

**The FRISCO EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE**

Published on the Fifteenth of Each Month

By the

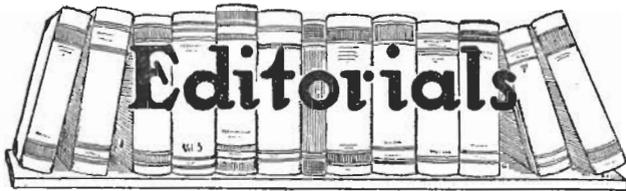
**St. Louis-San Francisco Railway**

Edited by FLOYD L. BELL

645 Frisco Building

St. Louis, Missouri

This magazine is published in the interests of and for free distribution among the 25,000 employes of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. All articles and communications relative to editorial matters should be addressed to the editor.



**March**

**A**VAUNT ye varlets who have grossly maligned the glorious month of March.

They will tell you, these craven spirits, that it is a month of bluster and stinging, lashlike winds. But they see only the surface.

It is a month of "pep and vim." Shaking off the dull edge of winter, March romps playfully, gleefully into the new season. Filled with exuberance and vitality. That is March.

And those winds create the rosy cheeks which no store can furnish. They give to each of us just the necessary spring tonic, better by far than the old-time sassafras tea and sulphur.

It's a good old month. We welcome its coming.

**Go On**

**F**ROM a well-known firm of St. Louis printers, Lambert, Deacon & Hull, comes the following gem, issued by them as a bit of advice and cheer to all of us:

"This is a time for rejoicing; because it is the greatest chance for men with business instincts, who can smile and bear the brunt. The turtle draws in its head at the sign of danger. The business man sets his jaw at the sign of difficulty. See to it that no one turns turtle at this time. If you don't know what to do—Go On. If you have made a mistake—Go On. If you are not feeling well and fear a spell of sickness—Go On. No matter what happens—Go On. In case of doubt—Go On. Life is like riding a bicycle, we can keep from falling if we keep moving. Only a few trick riders can stand still and not tumble."

**Railway Information**

**R.** T. NEWMAN, Staff Editor of the "Adventure Magazine," is doing a splendid work in his department, handling general information upon the railroads of the United States.

In this department Editor Newman answers all questions pertaining to rail matters and is accurate and detailed in this information. In a letter to the editor of this magazine, Mr. Newman says, "I am always able to speak a good word for the Frisco Lines. It is an old friend of mine, and I have traveled many miles over its territory."

**Pittsburg, in Kansas**

**I**N THIS issue is featured Pittsburg, the Kansas one. And it is interesting, indeed, to read of the achievements in the field for which Pittsburg is the natural center and outlet. They have a rare spirit in Pittsburg, one has but to talk with any business man down there to discover that. "Initiative, Enterprise and Energy." Three good assets to any community and down in Pittsburg that is more than just a slogan—it is a fact.

**Railroads Do, Indeed, Do Their Job**

**G**RATIFYING, indeed, is the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, which says, among a great many other things: "Railroad management, in spite of the fact that railroads have served for long and durably as a football for economic and political controversy, has utilized the resources at its disposal with enormous success."

According to the Board, this report was undertaken because, "Industry as a whole and those who take part in it must ultimately justify themselves on the grounds of service performed."

**Courtesy**

**E**MERSON said "Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy."

Aristotle describes the real gentleman more than two thousand years ago. He said: "The magnanimous man will behave with moderation under both good fortune and bad. He will not allow himself to be exalted; he will not allow himself to be debased. He will neither be delighted with success nor grieve with failure."

There is a fortune in good manners. It irrigates the waste places in human relations. It makes the desert blossom like the rose. It is like the invisible cloth, woven for the king in Hans Anderson's fairy tale, that proclaims a nature.

### Be Fair With Your Employer

**I**N A RECENT issue of the Illinois Central Magazine appears a news item of one Mose Davis (colored) using perjured testimony in his effort to secure judgment against that railroad on account of an alleged injury he received at Lyon, Mississippi, in January, 1922, by being shoved from the steps of a passenger car. It is related that detective work on the part of the claim department of that line uncovered the perjury, and the verdict of the Court, which had been in Davis' favor, was set aside. Later, Davis was indicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Every day there are instances of spurious claims against railroad companies for alleged injuries sustained by outsiders, and, in some cases, even employes resort to this underhand practice. Of course, it is found that an employe who will do a thing of that sort is not really worth much as an employe, and sooner or later he is stricken from the company's roster.

The duty of every employe, no matter in what capacity connected with the property, is to at all times be on the lookout; first, to prevent accidents; second, when an accident occurs and he is a witness thereto, to offer his testimony to his superior officer, who, in turn, will send it to the proper party; and third, to at all times be truthful in his statements and not for one moment either permit perjured testimony, where his own testimony will defeat it, or under any circumstances resort to the despicable attitude of perjuring his own testimony. The company has always been fair and equitable in the satisfaction of just claims, and we, in turn, must be fair with it.

### What Government Ownership Would Mean

**I**F EVER government ownership of railroads should come it will mean that we place over nearly three million new employes into public service and we must put them under an airtight civil service, to be hired by a separate commission and promoted by seniority. At once we have created a bureaucracy. Otherwise, we would have nearly three million jobs

to be given out and a political debauchery unparalleled in all history. There are certain inherent qualities of bureaucracy in its deliberative action, the necessity to maintain joint responsibility, its enlargement of 'red tape' designed to prevent error in judgment and conduct, all of which are perhaps an advantage in purely governing functions, but they become disaster when applied to the rapidity of movement vital to business and service. Numbers increase for every task. The alternative is political favoritism. And at the top, where exceptional talent and genius must be had, neither seniority nor competitive examination, nor politics will secure or find it. It is one thing to choose a postmaster but another to choose a railway president. These things are the actual and daily experiences of our public life; and if a hundred years of this experience is not proof that the efficiency of government operation must always be below the efficiency of private enterprise, then the public is incapable of conviction."—*Erie Magazine*.

### "Follow the Swallow"

**A**REN'T we all spendthrifts, who follow the example of silly swallows, forgetting in the warm sunshine, the cold frost that may descend upon us when the sun goes down? Most persons are careless of the future in the glamour of the midday sun, and often, too often, they repent in the cold for following a silly, misguided swallow.

The fellow who puts by for the "rainy day," and makes sure he won't leave misery for his family and dependents when he is called away, is the far-sighted person who can carry a bit of his sunshine along with him. For rainy days *do* come! Providing for them doesn't mean giving up all our luxuries and pleasures. It simply means methodically putting a few dollars aside from each pay when the sun is shining so that the frosts and the rains won't hurt us.

Our Group Insurance Plan is intended to provide for a time when money affairs may cause difficulties. Group insurance provides protection for employes and their families not only in case of death, but also in case the breadwinner—or insured person—is prevented from making a living before the age of 60 is reached. Accidents and prolonged disease are some of the clouds which cut out the sun, and if there is a steady income during such times, worry is lightened and things aren't so hard to bear. Savings for our old age and insurance for our dependents make both sunshiny and rainy days pleasant.



# Homemakers' Page



MISS LORETTO A. CONNOR, Editor

## Hand and Glove

In a comparatively recent novel, the hero makes some reference to the heroine's nails, whereupon the lady novelist has the heroine "look at the translucent pink and white of those objects d'art" with absolute and complete satisfaction. Translucent and objects d'art—exquisite verbiage! How unfortunate that the former descriptive is so rarely applicable and as for the latter—alack most of us have "just hands."

Nevertheless, those necessary appendages are extraordinarily useful and are, or can be made, to approach the ornamental if their owner will but make the effort to let care and art supplement the niggardliness of nature.

The sense of touch is strongest in our finger tips. The skin on them is thin and, of course, sensitive. If permitted to thicken, the ability to distinguish objects with the finger tips is lessened or lost. To retain this faculty throughout life, it is necessary to pamper the hands as much as time and circumstances will permit.

One of the simplest and at the same time one of the most effective methods of coddling the hands is to wear gloves when washing dishes and more especially when sweeping or dusting. Dust dries and hardens the skin and cuticle and even penetrates ridges in the nails themselves. Cultivate the habit of slipping on a pair of old gloves when performing household tasks and it will soon become second nature to wear out old gloves in this way. No one on earth denies for one moment that work-hardened or roughened hands are honorable, but as an Englishman once remarked, "They are so deucedly unnecessary." Accustom yourself to wearing gloves while doing housework. Keep a bottle of olive oil and a few drops of lemon on the kitchen beauty shelf and presto! all hand marks of hard work are gone.

In the Victorian era no real "lady" ever ventured on the street without her gloves. We have pointed the finger of scorn at most of the Victorian practices and customs, but Mrs. or Miss 1925 has far more reason for donning her gloves than her grandmother did. Wearing gloves makes it a little easier to keep the hands clean and is certainly some safeguard against the many possibilities of contagion that exist in cities today. It is appalling even to think of the number of objects that must be touched in the

course of a day in the city—door-knobs, handles, railings, street car straps—objects that have been touched and clutched by thousands of other people, many of them unwashed, as well as ungloved.

## The Humble Spud

Contempt for the potato is general among all those just over the border line from the pleasing plump class. For them the potato is the deadly sin of the menu and to be avoided as such.

Singularly enough the following extracts from Edgar Slosson's "Chats on Science" will show that the contumely heaped on the humble spud is by no means modern:

"It took people a hundred years or more to learn that potatoes were good for them to eat. In the eighteenth century they fed them to their pigs and cattle, which, not having the prejudices of rational men, took to them readily. The Germans then fed their prisoners of war on potatoes, and it happened that one of them was a French chemist, Parmentier, who, when he was released, urged his countrymen to cultivate the potato as a vegetable 'that in times of necessity can be substituted for ordinary food.' In 1728 an attempt was made to introduce potatoes into Scotland, but they were denounced from the pulpit on two contradictory counts, that they were not mentioned in the Bible, and so not fit food for Christians, and that they were the forbidden fruit, the cause of Adam's fall. They were accused of causing leprosy and fever. In England the effort of the Royal Society to promote the cultivation of the potato was suspected to be a conspiracy of capitalists to oppress the poor. The labor leader, William Corbett, declared the working men ought not to be induced to live on such cattle food. When the British army was sent to fight in Flanders—not in 1914, but a hundred years before—they acquired two shocking habits; they learned to swear terribly, and they learned to eat potatoes. The monks of Bruges had introduced potato cultivation by compelling their tenants to pay part of their dues in potatoes. The farmers, seeing that the monks thrived on them, began to save out some of the crop for their own use. In Germany our own Benjamin Thompson, having become Count Rumford in Bavaria, undertook to clean the beggars out of Munich. When he had rounded them

up he had to feed them, and being a student of dietetics he decided that potato-soup was the cheapest and most nutritious food he could find. But he had to smuggle the potatoes into the kitchen secretly; otherwise he would have had a hunger-strike in the poorhouse. And so, thanks to the initiative of scientists, kings and monks, and to the involuntary assistance of pigs, prisoners and paupers, the world got the inestimable benefit of potatoes."

## The Noon Hour Rush

If you can devote your whole noon hour to your luncheon, so much the better. The time spent in a quiet, restful tea-room, leisurely consuming a dainty, attractively served repast, is time well spent, as it is restful and quieting to flustered nerves. But if you must shop at noon and therefore eat your lunch on the fly, choose a light luncheon of food that is easily digested and which doesn't require a great deal of chewing. A chocolate malted milk or an egg-shake is nutritious and can be consumed in a few minutes.

The popular luncheon consisting of a sandwich, cake or pastry, and coffee, is not a well-balanced meal. If you have meat for dinner, it is best not to include it in the luncheon menu, but if possible have some other protein food, such as milk, cheese, eggs, or possibly fish.—Ex.

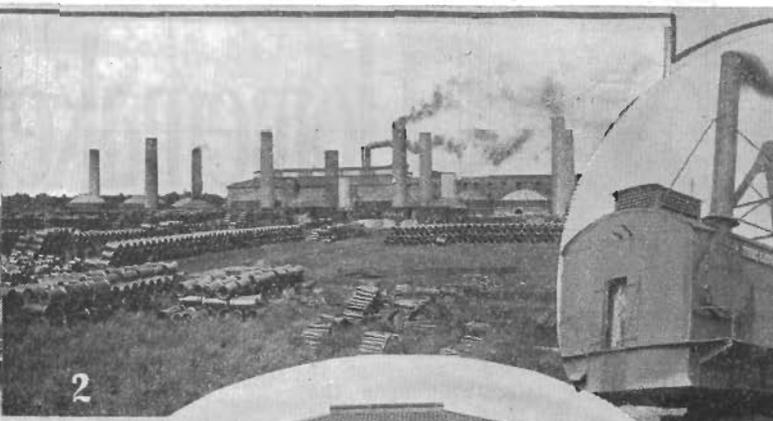
## The Etiquette Movement

Farewell, forever, to the venerable traditions of the Jacksonian era! Gone are the days when a man proved himself a truly patriotic citizen of this great and glorious land by the extent to which he gave every possible outward and visible sign that he had no wish to be heralded as "the glass of fashion" and the mold of form."

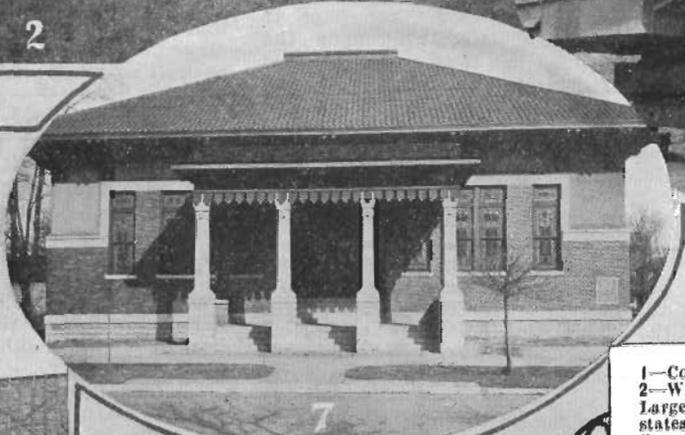
For hark ye! within the past five years, Americans, stalwart and true, to the number of over one million have invested something like three millions of their cherished dollars in books on etiquette.

A recent writer finds the clamor for information on What's Wrong With the Picture and which fork to use when comparable only with the furor occasioned by such noteworthy events as the advent of Mah Jongg or the rise of the cross-word puzzle.

You, dear reader, may not have observed the direct effects of the etiquette movement as yet. But be patient. Rome was not built in a day (Continued on Page 34.)



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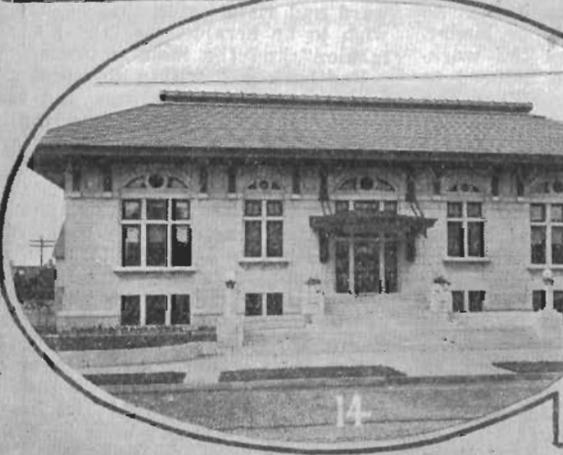
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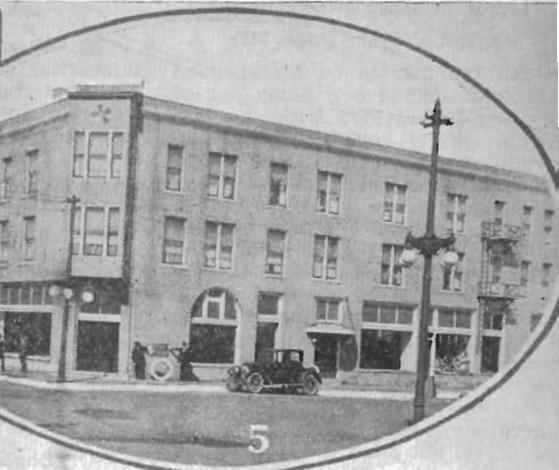
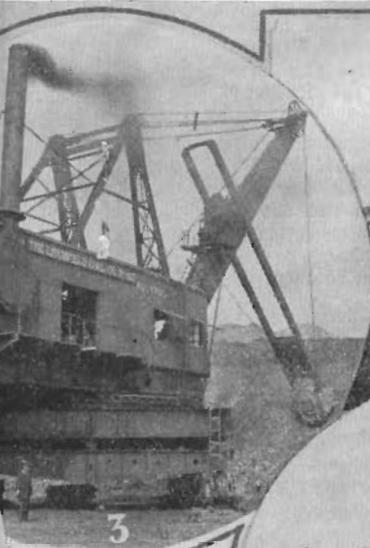


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- 1—Corner
- 2—W. 8th, Largest st. in state.
- 4—Co. 5
- 6—Standard Oil Co.
- 7—Christian Church
- 8—First National Bank
- 9—Thomas Park
- 11—Y. M. C. A. Temple
- 14—City Library
- 16—City looking north from school.



Corner Fourth and Broadway.  
 W. S. Dickey Mfg. Co. 3—  
 largest steam shovel in three  
 states. 4—Deckard Steel and Iron  
 5—Elizabeth Apartments.  
 Stand Ice & Fuel Co.  
 Christian Science Church.  
 First Methodist Church.  
 Thomas Fruit Co. 10—Stadium,  
 Kansas State Teachers' College.  
 Y. M. C. A. 12—Masonic  
 Temple. 13—Federal Building.  
 Library. 15—Shrine Mosque.  
 City Hall. 17—Broadway,  
 looking north. 18—Senior High  
 school.

