

IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA

No Sign of Hard Times is Shown in the Menus Furnished by Harvey

DIDN'T LIKE SCENERY

Emporia, Kansas, Home of Walt Mason, One of Interesting Points

At Topeka, Kansas (Topeka being an Omaha Indian word, signifying "a place of water"), we had dinner from 12:45 to 1:15. The dining car was taken off at Kansas City and from there on we depended upon Fred Harvey's eating houses, along the Santa Fe, for our "eats", and I can say that his system is "some" system, "believe you me." The conductor telegraphs ahead number of dinners or lunches and everything is ready when the passengers arrive. A bevy of waitresses, silently and swiftly moving, the last word in efficiency, pass delicious viands, in great plenty with plates properly warmed or dishes cooled, as the viands demanded, the service and "appointments" being unexcelled. Service in the dining room is "a la carte", which has a specially joyous significance to one who has, in years gone by had dinners at restaurants where choice lay between "roast beef" or "BORLED beef." The waitresses of the Harvey House wear uniforms—black with white collars, black skirts with white waists, and crisp white caps or head-frills—if I remember. This was holiday week and every dining room was specially decorated in red and green, the holiday colors. Being in the business so long, of observing "decorations" to report, my eye swept in these details in the short time allotted for eating. Real poinsettia California peppers with their grey feathery foliage and red berries, with great wreaths of holly, ropes of holiday green adorned the rooms. Each eating house is artistically built, the design and style of architecture being harmonious and appropriate to the setting. For instance, at Hutchinson, Kansas, where we had lunch at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, the Bisonte, is in Fudor style of architecture; the Castaneda, at Los Vegas, New Mexico, where we had dinner at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon is Spanish; The Alvarado, at Albuquerque, N. M., where we had coffee at 8 o'clock that night; breakfast at Winslow, Arizona. Christmas day, at a characteristic Harvey House; and Christmas dinner, Thursday 1:30 to 2:00, enjoyed at Ashtock, Arizona, in the Escalante, named after Padre Francisco Silvestre Velez Escalante, a pioneer Franciscan priest who journeyed through Arizona in 1776, were enjoyable because of their interesting settings. Christmas night we had supper at "The Needles" California, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, the Harvey House here being El Garces hotel, after Francisco Garces, a Spanish padre.

I know the women especially will be interested in the various menu items, and wonder how so sumptuous a dinner can be served for \$1.00; and breakfast and supper for 85 cents. The Christmas dinner consisted of: chicken consommé, olives, celery, lettuce with French dressing, turkey, cranberries, roast ham, raisin dress-

ing, candied sweet potatoes, cauliflower, ice cream, assorted cakes, plum pudding, mince pie and coffee. As I said, this was a la carte. Waiters gave you a serving, and often two, of everything, except of course, desert, in which you choose. The Christmas dinner was not a bit better than others, as evidence the following "exhibits." Dinner at Los Vegas: Puree or split pea, radishes, onions, roast lamb, mashed turnips, string beans, mashed potatoes, stewed chicken, dumplings, mince pie, ice cream, cake, apple fritters, fruit, jellies. Dinner at Baklesfield, Calif. Friday noon, 2:40: clam chowder, baked fish, potato frills, roast veal, mashed potatoes, noodles, roast pork, brussels sprouts, lettuce salad, radishes, onions, ice cream, cake, raisin pie. Breakfast at Barstow, Cal. Friday morning 8:15: grape fruit and assorted fruits, fried ham, fried mush, rolls, shirred eggs, chicken hash, coffee, toast, hot cakes, cereal, cream. As meal time was about the only time the train stopped, the meals assumed greater importance because they broke the monotony. They were also irregular, and unless one had a lunch basket along, one often became ravenously hungry between the long periods.

As I said before, the scenery was not as interesting as I expected and I must say I am disappointed in it. Vest—or rather that I do not like it any more than I enjoyed reading western books and seeing western plays, which I did NOT.

I was interested in Emporia, Kas., as the home of Walt Mason. The wheat fields of Kansas are enormous; and Kansas mules many. At Dodge City, Kansas, which we passed in the night, central time changed to mountain time—an hour later. We awakened Wednesday morning at La Junta, Colorado, and that day saw novel scenery, if one can call it that. As far as I am concerned I do not like the barrenness, rockiness, brownness, bareness and dryness of the parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California that I saw. However, with La Junta, Colo., our sight of the mountains began, including, of course, snow-capped Pike's Peak 100 miles west. With the altitude at La Junta, at 4,045 feet, we gradually ascended through Frinideal, Starkville and Morley, to Wooten, Colo., the height of 7,526. The train had divided and several engines furnished power for each division through Raton, just beyond the New Mexico state lines. Here are twin tunnels, the old 2,633 and the new 2,678 feet long. The highest point on the Santa Fe (7,608) feet between Chicago and California, is near the center of this tunnel. Before the tunnels were built, the summit

was surmounted by a "switchback." United States military forces in the forties suffered terrible hardships crossing the mountains here. The climb up North Raton creek begins two miles from Trinidad line and in 15 miles the train ascends 1,636 feet, maximum grade being three and one-half per cent. A "pusher" engine is used to the summit of the pass, a

powerful machine of new balanced compound type, built low, with 5 driving wheels on each side. Standard engine assists the "road" engine in front, making three locomotives in all. The mining villages were interesting; and the irrigation systems novel to one who has lived in a natural garden spot. Abode houses set down in the barren places; equally significant of

the nature of the soil; although irrigation and intensive farming have done much for fruit growing, stock raising, farming in general.

Leaving Albuquerque, New Mexico, late at night, we passed over much of New Mexico and Arizona at night, for which I was glad. St. Joseph, Ariz., a prosperous Mormon settlement, with large irrigation territory, greeted us

early in the morning and soon after we stopped at Winslow, for breakfast. From this place departure is made for the Hope Indian villages, sixty-five miles north, the Hopi buttes being plainly discernible. In Indian festival, was on about this time and one car attached to our train was reserved for Indians in festive attire enroute to the "doings." Canyon Diablo (Dev-

il's canyon", is a notable feature along the way, the train passing over a deep gash in the plateau 225 feet deep, 550 feet wide and many miles long, on a high bridge. We arrived at Flagstaff, Ariz., near noon Christmas and very appropriately saw snow—the first since leaving home. The altitude here (Continued on Page Four)

The Public Is Entitled To Courteous Treatment

And the Best Possible Advice at all Times

To the Public

You are entitled to good service and we want you to have it.

Please do us the favor of selecting our office as the proper place to register complaints.

We are always ready and anxious to investigate any and all complaints and to rectify errors.

No individual or company can always be perfect. We invite your help and ask your co-operation in bettering our service.

It is our hope and desire that our relations may be uniformly cordial and pleasant. Please tell us your troubles and we will gladly do our part toward remedying any difficulty. Your criticism and complaints are invited at all times and any employee in any department who fails to welcome same and do his utmost to furnish you good service and rectify errors, is not rightly representing this company and its policy towards the public.

To Our Employees

The Company's reputation is in your hands.

Never attempt to take advantage of a patron.

The Company wants no revenue it does not earn

Remember that you are in the employ of the Public as well as the Company.

This Company recognizes its obligations to the public and the conduct of each individual employee should so demonstrate.

Courtesy is the most valuable asset that an employee of the Company can possess. The best efforts of the Company to please its patrons are sometimes offset by the thoughtfulness of an employee who may fail to remember that any act of his which develops ill-feeling reacts upon the Company and upon his fellow employees.

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

PATIENCE AND VISION

Link Patience with Vision, work the two in double harness and they will in the end emerge triumphant from "the crash of systems and the wreck of worlds."

Vision and Patience stand as a constant rebuke to those who are in much too great a hurry. Haste makes for waste. That is especially true, as far as the problems arising out of our social relations are concerned. And, in this connection, it would probably be found that social problems never present a national crisis unless there are a great many people who are in a very great hurry to do something or other.

Patience and vision are wise. They know that it is not so much by reason of being served as it is by serving that human creatures are brought into normal community relations with their fellows. Therein lies the secret of Community Service as it is now conceived. It is not so much that through Community Service the individual is ministered to as it is that through Community Service the individual ministers to the community.

Community Service, organized by Patience and Vision, constitutes an open door. Through that door the individual can pass and be something in and for the community. In order to unite those who may be separated by prejudice, by passion, by misunderstanding, it is only necessary to unite them in a common objective. Those who are working for the same end cannot forever continue working against each other. Community Service has in our time come to stand for both an Organization and for an Idea. As an organization, Community Service has back of it this principle: Community Service is the medium through which the residents of a community get together and truly become members of it, with a consequent real interest in Community well-being, prosperity and stability.

Can the thing be done? Not over night, perhaps. Not by day after tomorrow, or even by next month. But, in the end—Patience and Vision both answer for it.

Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. "The Gas Co."

This Company's policy as outlined above will be brought to the notice of the public monthly by publication in this space.

Wm. O'BRIEN, Manager.

S. E. MULHOLLAND, Vice President.