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**GAS and ELECTRIC
NEWS**
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• E U L O G Y •

*When a star is quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.
And so it is when good men die,
For years beyond our ken,
The light they leave behind them lies,
Upon the paths of men.*

— Selected

A Few Historical High-Spots

ARTHUR C. RISSBERGER

THE last hundred years have truly been years of progress. In 1834, electricity was unheard of. There were no motion pictures, no telephones, no automobiles, no aeroplanes, no submarines, no electric railways, no telephones and no Pullman cars. Many other things which we enjoy so much today, and take for granted were then undreamed of.

The first telegraph line was built between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, and the first telephone exchange was established in New Haven in 1878. If someone at that time ventured to predict that before long it would be possible to talk from Washington to San Francisco, to England, Australia and many other foreign lands, he would probably have been called insane. Today, however, as many as eight hundred messages pass over one wire in the space of an hour, and pic-

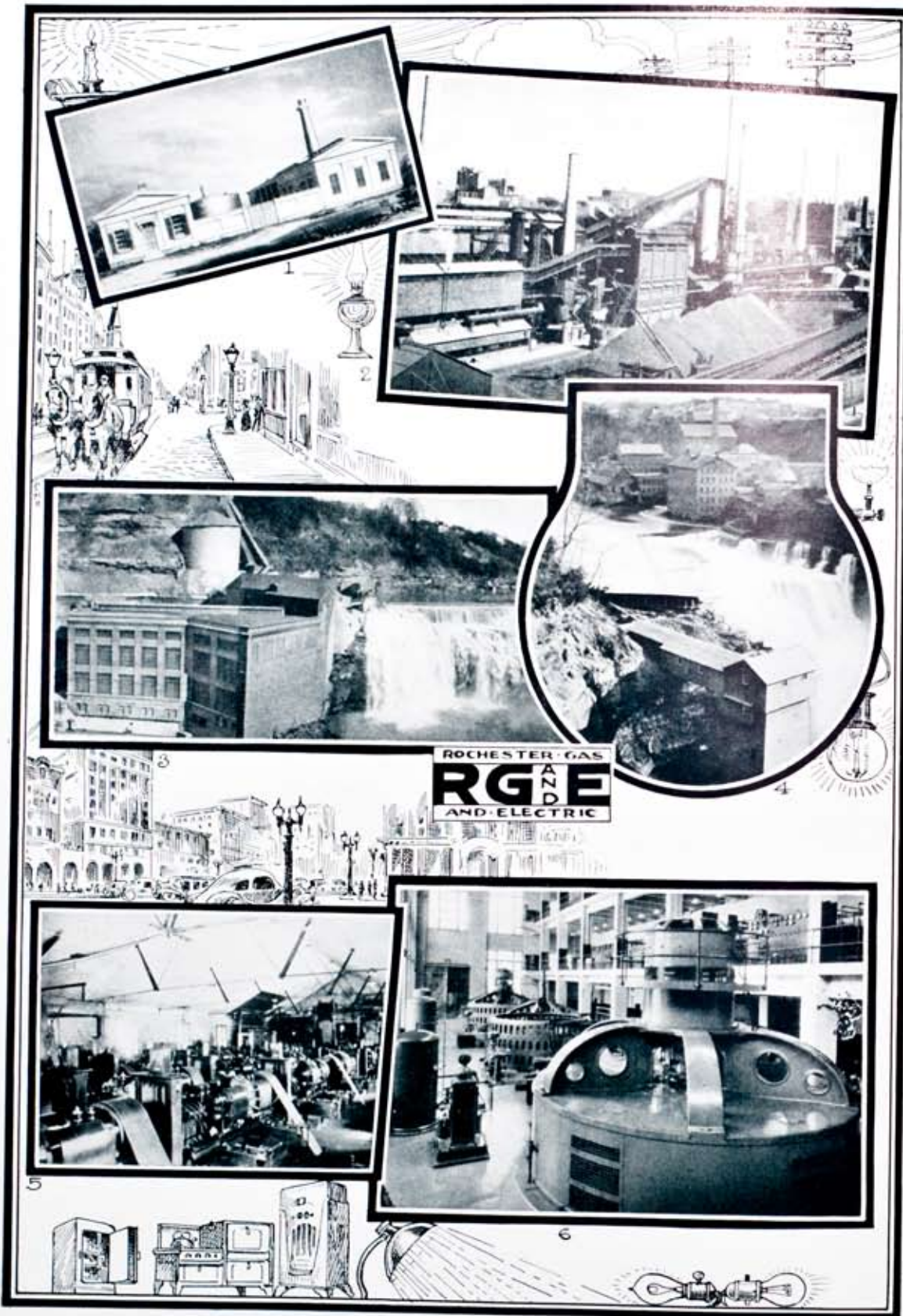
tures are telegraphed all around the world. And so we might enlarge upon a multitude of things which are commonplace today, yet had no part in the lives of persons living a hundred years ago.

With the exception of water, the Gas Industry is the oldest of our modern public utilities. The first gas plant in the world was built in London, England, in 1812. The first plant in this country was built in Baltimore in 1816. The first one in Rochester was constructed in 1848. This plant stands in strong contrast with the present gas plant in Rochester which utilizes about 1,200 tons of coal daily for making gas.

Gas was first used in the early days for street lighting only. The lights were few and far between, and had to be lighted by men called "lamp-lighters" who went around from lamp



One of the first electric cars on the original Rochester City and Brighton Railway. The hand brake kept the car from running over the horse coming down South Avenue hill. Rochester's first electric cars came in 1891.



1—The original Rochester Gas Works, 1848. 2—Part of the present Gas manufacturing properties, West Station, north of Platt Street bridge. 3—Station 5, large hydraulic plant at the Lower Falls. 4—Station 5, in 1884. 5—Interior of early Station 5, and 6—Small section of interior of present Station 5. The turbines shown develop a total of 50,000 H.P.

to lamp with their step-ladders. Prior to this time the street lighting was done by means of oil lamps, and the use of gas for this purpose was welcomed as a great step forward.

It is interesting to note in this connection that in 1812 Sir Walter Scott stated that "A mad man was proposing to light the streets with smoke," and that Napoleon Bonaparte called the idea a "foolish folly." It was many years (about 1865-75) however, before gas was used for lighting in the home. The invention of the Welsbach mantel gave many times more light for the same amount of gas burned. In 1876 gas was first used for cooking in the home but its use was not popularized until about 1885. With the advent of the electric industry, gas lighting for both the streets and the home was gradually displaced by electric lighting, and today the primary use for gas in the home is for cooking, heating, water heating, and refrigeration, while in industry there are thousands of uses wherever heat may be required.

Electric Industry Began in 1880

The electric industry is comparatively young, having started in 1880, about 54 years ago. Hiram Maxim, a noted inventor and engineer, in 1878, in cooperation with the Kelly Headlight & Lamp Works of Rochester, gave an exhibition of a focusing electric arc light in connection with a series wound machine, both of his own construction, at the Hess Tobacco Factory on Exchange Street. This was the first electric light in Rochester.

The Rochester Electric Light Company, Rochester's very first electric industry, was incorporated February 25, 1880.

The next year, C. E. Stockley, Vice-President of the newly formed Brush Electric Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, rented at 15 River Street a 150 HP Steam Engine and Boiler, and installed one 16-light Brush

Arc Machine. He then operated twelve lights in Reynolds Arcade, having them on exhibition from 6:00 to 11:00 P. M. for three or four months. Next he interested some local men in electric lighting and the Brush Electric Light Company of Rochester was formed in 1881.

When the Brush Electric Company opened its doors, there were three other utility organizations in the city; the original Rochester Gas Light Company (1848); the Citizens Gas Company (1872) and the Municipal Gas Light Company (1880) and the Rochester Electric Light Co. Other electric companies came on the scene; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company (1886); the Citizens Light and Power Company (1892) and a combination company, the Municipal Gas and Electric Company (1902). Even during this early pioneering period the utilities and the public alike were impressed with the necessity for limiting the number of companies providing Rochester with gas and electricity. Uneconomic duplication of plants,



Years ago one greeted visitors at the front door with the light from a candle, while flickery kerosene street lamps provided the meager street illumination, if any.

mains, lines and energy made this fact very apparent. Therefore, the early history of these companies is prolific in mergers and consolidations. The stage was being set for the eventual elimination of uneconomic and impractical methods of operation, for the time when Rochester would be served by one company only, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The first three companies merged into the Rochester Gas Company in 1891. All the other companies mentioned above, together with the Rochester Gas Company combined to form the Rochester Gas and Electric Company in 1892. By November 10, 1919, twenty gas and electric companies had merged to form the Rochester Gas and



When the operator shown above pulls out the small knob on a switch, over 400 electric street lamps, or about a mile of lights, are simultaneously put into service.



In the olden days, each lamp had to be lighted individually. This was a real job on a windy night. At one time, "powder matches" were used to facilitate the process.

Electric Corporation, which for a number of years previously had been known as the Rochester Railway and Light Company.

The entire growth of the electric industry has taken place during the later half of the Rochester Centenary. The first electric generators produced electricity for arc lamps, which were used primarily for street lights for many years. It is well-known that Edison, in 1879 invented the incandescent lamp, such as we use in our homes today. He also invented a practical method of distribution. The first Edison Company was started in New York City in 1881 with 59 customers. At that time all of the lamps in the world could be carried in a market basket. Today, several hundred millions of lamps are manufactured every day, and they range in size from the small pencil lamp used by the physician to the one million candle power lamp used in the "movies" and for army searchlights. The lamps today are many times more efficient and better

in every way than the original ones of 1879.

The electric light gradually replaced the gas light for street lighting, and progressed from the arc lamp to the incandescent lamp which we see on our streets today. Rochester is one of the best lighted cities in the United States, having a total of over 26,834 street lights.

Great progress has been made in the electric art. The first machines which generated electricity 50 years ago were only about 50 horse-power in capacity. Today machines are being built that have over 100,000 horse-power in one machine. In the early days there were isolated electric plants scattered throughout the country. Today nearly every village and hamlet is supplied with electricity, largely due to the fact that many of the communities are inter-connected with electric lines.

Electricity is now used so widely that it plays an important part in the production, manufacturing, and distribution of nearly every commodity which touches our every-day life. Among other things, we see street cars operated by means of electric motors, but probably little realize that the first street cars in Rochester were very small and were drawn by horses. The first electric street cars in this city were operated in 1890, in State Street.

The story of Alladin and his lamp, and of the good genii who so dramatically invested it with its wonderful powers has always had a powerful appeal to the imaginations of old and young who have read it so universally. However, it is just a story. Today, electricity is performing services for humanity never dreamed of by Alladin. In our homes, factories, and public places, on our farms and almost everywhere we find electricity doing things as marvelous as the dramatic and colorful exploits of the genii of the lamp. This modern genii, electricity, although he too is an unseen force, comes to us not from the pages of a

story book; he is real. These services are universally used and appreciated. No other force does so much for us, for so little cost.

Any school child today is familiar with the many uses of gas and electricity in the home, and the resultant saving in time and labor. He can easily visualize the difference between the various luxuries and conveniences which he or she possesses, as compared with the conditions with which his forefathers had to contend, namely, coal and wood stoves for cooking; candle and oil lamps for lighting; no telephones, no radios, no aeroplanes, no automobiles, and no a thousand and one other things which did not exist even 25 or 30 years ago, let alone a hundred. In our age, the miraculous has become the commonplace. Science has so wonderfully enriched our lives

that we accept its most stupendous gifts without astonishment.



Type of street lighting on East Avenue. The Company operates a total of 26,834 street lamps, and Rochester is known as one of the best lighted cities in this country.

If Sales are a Criterion, Business is Better



The "gang" at the picnic celebrating the Company's surpassing of its quota in Domestic Sales for the first six months of 1934.

A LITTLE play mixed up with lots of hard work helps to keep R. G. and E. domestic salesmen from going stale. In honor of their recent surpassing of their sales quota for the first six months of the year, these men were given a party at the Chiseler's Club. The pictures will help to indicate that a good time was had by all.

These salesmen really earned their good time, and here's the reason expressed in actual dollar volume in-

creases over the first six months of last year: See tabulation below.

This record is a fine one, and it is no wonder that both Mr. Russell and Mr. Haftenkamp made it a point to be present at the party in honor of the event. During the afternoon sports were participated in. The winners in the various events are listed below.

In the baseball game between the gas and the electric salesmen, the electric team, under the leadership of Bernie Hynes, short-circuited the hopes

District	Electric Sales	Gas Sales	
Entire Group	\$152,434.16	\$63,203.06	for 1934
Rochester City	\$115,479.07	\$26,379.22	for 1933
Canandaigua	\$125,681.69	\$55,470.17	for 1934
Genesee Valley	\$91,135.04	\$25,332.54	for 1933
Lake Shore	\$4,376.74	\$2,238.77	for 1934
Brockport	\$4,891.83	\$1,046.68	for 1933
	\$14,037.62	electric only	for 1934
	\$11,276.92	electric only	for 1933
	\$8,338.11	electric only	for 1934
	\$8,174.78	electric only	for 1933
	gas only		office opened
	1934 only	\$5,494.12	this year
Totals	Both Gas and Electric		
Entire Group,	\$215,637.22	for 1934	
all districts	\$141,858.29	for 1933	

Comparison of domestic sales for the first six months of 1934 with those for the first six months of 1933.



These men CAN cook. And—How. They all appear to be corn-fed, which implies that they aren't afraid to sample their own culinary concoctions. From left to right they are: Messrs Spellman, Furstoss, Ralph Mason, Monahan and Sharkey.

of the gas swatters, by a score of 10 to 15. Butler Herr captained the latter team.

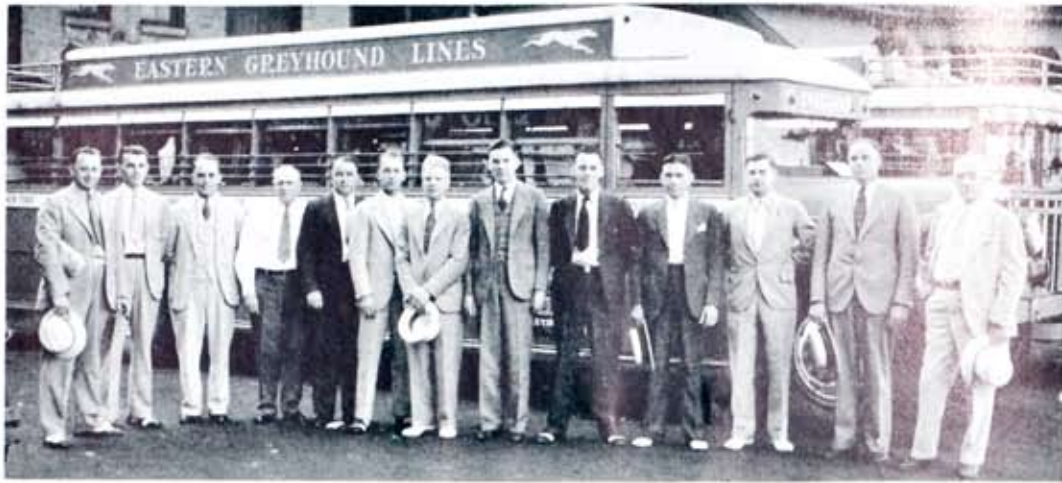
The various committees in charge of the day's activities were as follows: General Committee: Messrs Houston, Taillie and Sharkey; Kitchen Gang: Messrs Furstoss, Ralph Mason, Mo-

nahan, Hill, Graham and Doherty; Dining Room Force: Messrs Aldrich and Wentworth; Refreshments: Messrs Whitmore and Purtell; Sports: Messrs Thomas, Herr, Puddington, Ed. MacSweeney, B. Hynes and White.

The steak dinner in the evening was an event to be remembered. It was a



Too many cooks didn't spoil the broth at this party. As husky as they are, they managed to keep out of each other's way. These chefs and kitchen mechanics are, left to right: Messrs Monahan, Wentworth, Furstoss, Graham, Spellman, R. Mason, Lewis, Whitmore, Hill and Purtell. Mr. Houston is in front.



These men went to Cleveland as guests of the General Electric Company. In the pictures are, left to right: Messrs Furstoss, Stott, McCleave, LeFevre, Graham, Galloway, Erness, Burnett, McGinnis, Doherty, Puddington, Sharkey and Domestic Sales Manager Houston.

"feed" that did justice to huge appetites and honor to the men who so assuredly earned it by excellent work.

Mr. Houston Wins "Ticker"

Mr. Frank Houston, manager of the Domestic Sales Department, recently received a beautiful Waltham wrist watch, a gift from the General Electric Company to the sales-manager in the utility division which sold the most General Electric refrigerators in the

"All Star Discovery Drive" which ran from April first to June 3. This competition was participated in by utilities and other sales organizations throughout twelve territorial zones, in which Rochester is zone 6.

As a further reward for winning this sales contest, the Company was permitted to send to N. E. L. A. Park, Cleveland, as the guests of the General

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The winning (electric) baseball team. Back row, left to right: Messrs Donohue, Miller, R. Mason Houston, Furstoss, Taillie, Doherty and Puddington, (Jossem is in between rows). Front row Messrs E. B. Hynes, Mowens, Millett, J. Green, Lemma and Galloway.

If You Have Hay Fever . . .

FRANK TAYLOR

PERSONS who suffer from hay fever naturally seek some means of relief during the so-called peak of the hay fever season, which usually begins about August 15th and extends to the time of a blighting frost, about the middle of September. Salves and solutions have been tried with varying degrees of success, but it seems much more logical to remove from the air you breathe the cause of the irritation.

Pollen, dust or mould hay fever, without complications, is caused by breathing some substance which sets up an irritation of the mucuous membrane of the nose. Fans and filters which may be placed on a window sill have been a very successful means of relieving hay fever.

One of the latest developments in hay fever relief is a device which looks like a radio cabinet. It can be quickly and easily installed without defacing the room. This device, called the Air Gard, of which Mr. George Stevens in the Granite Building is the distributor, has a capacity of 260 cu. ft. of air per minute. This is sufficient to change the air in the average room every five minutes. The filter removes the dust and pollen from air passing through the device. It is made of paper and may be renewed.

In winter, a simple control makes it

possible to take any desired amount of fresh air from the outdoors and at the same time continuously vacuum clean the air in the room. This filtering de-



The Air Gard

vice will not cure you of hay fever, but it does make it possible for you to breathe clean air and therefore get varying degrees of relief, dependent upon the severity of the case and upon how long you stay in the room in which the air has been cleaned.

Why go to the Adirondacks for relief when you can get clean air in your own home by the use of this simple device? A somewhat similar fan and filter is made by the Staynew Filter Corporation of Rochester.



A small device which looks like a portable radio sets on the window and filters 97% of the dust and pollen from the air you breathe

Directorate of Prominent Rochesterians Control R. G. & E. Corporation

Edward G. Miner, Chairman of the R. G. and E. Board, and chairman of the board of the Pfaudler Company, is one of the twelve prominent Rochester business men who comprise the local control for this Company. We present herewith a brief sketch of Mr. Miner, and the great nationally known organization which he helped to build. From time to time, we shall present a similar article concerning some member of this local directorate, all of whom are men of outstanding prominence in this community.

FIFTY years ago, when Rochester celebrated its semi-centennial, the Pfaudler Company was struggling to perfect a vessel that would hold a vacuum. Now, as Rochester observes its Centennial, Pfaudler pauses to mark its fiftieth anniversary. Today, Pfaudler's glass lined steel tanks are in demand the world over. The famous Pfaudler line includes tested equipment for the wholesome handling of milk and food products; chemicals, dyes; acid resisting containers for acids, C. P. chemicals, cosmetics and perfumes; sanitary vessels for cooking, mixing, concentrating and transporting varied products; glass lined cooperage, milk storage and pasteurizing



Edward G. Miner, chairman of the R. G. and E. board, and chairman of the board of the Pfaudler Company.

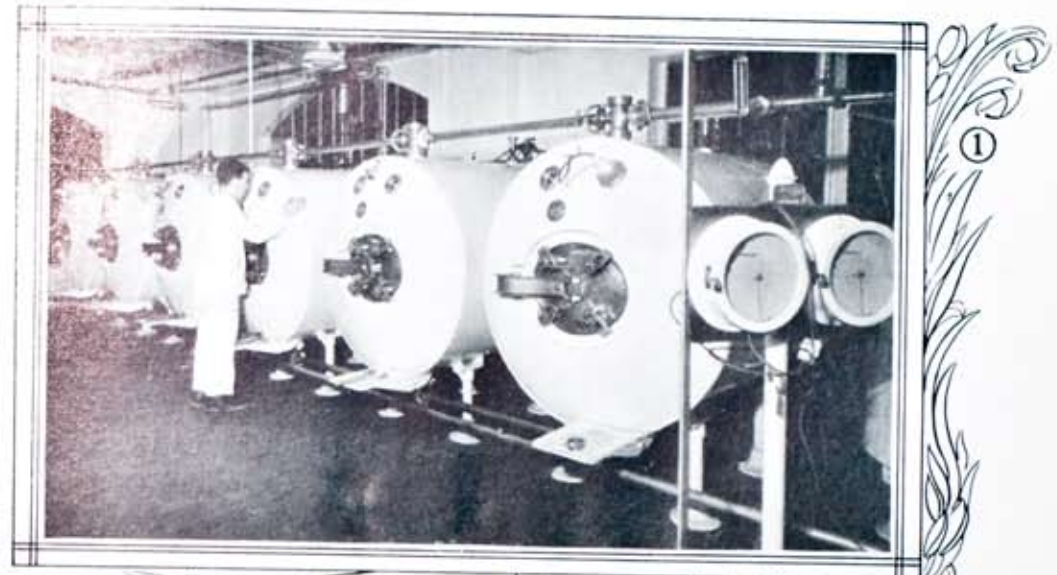
equipment and scores of other important products.

Mr. Edward G. Miner came to Rochester in 1883 from his birthplace, Waverly, Illinois, to be secretary in an organization which was later succeeded by the Pfaudler Company. He has been associated with the Pfaudler Company for forty-five years. For twenty years, 1911 to 1931, he was its president. Mr. Miner's great interest in transportation, which possibly dates back to young manhood when he was connected with the C. B. and Q. Railroad, gave him the inspiration for his development of the first glass lined tanks, mounted on railroad cars. They were tried out on the Boston and Maine Railroad and were a decided success. Those first two tanks, which even now are still in use, paved the way for the safe handling of milk, cream, wine and other edible liquids over long distances by rail or motor. Today, 600 cars of this kind are in service by the General American-Pfaudler Transportation Company.

Success Based Upon a Real Need

Pfaudler's success has been so spontaneous, because of the real need for the products and services perfected, that today the Company has four large plants: One in Rochester; one in Elyria, Ohio; one in Schwetzingen, Baden, Germany; and the fourth in Leven, Fife, Scotland.

During its first fifty years, the Pfaudler Company's search for a vacuum type container crystallized into the perfection of glass lined steel equipment that is continually filling vitally



1—One of the Pfaudler glass lined pasteurizing systems, Dairymen's League Association, New York City. It automatically pasteurizes 30,000 pounds of milk per hour. 2—Milk, liquid sugar, candy filler, wine are transported long distances in Pfaudler tank cars, without refrigeration. 3—Rolling steel plates into cylinders for Pfaudler tanks. 4—Huge Pfaudler glass lined tanks used to age Pepsodent mouth wash prior to bottling.

important new needs as science and industry progress. To the casual observer, a heroic high-spot in Pfaudler's world contribution is the humanitarian aspect comprised in helping to provide human beings with food products of a perishable nature, and insuring their perfect wholesomeness until they reach the ultimate consumer. Pfaudler equipment, in the milk industry alone, is a major factor in helping to decrease infant mortality. Pfaudler's toast to the world seems to be "To the health of the nations." This, we believe, is a testimonial which harmonizes perfectly with the character and personality of the man who worked unceasingly forty-five years to make this toast possible, Mr. Edward G. Miner.

Forebears Came From England

Mr. Miner's ancestors came to America from England. One of them



Pfaudler glass enamel is fused into steel base of vessels in large enameling furnaces such as this one at temperatures averaging 1800° F. Photo shows vessel just as it was being removed from furnace by an electric charging machine.

was the John Alden of historic fame, who came on the Mayflower in 1620. Another, Thomas Miner, came in 1630. The early Miners settled in Connecticut and Vermont. Mr. Miner's grandfather, Edward G. Miner, drove with horses and wagon from Vermont to St. Louis and then to Winchester, Illinois, where he bought a tract of land. This was fifteen years after Illinois was admitted to the Union. This grandfather lived to be ninety-three, was the oldest banker in the state, a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and one of the founders of the Republican Party.

Mr. Miner Carries on Spirit of Ancestors

Mr. Miner's enthusiasm for transportation may be a reflection of the shipping activities of his ancestors. Their adventurous, pioneering spirit has its modern counterpart in his exploration of new fields of scientific discovery, and his great love for books. He has an enviable collection of old volumes, being especially interested in historical subjects. Mr. Miner is a voracious reader, a patron of art and science, and has always been a motivating influence in the cultural and civic life of Rochester. He is a past president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the leading societies and clubs of the city. Mr. Miner is an extensive foreign traveler and, being an able public speaker, he from time to time interprets outside events to his stay-at-home friends. His name on the local directorate of this Company, with which he has been actively associated since 1910, means much to this organization and the communities it serves. Mr. Miner is an engineer of ability and knows the public utility business. He is a fine example of the self-made type of American citizen, whose accomplishments coincide with the traditions of his ancestors for outstanding contributions to American life.



The Kathea II and the Safara off the Port of Rochester

ARTHUR UNDERWOOD

If you think it is an easy job to get a good sailboat picture, just try it sometime. Mr. Arthur Underwood succeeded in getting the Kathea and the Safara jockeyed into just the right "spot" for the picture shown above. Also, nature smiled on his efforts and put forth a cloud battalion for his nifty background.

Rochester Red Wing Diamond One of the Best Lighted in the Country

RUSSELL B. COOPER

THE lighting of a baseball field is a very difficult problem for the illuminating engineer. Because of the speed with which the ball travels, it is necessary to have sufficient quantity of light to enable the players' eyes to function quickly to follow the flight of the ball and judge its speed. In order that the players and spectators can follow high flies and fouls, it is necessary to have the air well lighted as well as the ground.

There must be not only a sufficient quantity of light, but the light must be evenly distributed in the air and on the playing field so the appearance of the ball will not be distorted. If a baseball in flight passes through alternately light and dark spots, its speed

appears to vary, making it almost impossible for a player to judge the speed or trajectory of a ball under those conditions.

While there must be a sufficient quantity of evenly distributed light, it is very important that it shall be so directed that there will be a minimum of glare from the floodlights. If the lights are objectionable to either the players or the spectators, a lessened interest in the game and a resultant decrease in attendance is immediately noticed.

Two Methods of Lighting

Baseball parks and stadiums have quite generally been lighted in one of two different ways: One uses open

lighting fixtures and the other closed ones (see small cuts of each type). Undoubtedly, the best possible lighting system is obtained through the use of all-closed flood-lights, mounted at least 120 ft. above the field. Such a system offers perfect lighting with low maintenance cost. Many baseball park owners, however, have felt that they could not afford to install this deluxe system because of the added expense and have installed all-open flood-lights as the other alternative.

Best Features Employed

The Rochester installation is interesting in that it employs the best features of both systems. The infield, where glare and lack of adequate intensity can be expected in open flood-light installations, is lighted entirely with closed flood-lights. They provide a high intensity throughout the infield with no glare being passed on to the outfield players. The outfield, where the towers can be mounted on the edge



Type of closed unit used for lighting infield. There are 112 of these located on the towers at the grandstand.



Scene at one of Rochester's first night baseball games under the new lights, last season, when more than 16,000 persons were in attendance. This lighting job was installed by the Dwyer Electric Company, of Rochester.

The clusters of lights seen at top of the picture are the infield lights, located atop hundred-foot steel towers which were fabricated locally by the Genesee Bridge Company.



Open type of flood-light, used in the outfield. There are ninety of these on towers along the outfield fence.

of the playing area, is adequately lighted with open flood-lights. Thus the economy in the installation of open flood-lights is put into practice where open flood-lights can most effectively be used and the accurate control features of the closed unit is used where it is needed most.

The flood-lights are located on eight towers, and mounted at points a distance of 102 ft. from the ground (to the bottom row of lights). The towers are designated by numbers and are found at the following points. No. 1 on the grandstand roof, to the right of the press box, No. 2 on the extreme right end of the grandstand. No. 3

outside the right field fence at the 340 ft. mark. No. 4 outside the right field fence at the 380 ft. mark. No. 5 outside the left center fence to the right of the score-board. No. 6 in left field at the extreme left end of the bleachers. No. 7 at the extreme left of the grand-stand between stand and bleachers. No. 8 on the grandstand roof at the left of the press box.

Lamps

One hundred and eighty 1500-watt PS-52, 110-volt general lighting service lamp, bowl frosted; one hundred and twelve 1000-watt PS-52, 110-volt general lighting service lamp; three 1000-watt G-40, 110-volt flood-light service lamps are used.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation supplies a 4,150 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 450 K.W. service to the meter room, located in the ground-keeper's shop. From the main circuit breaker each tower is supplied with electricity by an underground feeder to an oil switch at the bottom of the tower, and then by high tension cable to a 4,150/120-240 volt single phase transformer, located at the top near the flood-lights.

The average illumination at 10% over voltage on the lamps is 53 foot-



View of diamond from the press box on the grand stand roof, showing a very pleasing uniformity of illumination. This lighting job is said to be one of the finest in the country, and is appreciated greatly by spectators who find it easy to follow the ball through the fastest of plays, as well as by the players who have no difficulty in judging line drives, bunts or high flies and fowls.

Lighting Load for the Lamps of Each Tower

Tower No.	Open Flood-lights	Closed Flood-lights	Load at 10% over voltage
1	—	26	30.3 K.W.
2	18	18	
		2 Parking	86.2 K.W.
3	11	3	
		3 Parking	45.5 K.W.
4	11	4	
		3 Parking	46.6 K.W.
5	16	5	61.8 K.W.
6	16	4	
		3 Scoreboard	64.0 K.W.
7	18	18	85.0 K.W.
8	—	26	30.3 K.W.
Totals	90	115	448.7 K.W.

candles on the infield and 31 on the outfield.

The general contract was awarded to the Dwyer Electric Company, of Monroe Avenue, Rochester. Mr. Dwyer had sub-contracts with the Westinghouse Supply Corporation to furnish

the flood-lights, with Genesee Bridge Company to furnish and erect the towers, and with the Maggio Construction Company to install the concrete footings for the towers.

The Red Wing Baseball diamond is
(Concluded on Page 222)



Left: Steel tower on top of grandstand, showing its transformer, and the flood lights directed at the infield. A similar tower is at the other end of the grandstand.



Right: Hundred-foot outfield tower having both open and closed type of lamps, the former having 2 1500-watt lamps each, and the latter, one 1000-watt lamp each.

**GAS and ELECTRIC
« NEWS »**

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION
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VOL. 18 AUGUST, 1934 No. 7

Youth Marches On!

PERHAPS the hardest thing parents have to do is to say "No" to their children when they would so much rather say "Yes." There is a limit to all things, even self-sacrifice. And during the last few years children, as well as adults have had to learn how to "Take it." Irrespective of conditions, however, and in spite of the things they have had to do without, youth marches on, making the best of hard situations and occasional hard knocks. We trust their rewards will be in proportion to the liabilities which a period of reconstruction always brings in its wake.

We heard a speaker at a recent high school graduation say: "We older people have passed on to you boys and girls of today a rotten heritage." He then remarked that following a war to end war, conditions today on the war

horizon were as bad as ever in history; that industrial conditions are still such that most boys and girls have a rather slim chance to get employment because heads of families must first be taken care of. The youth of today does seem to be in a rather tough "spot," but we think they are performing rather commendably under the circumstances.

When times were good and conditions normal, we were inclined to flout the irresponsibility of youth. When the reverse is true, however, we can be thankful that "Youth Will be Served" even in difficult times. What a divine plan it is that young people have the happy faculty of smiling through that period of their life and refusing to get panic-stricken. Youth has always had an important place in society, one that adults sometimes underestimate. We older people of today may have given them a raw deal, but they are not holding it against us. Perhaps they will benefit from the discipline which fate has thrown into their pathway. After all, people who have had life served to them on a silver platter don't always go the farthest on the ladder of success, and this generation will doubtless provide as many fine men and women as any other generation in American history.

Young people have quite generally been the inspiration which has kept fathers and mothers plugging away, doing their best when clouds had no silver lining; that's just another mission of youth—what would this world be without them? So, here's to the young people of today. They have shown that they can "Take it" with a smile. And the next time we hear some critical person remark "You can't put an old head on young shoulders" we are going to chirp "Well, thank God for that." And so, youth marches on, and the exploits of tomorrow will be performed by men and women who comprise the youth of today.

**A Modern
George Washington**

THIS is a true story about a boy who came through a terrible accident without a scratch. After his car had been struck at an intersection between a much traveled main highway and a small rural cross-road, the deputy who sought to comfort this boy said "Young man, your life has been handed back to you; today, you can begin it all over again."

The car had turned over three times. It was literally demolished. It was an old car, but the only one this boy's Dad had, and how it will be missed. However, this accident brought out something that made the parents of this lad very happy. When cross-examined by officers in the excitement following the crash, the boy had admitted that he did not stop dead for the crossing; he had merely slowed down. How often you and I do just that.

Someone asked him later why he didn't say that he had stopped in compliance with the law. He could have gotten away with it because no one was around to testify otherwise. The boy replied that it never entered his head to tell anything but the truth. He did it instinctively. He had been brought up that way.

These parents can not afford to purchase another car. Neither can they manage to pay damages for the not very serious "beating" which the other car took. They feel devoutly thankful that the life of their son was spared. And while they may have reason to greatly regret this unfortunate occurrence, one thing pleases them very much. Their boy told the truth.

This Dad can't say a-la-George

Washington's father "Son, I'd rather have you wreck every car I own than to have you temporize with truth," but he does glow with the same pride and satisfaction which the elder Washington experienced when his boy said "Father, I cannot tell a lie."

**Just in Case
You Have Forgotten**

A NEIGHBOR of yours might call his wife and children around him and say, "I am going away."

Wife says, "Where are you going? How long are you going to stay?"

"Don't know anything about that," is the reply. "I am going away."

Wife says, "But, John, we have no groceries and nothing else in the house to eat, the fuel is nearly gone and the rent will soon be due, and you have been sick and out of work so long that we have spent our money and have not a dollar in the bank."

"Can't help that," he says; "I am going away, and you and the children will have to do the best you can."

He calls the children, kisses them good-bye and leaves them.

What would you think of such a man and what would you do? You would think him a criminal and take steps to have him brought back and made to support and provide for his family, wouldn't you? It would be considered a disgrace and an insult to society and be resented by every respectable citizen in the community, wouldn't it?

Yet there are hundreds of men every day who leave their dependent ones just that way, unprovided for and uncared for and go on that Long Journey, never to return.

—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Electricity a Boon to Rural Sections

ELECTRIC power in the rural areas has passed the stage of experimentation. Its worth has been definitely established and the only problem that confronts the farmer is its application to his particular needs. Following are some of its many uses within the State as reported by the New Jersey Public Utility Information Committee.

Electric soil heating is producing quicker and healthier plants from both flower and vegetable seeds by speeding germination and keeping it at even temperatures.

Electricity is bringing water into the farm home under adequate pressure and saving time and labor in the stables as well. A proper water supply is indispensable for modern living anywhere.

Electricity in the farm home is lighting the house, providing refrigeration, and supplying power for the same appliances that dwellers in the city are enjoying.

Electricity lights the farm yard, warms water for cows and poultry, milks the cows, ventilates the stables, cools the milk, turns motors, and reduces the fire risk everywhere.

—City Bulletin

Rochester Red Wing Diamond

(Continued from Page 219)

the most perfectly lighted of any diamond in the country at the present time. To give the players an opportunity to play good baseball, gives the umpire a chance to make fair decisions and to give the spectators a game enjoyable from every standpoint, requires illumination giving high visibility at all times in all parts of the field, without offensive glare.

If Sales are a Criterion

(Continued from Page 118)

Electric Company, thirteen men, including Mr. Houston, Messers Mc-Taillie, Sharkey and Furstoss, sales supervisors, and others shown in one of our illustrations. They all enjoyed a very delightful week-end at this famous G. E. playground.

The men camped out in tents, had the use of a fine swimming pool, played baseball and other sports and had a dandy time generally. Groups were there from other sections, and in the baseball contests, a team made up of Rochester salesmen won a "hot" game from the players from Syracuse, score, Rochester 17, Syracuse 5. While there, the men were taken through the Lighting Institute, learned much of interest about G. E. products, but mostly devoted their time to a well-earned rest and miniature vacation.

HONOR ROLL

Persons who have volunteered for blood transfusions

- William Seidel
- Warren Root
- Edward Wenke
- Vital DiMicele
- Clinton Cole
- K. B. Castle, Jr.
- William Fisher
- Paul Miller
- Howard Stebbins
- William Hill
- William Lemma
- Daniel Dronkers
- Fred Mullin
- Robert Miller
- Orville Millett
- Stephen McKay
- Cleo Picard
- James Yost
- Earl Harrington

GENERAL INFORMATION



Net Increase in Consumer's Meters for Year Ending June 30, 1934

	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1933	Increase
Electric	128,171	126,647	1,524
Gas	109,088	108,425	663
Steam	312	316	4*
Total	237,571	235,388	2,183

Statement of Consumer's Meters by Departments as of June 30th

	Electric	Gas	Steam	Total	Incr.
1924	64,864	88,649	110	153,623	
1925	75,249	91,897	145	167,291	13,668
1926	85,212	95,788	199	181,199	13,908
1927	93,698	99,517	272	193,487	12,288
1928	102,134	104,116	317	206,567	13,080
1929	112,704	108,160	323	221,187	14,620
1930	117,490	109,226	349	227,065	5,878
1931	120,333	109,730	341	230,404	3,339
1932	126,927	109,284	329	236,540	6,136
1933	126,647	128,425	316	235,388	1,152*
1934	128,171	109,088	312	237,571	2,183
Incr. in 10 Yrs.	63,307	20,439	202	83,948	83,948

Net Increase in Consumers' Meters by Months

	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	95*	203*	258*	54*
February	265 (1)	247	86*	86*
March	104* (2)	5818	460*	93*
April	252	24	128	266
May	470	259*	134	366
June	437	136*	94	332
July	247	55*	7*	
August	302	58	132	
September	347	11	517	
October	1*	169*	318	
November	170*	293*	281	
December	80*	256*	211	

(1) Includes 650 meters of former Brockport Gas Light Co.

(2) Includes 4,900 meters of former Lake Ontario Power Corp.

	Month of June, 1934	Month of June, 1933	Increase
KWH Generated—Steam	3,732,968	280,261	3,452,707
KWH Generated—Hydro	8,181,692	19,342,540	11,160,848*
KWH Purchased	16,709,957	7,123,735	9,586,222
M Lbs. Commercial Steam Produced	42,389	36,214	6,175
MCF Coal Gas Made	364,948	361,215	3,733
Tons Steam Coal Used	7,509	3,636	3,873
Tons Gas Coal Used	31,728	30,435	1,293
Tons Coke Made	23,075	21,323	1,752
	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1933	Increase
Number of Employees	2,314	2,107	207
Amount of Payroll—Month Ended	\$ 346,421	\$ 289,346	\$ 57,075
Amount of Payroll—Year Ended	\$3,815,322	\$3,402,328	\$ 412,994
Miles of Underground Duct	2,027	2,026	1
Miles of Underground Line	3,003	3,002	1
Miles of Overhead Line	8,152	8,079	73
Miles of Gas Main	817	816	1
No. of Street Arc Lamps	1,395	1,393	2
No. of Mazda Street and Traffic Lamps	25,439	26,230	791*
Total Number of Street Lamps	26,834	27,623	789*

*Denotes decrease

EMPLOYEES BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Cash Statement for June, 1934

Receipts		Disbursements	
Balance 1st of month	\$7,021.64	Sick Benefits	\$ 819.87
Dues—Members	756.05	Accident Off-Duty Benefits	138.99
Dues—Company	756.05	Expense of Nurse	128.28
Fees—Members		Miscellaneous	30.14
Fees—Company		Balance end of month	7,700.46
Miscellaneous	284.00		
Total	\$8,817.74	Total	\$8,817.74
Membership June 30, 1934	2,050	Membership June 30, 1933	1,772

R. G. & E. Players Pack 'Em in Again

Reported by MISS PEARLE V. COLE

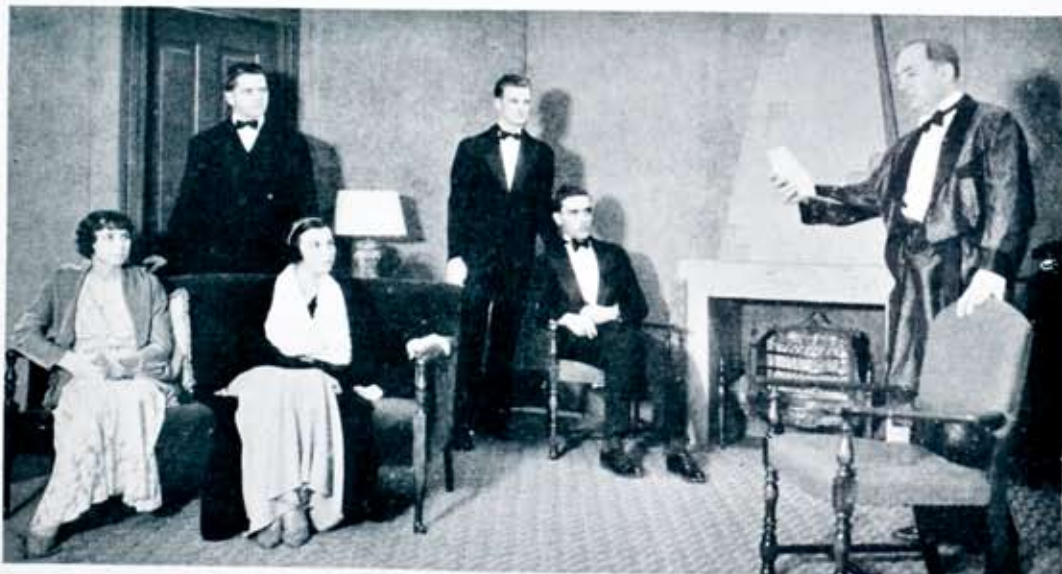
THE second series of dramatic presentations by the R. G. and E. Dramatic Club was given on the Sixth Floor, some time ago (pardon our delay). The initial success of the club may have been responsible for "packing them in" again this time. At any rate more than two hundred persons were present to enjoy the sincere dramatic efforts of the employees cast in the three sketches. Everyone seemed to greatly enjoy each of the three small plays given.

The first of the plays was "68-70 Berkeley Place" directed by Pearle V. Cole. It was a humorous comedy of two families who lived at that address. One family had a son, and the other a daughter, but the answer wasn't what you'd think it would be. They don't marry. Freda McAdams took the part of a frivolous wife who was married to a typical suburban grouch, played

by Wilbur Geiger. Wesley Streitle, the Club's juvenile lead, did his part of the son in royal fashion. On the other half of the house the wife, Elizabeth Bauman played opposite Arthur Rockman as the hail and happy husband. Jane Raines took the part of the surprised daughter in a likable manner. Kathleen Yockel and Louise Magin drew laughter from the audience by their fine characterizations.

"To-Night at Eight," directed by Raymond V. Clark kept us all guessing. We guessed the murderer was the lovely Mary Martin, or Edward Voelker, but when Maurice Calihan and Eleanor Leszinsky became involved, we were positive they were the ones. Of course we pinned it on Bill Fisher as the butler the first moment. We certainly applauded Champ Clark as the eccentric uncle.

(Continued on Page 227)



Scene from "Tonight at Eight," a mystery play that was a spine-chiller. From left to right in the pictures are: Eleanor Leszinsky, William Fisher, Mary Martin, Edward Voelker, Maurice Calihan and "Champ" Clark.



Top. Scene from "68-70 Berkeley Place," from left to right, showing: Arthur Rockman, Louise Magin, Elizabeth Bauman, Jane Raines, Wesley Streitle, Freda McAdams, Kathleen Yockel and Wilbur Geiger. Bottom. Players in "Jazz and Minuet" left to right: Mildred Wood, Dorothy Lovick, E. Royce Letson, Eleanor Drechsler and Bernard E. Sherman.

OBITUARY



WITH the utmost regret we announce the following deaths. To the bereaved families we extend the deep sympathy of the Officers and Employees of the Company.

The mother of Mr. Roy Briggs died recently at her home in Macedon, N. Y. Funeral services were held from the home, with burial at Parrington, N. Y. Mrs. Briggs leaves to mourn her loss, her husband, Albert T. Briggs, seven sons, four daughters and twenty-four grandchildren.

PERSONALS



Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miner, of the Wolcott district, are being felicitated upon the arrival on July 12 of a baby boy, Reginald O'Dell Miner.

Caldwell-Miller Nuptials

Miss Margaret Caldwell recently became the bride of Mr. Erwin Mitchell, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William English, at Elmira. Among the Company associates of the bride and groom, both of whom are employees, who motored to Elmira for the occasion were: Helen Garvey, Eva Statt, Evelyn Cross and Mildred Magin.

The bride wore a tailored ensemble of heavy crepe in blue with matching felt picture hat, and her shoulder bouquet was of talisman roses and lillies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Harris were, respectively, matron of

honor and best man. Following the reception, the bride and groom left on a honeymoon to be spent in Detroit and Chicago. They are now at home to friends at 277 Woodbine Avenue.

Pre-nuptial events in honor of the bride were given by Mrs. Mabel Meade, Dorothy Miller and the Bridge Club Girls, the Pay Roll Department, Mrs. Burton Wooden, Mrs. Charlotte Breen and Mrs. Muriel Engeman.

The following employees recently enjoyed an all day motor trip to Niagara Falls: Vera Augenstein, Arlene Frank, Louise Magin, Lois Urquhart, Kathleen Yackel and Eleanor Finn. They report that everything is quiet along the Honeymoon Trail.

On the evening of June 13, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cravath of 105 West High Terrace were surprised by several of their friends, the occasion being their fortieth wedding anniversary.



Little Peggy Settle when she was twelve years young. That pleasant smile is still working, eh what?

R. G. & E. Players Pack 'Em in Again

(Continued from Page 224)

If you missed seeing "JAZZ AND MINUET," directed by W. Leonard Champion, don't blame us because we did try to sell you tickets. The play itself was on the Peter Ibbetson type but dealing with the modern age and back in the days of minuets and dueling. Eleanor Drechsler, the heroine, did a beautiful performance in her first stage appearance. Dorothy Lovick took the part of the mother in a very sincere manner. Bernard E. Sherman and E. Royce Letson handled their parts with the ease of professionals. If anyone thinks that Mildred Wood can't go dialectic, they should have heard her as the Irish maid in the first scene and the Southern gal in the second. We acknowledge with thanks the furniture loaned by Weis and Fisher, East Avenue, and Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company. The Staff in charge of the presentations included Lillian A. Ward as Stage and Property Manager, Agnes Neidermaier, Wardrobe Director; and Betty Purchase as Supervisor of Make-up.



Mr. William Peachey and his little granddaughter, Joan Hunter; and are they "crazy" about each other;

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ludlow recently sailed for England where they will visit relatives. While abroad, they will also fly from England to France, visiting Paris, and then go to Germany. On July 2, Mr. Ludlow was given a bon voyage at a party in his honor held at the Chiselers' Club. Following talks by Messers Thomas Yawger, Charles Miller and others, Mr. Ludlow was presented with a traveling bag. There were seventy-five of Mr. Ludlow's associates present. Following six weeks abroad, Mr. Ludlow will return to his work as inspector in the electric department.

Mr. John Donoghue who was employed by the Company when he was a boy just out of grammar school, recently was graduated from West Point with the commission of second lieutenant in the regular army. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Donoghue, of 80 Jackson Street. Lieutenant Donoghue stood first in his class for two years and was number ten last year, a record which places him within the first ten graduates.

The announcement was recently made of the engagement of Miss Virginia Coffey, of the Consumers' Book-keeping Department, to Mr. Fred Marsh of the Credit Department.



Folks, meet Miss Suzanne Woodworth Warren, one year old, grand-daughter of Mr. J. B. Warren of the Pension Department.

A Banner Year for Mr. William White

Mr. William White, Superintendent of the machine shop at East Station, was recently married to Lena Beeley, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Newcombe. They are now at home to their friends at the St. Paul Court Apartment.

This seems to be a banner year for Mr. White, who this year will also celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as an employee of the Company. Mr. White started work a half century ago with the Municipal Gas Company, as a generator man. He followed down through numerous mergers and consolidations and has had valuable experience in various departments.

In the early days, when employees were few, he worked in the gas meter shop, and did collecting and meter reading. He spent some time as a maintenance and repair man in the gas department, and when the General Construction department was organized, under Mr. Edward Crofts, he was

selected to take charge of the machine shop where he now still is. His experience and capabilities fitted him for this important work.

Mr. White has always been keenly interested in employees' activities. For some years he has been an officer in the Employees Benevolent Association, of which he was a charter member and first superintendent. He is also a charter member of the Chiselers Club. Among the events in honor of his recent marriage was a party given by the General Construction employees. Following a delicious dinner prepared by the women of the department, Mr. and Mrs. White were presented a chest of silver by the women of the department, and an occasional chair and flowers by the men.

Mr. Ralph Flood is business manager for the "Harliquinades" an amateur dramatic organization which has put on a number of well received plays of late. Among them were "Three Taps at Twelve," a three act mystery play which was presented at St. Francis Xavier Hall on Bay Street.



Let us present Mr. and Mrs. William White, whose recent marriage is detailed above. They are now at home to friends at the St. Paul Court Apartment.



The young women of the R. G. and E. bicycle club, on the occasion of their recent gathering at the home of Mrs. Mildred Hacker, 368 Farmington Road. This is a view to warm the hearts of bicycle and tire manufacturers, and proof that bicycles have assuredly "come back."

Personnel Party

A very enjoyable evening was recently had by members of the Personnel Department and friends at the Chiselers' Camp. The dinner was a masterpiece of culinary art, the piece-de-resistance being broiled tenderloin steaks, prepared under the skilled supervision of Mr. William Hughes who, with Messers F. W. Fisher and A. C. Rissberger served the guests.

Mr. Ernest Scobell was pressed into service as toastmaster and master of ceremonies for the fun period following the dinner. Although it was an impromptu effort, it couldn't have been better had he worked on it for a week. If laughs are good for the digestion, everyone present surely enjoyed perfect health after that bounteous "feed." Mr. Scobell presented diplomas to practically everyone present for his or her perfection along specific lines as detailed in the diplomas, each person there apparently being a master of something-or-other. We imagine Miss Edith Holdgate was the psycho-analyst back of these amusing selections.

An interesting program of games was participated in and dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by the radio, supplemented by the musical efforts of Miss Mary Brockmyre and Mrs. F. Anderson at the piano. Among the guests of honor were President Herman Russell and Mr. H. Ward, of the General Electric Company.



Mr. Kenneth Robert Chapman smiles easily these days, since he became a Benedict and took unto himself a wife. They are at home at 1193 Culver Road.



Fumes and Flashes

selected



A Nu-deal!

Constable: "Pardon, Miss, but there ain't no swimmin' allowed in this here lake."

Donnia: "Why didn't you tell me before I undressed?"

Constable: "There isn't any law against undressing!"

Page Borah!

A congressman's wife, waking him in the middle of the night, told him that there were robbers in the house.

"Impossible," said the congressman. "There may be robbers in the Senate, but not in the House."

Something to Crow About!

Two farmers were talking.

"Since I put up my scarecrow," said one, "not a bird has ventured within a half mile of my field."

"I can beat it!" announced his neighbor. "Last week I made a scarecrow that frightened the birds so that one of them brought back two potatoes it had previously stolen."

A Fine Distinction!

Teacher: "Johnny, how old is a person who was born in 1890?"

Johnny: "Man or woman?"

Why Teachers Get Gray!

"Just think, children," said the missionary, "in Africa there are six million square miles where little boys and girls have no Sunday school. Now, what should we all strive to save money for?"

"To go to Africa!" cried a chorus of cheery voices.

A Born Diplomat!

Judge: "This lady says you tried to speak to her at the station."

Salesman: "It was a mistake. I was looking for my friend's sister, whom I had never seen before, but who's been described to me as a handsome blonde with classic features, fine complexion, perfect figure, beautifully dressed and—"

Witness: "I don't care to prosecute the gentleman. Anyone might make the same mistake."

Safe Enuf!

A pessimist is a fellow who looks both ways before crossing a one-way street.

Out Out Way!

Small Boy—"Quick, policeman. A man's been beating my father for more than an hour."

Policeman—"Why didn't you call me sooner?"

Small Boy—"Father was getting the best of it until a few minutes ago."

Eggs-actly!

"The codfish lays a million eggs,

And the useful hen but one,

But the codfish never cackles

To tell what she has done,

And so we praise the useful hen,

And the codfish we despise,

Which only goes to prove how much

It pays to advertise."

Fair Enough

A young preacher come to one of the distant settlements, and started in to reform the natives. He stopped one day at old Nancy's cabin and found her enjoying an after dinner smoke on her corncob pipe.

"Aunt Nancy," he said, "when your time comes to go, and you apply for admission at the gate of Heaven, do you expect St. Peter will let you in if he detects the odor of tobacco on your breath?"

The old woman took the pipe out of her mouth and said: "Young man, when I go to Heaven, I expect to leave my breath behind."

Eliminated!

"Why did you stop singing in the choir?"

"Because one day I didn't sing and somebody asked if the organ had been fixed."

Justification

"Judge, yo' Honah," complained an irate colored lady to the court, "dis yeah no-count husban' o' mine drinks."

"Yessuh, Judge, yo' Honah, Ah does drink some," admitted the husband. "But Judge, dat woman don' treat me right. Why, Ah pawns de kitchen stove t' git a li'l money an' she don' miss it fo' two weeks!"

Zoologically Speaking!

Tommy—Mother, let me go to the zoo to see the monkeys?

Mother—Why, Tommy. What an idea. Imagine wanting to go to see the monkeys when your Aunt Betsy is here.

Regardless

Man is born with certain inalienable rights which aren't worth much when he meets a big guy driving a truck.

The Hen-R-A

Now, Mr. Johnson, my friends all say
That you're the chief of NRA
If this is so, please lend an ear
For I have somthing you should hear.

I'm just a poor hard-working hen
And labor hard for all the men
And women who do feed me well
But lately made me mad as h—I.

Now all went well until I found
The day's grew longer all around
And then the long and peaceful night
Was cut in half by blazing light.

For quite some time this had me fooled
But soon my anger half-way cooled
I looked about and found the cause
Of this new change in Nature's laws.

Someone had hung a 'lectric light
So timed to turn on every night,
And I, who should have gone to sleep,
Just worked right on without a peep.

Now, Mr. Johnson, hens have rights
And we don't think that 'lectric lights
Should change our precious night to day
To make us scratch and strain and lay.

And so we ask you to restore
Our former hours; and one thing more—
We're for the NRA, indeed—
Please cut our hours and raise our feed.

— R. J. HICKEY



THE SPUR

*Because of your strong faith, I kept the
track*

*Whose sharp-set stones my strength had
well-nigh spent.*

*I could not meet your eyes if I turned
back:*

So on I went.

*Because you would not yield belief in me,
The threatening crags that rose, my way
to bar,*

*I conquered inch by crumbling inch—to
see*

The goal afar.

*And though I struggle toward it through
hard years,*

Or flinch, or falter blindly, yet within,

“YOU CAN!” unwavering my spirit hears:

AND I SHALL WIN.

—Aldis Dunbar

Photo by Willis E. Hughes