

THE TRANSMITTER

Published Monthly by Controlled Companies of American District Telegraph Company
155 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

VOLUME II

OCTOBER, 1930

NUMBER 10

A. D. T. Stands Guard Over Riverside Church, New York's Skyscraper Cathedral

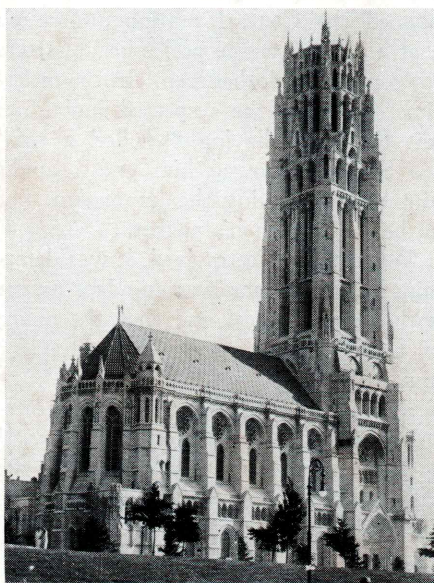
On Sunday, October 5, the new and beautiful Riverside Church, whose skyscraping summit dominates Riverside Drive in New York, was opened for worship. The church has been under construction for several years, its completion having been delayed considerably last winter by a scaffolding fire which did considerable damage to the sculpture and other decorative work. Needless to say, every precaution has been taken to provide adequate fire protection for the completed structure and foremost among these precautions is the A. D. T. Watchman's Compulsory Tour and Manual Fire Alarm system which covers the entire building from the basement to the top of the tower.

A Community Church

The church was constructed by the members of the congregation of the former Park Avenue Baptist Church, of which the family of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are members. It has been opened, not only to its own congregation, but to the whole community as well. This includes not only the chapel or nave, but the assembly hall, classrooms, gymnasium and libraries, which extend to the twenty-second floor. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is the minister.

An Imposing Structure

The church occupies a commanding site, almost opposite Grant's Tomb, at Riverside Drive and 122nd Street, and it is a striking landmark, not only from the standpoint of its height, but from an architectural one as well. The main body is of traditional medieval type,



THE NEW \$4,000,000 RIVERSIDE CHURCH IN NEW YORK, RECENTLY COMPLETED, IS PROTECTED BY A. D. T. SERVICES.

with nave, chancel, side aisles and two galleries of thirteenth century French Gothic. Yet the type of construction design is decidedly modern, embracing a steel skeleton enclosed with masonry. Although it has much of the same decorative effect as the cathedrals of France, the decorative scheme is far from traditional in that scientists and philosophers are glorified along with religious leaders.

The beautiful nave, or main auditorium, seats some 2500 persons. It is 215 feet long, 89 feet wide, and 100 feet high. There are, in addition, four galleries. Pews are of black oak and the floor of stone. The building includes a modern gymnasium, with locker rooms, shower baths and handball courts, and adjoining it are five bowling alleys.

Nearby are caterers' rooms and kindred appointments for church social events.

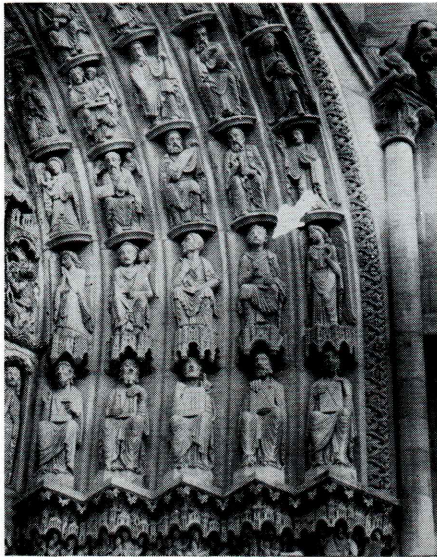
World's Largest Carillon

The tower is reinforced by some of the heaviest steel work ever used in building, made necessary by the unusual weight of the bells of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial carillon, the largest in the world, in the belfrey. There is an elevator lobby with four elevators, and on the first three floors of the tower are offices, the chapel and a bride's dressing room. The next six floors are devoted to classrooms of various kinds. On the tenth floor is an assembly room, and above it are social meeting rooms, a sewing room, church offices, men's library and reading room (there's no library for women), and the carillonneur's studio and crafts room.

Has All Modern Devices

The church has not excluded any modern device which could add to the comfort and interest of its worshippers. There are, for instance, pews for the deaf, equipped with an electrical arrangement for amplifying the entire service. Voice projectors are placed over the pulpit and microphones are located at strategic points in the building so that a sermon or music may be heard in any part of it.

A. D. T. protects a number of other prominent churches in New York City with its Watchman's Supervision and Fire Alarm service. These include Saint Thomas' Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Broadway Tabernacle and the partially completed Cathedral of St. John the Divine.



A CLOSE-UP VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE SCULPTURE WORK OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH. THE ARROW POINTS TO THE FIGURE OF ALBERT EINSTEIN, THE FAMOUS GERMAN SCIENTIST, WHO IS GLORIFIED AMONG RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND PHILOSOPHERS. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A LIVING MAN HAS EVER BEEN HONORED IN SUCH A MANNER.

Among the notable A. D. T. protected churches in other cities are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City; the First Baptist Church, Fort Worth, Texas; the Old South Meeting House, Boston, and the Queen of the Holy Rosary Cathedral, Toledo, Ohio.



Unsuccessful Attempt To Blame Equipment

The reliability of A. D. T. equipment and service is seldom challenged but when it is, the proof can be relied upon for vindication.

A fire alarm was received from the Kenyon Building at Louisville, Ky., on September 28 and the fire department responded promptly but there was no fire. The watchman denied having sent in the alarm.

It was suggested that fingerprints on the handle of the box would reveal the truth. Still the watchman stuck to his story, but when the Lieutenant of Police decided to call the fingerprint expert from headquarters, the watchman weakened and confessed that he had turned in the alarm.

Des Moines Manager Catches Check Forger

Novel service was performed by A. D. T. in Des Moines, Iowa, when Manager De Schane was called upon to render assistance in an unusual but very effective manner.

At 11:05 A. M. on September 16, the vice-president of the Bankers Trust Co. called Mr. De Schane and asked him to come to the bank at once. Apparently the call was merely to take up some routine business.

When Mr. De Schane arrived, he was told that a suspicious character was trying to cash a forged check. De Schane phoned the Central Station and asked that a call be sent to police headquarters for some plainclothes men. In the meantime, however, the suspected individual left the bank, having "smelled a rat." De Schane followed him and brought him back by giving the impression that he held a gun in his pocket.

When the police arrived, it was determined that the man was an adept forger with a long record and that the police of many cities were on the watch for him.

Manager DeSchane received the grateful thanks of the bank officials, as well as their admiration, for answering the call unarmed and for performing his duty so well.

A. D. T. Supervision Prevents Robbery

Brooklyn, N. Y., was the scene of another robbery that was frustrated recently, due to quick work on the part of the A. D. T. The newspaper account tells the story well; it is quoted from the *New York Times* of October 14:

"As Rudolph Homann, 69-year-old watchman, stepped into a shanty on the property of the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company, 2,206 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, to punch a time clock early yesterday morning, several men leaped on him, beat him severely, and bound him with wire. They flung him face downward on the floor of the shanty and then went into the office of the coal company and attempted to open the safe.

"In the meantime at the office of the National District Telegraph Company, 186 Joralemon Street, which has the protection contract on the coal property, it was noticed that Homann had failed to pull the signal box promptly on the

half hour. The operative on duty telephoned the coal company but got no response.

"Peter McDonough, one of the telegraph company's special guards, was dispatched to the scene with several patrolmen. They found that the robbers had left without having forced the safe. Members of the Safe and Loft Squad inspected the safe but said they could find no fingerprints. Detective Frank Mullady of the Vanderveer Park station was assigned to investigate."

The management stated that there was \$2,000.00 in the safe and that the handling of the situation by the A. D. T. was more than satisfactory.

Popular A. J. Lofgren, of Chicago, Retires

On October 1, 1930, Albert J. Lofgren, Assistant Chief Operator of the Main Office at Chicago, was retired on pension after forty-nine years of continuous service.

Mr. Lofgren was born in Rockford, Ill., on March 15, 1867. He came to Chicago in 1871, immediately after the famous fire, and has made that city his home ever since. He entered public school in 1875, but was obliged to leave in 1881 to help support the family, his father having died in 1879.



A. J. LOFGREN

Mr. Lofgren entered the employ of the American District Telegraph Company on February 1, 1881, as a messenger boy. He served in that capacity for six months, when he was promoted to various positions in quick succession. During his long period of employment, he served as night operator, chief operator, day chief operator and manager in several joint messenger and watch service offices. In 1907 he was assigned to the position of day assistant chief operator in the Main Office at Chicago, and he filled that position until his retirement.

By careful attention to details, regularity and punctuality in attendance, Mr. Lofgren has made an enviable record with the company. He is held in high esteem by his fellow workers, and has the sincere good wishes of all for health, happiness and contentment in his retirement.

Many Cases During Month Show Subscribers That the A. D. T. Is Dependable and Sure

A. D. T. Calls "Smoke-eaters"

A. D. T. Sprinkler Supervisory service keeps on proving its merit. This time the opportunity occurred at 12:43 A. M. on September 19, at the Albert Steiger Company premises, one of the largest department stores in Springfield, Mass.

An alarm was received at the A. D. T. Central Station and was transmitted to the fire department immediately. Upon responding, the firemen were given a most severe test as "smoke-eaters." It was discovered that the fire was in a locked vault, the heat having fused a sprinkler head on the outside, which caused water to flow from the sprinkler system, resulting in an alarm being transmitted over the A. D. T. system.

Dense and acrid smoke, that burned the eyes and made breathing almost impossible, filled the basement and first floor of the building. About fourteen firemen were partially overcome before the fire was even located. Some of the firemen donned gas masks and worked their way past the sprinkler and finally succeeded in determining that the fire was in the vault. Once discovered, it was quickly extinguished.

The A. D. T. not only transmitted the alarm but also placed roundsmen on guard at the doors to the street which were left open to admit firemen. The service rendered came in for considerable praise because the fire was confined and much water damage was prevented by the prompt alarm.

Sprinkler Acts as Burglar Alarm

Sprinkler Supervisory service gave an unusual performance on September 22, when a closed valve signal was received at 6:03 P. M. from the premises of J. M. Schott & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio. A roundsman was dispatched to the plant to investigate but while he was on the way a water flow alarm was received at

the Central Office and transmitted to the fire department and salvage corps.

As the roundsman and firemen approached the building, a boy about sixteen years old was seen running away. Upon investigation it was found that he had broken into the plant and caused the alarm by removing a gate valve device. A test valve on the dry riser had also been opened, causing the water flow alarm. The system was immediately repaired and restored to normal.

A Bandit Captured

The A. D. T. Holdup Alarm system performed perfectly at the Western Union office, 111 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, when on September 25, at 6:02 P. M., a bandit entered and demanded the contents of the safe.

The man appeared to be holding a gun in his right hand coat pocket and the outline of what seemed to be a revolver was visible. Manager Evelyn Gretz, although thoroughly frightened, guessed that the bandit was bluffing. She backed up to the cash drawer and pushed the A. D. T. Holdup Alarm button. Taking as much time as possible, she went to the safe for the money demanded by the bandit, who was in the meanwhile rifling the cash drawer. His eagerness to obtain the small change caused his undoing, for just as the bandit was leaving he was met by Roundsmen Ryan and Selgrath, of the A. D. T. He attempted to break away but was soon overtaken at the point of a gun.

Police were called to the premises and the bandit was taken into custody. When he was searched, five tobacco pipes were found in his pockets. It is believed that it was one of these which he held in his hand to make it appear as if he was gripping a concealed gun. When searched, the money he had taken, \$112.50, was found on his person.

Miss Gretz, manager of the office, and her assistant, Miss Huberick, came in for considerable praise for their conduct and quick thinking during the holdup. The efficient service rendered by A. D. T. was duly appreciated.

Cell Service!



THESE TWO YOUNG LADIES, EMPLOYEES OF THE WESTERN UNION AT CHICAGO, KEPT THEIR HEADS WHEN HELD UP RECENTLY, AND THROUGH THEIR CONFIDENCE IN A. D. T. PROTECTION THE BANDIT WAS CAPTURED.

THE TRANSMITTER

VOL. II OCTOBER, 1930 No. 10

A monthly magazine published by the Controlled Companies of the American District Telegraph Company, 155 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

R. K. HYDE.....Editor

The columns of THE TRANSMITTER are open to all A. D. T. employees, and the articles printed are the individual opinions of the authors.

WARNING TO PURCHASERS OF PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

A timely and forceful warning to purchasers of protection equipment to be wary in buying so-called "approved" apparatus is given by H. B. Michaels, of the Underwriters' Laboratories, of Chicago, writing in the October issue of the *Great Lakes Banker*.

Mr. Michaels suggests that purchasers investigate carefully to determine whether the equipment is approved for insurance recognition.

He calls attention in particular to the value of the Underwriters' labels and certificates and states that "devices listed as Standard-Burglary or Robbery and bearing a certificate or label indicating listing by Underwriters Laboratories are almost universally recognized by insurance companies." He states further that "a certificate should not be construed as evidence of an inspection of every installation on which it appears or that equipments of the same class are necessarily equivalent in quality or merit."

Another important point brought out in Mr. Michael's article is that "neither the Underwriters Laboratories nor any other organization can guarantee the financial stability of a protective company nor its ability to furnish service and renew certificates in future years."

The latter point is one that should receive serious consideration by purchasers of protection equipment. Many devices have been placed on the market from time to time only to become "orphans" because the manufacturing concern was financially unstable. The Underwriters Laboratories cannot consider financial standing in judging the merits of a product, but this is a factor which should enter into every negotiation before the purchase is made.

When Selling Regains Its Courage

By MERLE THORPE, in Nation's Business

Is our vaunted American selling only a fair-weather phenomenon? Has it no stamina? Does it cave in, crumple up and take the count at the first blow?

It would seem so.

For years the world has watched with amazement, not unmixed with envy, the selling forces of America in action. We have modestly acknowledged the applause. We knew we were good.

And we were. American selling was hard-hitting, tireless, resourceful, enthusiastic. It not only created demands but it helped buyers to find the means to satisfy those demands. It raised standards of living overnight, and in the joy of accomplishment it sang as it worked.

Came the stock-market squall of last October. Hesitation. Overcaution. Pessimism. Fear. Rumors of failures and panic. The spirit of Buying depressed.

Did Selling roll up its sleeves and eagerly welcome a trial of its strength and resourcefulness? It did not. It joined the mulligrubbers. It crowded the wailers at the wailing wall. It acted like a tired old man after a long walk on a sultry day.

What a pitiable spectacle of America's strong man lugubriously repeating hackneyed alibis. "Overproduction," was a favorite one. But overproduction became a fact only as underconsumption out-generalized Selling. And on its own field, for it had cracked the hard nut of underconsumption many a time. But Selling gave up. Too fat to fight. It said, "Nobody to buy. nothing to buy it with."

Shortly before, millions were eager for more and better food, warmer clothing, more comfortable shelter; millions desired greater conveniences; millions yearned for the luxuries of travel, art, music, books. They were willing to work hard and exchange their labor and services for those things.

Yet selling accepted the strange story that overnight millions lost these desires, that a miracle had happened and human nature had undergone a remarkable change. Nor were "the consumers broke." The record since then belies that assumption.

No; "Selling" false rumors and calamity puts us in the hospital. The real selling forces of the nation lost heart and nerve. Some openly joined the enemy. Others lent aid and comfort by disloyal inactivity.

"It's a great time to call upon sales and advertising managers," said a business man to me the other day. "They'll sit back and listen to you for two hours. A year ago you got a five-minute appointment for three weeks from Thursday. Too busy, selling. But today, nothing doing, and nothing to do. All the time in the world."

There probably was never a time in recent history when Selling was at such a low ebb in the United States.

To the everlasting credit of American Selling there are a few who have kept the faith, who have relished a stout fight and who are coming through as victors. Such has always been the case. Calamity, war, depression, flood or fire disturbs the settled order. The churning process brings up from the bottom strange faces and strange names.

When the fair-weather sun shines again, there are new faces in an industry's picture—new leaders at the helm. Never doubt, you will see their names in the business headlines of tomorrow. They have come up from behind, energizing new ideas with a fine courage while old leaders were proving to themselves that it couldn't be done.

But the pity of it is that a glorious march toward greater comfort for greater numbers halts because the motive power of American business—our selling forces—lost vision and courage.

When American Selling regains its old-time courage, then get ready for better times.

Happiness

"Be not solitary."

"Be not idle."

"Fear not that which can't be avoided."

"Grieve not for that which can never return."

"Try and forget slights."

"Never fuss and never argue."

One of the strongest reasons for adopting A. D. T. service is the fact that the equipment, apparatus and service are backed by an organization of strong financial standing which carries with it the guarantee of continued and permanent interest in the apparatus furnished and service rendered.



When subscribers commend A. D. T. services, they praise not only the equipment and the company, but more particularly the diligence and loyalty of individual employees in the performance of their duties.

Gives Credit When Due

Lovich-Eisenberg, Los Angeles, are pleased with their Burglar Alarm service. They write as follows:

"As a rule, people lose no time whenever there is a complaint to offer. We feel that when an approbation is due a firm for prompt service, the same should be rendered as promptly as a complaint."

"On October 1, an unauthorized person broke through to our premises, and within four minutes the man was apprehended and turned over to the police."

"We took a thorough inventory of our premises and contents and nothing was extracted."

"This was the first practical demonstration of the feasibility of your system so far as we are concerned, and at this time we want to express our appreciation for your promptness and your thoroughness."

This Certainly Was Speed

The General Brass & Copper Company of Cleveland are grateful for A. D. T. efficiency in the prevention of an attempted robbery. Their letter is as follows:

"We desire to heartily commend your company for its efficiency on the night of October 2 when our place was entered forcibly."

"Our understanding is that your men were on our premises four minutes after the alarm. This certainly was speed."

"We are entirely satisfied with the way this matter was handled."

PROTECTION PLAUDITS

A Typical Endorsement

Another strong booster for A. D. T. Burglar Alarm service is A. H. Weiner, Chicago, Ill., who writes:

"I beg to express my gratitude and appreciation of the service rendered by your office and men in handling this situation with such tact and promptness."

"Let me say herein that should you send me any of your prospects for a testimonial as to the service, I will gladly tell them from the experience that I have had with your alarm in my premises that had it not been for your apparatus installed I would probably be out several thousands of dollars, whereas I found that nothing was removed from my store."

Values Service More

Healey, Seaver Company of Boston, Mass., wrote the following in connection with the handling of a Fire Alarm from their premises:

"We certainly wish to commend your men and your service for the excellent handling of the situation."

"This fire has made us realize even to a greater extent the value and efficiency of the A. D. T. Service."

BURGLARS, PLEASE MEET—



Clinton Arnold (left) and George A. Davis (right) are roundsmen at Washington, D. C., who, as described in the September issue of THE TRANSMITTER, captured two burglars on succeeding nights at the premises of the Bentley Credit Clothing Company.

Mr. Davis joined the A. D. T. in 1922, and a number of captures have been recorded to his credit. Mr. Arnold entered the employ of the company during the current year and the recent capture marks his first experience in treating with burglars in the "typical A. D. T. manner."

A Wet Watchman

Good service is indicated in the following letter received from Adams & Elting Co., Chicago, Ill., in connection with Watchman Supervision:

"Replying to your letter of the twentieth regarding the report on our watchman for the night of this date."

"Immediately, the day following your telephone call to me during the night, I investigated the difficulty and found that this man had been drinking. He was immediately discharged, and a new watchman is now in his place."

"I want to thank you for bringing this to my attention so promptly, as there is no telling what might have happened with a man on the job in the condition that this man was in."

"We appreciate this service and know that we can count on you continuing this good service in the future as you have done in the past."

Through Coal Hole to Jail

Still another commendation of typically prompt A. D. T. service is contained in the following letter from Smith & Robinson, Chicago, Ill.:

"We wish to thank you and your operatives for the prompt and efficient manner in which you captured a burglar in our plant after closing time last Saturday."

"The man, who had gained entrance through the coal window, had no more than brushed the dust from his clothing before your men arrived, and he was promptly lodged in the East Chicago Police Station."

"Again thanking you, and assuring you that we appreciate your service, we are."

New and Imposing City Hall at Atlanta, Ga., Is A. D. T. Equipped

A. D. T. Watchman's Compulsory Tour Service guards the new \$2,000,000 City Hall of Atlanta, Ga. The building, which houses all of the administrative departments of the municipal government, illustrates in striking fashion the possibilities of combining modern office building design with the architectural beauty generally associated with our public buildings.

Situated on the southwest corner of Washington and Mitchell Streets, and close to the Georgia State Capitol and the Fulton County Court House, this splendidly arranged building is the third of a group forming the nucleus of what ultimately is to be a civic center in which will be grouped buildings housing all departments of the state, county, and city governments.

The unique design of this building, which is copyrighted, is by G. Lloyd Preacher & Co., Inc., Architects and Engineers of Atlanta. The work of erection and finish was by the National Construction Company.

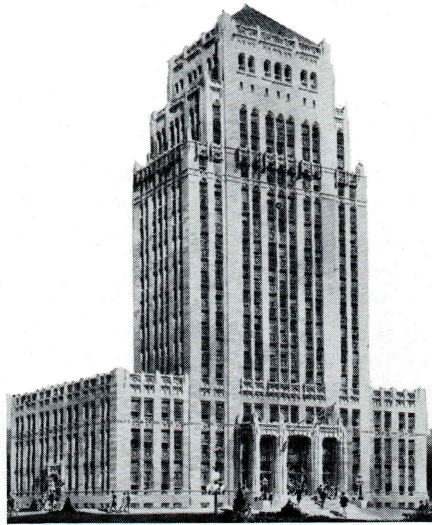
A. D. T. Watchman's Compulsory Tour service was used in the old City Hall Building and has been adopted in other City of Atlanta properties where watchmen are employed.



Charleston Manager Goes On Air in Radio Program

The A. D. T. made its radio debut at Charleston, S. C., recently in connection with a broadcast coincident with the reopening of the Condon Greater Department Store. The store was completely remodeled recently, and the contracting firms involved were all invited to participate in a complimentary radio program upon conclusion of their work.

While "on the air," Manager H. Purse of the A. D. T. extended to James F. Condon his personal greetings and best wishes for continued health and prosperity. He also paid compliments to Mr. Condon's three sons, who helped to bring about the Condon Greater Department Store. For the benefit of the radio audience, Mr. Purse outlined the various protection services which the A. D. T. renders in Charleston.



THE NEW ATLANTA CITY HALL, PART OF A NEW CIVIC GROUP OF STRIKING ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER. IT IS, OF COURSE, A. D. T. PROTECTED.

Nebraska Bankers Pay for Dead Bandits

The Nebraska Bankers' Association has posted a reward of \$3,000 for every bank bandit killed in Nebraska during a holdup or a pursuit of a robber following a holdup, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Omaha, Neb. The association also recommended formation of a State Constabulary to combat bank robbers.

The bankers' action came after sixteen months of activity on the part of bank robbers in Nebraska. During that period sixteen banks were held up.

The total loot of holdup men in that period recently was estimated by State Sheriff Condit at \$74,780 exclusive of securities obtained in the holdup of the Lincoln National Bank in September. The loss in that robbery was \$23,000 in cash and an undetermined amount of securities, estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

Captures Made in Smaller Cities Increase Capture Club Membership

Chicago helped to swell the Capture Club total for the month by rounding up eight burglars. The club membership was increased considerably by several captures made in cities that have not been heard from for some time. These include Los Angeles, Memphis, Charleston, Des Moines and Nashville. Congratulations and appreciation to the new members enrolled during the month.

Subscriber	Roundsmen	Burglars Captured
Lovich-Eisenberg, Los Angeles.....	J. G. Hawk (2).....	1
Citizens Boulevard Pharmacy, Chicago..	C. Brush (9), G. Heisler (7)...	3
Clayton-Hughes Wholesale Grocery Co., Memphis	J. E. Pollard, C. J. Neely.....	1
James Allan & Co., Charleston.....	T. Fairley, S. J. Anderson....	2
Maxwell Credit Clothiers, Inc., Chicago..	E. Gross (5), C. Brush (9)....	1
Smith & Robinson, Chicago.....	H. W. Paulson (3), W. W. Campbell (3)	1
Active Metal & Machinery Co., Chicago..	A. Bioff (3)	1
Neighborhood Barber Shoppe, Cleveland.	T. Nicholas, J. Rice (3).....	1
Bankers Trust Co., Des Moines.....	K. D. De Schane.....	1
Acme Smelting & Refining Co., Detroit...	T. Watson, G. Legare.....	1
Lewis Loan Office, Detroit.....	F. Catlin (3)	1
Gerson Jewelry Co., Detroit.....	L. Gorden (3)	1
H. J. Grimes Co., Nashville.....	C. F. McCool, B. B. Williams, C. L. Graves	1
Fishgal's, Inc., Sioux City.....	J. G. Lavery.....	1
M. Stone & Sons Leather Co., St. Louis...	J. J. McGowan, R. R. Hopkins.	1
Western Union Telegraph Co., Chicago..	J. R. Ryan (2), C. Selgrath (3)	1
A. H. Weiner, Chicago.....	H. L. Aspaas (9), A. A. Gregor (7)	1
Total.....		20

Are You Familiar With the Provisions of the A. D. T. Employees' Benefit Plan

By F. T. ALBERT

*Secretary, Employees' Benefit Fund
Committee*

This is the Employees' Plan. It is not the company's plan but rather is the "Plan for Employees' Pensions, Disability Benefits, and Death Benefits." This plan is the company's voluntary and gratuitous contribution to the employees for the purpose of affording financial relief when they are disabled because of sickness or injuries suffered in accidents arising out of the employment, or to their dependents in case of death, and when retiring from the service upon attaining the required age and term of employment.

It is well for employees of the A. D. T. to familiarize themselves with its provisions. Let us see just what it holds in store for those who are or may hereafter be entitled to participate in the benefits provided.

Taking the classes of benefits in order as they appear in the title of the plan we first find "Pensions." The younger people will no doubt take scant interest in the subject for it is the practice of youth to regard old age as something very far in the future. So with the glibness of the times, they say "Why bring that up?" But to the employee reaching middle age or having passed it, and with many years of service to his or her credit, it is a satisfaction to know that the company will pay a pension when the time comes to lay aside official duties.

Pensions

To quote the plan, pensions are payable as follows:

Class A. To man or woman having reached the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, and having a service credit of at least 20 years.

Class B. To man or woman having reached the age of 55 years and 50 years respectively, and having a service credit of at least 25 years.

Class C. To employees of either sex, regardless of age, and having a service credit of at least 30 years.

Class D. To employees of either sex, regardless of age, and having a service credit of at least 15 years, and who have

become disabled by reason of sickness and are unable to resume upon expiration of sickness benefit payments—such pension to continue only during demonstrated disability (physical inability to work).

A Class A pension is granted by the benefit committee upon employee's request, but in the other three classes the applications are subject to executive approval.

The amount of pension is arrived at by applying the number of years of service as a percentage against the average annual salary rating for the last ten years of service.

EVERY employee of the A. D. T. should be vitally interested in the Employee Benefit Plan. The Plan, which is now in its seventeenth year of successful operation, is designed solely to help the employees of the company when they need it most.

Every employee is affected by the plan. All the company asks in return is good conscientious service—the kind which the average individual of intelligence and "backbone" will render anyway.

Study this brief analysis of the Plan. It is well worth your attention.

Accident Benefits

The next class of benefits referred to in the plan is "Accident Benefits," meaning accidents which may occur in the course of and arise out of the employment. That means benefits to an employee who may accidentally suffer injuries while engaged in his regular duties and in direct and proper connection therewith, or while engaged in voluntarily protecting the company's property or interests. Term of service is not a factor.

For such disabilities the company pays full pay from the date of first full day

absent and continuing during demonstrated inability to work, but for not more than 13 weeks, and half pay thereafter so long as the disability continues and remains total: i.e., entirely incapacitating. There are also provisions for paying partial benefits in cases of partial disability: i.e., inability to perform a full day's work. In cases of accident in states where the company operates under a workmen's compensation law, in the event there is compensation payable according to law, the plan benefits in excess of the compensation paid are payable when the company's liability under the law has been discharged.

Sickness Benefits

Next are "Sickness Benefits," and that term, besides covering cases of ordinary illness, includes disability due to injuries from accidents outside the employment: For example, street accidents such as automobile and street car collisions, slipping and falling, accidents about the home, and so on.

For such disabilities the benefits are graded according to length of service as follows:

After employment of two years, but less than five years, full pay during demonstrated disability but not more than four weeks and if disability continues, half pay thereafter but not more than nine weeks—(13 weeks in all, or three months).

After employment of five years but less than 10 years and under same conditions, full pay for 13 weeks, half pay for 13 weeks (six months in all).

After employment of 10 years and under the same conditions, full pay for 13 weeks, half pay for 39 weeks (one year in all).

Ordinarily sickness benefits begin with the eighth day of absence, but there are certain instances specified in the plan when there is no waiting period. That rule and others covering successive periods of disability, as well as regulations limiting benefits in cases of absence due to certain ailments are to be found in the section devoted to "Sickness Benefits."

Death Benefits

Then there is the fourth class of benefits: i.e., "Death Benefits"—and if there is one class of benefits more beneficent than another it is this class.

In case of the death of an employee resulting from accidental injury arising out of the employment, there may be payable to the deceased employee's dependent (wife, parent, child, children, or other relative) a sum equal to the employees' wages for three years.

In case of the death of an employee from natural causes the death benefit to dependent is as follows:

For term of employment of more than five years, but less than 10 years—a sum equal to six months' wages.

For term of employment of more than 10 years, a sum equal to one year's wages.

No payment shall exceed two thousand dollars.

Two very important factors in this class of benefits should not be lost sight of:

First, a death benefit is not payable until after a term of employment of five years, and.

Second, a death benefit is payable to a relative, and only to a dependent relative. Relatives who are partly dependent at employee's decease take the death benefit in proportion to the degree of dependence upon the deceased.

Should any one hold the belief that the company pays life insurance, it would be well to study the death-benefit feature of the plan, because that is not so. Life insurance usually is payable to a beneficiary designated by the insured, but here the company says who shall be entitled to the benefit, and at the same time the company prescribes a certain order of payment which is never varied except as provided therein.

Now, what does the company require in return for these benefits? Nothing except service. But the company expects the employee to do his part, when absent on account of accident or sickness disability by cooperating with the local supervising officials to the extent of furnishing promptly and regularly whatever may be required in the way of reports, certificates or information respecting his case.

That the Employees' Benefit Plan is appreciated by the employees generally and by those who have benefited through its operation in particular, is evidenced by letters and oral expressions of gratitude which have come to the notice of the benefit committee.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

OPERATING DEPARTMENT

Effective October 7, N. R. Brady was appointed manager at Portland, Me., taking the place of E. W. Robinson, resigned. Mr. Brady formerly worked in the plant and commercial departments at Hartford, Conn., and is thoroughly versed in all phases of A. D. T. service.

The first report on Fire Prevention Week comes from Des Moines, Iowa, where Manager De Schane made an effort to have all subscribers send their watchmen to the A. D. T. office so that they might become better acquainted with the service and receive instructions in fire prevention. Twenty-two watchmen responded and had an opportunity to see how the A. D. T. operates. Several valuable suggestions were made, from the elimination of oil lanterns to the control of valves on sprinkler systems.

Charles F. Gall

Although Charlie Gall passed away on May 28, 1930, he is not forgotten.

His first connection with the fire alarm business was with the National Automatic Fire Alarm Company in 1890 at Louisville. For many years he was chief of the fire alarm telegraph bureau of the City of Louisville, working side by side with his friend, Chief Phil Tyson, one of the most indomitable and effective fire fighters this country has ever produced. In those days fire fighting was "all you used to read about" and Mr. Gall played his part well.

When Chief Tyson found the more modern fire prevention work gave him a greater scope for good, Chief Gall also lost interest in municipal work and came over to the A. D. T. once more. He held various positions with us in the plant department up until the time of his death.

Mr. Gall was widely known and loved not only in A. D. T. circles but in the fire alarm fraternity generally throughout the country.

Forty years in the fire alarm business, every minute of which he was "ready" for the fire call, was his record. Like a good soldier, he actually died with his boots on. Those who have known him will remember his lovable personality, his conscientiousness in his work, and his loyalty to his friends. They will not forget him.

PLANT DEPARTMENT

The new black and gold decalcomania sign for use on the glass of burglar alarm subscribers' premises has been received. In it the A. D. T. Symbol is worked up true to form. The sign itself is smaller and on the whole will undoubtedly be very much more attractive and pleasing than the now obsolete red and blue strip. There is now no reason why subscribers should hesitate to permit the use of the sign, and at least one will be prominently displayed in every burglar alarm premises in the near future.

Three Guesses—What Nationality Is He?



Our first guess was that he is a Swiss yodeler. He may even climb mountains! But no, at a second glance the face is recognized. Yes, it's J. J. Flaherty, former district plant superintendent at Boston, now retired. He has just returned from his second trip abroad.

Jack says the costume was obtained in Austria and is the type worn by the residents of the smaller towns in the Austrian Alps. It looks comfortable, all right; in fact, Jack liked it so well that he wore it during a good portion of his tour.

This year the trip covered considerably more territory than last year. The party left New York on August 24, and the first stop was Ireland. They then proceeded through Wales to London and from there across the Channel to Belgium and Germany. While in Bavaria they witnessed the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

The trip then followed through Austria and on to Italy, where they visited Venice, Florence and Rome. In the latter city they were granted a special audience with the Pope and spent an entire day at the Vatican. From Italy they journeyed to France and spent three days at Monte Carlo. They then visited the famous shrine at Lourdes. Five days were spent in Paris and after an enjoyable visit to Normandy and the provinces the party set sail for the good old U. S. A.