tucker's direction, and who are still in this department. At the head stands Miss Ellen E. Westland, for twenty years a faithful and efficient employee. Since Mr. Tucker's absence, Miss Westland has had charge of the work and is conversant with every detail. Another of the girls who went right ahead with the work, and who has been in the department 9 years, is Leona C. Beatty, capable and dependable.



Miss Margaret Hamilton is also one of the "old school" in directory business and has been in that department 12 years. Miss Edith A. Stone has likewise been in the same department 14 years, and, like the others, knows the work of state books and proof reading to near perfection. Next in point of service record is Miss June O. Muckle, who has been with that department 7 years. It has been her duty to check all forms for all books except Denver, and make proper distribution, together with other duties about the office. Miss Muckle's loyalty and earnestness in her

Margaret Brott, stenographer; Pearl Coeur, stenographer; Helen Kessler, general division clerk; Edna McGinnity, sales clerk; Karl L. Ulrickson, general copy clerk; Frances Thies, general file clerk

work are commendable.

Then, about the time Mr. Tucker found it necessary to go to a lower altitude, Miss Margaret D. Brackett, joined the forces of the directory department, and a little later, Gladys Berg Johnson went from the commercial to the directory department. So, these are the seven girls who have longest been identified with that department—everyone of them a real telephone girl. Since the reorganization a number of additions have been made, and this particular group is now known as the production department.

Thus the telephone directory department keeps pace with the wonderful growth of the telephone business throughout the Bell System.

1876——1926

#### Bind The Monitors

A number of department heads are seeing to it that at least one volume of MONITORS for each year is being bound and kept on file in the office. The cost of binding twelve MONITORS into one volume is \$2.00, ordered through THE MONITOR office.

The expediency of each department having a bound volume of each year's issue is proven by the fact that hardly a day passes but that someone calls at THE MONITOR office to "look up something" in one of the copies which have been carefully preserved in bound form.

It is suggested that each department lay aside at least one copy of each month in 1926 and at the end of the year have them bound for further reference.

1876——1926

In Montana our company is extending the line from Scobey to Peerless.

## Vearl McAdam goes to Long Lines

On September 14, 1917, Vearl S. McAdam commenced with the Telephone Company as clerk to the district plant chief at Provo, Utah. On November 17, 1918, having filled this position successfully, was transferred to Richfield as exchange manager in charge of all departments. As exchange manager he was a success and soon had a host of friends around him. On March 13, 1920, he was transferred from Richfield to Ogden, Utah, to be the traffic chief in charge of seven exchanges. On the 20th of January, 1924, he went to Chicago as a toll student and upon his return, was promoted to the position of Utah Toll Supervisor. On February 15, 1926, he was transferred to the Long Lines department with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. McAdam left many friends in every part of the territory where he was working. This was evidenced when he bade farewell to those of his people who were immediately under his supervision, and in fact, all of the telephone employees in the State feel that

they are better employees through having had his association and all wish him the greatest success in his new work.



# Opening the windows of the World

**T**HE FIRST public demonstration of two-way telephony across the Atlantic took place on Sunday, March 7, 1926—exactly fifty years to a day after the granting of the first telephone patent to Alexander Graham Bell.

In the period of five decades the range of the human voice had increased from a few feet to the maintaining of continuous contact for a period of several hours between telephone instruments separated by four thousand miles of ocean.

About forty newspaper men gathered in a room on the second floor of 24 Walker Street, New York, for the demonstration. Since 8:30 in the morning they had been witnessing and taking part in this first public test of two-way telephony between the United States and England, when, as the clock pointed to a few minutes of eleven, they heard:

"Stand by, New York. Before putting on the next speaker we're going to open the window and see if you can hear the chimes of St. Paul's."

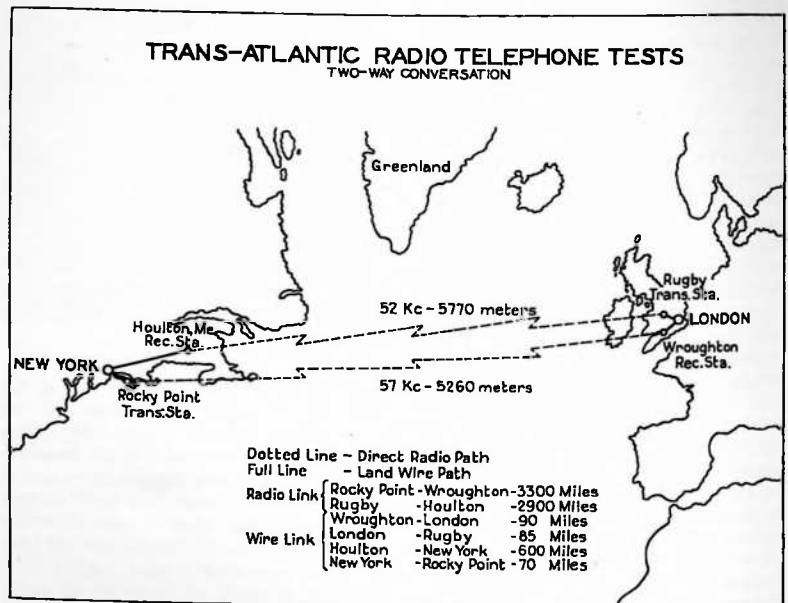
Exactly on the hour there came to the ears of the listening Americans the silver peal of a bell rung nearly four thousand miles away—then another and another, until four had been sounded. It was four o'clock in the afternoon in London. Somebody had opened a window there and St. Paul's had been brought within earshot of Walker Street, New York.

The room in which the New York end of the test was held was equipped with some fifty headsets similar to those used by operators on duty. In talking to London the speaker entered a sound-proof booth much like those of public pay stations, and spoke into a transmitter very much like the ordinary transmitter in appearance. The mouthpiece and transmitter case were, however, somewhat larger than those of the familiar desk set, this being a special "high-quality" transmitter. The receiver was of the standard type.

Near the speaker's booth was another, equipped with what was to all intents and purposes an extension telephone of the same type, at which sat an engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who kept in constant touch with an engineer of the British Post Office, working on a similar extension on the London end of the circuit. These two men introduced the speakers, and, jointly, acted as masters of ceremonies.

Each pair of speakers were allowed two minutes of conversation. For the most part these chats were carried on between representatives of New York newspapers and members of the journalistic fraternity in London. A wide range of subjects was covered in the conversations.

In transmitting eastward the speech is car-



ried from New York over land lines to the transmitting station of the Radio Corporation of America, at Rocky Point, Long Island, a distance of about seventy miles. From this point it is transmitted by radio a distance of 3,500 miles to a receiving station of the British General Post Office at Wroughton, England, about seventy miles southeast of London. The land-line circuits of the British Post Office carry the speech current over this lap of the journey to the London headquarters.

In transmitting westward, the speech is

carried over seventy miles of telephone lines to Rugby, northwest of London, and there picked up by the newly-built radio transmitting station of the British postal service, which transmits it through the ether to a receiving station at Houlton, Maine. This radio link is 2,900 miles in length. From Houlton to New York the speech is carried over 600 miles of telephone circuits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies.

1876—△—1926

## Do Telephone Girls Smoke

Recently, a writer in the Liberty magazine, gave the results of a number of interviews with heads of big business concerns, on the question, "Do women smoke?" The answer is "They Do!" Nearly one hundred billion cigarettes were smoked in 1925. Approximately ten billion of these were smoked by women.

In the Liberty interviews, it was found that, in some cases, the heads of big industries did not object to girls in their employ, smoking.

BUT—when it came to interviewing Mr. H. W. Caster of the New York Telephone Company, which employs more than thirty thousand telephone operators, a different picture was painted and a different view given.

Never once, he said, since the start of the

female smoking craze had he heard that a telephone operator indulged—at least about the company's offices. The operators are not allowed to smoke either on duty or in their rest rooms.

"We hire very young girls," Mr. Caster pointed out. "The women who smoke are mostly over twenty-one, while our girls are generally seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.

"We don't find much smoking in industry. We provide recreation for our girls and teach them to be useful to themselves and to society in ways that give them enough diversion that they don't find smoking attractive. Personally, I have little respect for the woman who smokes."

# Winter Time in Idaho

It is wintertime in Idaho, and if we are to judge from the photographs sent in from McCall and Cascade there are more joy and thrills in the sports of the highlands out in that beautiful and productive state than are seldom found in the broad, sweeping country of the plains. Just take a look at the picture where the puffing horses are drawing the big hob sled to the top of Ski Hill, near McCall, and then observe the ski girls on top of the hill ready for the start, down, down—down!

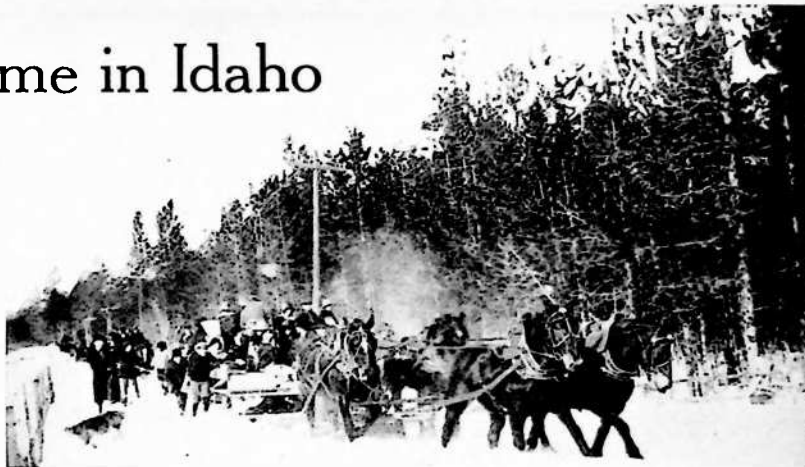
Winter sports are great events at McCall. Sometimes, we are told, the whole population of the town bundles up and "bobs" out into the high places where the snow is deepest and the trees are the tallest, and there they build great fires, and they boil their coffee, roast potatoes, chickens, beefsteak—O, boy!

Go 'way, you wild temptation!

Don't you hear my poor heart beat?

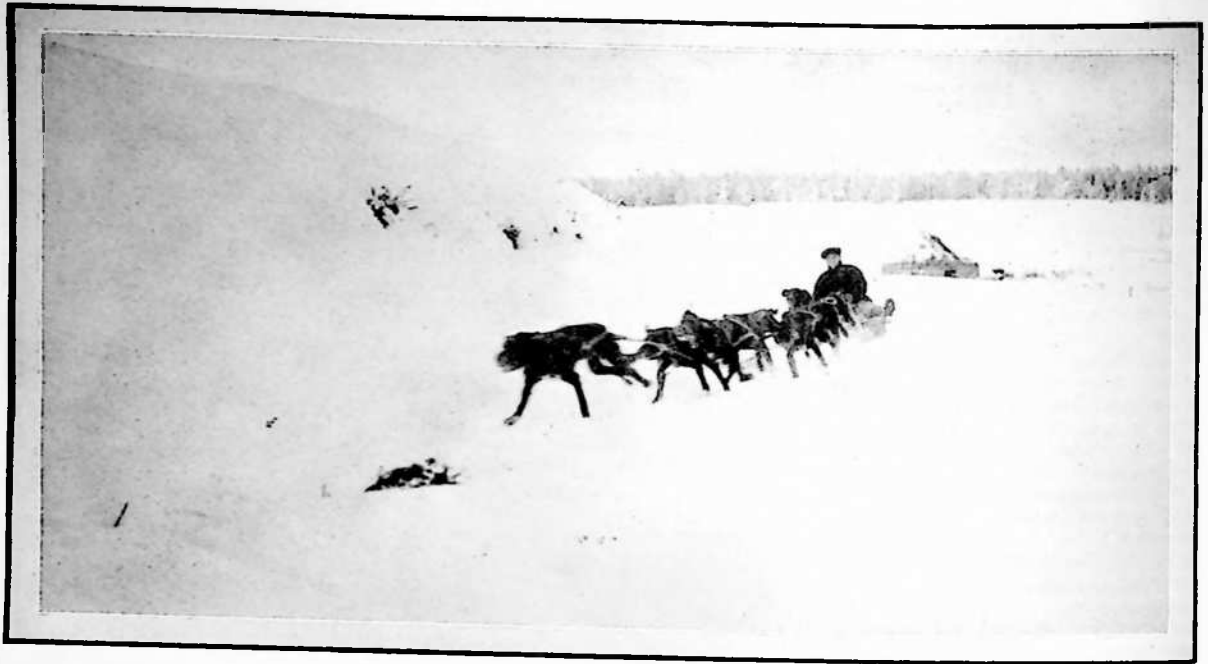
"Roast potatoes! Chicken! Beefsteak!"

Holy Moses! Itchin' feet!



And this is Idaho! No wonder handsome men, beautiful women—and prunes—just naturally grow there. Pretty soon the snows will be gone and then the prolific soil will send forth its great fields of grain, of fruit, of spuds, and the grassy hillsides will be covered with sheep and cattle. Wonderful Idaho!

In one of the other pictures is shown the Eckels Lumber Company's great sawmill at Cascade. Snowed under, now, but it has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber per day. Great lumber country around Cascade.



## AMERICAN DOG DERBY RACE AT ASHTON, IDAHO

**H**OWARD SALLEY of Shot Gun Pass, Idaho, driving William Trude's dog team, on February 25, 1926, won the famous American dog derby at Ashton, Idaho, in the most sensational race ever run over the American course. His time was 1:55.58, 13 minutes and 38 seconds less than the record, established in 1922 by "Smoky" Gaston. This distance was 25 miles, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles per lap, which was made at an average of 1 mile every 4 minutes and 31 seconds.

Warren Brown, 13-year-old school boy of McCall, Idaho, finished second in 2:03:40; Harry Kennedy, St. Anthony, Idaho, was third in 2:03:51, and "Smoky" Gaston, Henry's Lake, Mont., finished in fourth money, 2:03:59.

Sixteen teams started in the race, leaving the starting point two minutes apart. Within three minutes after the last team left the starting post, the first team to leave it broke into view and chased the last quarter down the main street of Ashton, on which eastern

bankers rubbed elbows with lumberjacks from the upper Payette country.

The race started in balmy springlike weather and ended in a snow storm of blizzard proportions, but with the winners being established on a margin of seconds, it failed to drive the packed thousands of spectators from the streets. A crowd estimated at more than 10,000 viewed the race, in which as many teams competed as in any previous year.

*Oval—Warren Brown, 13-year-old school boy of McCall, and the team that won first place in the Idaho Winter Carnival at McCall, and second place in the American Dog Derby at Ashton, ten days later*



*Lower left—At the word "Go!" the Trude team, driven by Salley, leaped into the harness almost as one dog. Right is a scene along the main street in Ashton, Idaho, during the American Dog Derby race*





# AWARDING THE VAIL MEDAL

One Vail bronze medal and nine citations of honorable mention were officially decided upon at a meeting of the Committee of Award of The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, held March 1, 1926, and the following report is made:

### AWARD OF BRONZE MEDAL

Mrs. Mary Regina Smith, operator for the Fabens Telephone Co. of Fabens, Texas, a connecting company of The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. On August 9, 1925, 2:30 a. m., Mrs. Smith was aroused by the night watchman of a company doing paving work in the town and found that it was raining hard and that a torrent of water was flooding the town, with the water still rising, coming down an arroyo usually dry. It was later found that heavy rain had flooded and destroyed several containing reservoirs.

Mrs. Smith immediately aroused all in the community who had telephone connection, had the forethought to arouse the merchants so that they might save their goods from loss and to call up the police department and newspapers at El Paso asking them to render assistance to the town. She worked at the switchboard with the water to her knees. One wall of the office, built of adobe, caved in and fell a crumbled ruin in the room in which she was working. She then had her husband and another man connect the El Paso line with a telephone on the wall and carry out the switchboard.

The roof fell in and struck them as they were doing so and while she was using the wall set. Undoubtedly all three of them would have been crushed by the roof had it not caved in at an angle, leaving the section of the room where they were, supported by the remaining walls of the house.

Only then did she abandon her post. The results of her actions were that there was no loss of life when the adobe homes of the town collapsed. The citizens were enabled to save some of their household effects and two merchants heeding her warning, saved some \$3,000 worth of property.

She was involved in no risk while arousing the community and was doing what anyone should have done under the circumstances, although she did not know how much greater the flood might become and necessarily had that apprehension at her work. However, from the moment that the wall of the office began to crumble, she was exposed to a very definite risk and displayed courage in remaining at the switchboard after that occurred. Only a high sense of duty led her to take that hazard.

The danger was made manifest when a few minutes later the roof did fall in and the two men were struck. Furthermore, she gave no thought to her own affairs but sacrificed time

in serving others that she could have devoted to saving some of her personal effects, including trinkets and pictures cherished by women, all of which were lost by her unselfishness.

The Committee felt that her fidelity to duty, the risk which she knowingly incurred and the results accomplished, justified recognition by the award of a medal.

### HONORABLE MENTION

A. W. Barnes, wire chief, Boulder, Colo., Mrs. Mary J. Stephens, contract manager, Ned-

the telephone building, on June 15, 1925.

Hail and rain storm, Littleton, Colo. Oren Weichel, combination man, Littleton, Colo.; Miss Thelma I. Bellamy, operator, Littleton, Colo.; Miss Laura E. Stumph, operator, Littleton, Colo.; Miss Esta H. Scott, Littleton, Colo., June 14, 1925—For intense activity in operating during a storm.

Fire—The United Oil Refining Company, Florence, Colo., on June 15, 1925. Earl McDonald, manager, Florence, Colo.; Miss Jessie



erland, Colo.; Miss Rose Shaft, operator, Nederland, Colo.; Miss Dorothy Harris, operator, Nederland, Colo. On Dec. 4, 1925, some twenty men were trapped in the Cardinal mine by a fire at the mouth of the tunnel, two of them losing their lives. Great credit is due those mentioned for their unceasing and intense work and Mrs. Mary J. Stephens is to be particularly commended for the wisdom and initiative displayed by her handling the situation.

Miss Fredareka Wisroth, agent at Hillrose, Colo., is commended for intelligent co-operation with the public authorities and for her initiative which resulted in the capture of four robbers, at Merino, Colorado, on Sept. 11, 1925.

Ira Davis, agent at Livermore, Colo., rendered the Forest Service invaluable assistance and co-operation in their effort to stamp out a fire which threatened a large area of the forest, on May 2, 1925.

Miss Edna Carlson, agent, and Miss Agnes Bartelson, operator, Johnstown, Colo., exercised marked judgment in care of property during intense operating activities on account of flood and damage to the community and to

Wilson, chief operator; Miss Mae Sykes, operator; Miss Mary Milner, operator, Florence, Colo. A severe fire in the oil refinery caused the loss of a life and threatened great destruction. Those mentioned handled the intense operating wisely and efficiently.

Earthquake, Manhattan, Montana, June 27, 1925—Miss Mildred Waters, operator. For attention to duty and operating in spite of fright caused by an earthquake which shook the building.

Fire—Townsend, Mont., January 17, 1925—Mrs. Myrtle A. Bardwell, manager. A fire broke out in the hardware store beneath the telephone office. Mrs. Bardwell turned in the fire alarm and aroused the community and remained at her post of duty until the air became too congested to breathe.

Walter D. Clark, combination man, Sheridan, Wyo., May 30, 1925—A small boy fell into the water while fishing and was brought to the shore unconscious. Mr. Clark, working nearby, applied method of resuscitation learned by him in First Aid class and restored breathing by the time the doctor arrived. However, the child died from following complications.

## America's Part in the Drama of the Nations

All divisions of the General and State Accounting Departments in Denver met together on the morning of March 10 to listen to a lecture by Dr. George B. Vosburgh, lecturer for the University of Denver, this meeting constituting the regular monthly meeting with employees of the Accounting Department.

Dr. Vosburgh chose for his subject, "America's Part in the Drama of the Nations," and he held the interest of his audience, while he reviewed the advance of civilization—the unfoldment of human progress in the development of men and nations.

This lecture was very much appreciated by all, for the Doctor is well known as a very forceful speaker, who always knows his subject and brings out the facts. All present felt highly pleased at the honored place which the Doctor gave to the telephone in his lecture.

In opening his address, Dr. Vosburgh stated that civilization has seen many ages or epochs, and that in each particular age there was developed its own peculiar atmosphere, in which the human mind majored on certain specific achievements, such as literature, or sculpture, or painting or music, and that in the development of these arts, standards were set up, which in the following ages the exponents of these arts have followed, but never exceeded.

What writer of modern times can compare with Aristotle, whose name will forever be great in the classic literature of ancient Greece, or of Cato, classed as the creator of Latin prose, or of Shakespeare or Goethe of the Renaissance. And so in sculpture we have the unexcelled Donatello; in painting Michel Angelo and Leonardo DaVinci; and in music the incomparable Handel. And so we find that until more modern times the mind of man majored on the arts which gave to civilization "The glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome."

"Now," the Doctor said, "we are in an age of scientific and commercial development, and this age will stand out in the future, while her captains of industry, such as Morgan, Hill, Vail and many others will be considered real leaders and exponents of modern industrialism."

And what is America's part in the great drama of the ages?

It will be noted, Dr. Vosburgh pointed out, that the development of the great arts had its inception in the old world, which has furnished all the old masters in the arts, but in more modern times there has come the real development of industrialism, and the masters of this art are furnished by the new world, and from America have come the giants of industry, who have placed our country far in the lead of all other nations and peoples in the matter of industrial development. Even

in the old world today the human mind majored more on music and arts, while in America we are living more in an atmosphere of industrialism, which is essential to the development of modern business structure.

The primary reasons for America's lead, according to the Doctor, are: National resources, accumulation of wealth, and freedom from government interference and industrial development.

Our nation abounds in all those resources of nature needed today in modern business, while the accumulation of wealth has made possible the research and development of modern methods unknown in the ages past. The atmosphere of today is essentially one of industrialism, and freedom from government interference or ownership, which has contributed in no small measure to the success of modern business development in our country.

Dr. Vosburgh then brought out the importance of the telephone during this industrial age, he pointed out how in many respects it was one of the most important major contributions to this industrial era.

The Doctor, who has spent many summers traveling in the old world, spoke forcefully of the inefficient telephone service encountered in all his over-seas travels, where government ownership of this industry is the rule, rather than the exception. He stated that the nearest approach to those standards of service, which have become the accepted order in

this country, was in Sweden, where the government has recognized the utility of ownership of those utilities which can better be developed and operated by private companies, where there is greater incentive to scientific research than in a government-operated activity. In closing, Dr. Vosburgh said:

"America has been blessed by having a government which recognizes the fact that the greatest industrial development has obtained where there has been no political interference in the research incident to, and in the operation of, our utilities, which have set up standards for others to follow for untold years to come.

"And what of us who live in this time and place of industrial advancement, especially those who are associated with one of the greatest public utilities in the world today? What incentive to scientific development and what opportunity for sharing in the success of the great Bell System where employees have also the privilege of becoming joint owners?

"True it is that as opportunity for growth and expansion of the great System is afforded by freedom of research and development and operation, you as employees in this System have the privilege of sharing in the success of this policy in a measure unknown in other lands, and in fact in many other industries in our own land."

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## Anne Morgan Calls Helen Bell

In recognition of her activities in Colorado over a period of years, Mrs. Helen Bell, public relations representative for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company,

has been appointed an honorary member of the American Women's Association of New York. Mrs. Bell received her appointment through Miss Anne Morgan of New York.

She will represent Colorado at a conference to be held at New York to discuss better standards among business and professional women.

Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross will represent Wyoming.

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No. 30! This for You  
Casper, Wyoming.  
January 8th, 1926.

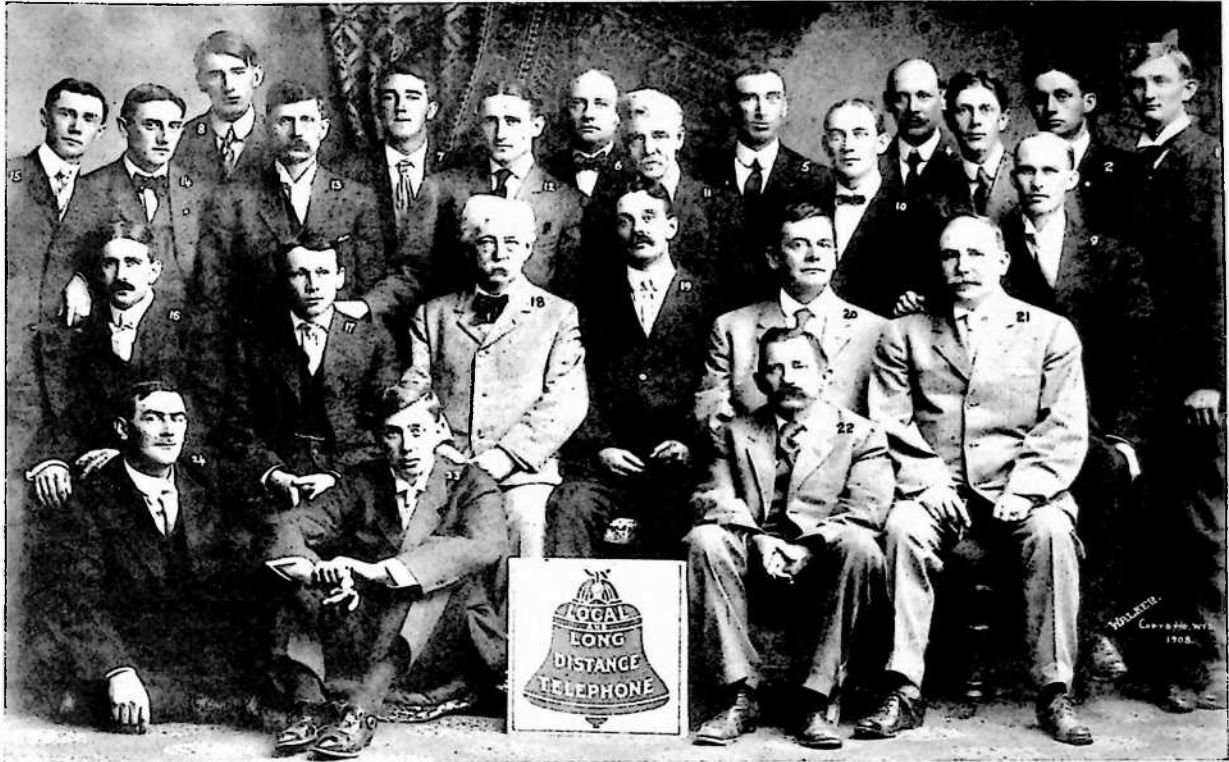
Operator No. 30,  
Casper, Wyoming.

Kindly accept this token (box of candy) of our appreciation of the splendid telephone service rendered us during the hours of 2:30 p. m. and 6:00 a. m., January 8th, 1926.

Very respectfully,

NEW YORK OIL Co.,  
Gas Department.  
J. M. McINTYRE.





1, I. F. Larson, chief clerk, Cheyenne; 2, C. W. Wilcox, manager, Cody; 3, B. M. Vance, foreman, Cheyenne; 4, P. R. Ferguson, auditor, Salt Lake City; 5, C. H. Dunlap, manager, Sheridan; 6, P. H. Hopkins, C. and C. agent, Salt Lake City; 7, R. E. Higgins, manager, Evanston; 8, Ray Holt, manager, Thermopolis; 9, A. S. Peters, engineer, Salt Lake City; 10, E. E. Stone, manager, Douglas; 11, E. M. Norton, manager, Wheatland; 12, J. F. Pope, manager, Rawlins; 13, W. R. Bradford, manager, Encampment; 14, H. F. Shaffer, manager, Casper; 15, V. B. Campbell, manager, Laramie; 16, B. H. Engelke, manager, Rock Springs; 17, Carl Wilson, manager, Basin; 18, Thomas B. Doolittle, Boston, Mass.; 19, A. J. Vance, superintendent, Cheyenne; 20, H. Sommers, general superintendent, Salt Lake City; 21, Thomas Cotter, Boston, Mass.; 22, G. E. A. Moeller, manager, Buffalo; 23, G. W. Henry, manager, Kemmerer; 24, C. E. Chouning, manager, Lander

# YESTERYEAR

On August 21 and 22, 1908, the second annual conference of the Wyoming Division of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, was held at Cheyenne. The accompanying photograph of the conference group is the property of Claude Scott, manager at Buffalo.

Of the 24 men shown in the group but one, A. S. Peters, is still with our Company. He is now valuation engineer in the general office.

The first telephone exchange at Buffalo, Wyoming, was started in June, 1902. G. E. A. Moeller installed and owned this exchange. Lemay Moore whose address is 3902 Drexel Street, South Omaha, Nebraska, was the first troubleman. Miss Margaret Holloway, now Mrs. G. F. Hamilton of 430 South Tschirig Street, Sheridan, Wyoming, was the first operator.

The first switchboard was bought from the Western Telephone Construction Company of Chicago, Ill., by W. G. Griffin, in 1897, and

later sold to G. E. A. Moeller of Buffalo, Wyoming. It was a magneto type of 200 line capacity.

The exchange had about 50 subscribers at the time of the opening of the exchange. Following is a list of subscribers who still retain their original number and have had continuous service since the opening day in

1902:	12.....	Gatchell Drug Store
	17.....	Skipton & Flynn
	19.....	First National Bank
	22.....	Buffalo Hardware Co.
	24.....	Johnson Co. Court House
	39.....	Buffalo Mfg. Co.
	50-J.....	David Young

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## Charles Franklin Killed in Accident

One of the most lamentable accidents that has occurred in our Company for some time was that which suddenly ended the life of Charles Franklin, for a number of years electrician in Denver, on February 27, 1926. He was caught under one of the elevator counterbalance weights in the Main building while making some minor repairs.

Charley was highly esteemed by all the telephone people who knew him—always kind, considerate and exceedingly accommodating. He went about his work with a smile and a good word for everyone, and there are many who deeply mourn his sudden departure.

To Mrs. Franklin and the two children—a girl and a boy—who are so sadly bereft, we extend sincere sympathy.

# THE MONITOR

DENVER, COLORADO

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Eleanor C. Kilbourn.....Assistant Editor  
Beulah Black.....Staff Artist  
Betty Devine.....Feature Writer

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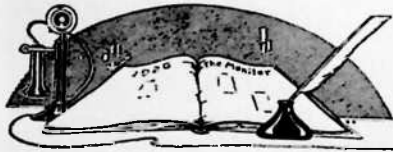
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R. F. Brink.....Phoenix  
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## Easter

"In the beauty of the lilies" Easter comes again with the resurrection of nature and of life. To the kiddies it means bunnies and colored eggs, flowers and perhaps a feast day, and instinctively they feel the joy that radiates in humanity and nature.

For Christ is risen! The stone has been rolled away and the victory over death achieved. The world is not a dark and hopeless place, for beyond the division line there is reunion—a binding together again of tender ties that were severed in sorrow and tears.

After the shadow of night, and sometimes of doubt, comes the everlasting morning of life, of which Easter is the promise.

## Women and Responsibility

A recent study of women workers in government service reveals a condition which, if the conclusion of the man who made the study is correct, should interest every woman in business life. He says that the one great deficiency in women workers is that they shun responsibility; that man remains in command,

in a great many cases, largely because woman refuses to take the helm of direction.

Here is a matter for thought. Many women these days make more or less of a life work of their business, just as men do. That being the case, would it not be to their advantage to prepare and hold themselves ready for advancement—just as most men do.

Woman is no longer an experiment or a temporary factor in business life, and she is slowly but surely taking a more and more prominent part in political life. Responsibilities accompany advancement. Women will be prepared for these responsibilities and when the time comes should grasp the "helm of direction." Some will fail, but more will succeed.

## Calories and Coins

The practice of caring for the health, as well as looking carefully after one's finances, develops character. To follow a fairly systematic program in either case requires thoughtfulness, some self-denial and a lot of stick-to-it-iveness.

But it's worth it. One can have a good time and watch calories and the coins, also—in fact, can have a better time and make it last longer. A long life and a healthy one, with protection in the form of stock certificates or other good property beats the short and merry merry.

## It Makes a Difference

If you hear a child crying, and the child is yours, you are personally, interested at once. If the child belongs to a neighbor, you rush out and drive it home.

It makes a difference.

If you see a long array of figures, dry statistics, printed charts and tables, you imagine you are not interested. If the figures appear on your pay check, you at once take notice.

It makes a difference.

If you come across an article in THE MONITOR telling all about life insurance, your first impulse is to pass it up. If you happen to glance through it and read how you can pile up a barrel of real money, you become interested at once.

It makes a difference.

So it is all through life. There would be a different understanding and a different application of a whole lot of things if we but took the trouble to investigate. Many a golden opportunity is overlooked by indifference.

Expense of replacing the Great Falls-to-Wolf Creek telephone line and replacing an iron circuit with copper circuit between Great Falls and Cascade is estimated at about \$60,000.

A Mountain State's crew is at work between Sheridan, Wyoming, and Hardin, Montana, stringing an additional line for about 90 miles.

## MISS MARGARET REID PASSES AWAY

Sincere sympathy is extended by the employees of the Telephone Company to President F. H. Reid and Vice-President Roderick Reid, in the passing of their beloved sister, Miss Margaret Reid, who succumbed to an attack of influenza and pneumonia, March 10, 1926, at her home, 1115 South Williams, Denver. Funeral services were held from the home at 2 o'clock, March 12.

Because of her admirable qualities and lovable disposition, Miss Reid enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends, and she will be greatly missed in the home and in the community.

Of the immediate family surviving the departed are Frederick H., Roderick, George and Donald, brothers; and Miss Catherine Reid and Mrs. Alexander Reid, sisters.

Out of the vale of the mystic land,  
That lies twixt heaven and earth,  
A pilgrimage of souls e'er comes  
To the shrine of mortal birth.

Each soul is clothed in human form.  
And finds its place in life—  
It tastes of joys—of hope—of love—  
It bears the load of strife.

In sweet communion with its kin,  
Each soul its love entwines—  
It plants the flowers along the way  
And weaves the chord that binds.

And then the breaking hour comes  
When it must leave this earth  
And join the pilgrimage of souls,  
Through the vale of heavenly birth.

—A. U. Mayfield.



# Inventor of Pupin Coil Visits Denver

Dr. Michael I. Pupin, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, head of the department of electrical engineering, Columbia University, New York, and inventor of the Pupin coil used in long distance telephony, spoke at the Broadway Theatre in Denver on the evening of March 30, at 8:15 o'clock. His subject was "Science and the Industries."

Dr. Pupin is one of the foremost scientists and engineers of the world, and aside from the invention of the telephone coil he has produced many other useful and marvelous inventions. During the world war he was a member of the United States Government board which perfected a submarine detector. He won the Edison medal for scientific achievement in 1920; also received a gold medal from the Social Science Association and the gold medal of honor of the Radio Institute of America.

Coming from Czecho-Slovakia a poor boy, Michael Pupin, by his own efforts, obtained money with which to secure his education and achieved the first step of his ambition when he became a student at Columbia University. The romance of his life and the story of his marvelous achievements is told in the book "From Immigrant to Inventor," published a few years ago. A chapter of the book is devoted to his invention of the Pupin coil, to which he gave his time and thought during a summer vacation in Switzerland.

Dr. Pupin, who is at present professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University, is one of America's greatest scientists. His scientific discoveries have been many and important, including the loading coil, his great contribution to the telephone industry.

He brought to America nothing more than the clothes he wore, and his as yet untrained mind. America gave him his opportunity, and he has paid his obligation generously in scientific contributions that have benefited all humanity.

While at the works Dr. Pupin saw for the first time the manufacture of loading coils on a large scale. Last year alone Hawthorne produced 300,000 of these coils, and this year's schedules are even larger. These figures give an idea of the importance of the invention to the telephone world of today.

Perhaps a brief description of this invention may give our untechnical readers some idea of its function.

A loading coil is essentially an iron core over which a great many turns of copper wire have been wound. A number of such coils, designed according to the length and other characteristics of the telephone line, are connected at the correct intervals, and their action neutralizes the tendency of the line to distort.

Professor Pupin likens the "loading" of a telephone line by equipping it with inductance coils to the loading of a string with equally spaced weights.



If we fasten a string at one end, stretch it and attach the other end to a tuning fork, then attach another string similarly and hang small weights at proper intervals upon it, we shall find that the loaded string will transmit the vibrations of the tuning fork to the distant end of the string more efficiently than the unloaded string. Similarly a loaded telephone line will transmit current with the minimum enfeebling of the current as it travels from the sending to the receiving end. The loading coil has done to the electrical mass of the telephone line what the small weights did for the physical mass of the string.

In addition to his invention of the loading coil, Dr. Pupin has contributed much to other fields of scientific research besides telephony. He was the first in this country to use the X-ray, and the first to make practical use of it for surgical purposes. Among his discoveries are secondary X-ray radiation and the law of equivalence between uniform electrical conductors and those of periodic structure.

Dr. Pupin sold his patents on the loading coil to the American Bell Telephone Company and the engineering organizations of our Company have developed it and adapted it to our purposes, so that today only the principle is the same as the original coil.

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## Service Records-- 15 Years or More

List of Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company employees who have continuously served fifteen years or more and are still with the Company:

NAME	OCCUPATION	LOCATION	YEARS SERVICE	DAY EFFECTIVE
<b>Colorado</b>				
Florence M. Prior	Sub. Record Clerk	Denver	20	April 13, 1926
Nana H. Beck	Contract Manager	Sugar City	15	April 16, 1926
Ruth K. Duncan	Chief Operator	Littleton	15	April 10, 1926
Fred A. Dow	Chief Draftsman	Denver	20	April 1, 1926
Allen Pence	J. G. Foreman	Denver	20	April 28, 1926
John H. Morter	Repairman	Denver	20	April 29, 1926
Glen C. Stow	Wire Chief	Eaton	15	April 16, 1926
C. E. Crenshaw	Wire Chief	Fort Collins	15	April 28, 1926
Geo. W. Kister	Switchboardman	Grand Junction	15	April 1, 1926
<b>New Mexico-El Paso</b>				
W. J. Davison	Comb. Manager	Belen, N. M.	35	April 19, 1926
G. T. McQuillen	Comb. Manager	Carrizozo, N. M.	15	April 1, 1926
F. W. Markl	Comb. Manager	Roswell, N. M.	15	April 5, 1926
Lily M. Slayer	Contract Manager	Hagerman, N. M.	15	April 1, 1926
Willie McClintock	Operator	Roswell, N. M.	15	April 1, 1926
<b>Wyoming</b>				
R. A. Kent	State Plant Eng.	Cheyenne	20	April 21, 1926

### Goodness Knows

Don't get mean and cuss because you can't find your slippers in the morning. Slippers never are where you put 'em last night. And, besides, maybe you didn't put 'em there.—  
*Farm and Fireside.*

### Old Stuff

"Aren't you nearly ready, dear?"  
"I wish you wouldn't keep asking that question, Clarence. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'll be ready in a minute."—  
*Good Hardware.*

# Hints on the Care of the Skin and Hair

By Katherine Kirk

Was there ever a subject of more interest to women than the care of the skin and hair?

Even the beautiful Cleopatra had her favorite oils to anoint the skin and keep it soft and attractive.

A healthy condition of the skin is one of the greatest aids to good personal appearance and may be very easily acquired.

Whether we perspire or not the skin is constantly throwing off waste material, oily substances, and scales of dead skin. Therefore, it is essential that we bathe frequently to remove these waste materials.

A warm bath followed by a cool or cold shower and a vigorous rub will stimulate circulation and help harden the muscles.

Exercise will also stimulate circulation, increase the action of the heart thus pumping more blood against a given skin surface, increasing the activity of the glands of the skin and helping to throw off waste materials more readily. In this way, the skin is kept oily and soft.

Proper diet also has a great effect on the condition of the skin. Plain, wholesome foods are far better than rich foods.

If you do not or cannot use soap on your face, select good cleansing cream. The best cream for your skin is one with a vegetable base; that is, one made from the oil of almonds.

Cold cream should be used as a base for powder, to protect the pores and prevent them from becoming clogged with powder.

Always apply cold cream with an upward and outward movement of the finger tips.

A good complexion cannot be bought. It must be earned by cleanliness, fresh air, exercise and proper diet.

The hair is a delicate part of the skin covering and will produce wonderful results if given a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Massaging the scalp with the finger tips increases the action of the nerves and glands of the hair, thus giving more life to the scalp.

The hair should be washed at least once in two or three weeks with a good, pure soap and dried thoroughly by rubbing with warm towels.

When possible, dry the hair outdoors in the sunshine.

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Western Colorado residents were delighted with the successful broadcasting of a program given by local talent in the Avalon Theatre, at De Beque, Colorado. The program was carried over a wire of the Mountain States Company 275 miles to Denver and there broadcasted from station KOA. Quite a number of De Beque citizens listened in and enjoyed the entertainment provided in their own town.

Fig. 3 - How to Eat

THE EATING OF FOODS	
We should eat to live; not live to eat.	
TEMPERANCE (The Right Way)	INTEMPERANCE (The Wrong Way)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chew food thoroughly, Digestion begins in the mouth. Will make the appetite a reliable guide. Under control of will.</li> <li>2. Simple natural foods, simply prepared.</li> <li>3. Avoidance of stimulants to digestion. Eat only when hungry.</li> <li>4. Very important - Avoid excess of foods in the meat, nut, egg, bean, etc. class. No storage place in the body. They are constipating and capable of producing rank poisons in the human body.</li> <li>5. Quantity of food limited - for a sedentary worker, not to exceed; 5½ oz. of the meat type; 1½ oz. fat; and 25 oz. starchy food. (The above as purchased; not water-free.) For an outdoor worker (physical labor) about one-half more.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bolting food causes overeating, loss of natural food flavors, and much of the real pleasure of eating.</li> <li>2. Rich, highly flavored and seasoned foods, fashionable basquets, extremes in temperature, great variety.</li> <li>3. Tea, coffee, chocolate, alcoholic drinks etc., - rank poisons of no food value and entirely unnecessary.</li> <li>4. The great dietary excess - eating too much meat, eggs, cheese, beans, and foods of like type.</li> <li>5. Quantity of food unlimited. 90% of people eat too much. The flickering flame of life is much more liable to be choked by an overplus than to fail from too little foods.</li> </ol>

## RECENT INSTANCES OF REGULATION

By Milton Smith, General Counsel  
Rates of Purchasing Company Rather Than  
Selling Company Apply.

In *Twin City Pipe Line Company v. Chambliss* decided by the Arkansas Supreme Court, it appeared that the Clear Creek Gas Company sold its properties to the Twin City Gas Company. Thereafter, the Twin City Gas Company charged the customers theretofore using the gas of the Clear Creek Company the rates approved by the Commission for the Twin City Company. The old Clear Creek Gas Company subscribers sought an injunction against the Twin City Company to prevent the Twin City Company from charging Twin City Gas Company rates. The Court denied the injunction, holding that the rates of the purchasing gas company must apply since that company could charge only the rate approved for it.

Commission Held to Have Power to Modify  
Provision in Ordinance Requiring Water  
Company to Supply Free Water to City.

In *Springfield Consolidated Water Company v. City of Philadelphia*, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it was held that the Public Service Commission of the State of Pennsylvania had power to order the discontinuance of free water to the city, although the ordinance granting the water company the right to supply water in the city contained a stipulation that water should be furnished for fire and school purposes free of charge. The court held that the police power of the State, acting through the Public Service Commission, was supreme, and that the effect of the city ordinance could thus be nullified.

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The new exchange at Ordway, Colorado, was occupied recently.

# Turn Over the page to Casper

TURN the next page with care, for a beautiful surprise awaits you! Forty-three wonderful girls—as all telephone girls are—and one man! Now, you won't wait to read any further! Over goes the leaf—

Well, what did you think of them? Pretty fine bevy of girls—and one man—eh? They are the traffic force at Casper, Wyoming. No. 1 is George W. Trehearne, traffic chief at Casper, and No. 15 is Mrs. Minnie Hazelton, matron. By number they are as follows:

1. G. W. Trehearne, traffic chief; 2. Helen Lowery; 3. Ellen Van Burgh; 4. Mary Petska; 5. Jeanne Kidd; 6. Ruby Carlisle; 7. Edythe Houseworth; 8. Rosalee Elkinton; 9. Lorene Hanes; 10. Helen Nelson; 11. Olive Dunn; 12. Mary Miller; 13. Alice Beckman; 14. Mabel Galles; 15. Mrs. Minnie Hazelton, Matron; 16. Ruth Schwartz; 17. Margaret Summers; 18. Elizabeth Hall; 19. Mabel Hayes; 20. Esta Freeman; 21. Agathe Davis; 22. Charlotte Basom; 23. Hannah Shimmin; 24. Mary Lou Blanton; 25. Ruth Boedeker; 26. Hazel Titus; 27. Elora Beach, chief operator; 28. Thelma Pollard; 29. Frances Blakely; 30. Fay Beeson; 31. Joan Reis; 32. Bonita Holland; 33. Bernice Morris; 34. Viola Fischer; 35. Josie McDowell; 36. Rowena Irwin; 37. Julia Bradley; 38. Inez Epling; 39. Irene Meyer; 40. Lillian Mahnkun; 41. Pearl Bradley; 42. Inez Colley; 43. Venita Epling; 44. Ruth Muir.

And you want to know what they think of the telephone folks in Casper? Read the fol-

lowing from the *Casper Daily Herald* of February 6:

### HIGH TYPE SERVICE

How often, here in Casper, do you get this reply from a central telephone operator:

"Sorry, the telephone is out of order."

How often do you have to wait an unreasonable length of time, in your own opinion, for the words, "Number, please?" after you've taken the phone receiver off the hook.

Not often, in either case, do you?

The writer has used telephone service on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast, in the middle west; he maintains that the best service in the United States is in the Rocky Mountain region.

Courtesy, promptness, pep and efficiency mark the service of the telephone company, and make it truly the valuable aid it is supposed to be to business men and individuals.

We don't give the officials all the credit. Here in Casper there are some fifty young women, some thirty men, always on their toes to give you service. Of course, they have been well trained; the women taught voice culture, politeness, to strive for perfect health and consequently cheerful dispositions; trained to be alert in mind as well as in their physical motions; the men taught that communication must be as perfectly maintained as is humanly possible; that personal desires must yield to the demands of the public for uninterrupted and high class service.

What would we do without phones; how

would we like to return to the antiquated system when often we had to frantically (sometimes vainly) turn the crank to rouse "Central" from her doze or idle conversation with a beau?

The druggist, the doctor, the husband, are within a moment's reach.

A click and Casper is talking to Chicago or New York.

Public service corporations indeed deal in a wonderful, valuable commodity. Here in Casper the relationship is unusually friendly between the servers and the served.

On March 20th, 1902, the Casper exchange was cut into service. At this time there were 49 telephones installed. The population at that time was approximately 1500 people. Two operators were employed to handle the traffic when service was first given. Since then Casper has steadily grown until now we have 5,421 telephones with a population of 25,129. To give service in Casper requires the able assistance of 43 traffic employes on a 38 position switchboard.

The result of Casper's growth has been due mainly to the development of oil. We have four large refineries, The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Midwest Refining Co., The Texas Co., and The White Eagle Co. The total run of crude petroleum averages 50,883 barrels per day. The oil lands around Casper have produced \$43,164,790.75 in royalties.

Casper has four national banks and two trust companies, with combined resources of \$12,755,594.07.

The debits to individual accounts in Casper banks last year, \$153,855,000.00, is an increase of 850% over 1916.

Savings deposits in Casper banks total \$2,609,450.20.

Casper has 21 churches and it has four hospitals.

Has a splendid County Library containing 25,000 volumes. The average check-out of volumes is 750 per day.

Casper has a school enrollment of 4,796 and employes 208 teachers.

Casper has a first class tourist camp, owned and operated by the city. It is a popular tourist center on the direct route to Yellowstone Park, Jackson's Hole, the "Majestic Teton," and the Big Horn Mountains. It has a 440 acre mountain park, located on top of Casper Mountain, 8 miles from the business center.

Casper has an assessed valuation of \$28,645,846.00, exclusive of the refineries. Natrona County, of which Casper is the county seat, has an assessed valuation of \$99,652,269.00.

(Continued to next page)



Mrs. Richard M. Page and her telocat. This strain of feline is derived from the word "fee-line," meaning "pay-station," found in Greek shoeshining parlors and in the Valley of the Kings. Richard, the husband of Mrs. Page, was a professor in catology before he became a telephone man, hence the species "telocat"

### Wanted

In order to complete the files in the Archives Department of our Company, six copies of THE MONITOR are necessary. Can you — anyone — supply one or more of these copies? The copies missing are as follows:

October .....	1912
May .....	1913
October .....	1916
April .....	1917
April .....	1921
August .....	1921

Maybe, somewhere, laid away in a desk drawer, on a shelf, in a box—in the office or at your home—you can locate one or more of these missing numbers. If you have no particular use for them, please send to O. P. Smith, Custodian of Archives, Denver, Colorado, care Telephone Company.

# Casper





# Wyoming





## Timberline in the Rockies

By Harold M. Dunning, Guide,  
Fort Collins, Colorado

### VEGETATION

**T**HE ALTITUDE of timberline in the Rocky Mountains averages a little above eleven thousand feet. In many places it halts



Inside the great crevasse of Hallet's Glacier

below this height and then again it climbs to twelve thousand feet and above, especially where it can follow the water courses.

The finest and largest spruces in the Rockies grow up to timberline on the western slope, but on the eastern slope are miles of the most dwarfed, gnarled and storm-battered timberline growth imaginable. This fact is due to the prevailing wind and will be explained in that chapter.

The trees which brave the heights and maintain the forest frontier are the Engelmann spruce, balsam fir, sub-alpine fir, arctic willow, black birch, quaking aspen, lodgepole pine and the limber pine.

These trees have a very hard life to live. They are nearly all dwarfed, many distorted, some crushed to the earth or flattened out upon the ground like pressed flowers. Others are sprawled out like unkept vines, or spread out from the stump like a fan, with the on-sweeping direction of the storms. Most of the trees have branches only on the leeward quarter, all others having been blown off or slowly cut away by the wind-blown ice and gravel. Exposed trees are destitute of bark on the portion of the trunk facing the storms.

The wind blows almost constantly during the winters, from the same quarter and often at very high velocities, and so by this ever-persistent force, carrying with it cutting tools of ice and sand, together with finer dust as a polishing agent, the dead stumps are carved into many strange and varied colored totem poles.

Many trees are so small that they can be covered by a hat, yet upon cutting them and counting the annual rings they are found to be very old.

The limber pine, growing along the trail to Long's Peak, is a typical timberline tree. It assumes the most fantastic shapes and yet a general uniformity of behavior can be seen.



Spruces and Clouds, Estes Park

It has a large trunk but is very stubby, the live branches all pointing to the east. If these trees are sheltered the trunks are erect, but otherwise they are prostrate, sometimes partially or wholly buried in the sand and needles. When the limit of these trees is reached they end abruptly—that is, one can trace a definite timberline and not find any stragglers beyond the line. On the other hand, the upper limit of the Engelmann spruce is hard to locate, as there are so many stragglers found venturing a little farther up the slope than the general groups. This species grows almost entirely in canyons and wet meadows, not being able to live on the dry, rock-bound ridges as does the limber pine. They stand erect, with a broad, flat, matted crown composed of branches so tough and intricately woven that where the trees grow close together it is often possible to walk for considerable distances over their

lows, so small that their catkins touch the ground, are often seen.

Although the trees here are covered and crushed by snow, their activity chained by cold during most of the year, and their sap drained by winds, yet their seeds take root and grow. This suggests that hardier trees are being developed, and that the limit of timberline is to climb higher and higher on the Rockies as the years advance.

#### FLOWERS

**I**N many places the peaks rise more than three thousand feet above the heights where the last tree struggles for existence, but these rugged slopes are not entirely destitute of vegetation. The rocks are tinted with lichens, and there are miles of grassy slopes and miniature meadows covered with coarse sedges and bright, tender flowers. These meadows are often rank with vegetation, and



Beautiful wild flowers bloom 12,000 feet above sea level

great numbers of wild bees come here to gather their winter's supply of honey. Here there are golden gaillardia, the silver and blue columbine, and splendid arrays of sedum, many marsh-marigolds, lungwarts, paint-brushes of red and white, and yellow-green, beds of purple primroses, sparklings of alpine gentians, many clusters of live-forever, bunches of honey-smelling valerian, with here and there standing the tall stalks of fraseria, or monument plant. Tiny alpine forget-me-nots of many delicate tints cling to the damp, rocky ridges and along the banks of the streams. As we search along the edges of the snowbanks, even at an altitude of twelve thousand feet, we find a great variety of flowers blooming in spite of the cold. As many as one hundred and forty-two different species have been gathered within a small radius near the melting snow at this altitude.

Colorado has more species of flowers or plants than any other state in the Union except California. The Rockies are the western boundary of eastern plants and the eastern boundary of the western plants, and, due to



Where incessant winds twist and gnarl the giant pines near Timberline

tops. When this tree occupies exposed regions the trunk is often prostrate, but still the branches grow erect and are all turned to the leeward. Groups of these trees are often found in long wind-rows parallel with the direction of the prevailing wind, and the rows gradually growing higher and higher as they go from the windward to the leeward end. The explanation is that some small shelter is afforded by the last tree on the line, and a seedling falling here is allowed to grow and develop into a tree just a little higher than the one next to it that gave it shelter.

What a grand civilization we could have in years to come if people would only observe this rule and carry it into practice.

The other trees found at this altitude are mostly stragglers. Aspens often spring up in small groups where there is moisture, but when they reach the limit of the food supply, which they soon do at this elevation, they die out. In the wet, swampy meadows tiny alpine wil-



High above Timberline on Longs Peak, in early Spring

this fact and also to the many varied conditions of climate here, we claim something like three thousand varieties of flowers.

The flowers at and above timberline are species by themselves, not the valley plants dwarfed by the hard conditions at this elevation. They are very tiny yet exceedingly sturdy; in fact, they were created to be inhabitants of this region and therefore were made small and hardy that they might endure the perils inflicted upon them.

As we climb to elevations of thirteen and fourteen thousand feet one almost needs a magnifying glass to find the blue gentians less than half an inch in height; bell flowers a trifle higher, and the blue honeysuckle which is found on the summit of Long's Peak, a tiny, perfect flower in fresh, clear coloring.

The marvel of such alpine heights is greatly accentuated when one realizes, from a botanical standpoint, that this zone is of the sub-arctic, corresponding to that of Northern Labrador, Iceland, Cape Parry in Greenland, Baffin Bay, and the Isles of the Polar Sea north of Alaska.

#### ANIMALS

**T**HE most numerous animals in the alpine forests are the little striped chipmunk, not much larger than a mouse, and the Douglass squirrel, considerably larger, that has a pure chestnut brown coat of fur. In the summer the industrious little creatures are often seen on rocky slopes far above the growth of timber, apparently exploring the upper regions.

The most interesting inhabitant of these lonely heights is the coney or mountain rabbit, about the size of a rat. It is found in great numbers among the rocks and debris on Boulder Field just west of Long's Peak. The little fellows sit on a rock and chirp away, yet it is almost impossible to locate them, as they resemble their surroundings so well in color.

Among the other smaller animals are the marmot, or woodchuck, stray bobcats, snowshoe rabbits and cunning foxes. The woodchuck or ground hog is often seen on the tip top of Long's Peak.

Of the larger animals the bighorn or mountain sheep are becoming very numerous. More than a hundred have been counted at one time licking the salty soil in the ruined crater on Specimen Mountain. While on the way to Hallett's Glacier in the fall of the year many hundreds can be counted, feeding on the warm, grassy slopes of Hague's Peak. They resemble the chamois of the Alps and seem to prefer the upper rugged heights. It is remarkable how they move over rocks and boulders where it is almost impossible for men to go. Even the old ones that eat as though their teeth were poor and walk as though afflicted with rheumatism, suddenly forget their age when scared and flee with the speed of frightened youth. They will often run a short distance, then turn and walk back, staring, their curiosity overcoming their fear.



*Animal friends in the Rockies—Native deer and a Fremont squirrel*

The rams will stand on their hind legs like a bear and strike with their front feet as if inviting combat. They will approach within a hundred feet at times trying to satisfy their curiosity, then turn and trot away. As a usual thing, however, these beautiful creatures are very shy and hard to approach.

During the summer months deer graze as high as timberline, but when the deep snows come they are driven to lower feeding grounds. It is said that wherever deer go, there follows the mountain lion, and it is difficult to find the tracks of one without finding also the

tracks of the other. The tracks of the deer may be unaccompanied when found, but go back to the same place an hour or so later and almost invariably the tracks of some stealthy mountain lion will be found, following the tracks of the deer.

#### BIRDS

**C**OLORADO claims more species of birds than any other state in the Union, and many of the birds, like people, go to the mountains to make their summer home, some even residing there throughout the entire year.

"Go where you will over the Rockies, and the birds will be with you." In just a short observation on the summit of Long's Peak twelve species of birds have been identified. Among these were the serene, self-contained ptarmigan, the pipit, white-crowned sparrow, rosy finch, and humming bird. The white-crowned sparrow is a good singer and keeps the heights ringing with his music. This bird and the pipit live and nest in the thick willow and birch thickets at timberline. The rosy finch prefers a loftier home and so makes his nest in the highest cliffs of Long's Peak. The great golden or bald eagle is also common to this region. Some claim that the golden eagle goes bald at the age of four years, but the Century Dictionary states that they are two different species. The nest of the ptarmigan has been found near drifts of eternal snow at thirteen thousand feet elevation. This bird, with its home far above the tree line, amid the everlasting snows, has become unusually self-reliant and self-contained. Its power of flight is wonderful: when frightened it will rise immediately and shoot over the top of a mountain far away. The presence of this bird is often discovered by seeing its half-grown young, about the size of a quail, running around. The old bird will crouch on a rock, its wings spread out so as to lie as flat as possible. As soon as all the young have found hiding places, the old bird will shoot straight up and disappear over the nearest mountain. In winter the ptarmigan is perfectly white, approaching this condition gradually in the fall. During the summer it



*Chapin, Chiquita, Ypsilon and Fairchild's Peaks, famous in the Longs Peak country, Colorado*



# MONTANA

On April 1, 1926, John H. Thomas received his twenty-year service pin. Mr. Thomas has been with the Bell System since September, 1903, starting with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, and continuing with them until July, 1911, at which time that company was taken over by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1913, he was made Contract Manager at Sheridan, Montana, which position he has held since that date.

Roy Collins, Montana plant engineer, has been transferred to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Seattle. Mr. Collins has been with the company since July, 1911, at which time he entered our service as transit man in Denver. In September of the same year, he was made a surveyor, and a few months later was promoted to draftsman. In May, 1914, he was transferred to Helena as surveyor and engineer. Three years later, he was made assistant construction engineer, and was later transferred to Denver, holding the same position. In March, 1920, he was again transferred to Helena, and on May 1, 1921, he was promoted to Montana plant engineer. He worked in this capacity until the date of his transfer to Seattle, on February 14. He will be succeeded as Montana Plant Engineer by C. J. Herman of the state plant department.

is darker in color, resembling the rocks among which it lives. When disturbed in winter it flies to the nearest snow fields, where it is almost impossible to distinguish it from its surroundings.

## USE OF THE HEIGHTS TO MAN

All large rivers flowing in Colorado rise in the Rockies, and most of them in this region. Hague's Peak is the center of a great drainage area—northward flows the Cache la Poudre, and eastward and southward the Big Thompson; the Colorado River, which winds through deep valleys to the Pacific, finds its source in Grand Lake. On the eastern and southern slopes of Long's Peak the St. Vrain River is born from melting snows and ever-flowing springs and streams. These heights with their great storehouse of eternal snow and ice, together with the lower snow-filled forests, form the treasure house of the country's immense wealth derived from irrigation and moisture.

The fact that this region of which I have been writing has recently been made a National Park proves its great value as a field for the botanist, the photographer, the man who loves the birds and animals, and those who seek rest and recuperation.

John L. Dailey, Butte, Montana, will receive his twenty-year service pin on April 19. Mr. Dailey was employed by the Colorado Telephone Company several years prior to his entering the service of the Mountain States Telephone Company in November, 1912. He has held the various positions of lineman, assistant foreman, and cable splicer in Helena and Butte. In August, 1917, he was made foreman of a Butte gang. Four years later, he was transferred to Deer Lodge as combination man, and while still acting in this capacity, was transferred to Butte. A couple of months later, he was transferred to the Deer Lodge plant department, where he remained until April, 1925, when he again transferred to Butte.

Jacob H. Heydorf reached his twentieth year of service with the Mountain States Telephone Company on April 1.

On April 1, 1906, Mr. Heydorf entered the service of the Bell Telephone Company, Arkansas City, Kansas, and was with the Southwestern Bell Company (known as the Missouri and Kansas) until July, 1914, when he came to Missoula, Montana, entering the service of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company as lineman. From September, 1914, until the present time, he has held the various positions of switchboardman, wire chief, and plant chief. Mr. Heydorf has lived in Missoula during the entire period of his service with the Mountain States Company, and has an unbroken service record since April 1, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Anderson of the state plant and traffic departments, respectively, have gone to Seattle, where Mr. Anderson will be employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have both been with the company for a good many years, Mr. Anderson entering our service as Morse operator in Butte in 1912, and Mrs. Anderson in 1906, in the traffic department at Denver. Joe Carr from Denver is taking Mr. Anderson's place as Montana toll wire chief.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Orvis R. Haynes in Los Angeles, on March 12, following an extended illness. Mr. Haynes was formerly employed in the engineering department of the company, and went to California in February, accompanied by his wife, on account of his health.

Our sincerest sympathies are extended to Mrs. Louise Haddock of Joliet, in her recent loss of her five-year-old daughter, on February 14, following an operation for tubercular spine.

## He Catches 'Em Alive

Speaking of jack-rabbit drives, Charles Robert Mead, Montana traffic supervisor, accompanied by Traveling Auditor Harold Parks, fared forth a few Sundays ago in search of large game. Mr. Mead, more widely known as Jesse James, is the only known traffic man who can capture the elusive jack-rabbit without the aid of a gun. Having only one firearm between them, it was decided that Parks, being most dexterous, would carry the gun



Charles Robert Mead, better known as "Jesse James, the Jack Rabbit Tamer," Montana Traffic Supervisor. With such feet how could a poor jack rabbit think of getting away?

and that Jesse would act as the greyhound when Parks slowed them down with his phenomenal scattering of the leaden pellets. Jesse was severely handicapped at the start as the high calibre of Parks' work with the smokestick made it necessary that he remain several yards in the rear. However, Jesse's prowess as a Paavo Nurmi is illustrated by the picture, notwithstanding his terrible handicap at the start.

Alex Remneas, former state cashier, has gone to Lewiston to perform the duties of manager, succeeding E. L. Thielke, who is retiring on account of ill health.

Teacher: "A biped is anything that goes on two feet. John, can you name one?"  
"A pair of stockin's."

# The Good that Men do Lives after Them

INSURANCE IS THE MODERN METHOD BY WHICH MEN MAKE THE UNCERTAIN CERTAIN, AND THE UNEQUAL EQUAL. IT IS THE MEANS BY WHICH SUCCESS IS ALMOST GUARANTEED. IT IS PART CHARITY AND PART BUSINESS, BUT ALL COMMON SENSE. THROUGH ITS OPERATION THE STRONG CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE WEAK, AND THE WEAK SECURE, NOT BY FAVOR BUT BY RIGHT. DULY PURCHASED AND PAID FOR, THE SUPPORT OF THE STRONG.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

**WE** ARE either going to die young or get old! In either event life insurance will be a blessing, if we take it soon enough, because life insurance puts a check-rein on poverty.

The American Bankers' Association has this to say:

100 men died today. They leave 100 widows. 35 are dependent on charity.

47 are compelled to work for an existence.

18 are in comfortable circumstances.

Of 100 men in good health at age 25, 36 will die before age 65, leaving 64 who would like to retire if their financial condition would permit, but over 90 per cent of these are either partially or wholly dependent.

A well-considered thrift program, laid out at the proper time, would have provided for those widows, and would have made it possible for these men to ease up in their struggle for a living, and enjoy their old days in greater comfort.

Why doesn't everybody do it, then? The wise fellows are doing it by the thousands. The rest of those who could don't think about it hard enough. A lot more are not in physical condition to do it, and these are usually the ones who want to the most. Look around you and see if this is not true. Too much procrastination and you may land in that class yourself.

The ease of mind alone makes it worth a man's while to carry a reasonable amount of life insurance.

### How Much Insurance?

The answer to this question depends upon the man or woman's responsibilities and upon the number of persons dependent upon him now or likely to be in the future, and, of course, cannot be determined by a set of specifications. The man with a family knows his own circumstances best, of course, and the girl who has a mother or younger sister to care for can best decide her thrift problems for herself. However, the factors which enter into the problem are practically universal.

### Eleven Times the Salary

Insurance experts have estimated that in order to meet all expenses and provide a permanent income for the widow or child or mother as large as she has been accustomed to having, a person's life should be insured for eleven times his yearly salary. An example will best illustrate this reasoning.

A salary of \$1,800 a year will call for \$20,000 of insurance. Obviously this is a large sum for a man earning only \$1,800 a year, but for the sake of comparison let us consider it. Assuming that all expenses of final illness such as doctor, nurse, hospital, druggist, undertaker, cemetery, will amount to \$1,000, and that all current bills such as rent, food, clothing, necessary railroad fare, unpaid installments on articles under purchase, will consume another \$1,000, the balance remaining will be \$18,000. This amount can be held in trust and the income paid to the beneficiary with the principal passing upon her death to any second beneficiary that he may choose, or the whole sum may be turned over to the beneficiary to invest as she thinks best.

Insurance experts say that the average family, exclusive of the wage-earner, uses 63 per cent of the income, which on an \$1,800 annual income would amount to \$94.50 per month. Eighteen thousand dollars invested at 6 per cent would provide an income of \$90.00 a month.

The cost of this amount of insurance in three advisable types of policy is given in the table following:

	Average Yearly Cost Over 15 Year Period (Dividend Deducted) and Percent of Salary of \$1,800		
	Age 25	Age 35	Age 45
Whole Life.....	\$292=16.2%	\$391=21%	\$572=31.8%
20 Pay Life.....	\$150=8.3%	\$350=19.4%	\$710=39.5%
20 Year Endwmt.....	\$751=41.9%	\$778=43.2%	\$850=47.2%

### A Chart of Insurance Needs

Another popular method of determining insurance needs is by preparing a chart somewhat as follows:

- To clean up outstanding obligations..... \$.....
- To pay expenses of last illness: Doctor, nurse, hospital, druggist, undertaker, cemetery..... \$.....
- To pay inheritance and income taxes, probate and legal expenses in settling your estate..... \$.....
- Educational trust for your children, a definite amount for each child..... \$.....
- Trust fund to guarantee a monthly income for your beneficiary as long as she lives..... \$.....
- If you live, the value of the above will provide for food, clothing, recreation, travel, etc., for your own old age. Total of above..... \$.....
- To clean up outstanding obligations. The regular monthly bills, such as grocery, light,

etc., balance due on furniture, the home, or anything else bought and not fully paid for. This expense differs in every family, and it differs from year to year. Under most circumstances, one thousand dollars will probably cover this item of insurance need.

To pay expenses of last illness. Including a hospital room at \$20.00 a week, a private nurse at \$5.00 a day, the doctor's and druggist's bill, funeral expenses of \$200.00 to \$400.00, and other items not possible to forecast this part of the schedule may reasonably approach a thousand dollars. Including lost wages it may be more than one thousand.

The amount of taxes and legal expenses will vary according to the size of the estate, and whether or not court proceedings are necessary. By properly making a will and appointing an administrator, these expenses may be kept at a minimum. Life insurance up to \$40,000 is not subject to Federal tax and cannot be attached for debts of the decedent by process of law when the beneficiary is made an individual rather than the estate. Your insurance advisor can explain this for you.

Educational trust for the children. College expenses, of course, vary according to the individual tastes of the student and the school which he attends. It usually costs more to send a girl to college than a boy, since young men are usually willing to work some while attending college to help out on the expenses. Most boys say that if they had six hundred dollars a year they could go through very well. For a four-year course, a twenty-five hundred dollar policy will probably cover the essential cost. An "educational policy" will provide more than this, approaching seven hundred dollars a year.

Trust fund for your wife. This amount should, of course, be as large as possible, and will vary only according to the premium which a man feels he can devote to this purpose. If he is able to provide the same income which the family enjoyed before his death, the principle of eleven times the yearly salary would be applied. But many men will not think it possible to do this, and will want to get down to the minimum, or perhaps a little above the minimum. Then the consideration must take the form of how much he can afford, to provide a moderate income. The income from \$5,000 at 6% would be \$25.00 a month, not enough to live on, yet enough, supplemented by outside help, to make it possible

to live with a degree of comfort. Certainly \$25.00 would be better than none.

If you live, your insurance policies will help to provide for your own old age. The amount available will vary according to the type of policy and the length of time it has been in force, in other words, according to the cash reserve. Nearly all policies have certain options which the insured may apply at any time he wishes. Some of these options are:

Cash surrender value, which may be drawn and invested in some good securities to supplement the income, or otherwise spent.

Purchase of an annuity. The cash value of the policies may be used to purchase a regular annual income from the insurance company for the rest of the life.

Purchase of entry in a home, by turning over the entire policies or the cash value to the home at the time of entry.

(Options will be discussed more thoroughly in a later issue.)

**A Conservative Estimate**

Without careful thought and analysis of his own needs and possibilities, a man or a woman is apt to be under-insured in high premium policies such as endowment or limited pay life, which use up all of the available premium money and do not provide sufficient protection, or he is apt to be adequately insured in ordinary life or some of its modifications which provide ample protection, but which will, unless the dividends are allowed to accumulate, keep him bound down with paying premiums all of his life, even after his earning power has lessened or ceased.

There is such a thing as being what is sometimes called "Insurance Poor," which might also be expressed as planning on having all your fun after you are dead. The happy medium is what we are looking for. Insurance needs can be provided for and a thrift program laid out, if done in advance, which will take a great deal of uncertainty out of the future, and which will not place a heavy burden upon the living.

The average wage-earner and salaried man will not find it possible to carry eleven times his salary in insurance. This plan applies more to those whose income is large. There are certain necessary expenses which are common to all, regardless of income. While the man or woman with a large income will, of course, live on a somewhat more expensive scale, this addition to the necessary expense will not consume all of the difference between their salaries. He will accordingly have left over after each pay day, and should be able to carry more insurance, and to approach the ideal which has been set up by the insurance companies.

Economic experts have found that the man with average income is usually able to divide his expenditures about as follows:

Rent .....	20%
Food .....	30%
Clothing .....	10%
Incidentals .....	20%
Advancement .....	10%
Savings .....	20%
	100%

Employees of the Bell System are given the opportunity, and in fact are urged, to deposit 12% of their salary under the Employees' Stock Plan. As an inducement to save under this Plan, the company offers advantages of price and interest which, during the purchase period of a little over three years, offer a profit on the 12% so invested of nearly 10% per year. This Plan provides a very convenient as well as profitable method of savings, and when these funds are left to accumulate as an increasing investment, the final amount supplemented by the pension will, upon retirement, provide an income greater than at any period during the life of the employee.

With 12% deducted under the Stock Purchase Plan, 8% of the salary remains which

can be saved in any way desired. Many men will find it possible to increase this 8% to 10 or 12%. But there are other things to be provided for besides insurance, such as a reasonable sum laid by for illness, the purchase of a home, a car for recreation, or for travel or extra vacations. As a very conservative estimation let us allow 6% of the salary for the purchase of insurance. On a salary of \$1,800 per year this six percent would amount to \$108.00. Let us see how much insurance can be purchased for \$108.00 per year. Here it is in the following table.

Based On Net Premium	Age	Age	Age
(Less dividends) 25	35	45	
Ordinary Life \$7,387	\$5,493	\$3,775	
20 Pay Life.... 4,809	3,934	3,041	
Endowment .... 2,864	2,774	2,541	

This is far below the ideal as set out above. A good plan to follow in order to work toward this ideal would be to invest one-half of each increase in salary in life insurance and use the other half for some of that host of other things which add to the joy of living.

1876—△—1926

**"Busy Calls" from Colorado Springs**

"Little Jack Horner, sat in a corner,  
Eating his Christmas pie;  
He put in his thumb, and pulled out a plum,  
And said, "What a good boy am I."

Dear Jack Horner has left us. She has gone to Arkansas to take up some work on a newspaper staff.

Miss Horner was a supervisor and her name is "Helen," but she was lovingly called "Jackie" by all the girls. She had been with the Telephone Company for seven years. First, as a local operator, then as an Information operator and finally as a Supervisor.

Everyone at the office misses her very much, but all wish her happiness and success in this new field of work.

Dan Cupid has scored again! On March 17, 1926, he added to his long list of victims, Miss Eva Bernice Stout, Long Distance operator of the Colorado Springs exchange. As her partner to stand by her side in the battle of life, she chose Mr. Murray (Al) Heindel, a Morse operator, who formerly resided in Alamosa, Colorado. Thus this little master mind of Love has fulfilled the long waited for expectations of the employees of this office.

The bride is regarded by each individual employee of this office as a young lady of rare personal qualities, and as a natural consequence they unite in wishing her a smooth voyage on the uncertain Seas of Matrimony. The happy couple were united by the Rev. Schaeffer and the wedding was solemnized at the parsonage. The bride was charmingly attired in a gown of tan georgette and lace, with a cunning hat of the same material. A

beautiful corsage of lilies of the valley and roses completed the costume. Miss Margaret Luke was chosen as the bridesmaid, while the honors that are bestowed on a best man went to Mr. Ernest Goshen.

Mr. and Mrs. Heindel took a two week's tour of the "continent" on their honeymoon, during which time they were royally entertained at the principal cities of Burlington, Cheyenne Wells and Denver. Upon returning home, Mrs. Heindel returned to her position at the office, as she and Mr. Heindel intend making their home in this city.

R-r-r-ring! "Hello! This is Dan Cupid speaking! I almost forgot to mention in my report that I brought together one Miss Dolly Chamberlain and another one, Mrs. Robert Thornton about a month ago—but I don't believe that they tried to keep it a secret!

"Dame Rumor also called me up today telling me of another operator whose heart I have pierced with my darts; however, there seems to be nothing official about it yet, so will call you again about that. You're very welcome; goodbye."

The following new students have been added to our ever increasing list of operators: G. Edwards, M. Griffith, M. Nelson, C. Patterson, L. Ricketts, C. Hamilton, E. Beck and F. Simcox.

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**Grace As Is**

"Tommy," said the teacher to the vicar's son, "what does your father say before you sit down to meals?"

"He says," replied the boy, "go slow with the butter, kids; it's fifty cents a pound."

# Hello, Main Six-Thousand!

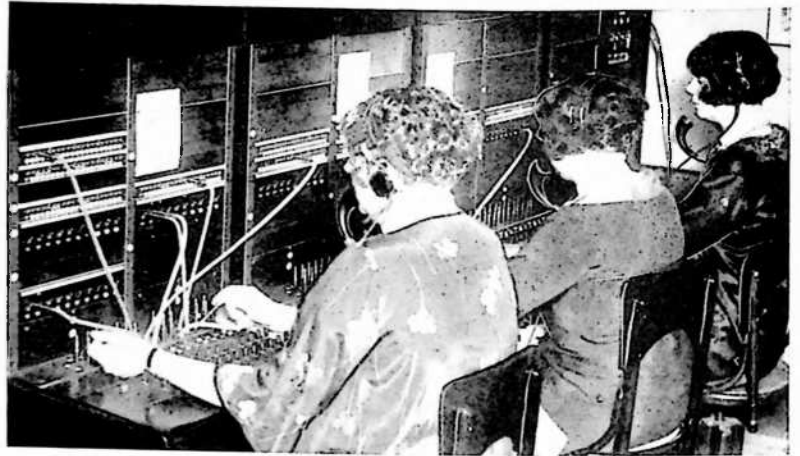
The Denver Post is happy over the installation of multiple-type 600C private branch exchange, and in its issue of March 1, 1926, it tells the world of the new and strictly up-to-date telephone equipment as follows:

"The largest private branch telephone exchange in the West, a giant multiple-type '600 C.' capable of handling some 12,000 telephone calls daily, is linking The Denver Post with the city, the state and the world.

The shift from the old equipment to the new was made at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. Monday, three "hello" girls are putting the sleek new apparatus through its maiden paces on the second floor of The Post building at Sixteenth and Champa streets.

"Denver's heaviest telephone 'load,' according to officials of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, has for some time been pouring over the two-position exchange that has served The Denver Post in recent years. Average days have seen in excess of 4,000 calls completed, and on rush days, such as elections or other public events of importance, and Post "stunt" days, the total has mounted to the 7,000-call mark.

"Seven thousand calls a day, telephone officials pointed out, means upward of 800 calls in peak hours. With the new three-position switchboard, the triumph of the Western Electric factories at Hawthorne, Ill., The Post



will be able to handle the flood of communication much more rapidly and accurately than before.

"Three experts from the staff of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company have aided in installing the equipment during the last six weeks. They are Charles L. Sartore, private branch exchange supervisor, and Ray Hahn and Joseph Minter, private branch exchange installers. Miss Edith Thompson, exchange supervisor, smoothed out the tough

places for the operators as the new switchboard was put into operation.

"Forty trunk lines terminate in the exchange, and provision is made for the addition of twenty more as soon as required. Six hundred branch lines can be connected.

"More than 97,000 feet of wire is inclosed in the cables making up the exchange and connecting it with the outside world. The wire, if unrolled, tied together and stretched out in a straight line, would reach more than eighteen miles.

"Incorporated into the mechanism of the switchboard is provision for adapting it to an automatic telephone system. In the event the manual telephonic system should be adopted by the telephone company, The Post's new equipment could be hooked on with minimum adjustment.

"This is big town stuff," was the comment of Dean D. Clark, Denver commercial manager for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, when he gave the switchboard a final "Okch," Monday."

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## Visitors From New York

Mr. W. A. Griffin, assistant vice-president, and Mr. O. M. Taylor, both of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, were in Denver from March 15 to March 18. These gentlemen are engaged in Personnel work and relationships, and their visit here was along that line. They met the general officers and some of the state officials, and left for the Pacific Company's territory after their brief visit here.

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"The motor-car will eventually drive people underground," says a traffic expert. It does that now if it hits a man hard enough.—Punch.

## George F. Hodges now on Easy Street

Only once in a lifetime does a situation like the one pictured here develop, and then to only a few of us.

After having served our Company faithfully for almost twenty-one years and having reached the age of 70, George F. Hodge, yard foreman at our Denver warehouse, was pensioned on February 1, 1926.

In recognition of his co-operation and ever readiness to serve, Mr. Hodges' associates at

the warehouse presented him with a handsome gold watch, which, needless to say, was quite unexpected and greatly appreciated.

George is shown in the picture receiving the gift from A. W. Young, Colorado plant superintendent, who, in his usual affable manner, told him of the high regard in which he is held by his associates.

George expects to leave soon for a prolonged visit to his boyhood home in England.





# Same Telephone in Service 43 Years

**I**n the director's room of the First National Bank of Central City, Colorado, is a telephone that was installed there 43 years ago. It has been in active service ever since and is still used as occasion requires, although it has for companion in the same room an instrument of modern make. The old-timer is of the magneto desk type that in 1883—the year the first "Hello" was said over it—was the last word in what might have been called luxurious telephone equipment.

Research that is taking place this year of the telephone's golden jubilee reveals the probability that this instrument was installed by Vice President E. M. Burgess. Mr. Burgess acquired some of his telephone experience in the then booming mountain city which was christened "Central" by Mr. W. N. Byers, later editor of the Rocky Mountain News. And it was in Central City that young Mr. Burgess found "the one girl," Miss Bessie Lake, a belle of the town and herself engaged for a time in telephone work. They started their long and happy married life in two rooms over the First National Bank. He and Mrs. Burgess are now spending the winter

at the Virginia Hotel, Long Beach, California.

About 1883, Mr. Burgess received a promotion and left Central City, but it is possible that he made installation of the First National's classy telephone before leaving.

The First National Bank of Central City is one of the historic financial institutions of Colorado. It was in 1863 that the banking house of Warren Hussey was founded, and from that time the present First National Bank of Central City really dates its origin, although operating under various names until January 1, 1874, since which time it has been known under its present title. It is the third oldest bank in Colorado and the fourth oldest national bank, being preceded only by the First National and the Colorado National of Denver and the First National of Pueblo. Joseph A. Thatcher, who had been Mr. Hussey's manager, was its first president and continued in that capacity until 1883 when he removed to Denver after organizing the Denver National Bank. To the day of his death, Mr. Thatcher carried a handsome gold watch with his name and the date of the gift engraved inside the

case, presented to him in token of his successful management of the Central City bank during the Hussey ownership.

Like most early day banks of the State, the First National of Central City handled gold "dust" as currency in the booming days of the camp.

Central City in 1864 had over 10,000 population attracted by the richness and perma-



## Twenty Years of Smiling Through

It's twenty years of smilin' through for Gilbert A. Ritchie, statistics supervisor of our company.



On March 23, 1906, the young man took possession of a desk with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company at Salt Lake City. He was a clerk in the accounting department, then voucher clerk, and later be-

came traveling auditor, which position he held until September 15, 1911, when as all old-timers remember the Colorado Telephone Company and the Rocky Mountain Bell Company had been merged for a couple of months into the Mountain States Company. Then Mr. Ritchie crossed the range to Denver, and through various stages such as voucher clerk, plant appraisal clerk, and statistics clerk, he now has the position of statistics supervisor.

Sounds very statistical and some persons think statistics are dry. But Mr. Ritchie doesn't find them so. The pages of his ledgers aren't the only places he keeps them. They stick around in the pigeonholes of his brain. They are important data, showing numerical facts collected, collated and ready for use on short notice—and nearly everyone who calls for them wants them—well, when they want them.

It is a fine and successful twenty years of service that Mr. Ritchie completed on March 23, 1926.

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### The Cake-Eater

Young Man: "I have courted your daughter for the last year."

Pa: "Well, what do you want?"

Young Man: "I want to marry her."

Pa: "Hurry! I thought maybe you wanted a pension."

nency of the "Gregory Diggings," and wasn't taking a rear seat for Denver, "that little town down on the Platte," or any other town in the State.

H. H. Lake, for many years and at the present time cashier of the First National of Central City, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Burgess, and became connected with the bank in 1880. In 1879, he was a messenger boy at Central for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in speaking of his youthful business experiences, said:

"The telephone company that started in Denver extended a line to Central City about 1879 or 1880. Then there was rivalry between that company and the Western Union, the latter using the Edison patents transmitter, and as the opposition grew the fight became interesting. I was at that time telephone operator for the Western Union and there was a switchboard in their office. Later the Western Union dropped out of the game and the scrap was off."

If the old telephone could speak without being spoken to, it could tell many tales of financial deals and much of the history of a town that boomed its way to fame and made the fortunes of many persons, as did Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Cripple Creek and others that will long be known as the bonanza mining camps of Colorado.

# Know Your Automobile!

By E. R. Witzel,

Equipment Engineering Dept., Denver

IT HAS been said that the storage battery is the "heart" of the automobile, but as in the human body, the "heart" is not likely to function properly unless the associated equipment is in a fair condition for service. The storage battery is sometimes called a secondary battery because it must have first received an electrical charge from an outside source before it is able to give out electrical energy. A storage battery with lead plates and sulphuric acid has the distinction of being able to convert an incoming electrical charge to a form of chemical energy. This chemical process manifests itself by a slight reduction in the weight of the lead plates with a corresponding increase in weight of the electrolyte per unit volume. The chemical energy thus stored may become useful electrical energy by proper connections to the battery terminals. A well charged automobile battery is many times required to furnish one horse power to a starting motor for several minutes at a time, thus it is seen that a large amount of power is confined to a small space.

The generator or dynamo is the source of electrical energy to the battery, while the mechanical power to the generator is furnished by the engine. There are several uses for the output from the battery including the lights, horn, ignition, and the starting motor. It is not the purpose of the generator to recharge a discharged battery, but rather to supply that which is used for power and lights, and thus keep a fully charged battery from becoming discharged. By increasing the ratio of input to output these conditions may be varied somewhat. The best trouble insurance is a battery hydrometer and the ability to interpret its readings. A specific gravity test just after adding distilled water is of no value.

One unique feature of the present day automobile generator is that the maximum charging rate is at a car speed of about twenty miles per hour, while this rate is greatly reduced at the higher speeds usually maintained on the longer trips. The use of automobiles by tourists is an extreme case of a large electrical input as compared to the relatively small use for the current consuming devices. It is to prevent excessive overcharging that some tourists burn the headlights during the day, however, the removal of the field fuse in some cases or the short-circuiting of the generator in other cases will accomplish the same result with some saving in power and light bulbs.

A periodic inspection of the water-level in the battery is necessary for maximum life. Assuming pure water will show a specific gravity of 1000 at 60° above zero Fahrenheit,

a fully charged automobile battery should test about 1280 at the same temperature. At below-zero temperatures the readings may be ten points higher, while during the summer months a lower hydrometer reading will indicate the same electrical charge. Only pure distilled water should be used in any battery, and nothing which has been stored in a metal container or poured through a metal funnel. A fully charged battery will freeze at about 90° below zero Fahrenheit, while a discharged battery will freeze almost like water.

In order to have the storage battery in a dependable condition it is necessary that the charging rate be watched at the ammeter, and that the battery be not abused by the excessive use of the starter. In some cases it may be advisable to check the charging ammeter with a more reliable instrument. The electrical starting system was primarily designed as a substitute for hand cranking, and as such it has been a success. However, there are many cases where this expectation is greatly exceeded and yet gives wonderful service under extreme cases of abuse. Many battery troubles may be prevented by intelligent use of the starter combined with an occasional inspection of the gasoline supply, wet spark plugs, and the condition of the interrupter points.

Except in cases of accident or freezing, it is not at all likely that all the cells of a battery will be in the same stage of discharge, due to any internal defects. This may be caused by insufficient charging, defective wiring, excessive use of the starting motor, or failure to open ignition or light switch. If the battery seems weak and there is a great variation of gravity in different cells, then internal battery troubles may be expected. In this case the entire battery should be reinsulated or replaced by a new one. Sometimes one or two cells may become discharged because a wrench or other metal falls unnoticed between the connecting straps. Such cells should be given a separate charge immediately. Copper sulphate often accumulates on the positive terminal causing the battery to discharge while the car is idle or in storage. This may be prevented by keeping jar covers tight and all exposed copper covered with paraffin, cup grease or vaseline. In some cases it may be advisable to increase the charging rate of the generator, but this rate should not greatly exceed two amperes per positive plate per cell, thus a thirteen plate battery may charge at about twelve amperes.

Many times a car is taken to the repair shop, and the owner or driver does not tell the complete story or he may state that no one has attempted any adjustments since the car was in perfect working order, which may be far from the truth. In this way a great deal of valuable time may be lost and an extra ex-

pense incurred, because a complete statement of facts would have put the mechanic at the source of trouble in many cases.

Cars having ignition not dependent upon the storage battery may be operated with the battery removed. Under these conditions the generator must be short circuited between the insulated brush and automatic cutout, or in some systems the fuse may be removed from the field circuit. If some means is not provided for keeping the generator voltage at approximately zero, the generator will "build up" to several times its normal voltage until the field coils burn out after a few miles driving. This same characteristic is evident when a loose battery terminal causes the lights or ignition coil to burn out. A few cars having the ignition switch do the work of the automatic cutout should never be allowed to coast for any great distance with the ignition switch open, because the generator field circuit remains closed while the battery is disconnected, and the high voltage will burn out the shunt field coils.

Sometimes a car dependent entirely upon the battery for ignition is considered inoperative because the battery has become entirely discharged for some reason. If the generator is in good condition, it is only necessary to tow the car in high gear at a generator charging speed and it should start immediately. The battery should be left in the circuit to keep the voltage at normal, and for the first hour the car should be kept above twelve miles per hour until the battery has a chance to recharge slightly. It is to be hoped that some of these suggestions will better enable auto drivers to get more miles per dollar from their battery, and that the garage man may better understand the language in diagnosing trouble.

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## P. D. Q. Broadcasting

Three men they went a-hunting  
To see what they could find;  
They didn't find a thing until  
They caught a porcupine.

"'Tis a porcupine," said Parks  
But Oscar answered "Nay!"  
Jesse said "a pin cushion  
With pins the other way."

Helena, Montana. X. Y. Z. Signing Off.

## Transmission Maintenance Tests

John Borck, expert transmission maintenance tester recently left Colorado for Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso, where he will make transmission tests in all central offices and P. B. X. equipment in that territory. The job will take about eight months. At the expiration of this time he will resume similar duties in Colorado.



## Boise Does it up Brown

The words "Fifty years ago today," rang throughout the length and breadth of Belldom on March 10th, but nowhere in the system, or among any group of telephone people, could these words have had a deeper meaning or lent more dignity than in Boise, Idaho, at the anniversary party and dance given in honor of the memory of Mr. Bell.

More than 180 local employees and their friends joined in making the occasion one of the most delightful that has been held for some time. In fact, it seemed that everyone felt an urge to show some appreciation for the name of the man whose genius had supplied the world with the history-making invention of the telephone.

The Orange room of the Owyhee Hotel afforded excellent opportunity for a simple, yet attractive scheme of decoration. Blue and white streamers were used to carry out the effect of an overhead canopy, while blue and white balloons added a touch that was pleasing.

The meeting was opened informally at 8 o'clock with selections by the Moonlight Larkers, a local musical organization, who boast of our own George Wetter, a rival to Roi Pyper on the "sax." Following this, H. R. Risley, Idaho State Manager, spoke

briefly on the significance of the occasion. In a few well chosen remarks, he paid a fitting tribute to Professor Bell, his name and his work.

Four reels of motion pictures followed which were thoroughly enjoyed, and in some cases uproariously laughed over. The first reel was educational and brought the Western Electric Company closer to us. The second film, called "The Spirit of Service," touched the very keystone upon which the Bell System was founded. Few realized that it was just a picture. The atmosphere was so real and vital to all of us that it seemed men of our own company who struggled through the storm to restore service.

The comedy, "Treat Them Right," appealed largely to the operators who were heard to remark, "Oh, if some of our subscribers could only see this." This film appealed especially to Mrs. Keefe, our second honor guest of the evening. Mrs. Keefe was one of the first operators in the Boise exchange. Under the protective wing of Miss Ann Campbell, Mrs. Keefe renewed associations with the Idaho telephone family.

The decoration and entertainment committee consisting of Mrs. Pear Harris, Miss Mary Callahan, Miss Ann Campbell, and Glen F.

Lewis, felt their efforts were well worth while and were happy to do something for "50 years ago today."

One of the hits of the evening was a song, the words of which were written by Glenn F. Lewis, Boise traffic chief. The words appear below:

(Tune—Oh! Susanna)

Fifty years ago today, in dear old Boston Town,

Lived a man who woke to find himself in great renown.

Tonight we've come together to do honor to his name,

And tell about the telephone that caused him all his fame.

CHORUS

Oh Mister Watson, come right here to me, I've invented a telephone, that I want you now to see.

Just a piece of wire and a nail and a coil or two,

Tied together with a string but mighty, mighty new,

He caused a laugh on every hand by those who couldn't seem

To get the big idea that lay behind Bell's dream—Chorus.

Today three hundred thousand men and women in our nation,

Work to earn a living through the help of his creation,

And a hundred million others tell the world about their wares.

As the telephone gets busy and rings away all fears and cares.—Chorus.

Someone has just recently revealed the fact that music is much more enjoyable if "you listen to it with your eyes shut." It is also more enjoyable if the people sitting near you listen to it with their mouths shut.—*The Tamaqua (Pa.) Evening Courier.*

Teacher: "Johnny, how many days in each month?"

Johnny: "Thirty days has September. All the rest I can't remember; The calendar's upon the wall— Why bother me with this at all?"

# AFTER FIFTY YEARS

In recognition of the 50th birthday of the telephone many congratulatory communications were received at the headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The following telegrams were of particular interest:

March 10, 1926.

Mr. Thomas A. Watson,  
Passagrille, Florida.

(By messenger from St. Petersburg, Fla.)  
We remember today with feelings of deep appreciation that on March 10, 1876, there was spoken into the telephone the first complete sentence ever transmitted by electricity. It was Alexander Graham Bell who spoke these words and it was you who heard them. Bell was the first to speak through the telephone and you were the first to hear. The instruments were in-

vented by Bell but they were made under his direction by you, with your own hands, and you ran the first telephone wire over which these words were carried. This historic sentence was spoken in a room at 5 Exeter Place in Boston. The wire transmitting these words was less than fifty feet in length extending only to another room in the same building. On that day the personnel of the Bell System consisted of but two, Dr. Bell and yourself. Today, March 10, 1926, hundreds of thousands of members of the Bell System, including our connecting companies, throughout the United States are celebrating this historic achievement of which you are now the only survivor. From their hearts there goes out to you today the words of Bell when he spoke the historic first sentence, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." On behalf of the men and women of the Bell

System I send you on this, the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone, congratulations and best wishes.

W. S. GIFFORD,  
President, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 10, 1926.

W. S. Gifford,  
President,  
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.,  
New York, N. Y.

I am very grateful to you for your kind telegram of today and thankful that I was chosen by the fates to be the associate of Alexander Graham Bell in his wonderful work, and happy that I may call myself one of the splendid body of men and women who have made of Bell's invention an instrument of such tremendous service to mankind.

THOMAS A. WATSON.

## Promotions and Changes

### ARIZONA

NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS POSITION	NEW POSITION	DATE EFFECTIVE
Margaret Boster	Phoenix	Traffic Supervisor	Local Cashier	Feb. 25, 1926
E. W. Webb	Clifton	Combinan	Manager	Feb. 15, 1926

### COLORADO

Commercial—				
Carl A. Binson	Colo. Springs	Floor Mgr., Denver	Cashier	Jan. 18, 1926
Marsin C. Smith	Denver	Cashier, Colo. Spgs.	Coml. Serv. Repr.	Feb. 1, 1926
Floyd E. Wilson	Leadville	Wire Chief	Manager	Jan. 29, 1926

Plant—				
Arthur M. Jones	Denver	Installer	Group Foreman	Feb. 1, 1926
James J. Shuth	Denver	Foreman	Warehouse Foreman	Feb. 1, 1926
Roscoe D. Atterberry	Pueblo	Repairman	Comb. man	Feb. 1, 1926
Albert Lay	Denver	Truck Driver	App. Lineman	Feb. 1, 1926
Elmer Personne	Denver	Lineman	Foreman	Feb. 1, 1926
Glen Henry	Denver	Truck Driver	Cableman's Helper	Feb. 1, 1926

Traffic—				
Mildred M. Schnell	Pueblo	Operator	Supervisor	Feb. 14, 1926
Rose Weyand	Pueblo	Supervisor	Eve. Chief Opr.	Feb. 14, 1926
Wylma Hodges	Denver	Asst. Chief Opr.	Eve. Chief Opr.	Jan. 31, 1926
Florence Madonna	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Feb. 7, 1926
Caroline Hudlin	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Feb. 7, 1926
Edna Sherman	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Feb. 14, 1926
Certrude Minner	Denver	Operator	Supervisor	Feb. 14, 1926
Loretta A. Smith	Denver	Operator	Asst. Chief Opr.	Feb. 7, 1926
Anna A. Jenkins	Denver	Operator	Relief Chief Opr.	Feb. 21, 1926
Grace McDaniel	Denver	Operator	Relief Supervisor	Feb. 7, 1926
Cecelia A. Sexton	Denver	Operator	Relief Supervisor	Feb. 14, 1926
Myrtle Hillstone	Denver	Operator	Clerk	Feb. 14, 1926
		Intr. Operator	Clerk	Feb. 28, 1926

### IDAHO

Traffic—				
Elna Coleman	Buhl	Night Opr.	Eve. Chief Operator	Feb. 21, 1926
Myrtle Colburn	Emmett	Eve. Chief Opr.	Chief Operator	Feb. 14, 1926
Katherine Noland	Emmett	Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Feb. 14, 1926
Dorothy Schumburg	Nampa	Supervisor	Eve. Chief Operator	Feb. 28, 1926
Harriette Stacey	Weiser	Operator	Eve. Chief Operator	Feb. 28, 1926

### MONTANA

Plant—				
Fred C. Merritt	Helena	Plant Chief	Plant Engr. Asst.	Feb. 1, 1926
Ray A. Rogers	Helena	Supv. Foreman, Denver	Inst. Supt., Montana	Feb. 1, 1926
Chester J. Herman	Helena	Plt. Engr. Ass't	State Plant Engineer	Feb. 15, 1926
James E. Brookins	Helena	Inst. Foreman, Denver	Inst. Foreman, Montana	Feb. 18, 1926
Jacob H. Heydorf	Misaula	Switchboardman	Plant Chief	Feb. 1, 1926

Traffic—				
Henrietta L. Floerchinger	Conrad	Operator	Chief Operator	Feb. 21, 1926

### NEW MEXICO-EL PASO

Accounting—				
Hettie Grubb	El Paso, Texas	Toll Billing Typist	Station and Record Clerk	Feb. 15, 1926

### UTAH

Traffic—				
Fern Bryner	Price	Asst. Chief Opr.	Chief Operator	Jan. 31, 1926
Rebecca Jessen	Price	Operator	Asst. Chief Operator	Jan. 31, 1926
Carl W. Connors	Salt Lake	Asst. Trsf. Chf., Denver	Salt Lake Toll Traffic Chief	Feb. 6, 1926
Ivy Morgan	Salt Lake	Toll Operator	Toll Supervisor	Jan. 31, 1926
Della Reed	Salt Lake	Supervisor	Night Chief Operator	Feb. 4, 1926

Fort Myers, Fla., March 10, 1926.

Walter S. Gifford,  
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.,  
195 Broadway, New York.

Founded on science and great business sagacity, the march of the telephone has been steadily onward and upward to the stupendous success of the present day. The end is not yet. I heartily congratulate the company and its personnel on the celebration of its Golden Jubilee.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

New York, March 10.

Thomas A. Edison,  
Fort Myers, Fla.

We greatly appreciate your kind message of congratulation. Your unique position in the field of science and invention gives to your generous commendation of telephone progress greater weight than could come from any other living American, and encourages us to accept the grave responsibilities of future development and growth.

WALTER S. GIFFORD.

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### Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo H. Leonard of Boston, Mass., parents of Owen L. Leonard, superintendent of the American District Telegraph in Denver, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in Boston on February 25, according to news received in Denver. Mr. Leonard is 83 years old and his wife is 80. Simple ceremonies marked the observance of the anniversary by the couple, only a few relatives and friends being invited to attend, according to Mr. Leonard.

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### And Cabbage Heads

George Wasp: "We have a vegetarian jeweler in town."

Herb Poole: "That so?"

George Wasp: "Yes. He specializes in carats."



# Stock Sales for February

## SALE OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY STOCK—EMPLOYEES SELLING STOCK

Ranked on Current Month

Arizona	February Sales	Sales to Date
C. B. Flynn, Mesa	2	10
E. C. Dendinger, Tombstone	3	16
Doris Dalby, Douglas	2	12
H. G. Myrah, Flagstaff	2	12
L. D. Young, Phoenix	1	4
K. B. Melcher, Phoenix	1	1
Mrs. Grady Drown, Tucson	1	1
Florence Wilcox, Tucson	1	1
E. N. Bowles, Phoenix	1	1
Hazel M. Goodman, Phoenix	1	1
C. Oakes, Phoenix	1	1
Total	17	57

Colorado	February Sales	Sales to Date
Alexander Raisen, Pueblo	15	16
C. A. Pieren, Glenwood	8	8
N. Castner, Fort Morgan	1	6
Gordon Jones, Grand Junction	1	8
H. A. Mashburn, Walsenburg	1	1
L. R. Smith, Denver	3	7
H. H. Croll, Greeley	3	6
Alice Nystrom, Denver	3	6
E. H. Kennedy, Denver	3	6
Grace B. Dinkell, Colo. Spgs.	3	4
T. G. Garrison, Golden	3	4
Catherine Curtan, Louisville	3	3
Edward R. Meyer, Denver	3	3
D. O. Thompson, Denver	3	3
Ralph E. Graves, Craig	2	5
Nelle Blystone, Loveland	2	5
John S. Thompson, Ft. Collins	2	4
E. B. Hunter, Fort Morgan	2	4
Edna L. Johnston, Del Norte	2	3
Marguerite Maxwell, Pueblo	2	3
Myrtle Hogate, Weldona	2	3
Alice Burke, Denver	2	3
Marie Hanawalt, Ft. Collins	2	3
C. C. Behlen, Glenwood Spgs.	2	2
E. B. Weber, Julesburg	2	2
Earl E. Louthan, Pueblo	2	2
James G. Bennett, Denver	2	2
Charles Blattner, Denver	2	2
Helen Hackett, Denver	2	2
A. J. Franz Schupp, Denver	2	2
Winifred Winters, Denver	2	2
J. B. Lashbrook, Gunnison	1	8
A. G. Hill, Sterling	1	5
S. L. Purdy, Littleton	1	4
Bertha Grisham, Pueblo	1	4
R. B. Tompleton, Silverton	1	4
B. H. Vickers, Fowler	1	3
C. G. James, Fruita	1	3
Wesley Webb, Denver	1	3
W. E. Ketterman, Boulder	1	2
William Lightfoot, Greeley	1	2
Maude Hegg, Loveland	1	2
O. R. Hyde, Arvada	1	1
Gertrude Mally, Brighton	1	1
Hai M. Burnett, Colo. Spgs.	1	1
Robert W. Grant, Colo. Spgs.	1	1
Sadie J. Gilbreath, DeBeque	1	1
P. C. Garbanati, Durango	1	1
G. G. Stow, Eaton	1	1
Alice M. Ford, Fountain	1	1
Rose Bauer, Greeley	1	1
Emma D. Kenyon, Greeley	1	1
P. C. Cribbs, Lafayette	1	1
Frances Jellison, Lakewood	1	1
S. V. Davis, Lamar	1	1
Rachel L. Boyd, Pueblo	1	1
Walter K. Koch, Pueblo	1	1
Orpha McConnell, Pueblo	1	1
C. S. Ray, Pueblo	1	1
H. Stroh, Pueblo	1	1
Rose Weyand, Pueblo	1	1
Margaret Auter, Steamboat	1	1
Effie J. Frink, Stratton	1	1
Jiria Jones, Walsenburg	1	1
Della M. Mashburn, Walsenburg	1	1
A. H. Borland, Wray	1	1
William H. Barcus, Denver	1	1
C. B. Barnes, Denver	1	1
Margaret Flynn, Denver	1	1
C. W. Francis, Denver	1	1
B. Garlson, Denver	1	1
Marguerite Graven, Denver	1	1
E. F. Hennessy, Denver	1	1
Frieda Hohler, Denver	1	1
Dora S. Lawrie, Denver	1	1
J. B. Macdonald, Denver	1	1
Mrs. E. J. Marschal, Denver	1	1
W. G. Rubel, Denver	1	1
W. G. Rutledge, Denver	1	1

Paul K. Seyler, Denver	1	1
Frank Stanek, Denver	1	1
Howard T. Valle, Denver	1	1
Helen M. Ward, Denver	1	1
Total	142	

Idaho	February Sales	Sales to Date
R. W. Gardner, Twin Falls	6	9
B. A. Robinson, Emmet	3	3
S. J. Atkinson, Boise	2	4
Clara A. Murray, Boise	2	2
Hessie Clark, Twin Falls	1	4
C. M. Robertson, Halley	1	4
Florence Rogers, Buhl	1	2
H. W. Groesbeck, Caldwell	1	2
H. J. Morgan, Idaho Falls	1	1
Lola Gorth, Pocatello	1	1
Mildred Holbrook, Pocatello	1	1
Gertrude Volkmeier, Pocatello	1	1
Total	21	

Montana	February Sales	Sales to Date
C. S. Doak, Dillon	2	2
Ida Eggen, Billings	2	2
A. J. Macpherson, Glendive	2	2
E. G. Butterfield, Hamilton	2	2
Julia Anderson, Helena	2	2
Mabel T. Leonard, Missoula	2	2
B. E. Miller, Miles City	1	1
Ada M. Kibble, Roundup	1	4
E. E. Stone, Bozeman	1	1
E. L. Thielke, Lewistown	1	1
Irma Elbert, Miles City	1	1
F. E. Farwell, Great Falls	1	1
Nicholas Marick, Hamilton	1	1
Sophye Millette, Hamilton	1	1
Lillian Van Wart, Helena	1	1
R. E. Coy, Laurel	1	1
Katheryn Royalty	1	1
Helen L. Moffitt, Livingston	1	1
Emma L. Neuf, Phillipsburg	1	1
G. C. Richardson, Plains	1	1
Total	26	

Texas and New Mexico	February Sales	Sales to Date
H. E. Trainer, Las Vegas	5	5
Fern Pich, Las Vegas	3	4
Don Hunsaker, Santa Fe	2	2
George T. McQuillen, Carrizozo	1	4
A. J. Newsom, Alamogordo	1	2
A. Knipp, Albuquerque	1	1
T. F. Maguire, Farmington	1	1
Mildred Eastman, Las Vegas	1	1

Jan. W. Spence, Tucumcari	1	1
Total	16	

Utah	February Sales	Sales to Date
Laurence A. Wahlstrom, Ogden	4	4
Franz H. Westover, Provo	2	4
Chas. E. Ward, Eureka	2	2
Dan R. Smith, Ogden	2	2
Loraine Anderson, Richfield	1	2
Ruse Baird, Salt Lake	1	2
Eugene Jenkins	1	1
J. A. Clive, Brigham City	1	1
J. L. Harbertson, Ogden	1	1
Ethel A. Lindsay, Ogden	1	1
Edith Odbert, Salt Lake	1	1
Total	17	

Wyoming	February Sales	Sales to Date
Myrtle Barker, Sheridan	2	7
G. W. Trehearne, Casper	2	2
C. W. Rumsey, Green River	2	2
Loy C. Jones, Rawlins	2	2
L. B. Howard, Rock Springs	1	4
J. B. King, Wheatland	1	2
G. H. Killie, Worland	1	2
R. M. Hulme, Casper	1	1
Frank Probst, Casper	1	1
C. H. Spilman, Casper	1	1
C. E. Swisher, Casper	1	1
H. F. Cooper, Laramie	1	1
Eleanor M. Howard, Rock Springs	1	1
Mrs. Dora King, Wheatland	1	1
Total	18	

## The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. Direct Stock Sales Campaign, Month of February, 1926

Rank of States	Applications per 1,000 Stations To Date
1. Wyoming	2.68
2. Arizona	2.42
3. Colorado	2.36
4. Idaho	1.86
5. Montana	1.53
6. Texas-New Mexico	1.21
7. Utah	.85
COMPANY	1.91

## Eleven Thousand Operators Graduate in Training School

For the purpose of properly training young women in sufficient numbers in order that a vacancy might not occur on the telephone switch-board, the first operators' training school in Denver was started in 1906, under the supervision of W. F. Cozard, who at that time was traffic engineer. Mrs. Dora Beck was the school instructor, and was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, Miss Jessie Doull and Miss Mary Rowland.

It is interesting to note the comparison between that first training school, with its four instructors, and today's modern classes where sixteen teachers preside. The operating room of twenty years ago, boasted of two three-position sections of "A" board, and one two-position section of "B" board, with a capacity of training ten girls a month. In those twenty short years, the four-position switch-board has been transformed into one of twenty-four positions, with all the modern facilities for turning out one hundred efficient operators monthly, if the need were pressing.

At the end of the first year of the new training school, 250 operators were prepared to fill

any vacancy which might occur on the switch-board, while today this figure seems but a trifle when compared with the number, estimated as 1,000, who could receive instruction for switch-board duty annually, with the many improvements twenty years have brought to the Traffic Department.

The same problem of annual turn-over in this department apparently confronted Mr. Cozard, just as it is a tremendous item today. An article in the first "Transmitter" of June, 1906, states that the large number of vacancies at that time were mostly due to the fact that the girls all seemed anxious to withdraw their services from the public, and serve only one master—a husband. At that time, however, the average turn-over was estimated as approximately twenty girls a month, while at the present time it amounts to about 40 per cent of the total number of operators.

Figures show that in 1925, over five hundred young ladies received instruction in the operators' school, and then like the thousands of girls before them, were put on the board to utilize the thorough training they received, as well as exercise the refinement of manner they have acquired along with their "smiling voices."

# So I Have Heard

By Bell V. Deer

Dear Bell V. Deer—I don't like snakes, do you? By the same token I don't dote much on so-called practical jokes. No wonder Mother Eve ran out of the garden when she came face to face with a snake, and the modern Eve hasn't much more use for a snake than she has for a practical joke. The other day someone placed a carefully coiled imitation snake under the note book of one of the stenographers in the Administration building. Unsuspectingly she picked up the note book, and—well, there was a terrifying scream, an unnatural palpitation of the heart and an acute attack of hysteria. The poor girl's nervous system was all but wrecked. Great fun this, for the practical joker. I ask you, Bell V. Deer, was this the right thing to do?

--An Eve Sympathizer.

Dear Eve—I've never had much to do with snakes. Fact is, never cared much for them. Practical jokers are about as popular in well regulated society as a boaconstrictor is in a jungle. The person who placed the toy snake under the stenographer's note book meant no harm, of course, but the girl didn't know it. Many cases are known where people have died from just such shocks. A joke ceases to be a joke when it borders on murder. Anyway, this page isn't intended for practical jokes, so I'll just pass on your question—"Was this the right thing to do?"

--B. V. D.

A visitor said to a little girl, "And what will you do, my dear, when you are as big as your mother?"

"Diet," replied the modern child.

## Can You Beat This?

Mountain Home, Idaho, collections have been 100% for the past three months. When asked about it, Manager Goul said all credit was due Miss Grace Bailey, chief operator, who also acts as Mr. Goul's cashier.

This reaches us from Blackfoot, Idaho:

The whistle at the State Mental Hospital blew vigorously. It was just 11:46 a. m.

Chief Operator: "Mr. Woodruff, will you please set the clock—it seems to be slow."

Mr. Woodruff: "That's the asylum whistle, Miss Ashcraft."

Miss Ashcraft: "Well, isn't it right?"

Mr. Woodruff: "Certainly not or it wouldn't be there."

Maybe you can figure out just what this subscriber "meant to mean." The notice was recently received at one of our exchanges:

"Dear Sir—Your telephone is fine—cannot do without it and is cheap at half the price. Would like it another year, and will take it if you will cut your price in two just one-half."

"Willie," asked the teacher of a new pupil, "do you know your alphabet?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Willie.

"Well, then," continued the teacher, "what letter comes after A?"

"All the rest of them!" was Willie's triumphant reply.

To the thin—"Don't eat fast."

To the fat—"Don't eat. Fast."

Loud Talker: "I wish I was boss at our place. I'd show 'em how to run the business."

Other Fellow: "All right—let's assume that you are. Now answer me this. If you were trying to build up 'loyalty' would you hire yourself for your present job—if you were boss?"

A minister, while passing a group of convicts at work on the county roads, became very much depressed at the wickedness of the world.

"My good men," he exhorted, "we should strive to mend our ways."

"Well, wot you think we're doin'," asked No. 3289, "digging fishworms?"—*Carolina Buccancer.*

You sing a little song or two,

You have a little chat,

You make a little candy fudge

And then you take your hat,

You hold her hand and say "good-night,"

As sweetly as you can—

Ain't that a heluva evening

For a great big, healthy man?

The best time to provide for the future is now. The last minute rush is apt to leave one standing in line and time may be called before the goal is reached.

Dollars are helps in times of trouble—  
Dollars you saved so they might double.

## The Poor Girl

A thing of beauty is annoyed forever!



# THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE 800 FOURTEENTH STREET, DENVER, COLO.

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**J. E. MACDONALD**  
Secretary and  
Treasurer

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Vice-President and  
General Auditor

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General Counsel

**J. F. GREENAWALT**  
Publicity Manager

**G. E. McCARN**  
Chief Engineer

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**N. O. PIERCE**  
General Plant  
Manager

**F. P. OGDEN**  
General Traffic  
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**GEORGE SPALDING**  
Tax Commissioner

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Educational Director

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Secretary and Treasurer

**A. R. GROSHEIDER**  
Assistant Treasurer

**J. C. ALBERT**  
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Chief Accountant

**F. H. TAYLOR**  
Auditor of Receipts

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**C. J. EATON**  
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Editor "The Monitor"

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Arizona State Auditor

**M. R. CALDWELL**  
Colorado Auditor of Receipts

**G. E. BERGGREN**  
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**C. H. LYTLE**  
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**EDWARD JONES**  
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**A. D. STRYKER**  
New Mexico-El Paso State Auditor

**A. A. HEDBERG**  
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**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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**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

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General Plant Manager

**R. E. SYLER**  
Supervisor of Long Lines

**R. L. HERR**  
Supervisor of Methods and Results

**F. C. DAVIS**  
General Plant Supervisor

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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

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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

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**H. E. McAFEE**

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**N. O. PIERCE**

**RODERICK REID**

**H. T. VAILLE**, Secretary

**DR. C. B. LYMAN**, Medical Director

**DR. N. A. THOMPSON**, Associate Medical Director



## The telephone door

**M**ORE people enter our homes and offices by telephone than in person. Through the telephone door, traveling by wire, comes a stream of people from the outside world on social and business missions. Important agreements or appointments are made, yet the callers remain but a few seconds or minutes and with a "good-bye" are gone. We go out through our telephone doors constantly to ask or give information, buy or sell things, make personal calls and on dozens of other errands.

None of the relations of life is more dependent upon co-operation and mutual consideration than these daily millions of telephone journeys. It is the telephone company's part to furnish the means of calling and to place courteous and intelligent employees at the service of the public. Good service is then assured when there is a full measure of co-operation between users.

Only by mutual care and consideration can everyone enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of calling. Telephone courtesy is for the good of all who use the telephone door.

## Bell System

One Policy - One System  
Universal Service



And All Directed Toward  
Better Service

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.