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NO. 11
1937.

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WORKS
PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION
OF COLORADO

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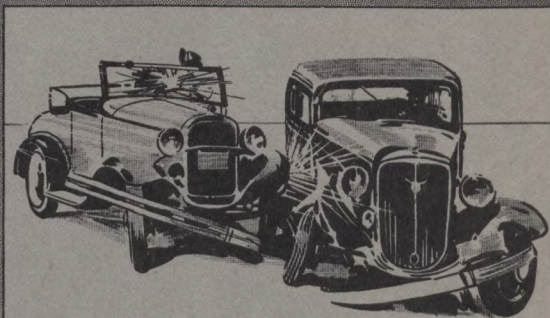
A NATIONAL NIGHTMARE

Year by year our automobile accident toll has risen until now it is truly a national nightmare. Fatalities run into the thousands, injuries into the millions, and economic costs into billions.

A few of the accidents are caused by cars being in bad condition. Bad roads and bad weather conditions cause a few. But the vast majority are caused by careless driving.

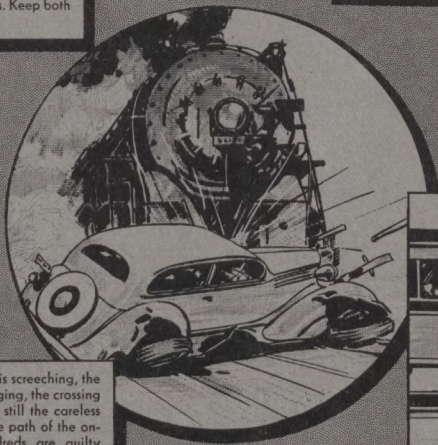


Collisions with fixed objects cause many accidents. No chance to blame it on "the other fellow" in a case like this. Inattention and fatigue are probably the chief reasons why there are so many of these accidents. Keep both eyes on the road ahead.



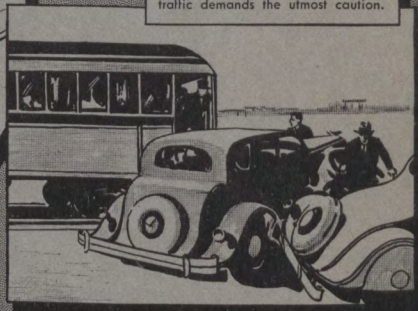
ILLUSTRATED BY CLARENCE COLE

Two solid objects cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Everybody knows this, yet every day drivers try to disprove the theory—much to their sorrow. Take your time. Don't put too much faith in the ability of the drivers you meet.



The engine's whistle is screeching, the warning bells are ringing, the crossing gates are down; but still the careless driver speeds into the path of the on-rushing train. Hundreds are guilty every year. How can drivers be so grossly negligent!

Of all the careless acts that are likely to cause wholesale slaughter, speeding past a standing street car is probably the worst. The pedestrians alighting from the car have little or no chance to escape. Driving in city traffic demands the utmost caution.



—Courtesy National Safety Council.

... What Are You Doing to Stop This Wreckage and Misery? ...

It is unfortunate that many WPA workers, who learn well their lessons of safety on the job, forget about them so quickly when they leave. Not only do street and highway accidents reflect this forgetfulness, but even home accidents frequently reveal the fact that good job safety is

just an attitude practiced while at work.

The ultimate solution of the accident problem depends upon us making safe practices our rule wherever we happen to be . . . on the job, in the home or on the highways. Properly trained WPA workers will help stop this wreckage.

Established as a section of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 "to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects."

The W. P. A. Worker

A monthly Pictorial Journal for Workers and Citizens of Colorado interested in the Statewide Projects of Works Progress Administration

"Only through a clear understanding by every citizen of the objective, organization, and availability of the Government agencies can they render truly effective service and assure progress toward economic security."

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

RICHARD BENNETTS
State
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In Charge of Information Service

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Vol. I

APRIL, 1937

No. 11

WPA and the Life Span

By ERNEST W. CORN

Probably no government function as broad in its direct application has ever been conceived as the Works Progress Administration. Other agencies may claim some indirect service to all social groups and ages but WPA actually touches and serves all through its varied project activities. The entire life span, from the cradle to the grave, falls under its purview. Prenatal and postnatal care is afforded mothers through its nursing and housekeeping workers. If figures could be compiled, this has evidently contributed to the reduction in infantile mortality, not to mention the comfort and peace of mind it has given. Next, the nursery school cares for and trains the tot whose mother has to be absent from home to earn a living.

Thousands of warm and presentable garments have supplemented the meager resources of those on relief so their children can continue their grade school studies. When high school and college has been reached, provision has been made for thousands of young people to continue their ambition for an education by a monthly allowance paid for part time employment. The National Youth Administration, the sister organization of WPA discharges this function and carries on to the age of 25 with an educational and work program calculated to train and preserve in mind and body that

great army of young men and young women who tomorrow will assume their responsibilities in society.

For the adult, projects of almost every conceivable type offer adapted occupation to those in need. Men of letters are given equal consideration with haulers and hewers of stone. Artists and dramatists find their places as do carpenters and brick masons, bridge builders and the host of untrained craftsmen enlisted in the ranks of common labor.

The women have been given equal consideration with the men. Sewing rooms, housekeeping programs, teaching in adult education and clerical and research work have provided for their several talents. Thousands who otherwise would be on direct relief have been given a chance to earn at a respectable security wage a livelihood denied them through no fault of their own.

But this is but the operating end of the program. None can deny that our whole social and cultural and economic structure is directly affected. Roads and bridges give transportation facilities to all. Public buildings, erected or repaired, have been realized with the minimum of taxpayers' burden. Art and drama and music and letters

(Continued on Next Page)

Plot Markers Made for Pueblo Cemetery



More than 1,000 concrete markers for plots at Mountain View cemetery in Pueblo are being made by WPA workmen employed on the sewer pipe manufacturing project.

The markers will be placed in the new land recently acquired by the municipal government, which operates the cemetery. The project includes the manufacture of 328 full markers, 566 halves and 166 quarters.

Each corner of the individual plots is marked. The markers are set into the ground, out of the way of lawn mowers.

Workmen are shown in the above photo stamping the markers. WPA employes on this project have made nearly 14 miles of bell type storm sewer pipe, varying from 6 to 24 inches in size. The pipe has been installed in sections of Pueblo, previously not served by sewer lines.

SAFETY

During the first 16 months of WPA, 550 deaths and 65,000 injuries to workers occurred. This was only a fraction of the normal expectancy, which was estimated in advance by the U. S. Department of Labor at a probable 2,700 fatalities and 454,000 lost time injuries for the first 12 months of the program.

WPA and the Life Span

(Continued from Page 3)

have added to our credit account of cultural appreciation, and adult education, its arts and crafts and public forums, have carried on through life's span even to a ripe old age.

Even the unavoidable wreckage of such a far flung program was not forgotten. Compensation is paid in case of injury to those employed and if death occurs as a result of such injuries a reasonable burial allowance is provided so the beneficiaries may realize the full amount of the victim's compensation.

Finally, we must not overlook the millions of dollars paid for wages which enter the very base of our economic structure. This money immediately finds its way into trade channels, builds credit, encourages manufacture, saves otherwise wavering small businesses, pays the doctor, the church and the service worker and ends in bank clearings and increased financial stability.

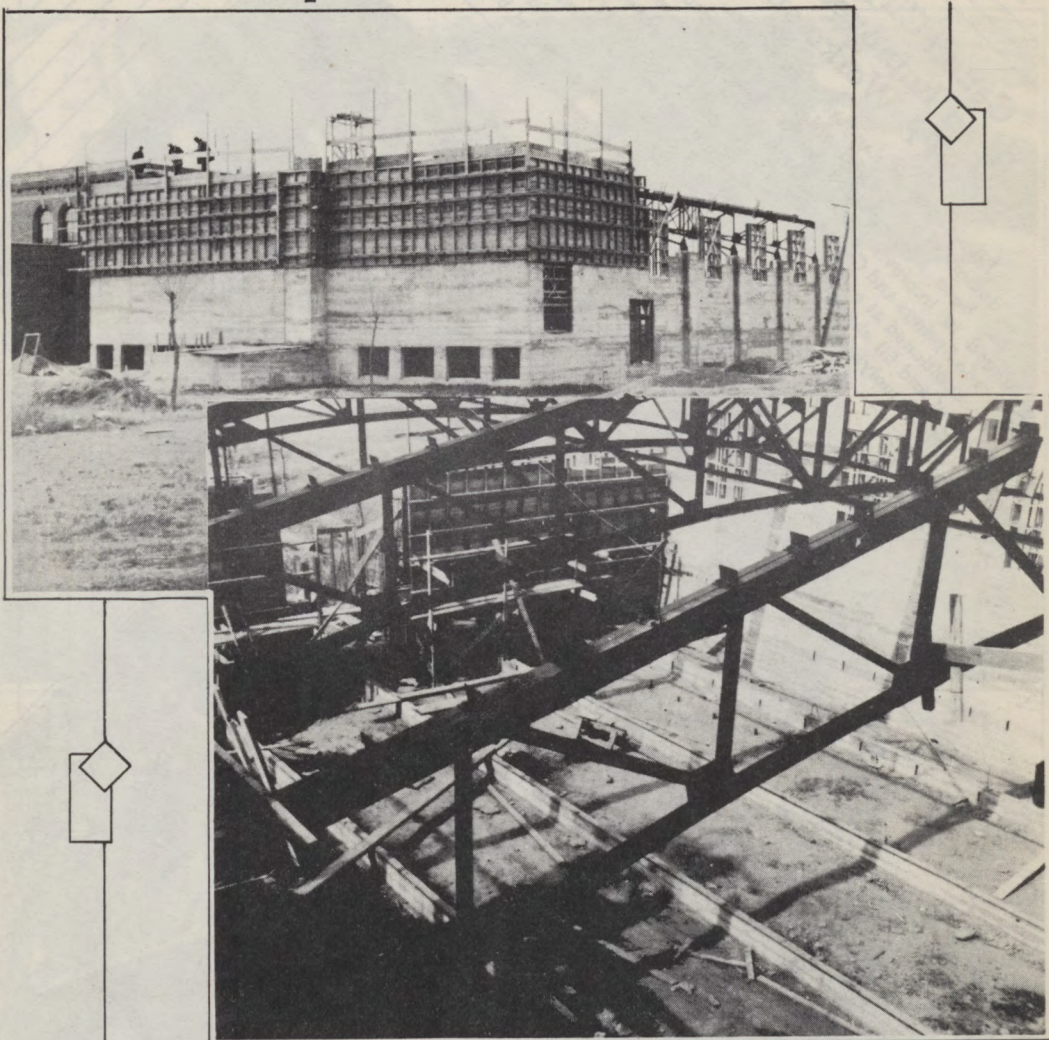
Thus, in every walk of life and through every age, from infancy to old age, the WPA has found its field of service and has left its monument of permanent achievement for the whole people.

Canon City Road Improved By WPA Workmen

Elimination of dangerous curves, reduction of grades and widening of the road has been accomplished by WPA workmen engaged in improving state highway No. 115 between Colorado Springs and Canon City. Twelve miles of highway has been reconditioned at a cost of \$132,866. Eight curves were eliminated by the cut and fill shown in photo below. A close-up of the twin sectional plate copper molybdenum iron arch bridge in the fill is shown at bottom.



. . . . Two Story School Addition Built at Frederick . .



Constructed of re-inforced concrete, a two-story addition to the school at Frederick in western Weld county is nearing completion. Works Progress Administration employes are building the structure under the sponsorship of school district No. 76.

The building will contain seven class rooms and will serve adequately for many years the needs of the community. Erection of the addition was necessary to relieve the present congested situation. The present structure is heated by stoves and has outside toilets.

Operation expenses for the school will be greatly reduced by erection of the new building. This

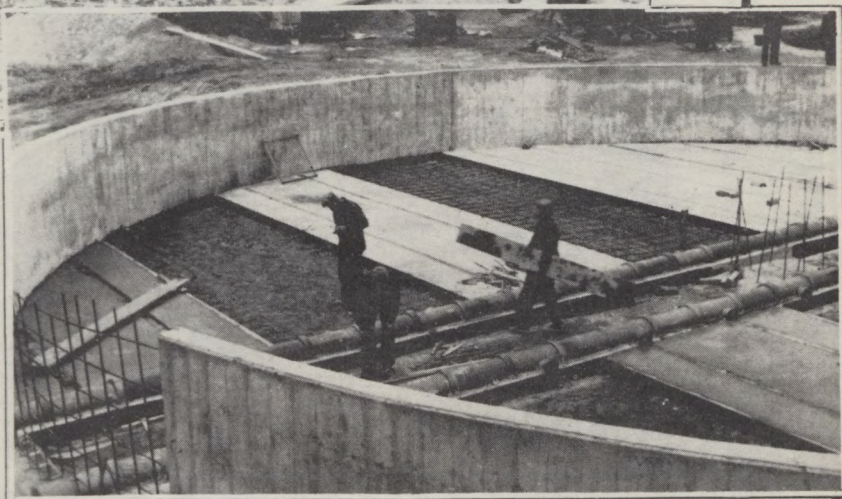
structure will have boys' and girls' toilet and locker rooms built in and the entire school will be heated by direct radiation from a low pressure steam plant.

The walls are of solid poured concrete, re-inforced with steel. All windows will be set in steel sashes and there will be a tile roof, making the structure fireproof thruout.

District No. 76 is contributing \$11,202 to match \$13,025 in federal funds for the project.

Views of the concrete walls and the steel trusses in the roof structure are shown in the accompanying photographs.

... Constructing Sewage Disposal Plant at Windsor ...



Meeting specifications of the Colorado board of health, the town of Windsor in Weld county is sponsoring a Works Progress Administration project for the construction of a modern sewage disposal plant. Views of the work in progress are shown above.

State board of health, which requires the treatment of sewage before disposal, is supervising the work.

The modern plant consists of an Imhoff tank, or two-story clarifier, and digestion compartment tank equipped with sludge raking mechanism, followed by trucking filter with rotary distributor and two sludge drying beds.

Employment of 30 men from relief rolls for a three months' period is provided by the project, which is costing approximately \$13,200. The federal government, thru WPA, is contributing \$6,500 and the town \$6,700.

Similar sewage disposal plants have been constructed by WPA workmen at Berthoud, Brush, Sterling and other smaller Colorado cities.

Recent surveys by health organizations have shown that at least a share of Colorado's extremely high dysentery rate is attributable to the disposal of non-treated sewage in streams and rivers used for irrigation.

. . . Bath House at Colorado Springs Is Outstanding WPA Building Project . . .



Modernly equipped, a stuccoed brick bath house has been constructed at Prospect Lake in Colorado Springs by WPA workmen. The lake is one of the major municipal resorts in the city and popular during the summer months for water sports.

The building, which cost \$42,800, will be ready for use May 1. There are accommodations for handling 250 persons an hour at the bath house. Each wing of the building is 30x57 feet. In the center

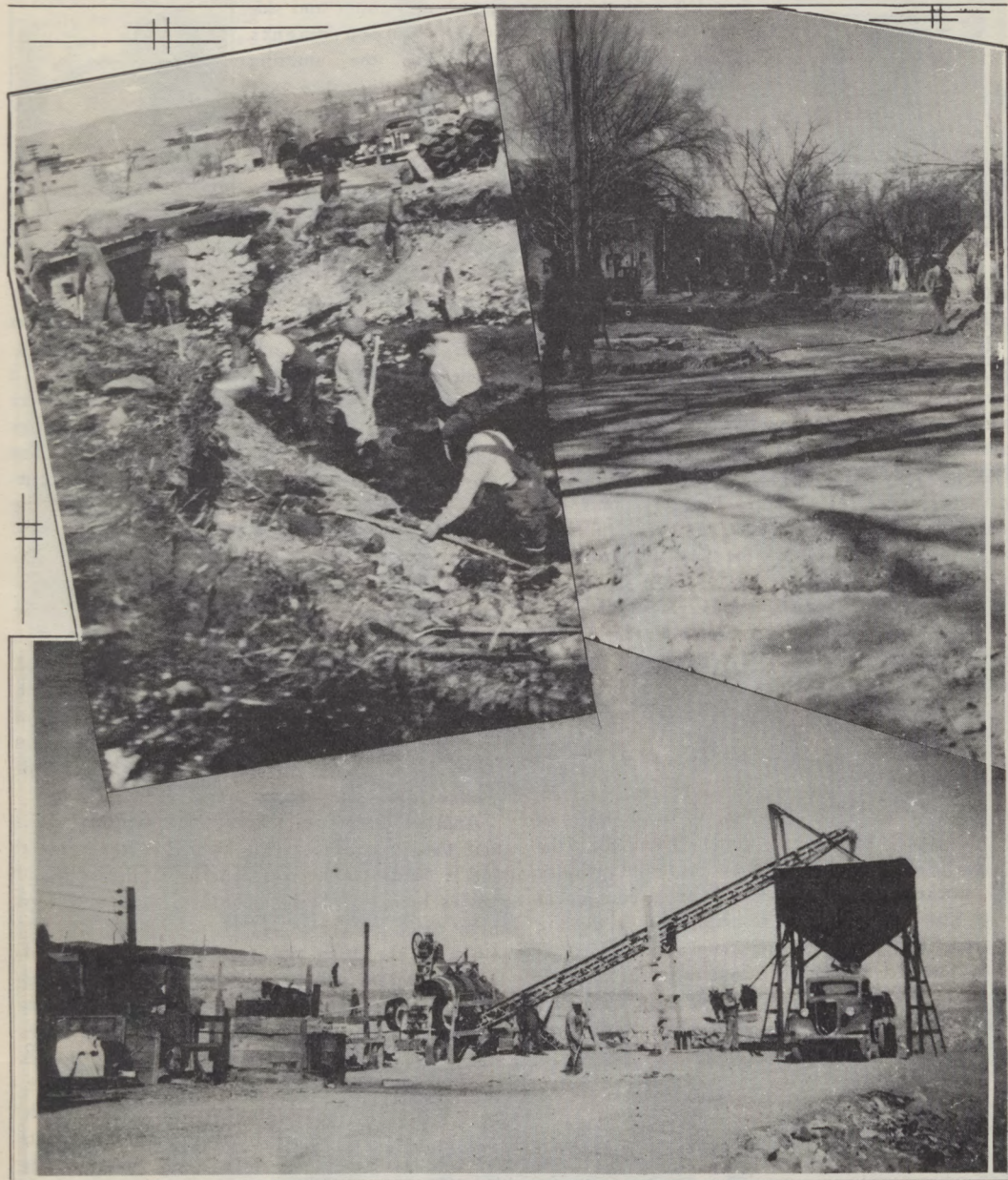
is a lobby, 27x34 feet, with a fireplace and lunch counter. The second floor contains four large rooms, kitchen and bath for the attendant.

Latest heating facilities have been installed so that the building may be used by ice skaters during the winter months.

Exterior of the building is finished in white stucco. The window frames are trimmed with Spanish tile and the roof is of tile.

Federal government thru WPA contributed \$22,872 of the total cost, mostly in labor.

. . . Extensive Improvements Made at Canon City . . .



Largest improvements undertaken by the Works Progress Administration at Canon City, site of the state penitentiary, have been street and highway work. Scores of blocks have been graded and surfaced, and curb installed. Upper left photo shows workmen excavating for construction of a new highway bridge in the city. At upper right is a view of workmen setting grade on another street. The lower photograph shows the gravel crushing equipment used in obtaining material for surfacing. The crusher is a short distance from the city limits.

.. Employment Plus Health Protection for Colorado ..



A WPA project covering a large portion of Colorado, about which little has been said, is the sanitary privy project. Sponsored by the United States Public Health Service, this project began early in our program and in spite of gibes and cheap jokes directed at it, has won for itself an important place not only in the work program records but in the estimation of the communities affected.

It was news to some people that the frequency of illnesses and deaths from intestinal diseases was very high in certain areas of Colorado when compared to the whole country and it was rather conclusively proven that this was brought about by unsanitary conditions due to outside privies, the virtual absence of sewage disposal plants and other backwardness, not only in the rural communities but in some of the smaller centers of population.

After careful research, engineering and architectural design, the United States Public Health Service brought out a standard unit and in some of the states remarkable progress had already been made in this field before it was undertaken in Colorado.

Three basic principles determined the policy of the project and at least one or two of them are applicable, in our opinion, to other fields of WPA work. One was the standard unit idea, the equipment for which could be made in quantity and stocked ahead of demand at a consequent lower cost. The second principle was a definite program of education and sale which has so amply justified its existence that in all probability the same process of operation could profitably be adapted to other WPA fields. The third, and more or less a consequence of the former two, is the high percentage in non-Federal costs. This is arrived at by the arrangement whereby the property owner supplies all of the materials for the privy unit, the WPA furnishing only the labor for its erection. This has been practiced some in the case of

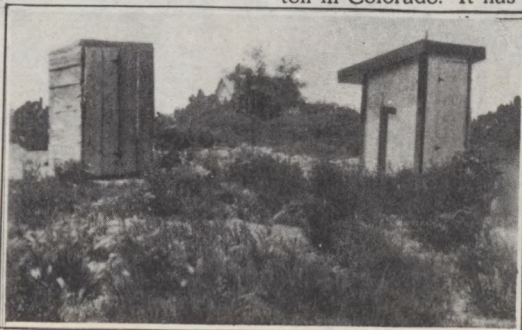
curb and gutter and sidewalk improvements wherein the abutting property furnishes the materials and has proven successful in some of the towns of the state.

It is interesting to note that as of March 12, from the beginning of this program in Colorado, 8,573 privy units have been erected and the program has been carried on in 36 of our 63 counties. The total estimated expenditure for these privies has been \$474,427.17, of which the Federal government has paid in wages \$285,912.14 as against a material cost supplied by the property owners and political subdivision of \$188,515.03, the latter figure being 39 percent of the total. The WPA has shown an over all sponsors' contribution percentage of about 13 percent, although many of the projects have run much higher, but it is commendable that a WPA operation which now is employing 431 persons and is contributing substantially to the health protection, not only of the individuals who are having these units erected on their own properties, but to the public in general, showing a non-Federal contribution of 39 percent. The units are built not only in the villages without sewage facilities and on farms but many of them have been erected in parks, playgrounds, fair grounds and other public areas.

Another gratifying element in the procedure is that there seems to be no dearth in the demand and if funds can be supplied the total number of privies built and to be built in Colorado will be many times the present figure.

One of the prime results of this extensive sanitation program will be a sharp decline in intestinal diseases, which in the past have taken a heavy toll in Colorado. It has been proven in other states

that the sanitary privies are an important contribution to public health. Although rural residents have long realized the need for sanitation, the cost has been beyond their means. The fact that they understand the importance of this work is evidenced by the large number of buildings erected.



Work, Recreation and Companionship at NYA Camp

LAUGHTER comes readily to Colorado girls who have been enrolled at the National Youth Administration camp at Black Forest, north of Colorado Springs. They are receiving training that will help them readjust their lives.

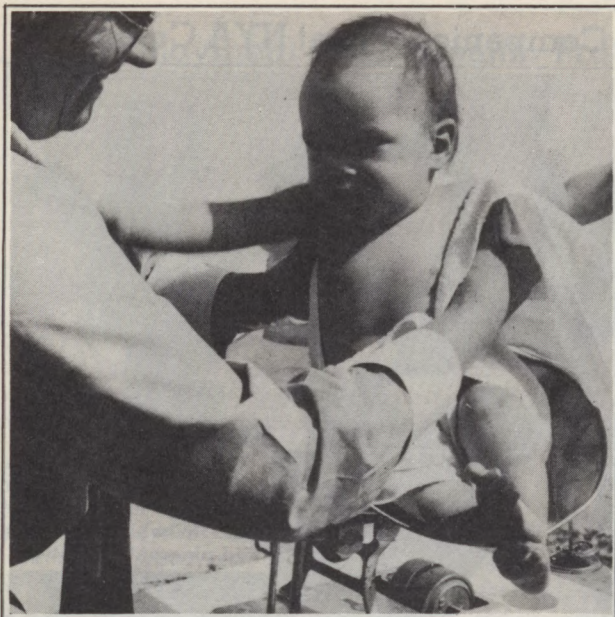


DANCING — Not the rhumba — is one of the healthful indoor exercises in which the girls find pleasant relaxation.



TASKS, such as washing dishes, also must be done. All play and no work will make Jill a dull girl.





CRADLE days are happy, healthful days for those taken to the WPA baby clinics in Colorado.



SCHOOL age children receive nourishing foods thru the hot lunch program.



PRE-SCHOOL kiddies find healthful activity at the nursery schools operated by WPA.

WPA Serves Young and Old

Tiny tots on the threshold of life and those nearing the close of their careers are embraced by the Works Progress Administration, which strives to reach those suffering from economic stress. Age, creed and color make no bearing . . . it's on the basis of human



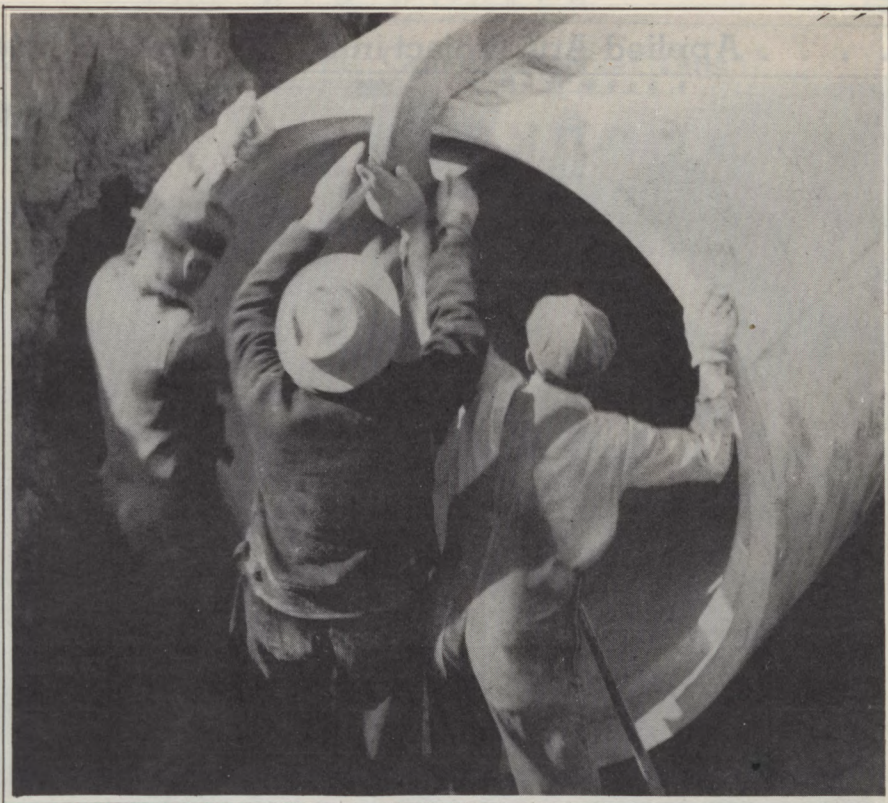
COLLEGE students are able to continue their education because of the NYA student aid work.



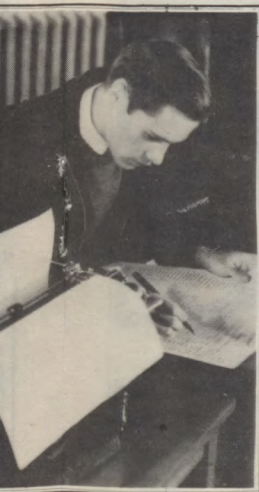
receive nourish-
lunch program.

g and Old

of life and those
reers are remem-
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uffering from eco-
d color have no
of human need.



MEN of employable age are given an opportunity to earn a living for their families by working on WPA construction projects.



continue their studies be-
work.



VETERANS of life teach youth in
WPA adult education classes.



ELDERLY persons are not forgot-
ten in the WPA set-up.

. . . . Applied Arts Project in Denver Proves Worth

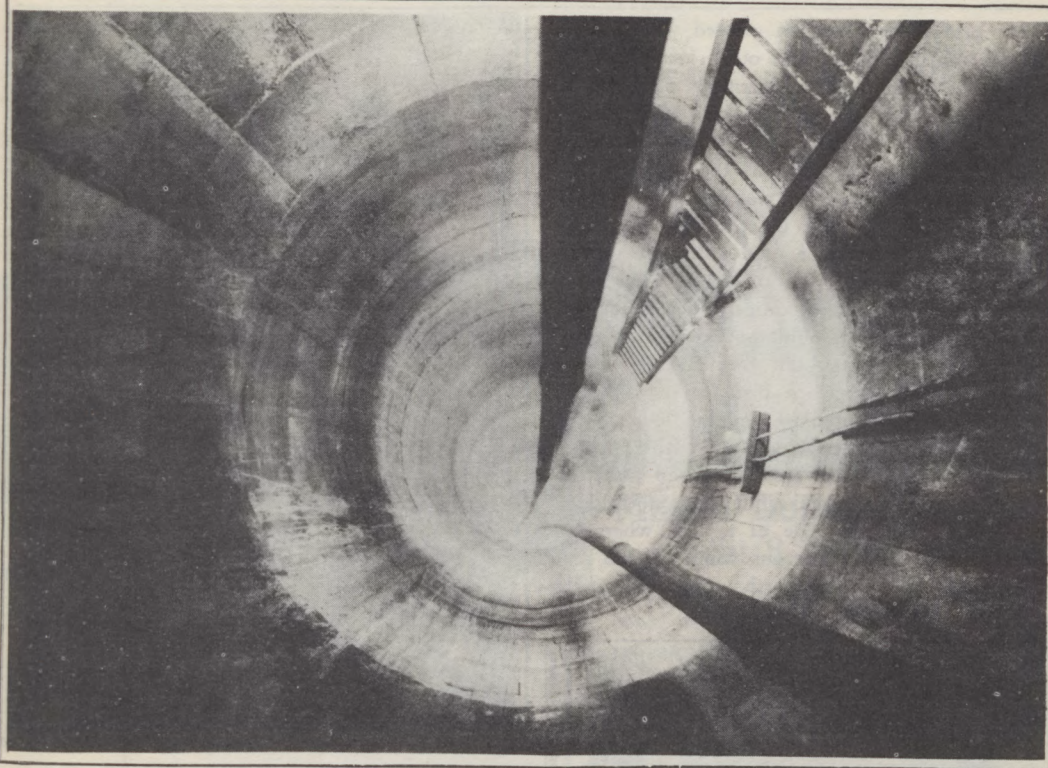


Silk screen poster process has been developed on the WPA applied arts project at Denver. Workmen are shown here making posters for the Mountain-Plains States conference on adult education.

Sponsored by the Denver public library and operating under WPA since January, 1936, an applied arts project in Denver has completed 2,104 separate pieces of work. The benefit to the library is proven in the fact that every article released has been placed in immediate use. Out of print books have been copied and preserved, labels, titles and name plates have been lettered. In addition to the wide range of library work the applied arts project has co-operated with the Baker Federal Theater in making posters and show cards. Under the direction of the supervisor, Fred Weller, a silk screen was built and multicolor reproduction in quantity is now possible.



. . . . 220-Foot Water Well Constructed at Otis



Looking down the 220-foot shaft of the WPA-constructed well at Otis in Washington county. The well produces 120 gallons per minute and overcomes a water shortage in the community. The concrete shaft was lowered as excavation progressed, eliminating the necessity of installing temporary timbering. The shaft is eight feet in diameter and the concrete casing, which is eight inches thick, is reinforced with steel.

Using a giant caisson-like tube of concrete that was manufactured and steadily lowered as excavation progressed, WPA workmen at Otis in Washington county completed by unusual methods the construction of an eight-foot diameter well that produces 120 gallons per minute, exceeding by twice the former capacity of three six-inch wells. The old wells were the only source of supply and were insufficient to meet summer demands.

Common practice in digging wells is to place timbering or temporary casing where the walls tend to cave and upon reaching the required depth to start from the bottom with the permanent concrete or brick walls. Realizing that a method of carrying the concrete wall down as the well was excavated would offer protection for the men digging and also save the expense of the 220 feet of temporary casing which would be necessary

otherwise, WPA employes evolved a unique plan.

The pouring of concrete for the casing was done at the surface and as digging progressed the solid concrete tube was allowed to settle by gravity into the well, giving protection to the excavators. The bottom, or cutting edge of the casing, had an iron band, salvaged from a tractor wheel, which helped cut a way for the casing. The amount dug each day averaged about four feet, varying according to the texture of the core.

Quick setting of the cement and prevention of delays in excavation and lowering the casing were facilitated by oiling the surfaces, adding chloride to the cement as well as heating both sand and water in cold weather. Reinforcing used in the work consisted of electrically welded six-inch mesh

(Continued on Page 22)

. . . Unsafe Wooden Bridge Replaced With Wall . . .

The bridge over which passed the famous Thomas Walsh millions and other fortunes taken from the rich mineralized territory near Ouray has been replaced by a WPA-built concrete retaining wall.

The old structure, known as the "toll bridge," on the Ouray-Sneffels road, was built in 1889 and was condemned in 1908 by the Ouray county commissioners, but it was used until replaced by the WPA crossing.

In 1884 through the co-operation of miners, prospectors, a sawmill outfit and the county, the first wagon road was built from Ouray to the present Revenue tunnel, a distance of 10 miles. With the development of the mining industry, an improved road was necessary. Otto Mears, famous San Juan road builder, took over the task, improving the road and a makeshift "hanging bridge," was "hung" from the side of a cliff, where the road narrowed to a dangerous width. A toll gate was established at the north approach of the bridge, at an elevation of 9,300 feet.

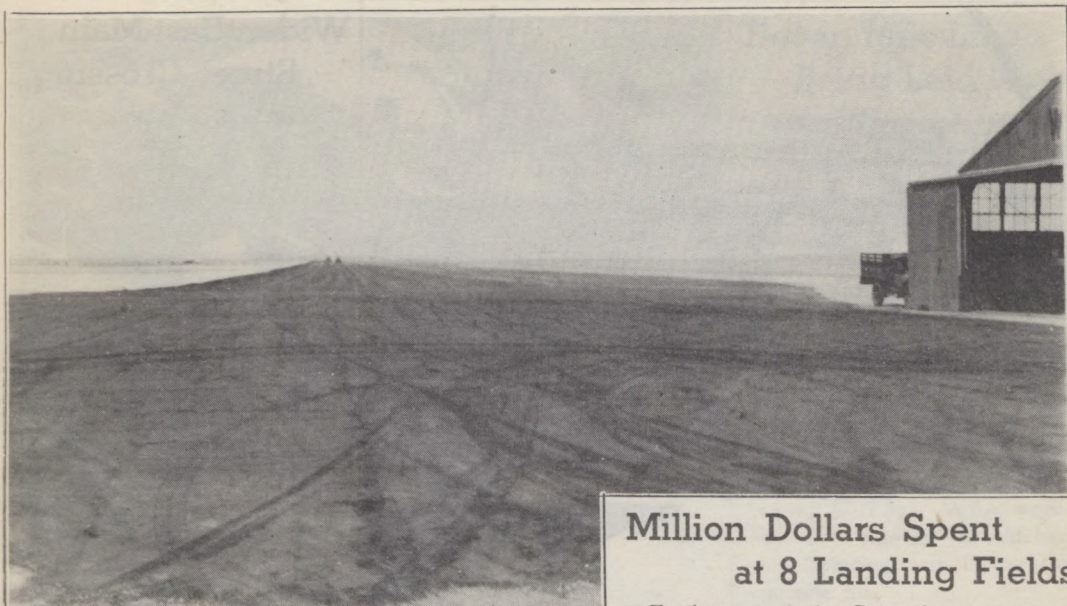


Ouray county commissioners purchased the bridge in 1899 and rebuilt it, using square timbers. Its location was about 2,000 feet north of the "water hole slide." When the slide ran, each time the concussion would lift the bridge several inches and it became necessary to tie it down with heavy cables fastened to the cliff. To avoid this hazard, the commissioners voted in 1908 to abandon the wooden structure and replace it with a concrete retaining wall, but shortage of funds prevented this action until WPA contributed \$1,500. Since 1908 the county had periodically patched the bridge.

From 1885 until 1905 fabulous fortunes in gold and silver ore were taken from the Ouray district. All the ore was transported from the mines, across the bridge and into Ouray where it was shipped to smelters and the United States mint at Denver.

The WPA retaining wall is 56 feet high, is seven feet wide at the base and tapers to three feet wide at the top. It is heavily reinforced, horizontally and vertically, with one-inch steel bars. The WPA allocated \$1,500 and the Ouray commissioners contributed \$900 for the improvement.

. . . . Extensive Improvements to State Airports

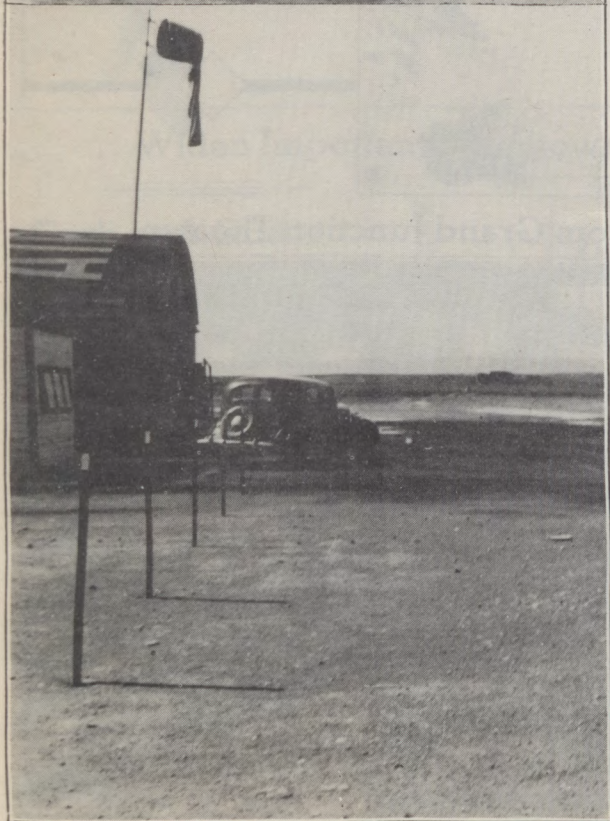
**Million Dollars Spent
at 8 Landing Fields**

Facilities at eight Colorado airports are being improved thru a \$961,000 airport improvement program prosecuted by the Works Progress Administration. More than \$680,000 has been expended at the municipal and National Guard airports in Denver and work has been done at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Trinidad and Golden landing fields.

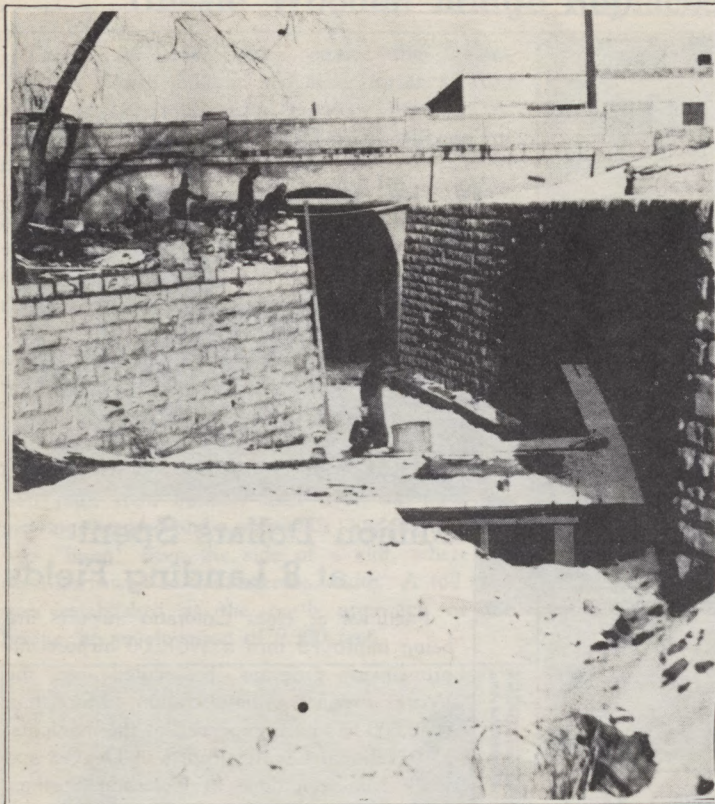
Improvements consist chiefly of widening, grading and surfacing of runways. A new hangar is being constructed for the National Guard at the Denver field. Three runways at both the Colorado Springs and Pueblo airports are being oil surfaced and a new airport is being laid out at Glenwood Springs. Runways were improved and an administration building erected at Trinidad.

The \$80,000,000 nationwide WPA airport development program is about 60 per cent complete. Effort is being made to complete by July 1 useful units of all projects now underway.

WPA allocations for the Colorado airports are: Camp West at Golden, \$27,795; Colorado Springs, \$66,113; Denver municipal, \$538,954; Denver National Guard, \$141,217; Glenwood Springs, \$20,220; Grand Junction, \$29,921; Pueblo, \$80,257; Trinidad, \$48,858; statewide airmarking, \$8,413.



. . . . Highway Death Trap at Trinidad Eliminated

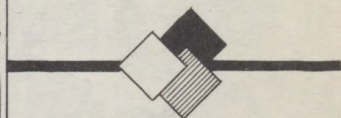


Widen East Main Street Crossing

Death has been shackled at the East Main street bridge in Trinidad where it has claimed two victims in recent years. WPA workmen are widening the bridge and eliminating an angle intersection. This condition had caused innumerable accidents because of the heavy traffic at this point.

The bridge is part of U. S. highway No. 350. It has been widened 30 feet.

To prevent washing of the south corner of the east abutment, wing walls have been added and the arroya rip-rapped as shown at left.



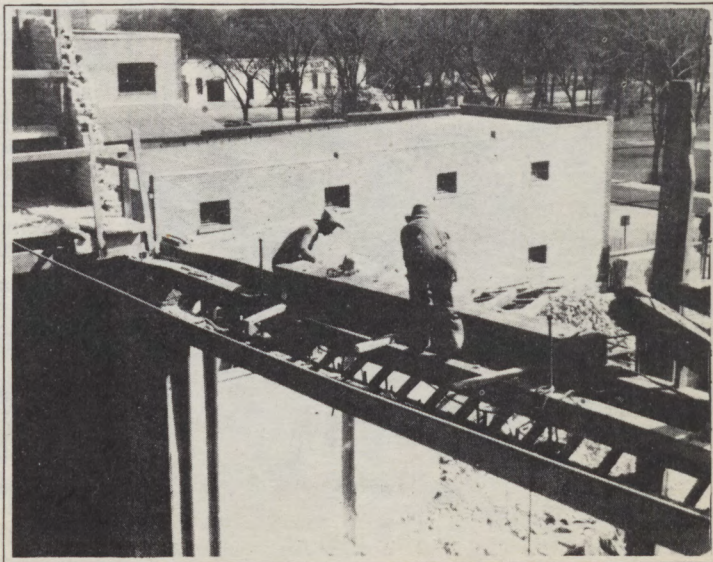
. . . . Salvage Materials from Grand Junction Theater

Playground to Be Made for Children

Youth is served again thru the demolition (right) of an old opera house at Grand Junction by WPA workmen.

Materials taken from the structure will be used in constructing an addition to the Riverside school. The space to be cleared will be converted into a playground for children attending the Whitman school which adjoins the opera house grounds.

The opera building was built in 1886 and for many years has been an eye-sore and menace to safety.



... Installing Concrete Storm Sewer Line in Denver ...



Seven Mile Line Being Laid Now

Seven miles of enclosed storm sewer, varying in size from 12-inches to 78-inches, is being installed in northwestern Denver by a crew of more than 600 Works Progress Administration employees.

Streets and basements of homes and business property in this district have suffered severe damage from heavy storms because of inadequate drainage.

The project, under sponsorship of the city of Denver, is costing \$701,363. WPA workmen are digging the ditches, manufacturing and laying the concrete tile.

... Widen Important Downtown Thorofare in Pueblo ...

Curb and Gutter Unit Is Unusual

Serious traffic congestion on Santa Fe avenue, important downtown thorofare at Pueblo, has been relieved by widening of the street by WPA workmen.

Resurfacing of the downtown section of the street, construction of new curb and gutter and installation of modern lighting were included in the \$100,000 project. Property owners voted \$30,000 in improvement bonds for the city of Pueblo contribution.

Curb elevations to the sidewalk were eliminated by the type of construction shown in photograph at right.



. . . Music Program Fostered by WPA Adult Education . . .



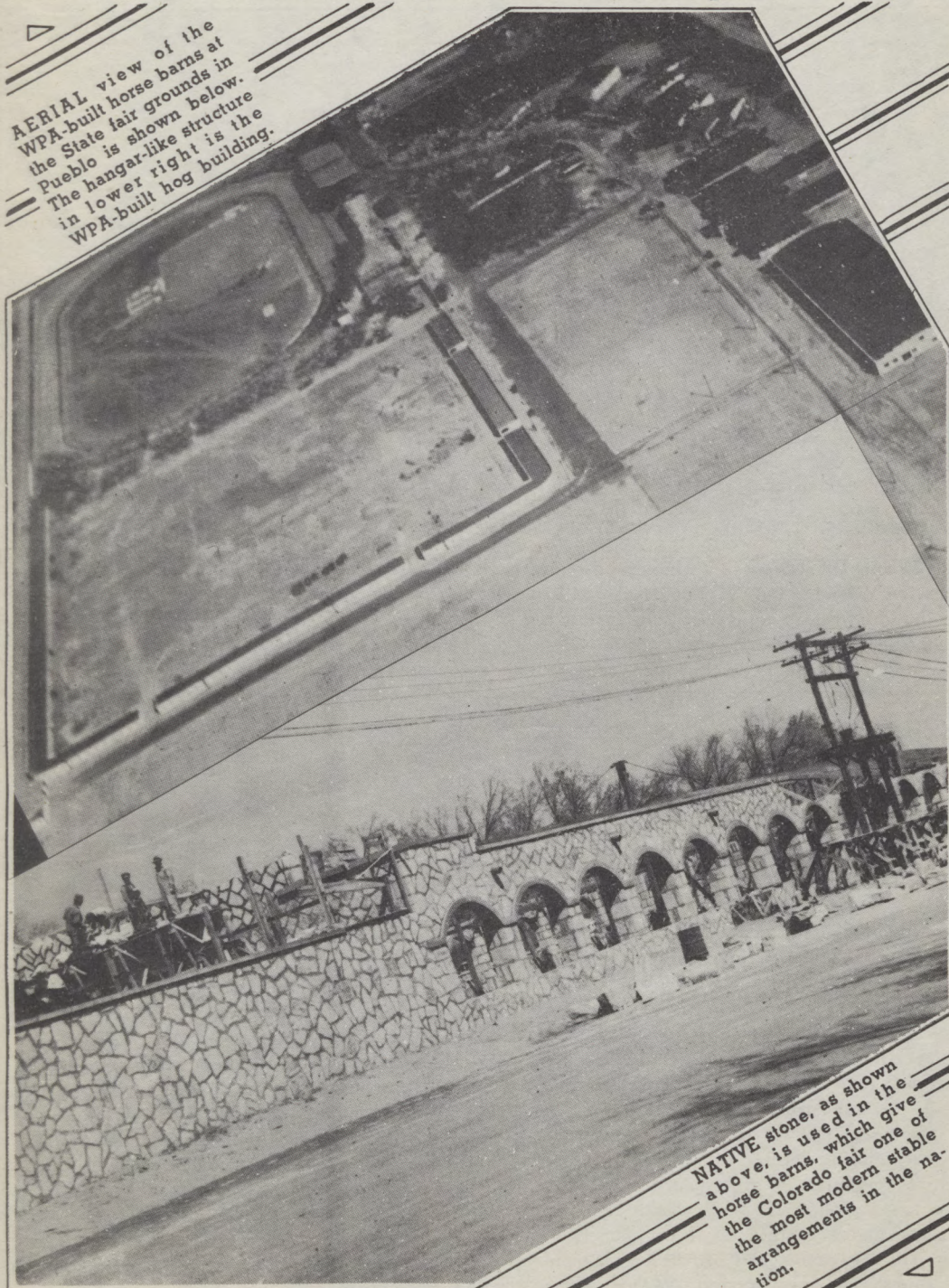
Recognizing the importance of musical activities in everyday life, the adult education division of WPA is operating 45 classes in music. More than 2,500 students attend regularly. Orchestras, bands, choirs, classes in appreciation, composition, and community singing have capacity enrollments.

While the original objective in most cases was a pleasant and satisfactory leisure time activity, students now find themselves able to contribute much to community enjoyment. Performances in 23 remote localities made music week significant for the first time. Spring song festivals and concerts are being planned and will be offered to the public without charge. Class members donate their time to these entertainments and are not paid in any way.

An adult education music class at Alamosa is shown in the top photo and a Colorado Springs group is shown below.

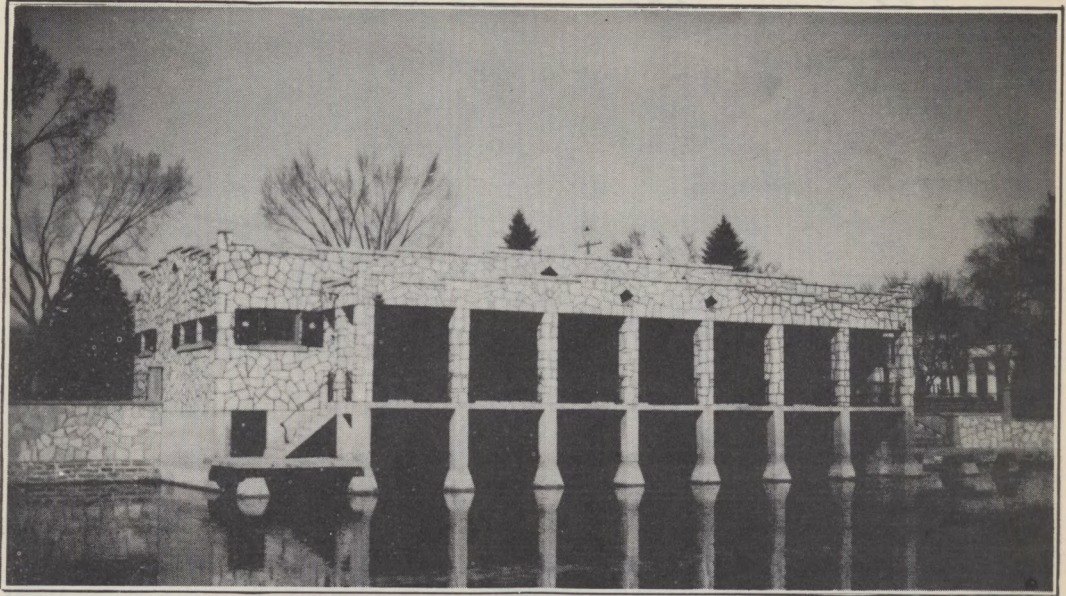
. . . . Horse Barns at Pueblo Nearing Completion

AERIAL view of the
WPA-built horse barns at
the State fair grounds in
Pueblo is shown below.
The hangar-like structure
in lower right is the
WPA-built hog building.



NATIVE stone, as shown
above, is used in the
horse barns, which give
the Colorado fair one of
the most modern stable
arrangements in the na-
tion.

. . . Distinctive Lake Front Structure at Pueblo . . .



Facing Lake Clara, a striking white stone boat dock and recreational building has been erected at Mineral Palace park in Pueblo by WPA workers. The new structure replaces a dilapidated wooden building that was an eye sore to the city's "show place." A large portion of the building rests over the water. Native white stone, pointed up with black mortar, was used. Similar white stone has been used in the greenhouse, conservatory and rest rooms built at the park by WPA.

220-Foot Wall Constructed at Otis by WPA Employees

(Continued from Page 15)

No. 9 wire in rolls of six-foot widths. Each section lapped one mesh. A five to one mix was used in the concrete work. The dirt was excavated by hand with relays of three men in the well at one time. The excavated dirt was hoisted out with a one-fourth yard bucket on a swinging beam electric hoist.

The first 14 feet of the casing was 14 inches thick, the remainder eight inches. This offset was made because it was reasoned that the first 14 feet would be the only distance subject to "slipping" friction during the descent.

Sinking of the last 10 feet of the well was extremely difficult because of water. An old turbine, with extension shaft of 70-gallon capacity, which the town government had, was installed on the surface and a centrifugal of the monobloc type, 120-gallon capacity, was installed on the pumping platform. The two working together lowered the

water to a depth of three feet and the excavating was completed by hand. The casing rests on clay, above which is about eight feet of water gravel. Two feet of clear gravel, averaging about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch was placed in the bottom in which were inserted two 12-inch perforated galvanized iron casings penetrating the clay about four inches, one on each of the intake pipes of the two pumps.

About five hours daily pumping with the centrifugal takes care of the town's needs in the winter time. In the summer, it is estimated 12 hours will be required. The water is pumped from the well to a surface reservoir of 70,000 gallons capacity.

Approximately 123 cubic yards of concrete was poured in making the casing, which, with the pumping platform, weighs about 215 tons.

In recent years the town has had a serious water shortage. The consequent fire hazard increased insurance rates. Until three years ago, when it caved in, an old 200-foot well, six feet in diameter and lined with brick, supplemented the town's water supply. It was installed by the Burlington railroad in pioneer days.

A Fella' Tole Me:

That he'd been lookin' over some of these safety figgers. He said they's been a lot o' truck accidents. He tho't maybe if these backer-uppers would look back er make the boss give 'em a flagger they wouldn't be so many—

A fella' tole me:

That he seen a guy chippin' stone the other day and a chunk flew up an' hit 'im in the face. The boss just that morning called him fer not keepin' his goggles down on his face 'stead of up on his cap. Well, he said that darnic sure smashed them goggles. He took 'em off an' looked at 'em an' shook his head; then walked over to the boss an' tole him to give him another pair. Said: "You won't have to pan me any more for not wearin' 'em either for I ain't got no eyes to spare—"

A fella' tole me:

That a bunch a fella's was workin' in a trench the other day. The gang wasn't quite up with the shoring but the ground looked safe an' all right so they just went ahead. All at once a big Swede-lookin' guy walked up and looked down in there. He didn't smile ner frown ner nothing. No sir! He didn't even get loud about it but he just sorta quiet-like but firm said: "You guys get out o'there till that shorin' is up. I don't want to have to shut this job down." Well, did we git? That bozo just looked like he meant it. The boss come hustlin' up with a lot of alibis and excuses an' he just looked at him stern-like an' said: "Well, git it done and don't let it git that way again." Boy! that shorin' is sure up now.—

A fella' tole me:

That there's been some talk goin' around 'bout truckers drivin' too fast. O' course they argue that they have to run fast to make their trips. And they kick about bein' held up at the pit. The boss tells me that whole trucking business has been clocked an' a fella' can make his trip and be careful too. WPA always gets a black eye if it hurts anybody. I guess they'd better be careful or folks'll get down on 'em.—

A fella' tole me:

That the boss went to a foremen's meeting the other night an'—gosh! they ain't been no livin' with him since. He come back on the building next morning and called the bunch together an' did he tell 'em. Said they was taking too many chances. Said they'd better git the joint cleaned up, too, cause poor housekeepin'—whatever that

is—caused a lot of accidents an' that throwin' material and tools around without lookin' had to be cut out. Fact he just about covered the whole show before he got through. Guess he was right after all for it don't take no longer to do a thing right while you're doin' it and as fer keepin' things cleaned up that ain't so tough if you don't let 'em get rotten in the first place.—

A fella' tole me:

That he saw a guy workin' with an old shovel the other day with a split handle. Well, he'd got one splinter in his thumb and got it took out and ask the super for another shovel. He said he'd get him one and forgot it or something. He was a good worker but was afraid o' that handle and wasn't doin' much. A fella' workin' with 'im tipped him off to put it under something an' to pry it on real hard. Well, he cracked it wide open an' you can bet when the boss heard that noise and seen what he'd done he got him another shovel with a good handle right 'now. We don't break no tools unnecessary but, gosh, if they're goin' to yell about safety and squawk about production they got to give us good tools.

A fella' tole me:

That a new man come out on the rock job the other day. He never handled rock before and was perty green. Of course some of them are mighty heavy and have to be moved around with a bar. It wasn't long till the boss saw him liftin' on one all straddled out. He walked over to him and said: "Say, you don't know much about lifting, do you? Well, we don't want any ruptures on this job so get them heels together and don't never lift all spread out like that." Some of the rest of us get careless about that, too. I guess it done us all good to be reminded again and the boss sure put himself in solid with that new man.—

A fella' tole me:

That they's a lot o' talk about S. E. that ought to be called C. S. Oh! you don't know what them letters stand for? Well, I tho't everybody by now was hip to this alphabet stuff. Why, S. E. means Safety Education. That's what the bosses and supers and the safety men call it but with a lot o' us guys it means C. S.; that's just common sense. They ain't no hocus pocus about not gittin' hurt. Nobody wants to and to keep from it just takes a little thinkin' and plannin' and of course some interest in the fella' workin' with you.

COLORADO

W.P.A.
MUNICIPAL WATER AND
SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND:

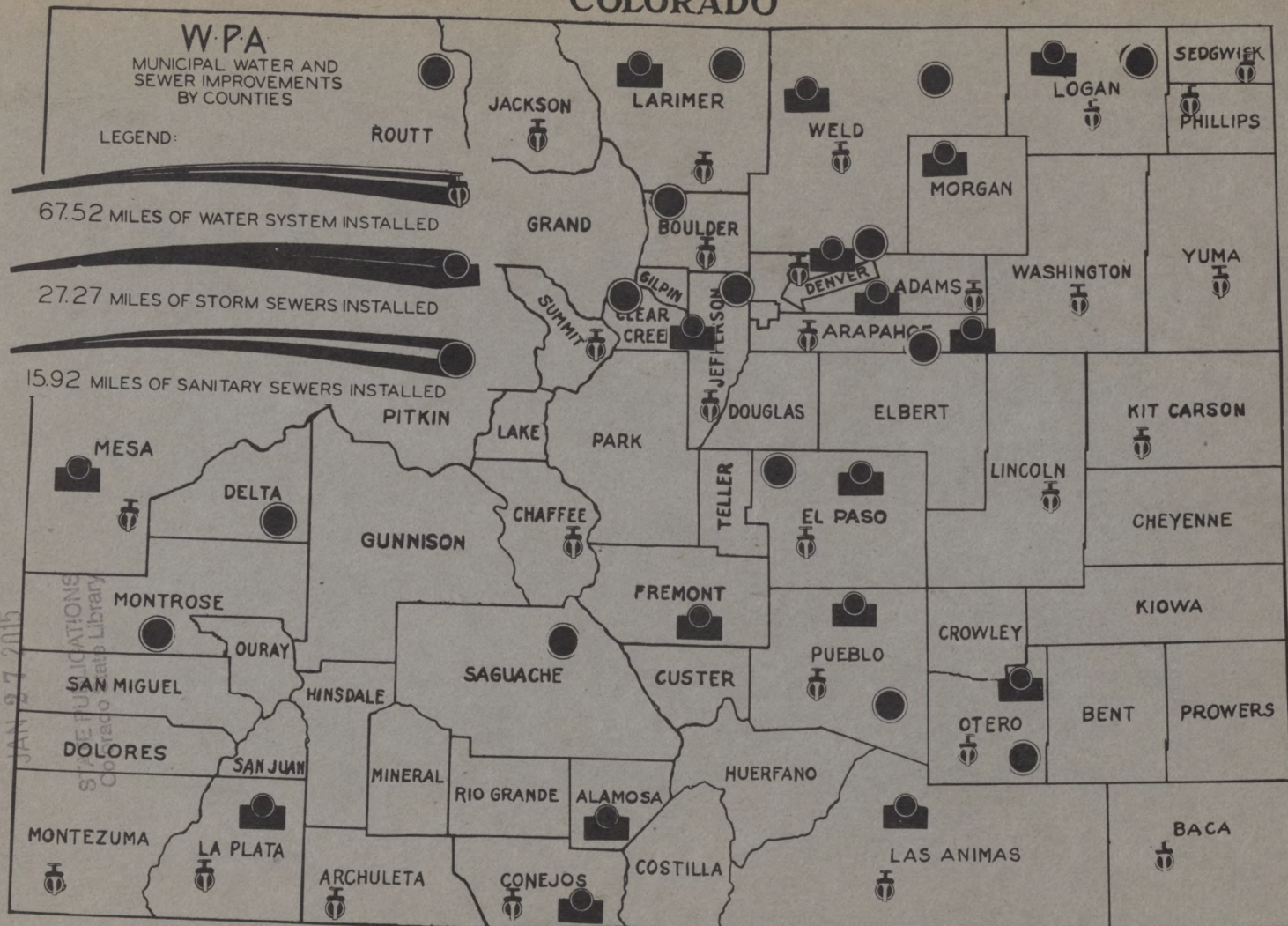
67.52 MILES OF WATER SYSTEM INSTALLED

27.27 MILES OF STORM SEWERS INSTALLED

15.92 MILES OF SANITARY SEWERS INSTALLED

JAN 27 2015

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TOWNS SPONSORED ONE OR MORE PROJECTS