

MUELLER RECORD



PAINTING BY M. LEONE BRACKER

JULY

SUMMER NUMBER

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The Record Cover

The Record cover for the July issue is a reproduction of daily scenes in our foundry. It was painted from life. M. Leon Bracker, a well known artist, made a special trip to Decatur last fall to study foundry scenes before undertaking the commission. Although a well known painter of industrial subjects, it was his first experience in a brass foundry, and his enthusiasm knew no bounds. Mr. Bracker had done iron foundry scenes, but there he found only the dull red glow of the molten metal. The activity was there, the men with set faces and half naked bodies, the smoke and the noise—but the color was missing. When M. Leon Bracker first saw our furnaces opened, dripping yellow-green molten brass into the crucible carried by two experienced molders half hidden in the vaporous tints of a summer rainbow, he was entranced. Such coloring he had never seen, and his artist's eye never wearied watching a repetition of the scene as men in pairs approached the furnace with their crucibles. As the heat was run off, varying shades of the original colorings were manifested.

In the Mueller brass foundry this scene is repeated many times each working day of the year. Tons of virgin copper and component parts of lead, zinc, tin, etc., forming the brass of which Mueller goods are made, are melted every twenty-four hours. It's an old story with the organization but to the layman it is a scene of a gorgeous riot of color, and such colors as one can see only in a brass foundry. To reproduce these on canvass is somewhere within the limit of possibilities, but with printer's ink the limit is more restricted. The cover of the Record gives you a very good idea of pouring a heat in a brass foundry.

THE MUELLER RECORD

Vol. XVIII

JULY • 1929

No. 203

A thing to do is only as hard as you think it is.

You won't forget it, if you do it now, and then it does not make any difference if you forget it.

Well, you're on the last stretch of 1929. What are you going to do with the ground you lost in the first half—make it up or lose some more?

All the money is not spent on automobiles and radios. Statisticians of the American Grocers association declare that the nation's food bill is \$22,000,000,000.

If the ancient Roman did not take a bath a day it was because he preferred to be "smelly." So enormous were the public baths of the time that 62,800 persons could bathe at the same time.

Putting off until tomorrow what should be done today is merely a matter of habit. When you find yourself getting this habit it is time to pull yourself together and break it. Every day is long enough to enable you to do the tasks of the day. An excellent way is to plan so many things to accomplish each day and do them. Inside of a week you'll be surprised at the time you have for doing other things. Don't fight your work—conquer it without a fight.

Personal opinion, a dogged determination "to do it my way or not at all," does not show ability, initiative or leadership. It is the prerogative of the small mind, says Editor Crummett of the American Mutual Magazine. The ability to yield to greater knowledge is the prerogative of large minds, that care more for the end to be accomplished than for the maintenance of personal opinion, or a mistaken sense of personal dignity. When the sole object in the heart of each worker is the common good of all, there is then discovered a flexibility of mind, a spirit of inquiry. Success will not then seem to rest on 'I think,' but 'These are the facts; how can I meet them?'

One satisfaction "Scar Face Al" has in jail is the vacuum he has created on the front page.

Washington, says the Thomas E. Pickerell service, is the seat of government, because it is the place to kick. Righto. Now all together.

There has never been a time when the public was so thoroughly plumbing conscious as the present. The public now knows and understands the value of sanitary plumbing and the need as well as the necessity for it. The master plumber and his correct relation to the public is better understood and appreciated than at any other time in the history of the trade. Ten years ago his position was not so enviable. The present status is due to two forces—closer cooperation and publicity. In the first instance it was the getting together of the master plumber, the manufacturer, and the jobber. Through the organization of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau these different branches have been brought into closer relations and as an organization concentrating on certain policies have accomplished results impossible of attainment when working as individuals. Through P. & H. and manufacturers' national advertising policies the eyes of the nation have been opened to the importance of scientific, sanitary plumbing. There must be no rest or retreat from this position. The fight must continue, the untouched fields of business opportunity must still be cultivated. The plumbing business of today stands on a higher plane than ever before, but the heights have not yet been reached.

CAPTAIN OF YOUR DESTINY

"Through freedom of will, you are a free agent. You are free to establish in your life and in your affairs whatever you desire. In no way is your freedom circumscribed or hedged in. There is no power or authority to dictate what you should think or what you should will."—Unity.

THE MUELLER RECORD

Published at Decatur, Ill., by MUELLER CO.,
Manufacturers of Vital Spots Products for the
Plumbing, Water and Gas Industries.

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor.

EXHORTATION TO COURAGE

But wherefore do you droop? Why look so sad?

Be great in fact, as you have been in thought;
Let not the world see fear and sad distrust
Govern the motion of a kingly eye;
Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener, and outface the brow

Of bragging horror; so shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviors from the great,
Grow great by your example; and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution;
Show boldness and aspiring confidence.

What! shall they seek the lion in his den,
And fright him there, and make him trouble there?

O, let it not be said! Forage, and run
To meet displeasures further from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he comes so nigh!
—Shakespeare.

PASSING OF HEROINES

Days when a brave woman could earn the applause of the country by yanking off her red petticoat and flagging a train just as it neared a broken rail are over, mostly because broken rails are rarer and red petticoats extinct, says a Columbus newspaper. The New Jersey farmer who saved a train by waving a flag and a burlap bag, the other day, recalled those heroines of the past generation to mind, and being given to idle speculation, we tried to picture the situation if a modern woman should come across a broken rail. If she removed a garment (any garment) to use as a flag, with the probabilities against her finding one large enough to be seen, the chances favor a horrible wreck, because a really modest engineer could do no less than close his eyes and speed past. Engineers, no doubt, favor a return of the good old days in the interest of safety.

DOLLING UP THE ICE MAN

In this age of elevating manners and morals, the ice man has at last been reached at Atlantic City. Harry M. Harrison, theatre censor of the great play ground and also superintendent of weights and measures, has decreed that the ice delivery men must be clad in neat, blue flannel shirts and must show extreme courtesy in the kitchen. They must tread lightly, speak softly and act decorously. Nothing is said about casting melting looks at the cook or maid. It is suggested that the boys be given dancing lessons and that they wear a fresh rose on their breast, besides having their nails manicured and their patent leather shoes cleaned every morning.

KICK HIM OUT

Professor Tells Us How to Get Up in the Morning.

The alarm clock is an institution which should be abolished, says Dr. Jesse Feiring Williams, professor of physical education at Teachers College, Columbia. We vote aye. It's a device of the devil. The learned doctor goes on to say:

"Of course, when one is asleep, all his functions, such as his heart and respiration, are very much slowed down. It is the worst way of awakening to awaken suddenly because of a clanging, raucous sound, and it is a distinct shock to the nervous system.

"This way one is literally kicked out of bed. The reason people have alarm clocks to get them up is because they don't go to bed the night before. The way to get up in the morning is to go to bed the night before."

Prof. Williams advocates "getting up by nature," following the cat and dog method of rousing—stretching first a leg, then an arm, and gradually coming into consciousness."

S'our Way

This last suggestion has our hearty approval and cooperation. Still, it is open to argument. Cats and dogs are like humans. Their habits differ. Some curl up near the radiator at 7 p. m. and spend a comfortable and cozy night. The sheiks and flappers in dog and cat life put in the night baying the moon and caterwauling on the back yard fence. Which class shall we imitate?

Unable to make our habits or our morals conform to a set standard, we do as cats and dogs do—part of us go to bed and part of us stay up all night tooting automobile horns and going to jazz dances, and making the nights hideous and the next day miserable.

Those who go to bed can't sleep for the racket and those who make the racket can't go to work without some sleep. The result is everybody wants to sleep in the early hours of the morning.

That's the reason the world gets Big Ben to kick them out of bed in the morning—hate him as we do.

BIG APARTMENT FOR ST. LOUIS

A new sixteen story apartment house costing a million dollars promises to be one of the notable improvements in St. Louis in this line this year. It is announced that work has been commenced.

The building is located at Skinker road and Northwood Avenue, and is being erected by the Skinker-Northwood Investment Co.

The site is 144 by 150 feet. The suites will range in size from ten rooms with six baths to suites of two rooms with one bath. Mr. F. G. Avis is the architect and the Modern Construction Co. has the general contract.

THE FEROCIOUS LIONS

Are No Longer Terrors of the Veldt, According to Some Recent Accounts.

In the early morn of this zig-zag puzzle we call life, we were taught many a thing which our eager young mind absorbed as truth. It was printed in the text books, therefore it was not to be disputed. Teachers, being little smarter than those they taught, also believed in the text books just as fervently as many who believe all they read in any book without questioning.

In the second grade reader there was a story of a lion stalking a man. It ran something like this:

"The man was alone on the plain. Looking back he saw a huge lion slowly approaching.

The man started to run. The lion ran also.

Then the man quit running and walked slowly. The lion did likewise.

The man stopped and the lion stopped.

Again the man ran and so did the lion."

All day long this drama was enacted. Fear and horror filled our young mind. So enthralling was the story we read it daily, and daily ran from school to home, fearing a ferocious lion would stalk us, catch and devour us.

Then Came African Stories

The fear of lions instilled in a childish mind was kept aflame through after years by stories from Africa of ferocious man-eating lions, and of narrow escapes from the king of beasts. The only safety we felt at seeing lions was when they were prisoners behind iron bars in a menagerie cage.

And now how useless it all was just as much other information given children as truth proves useless.

Recently we read of Boy Scouts in Africa approaching within a few yards of a half dozen lions, only to see the big cats yawn lazily, get up and walk away, or exhibit their good nature like household kittens at play.

Along comes Johnson, the animal photographer. In a late magazine article he gives

TRULY GREAT, TRULY VIRTUOUS

"If we were as industrious to become good as to make ourselves great, we should become really great by being good and the number of valuable men would be much increased; but it is a grand mistake to think of being great without goodness, and I pronounce it as certain that there was never yet a truly great man that was not at the same time truly virtuous."—Ben Franklin.

the same sort of evidence. In taking several hundred photographs it was only necessary in one instance for his wife to shoot a charging lion.

He did not particularly blame the lion. Why should he? Human "lions" in the lime-light frequently charge news photographers. They do it through an assumed reluctance to being "shot" or in the knowledge that it will help them to bigger head lines on the front page next morning.

Seldom Attack

Johnson claims that lions attack humans only when driven to extremity by hunger. It would appear if any one is qualified to speak with authority it is the man who hunts big game in its natural habitat with a camera.

It requires many years, centuries in fact, to disabuse the human mind of erroneous impressions or beliefs acquired through wrong teaching, fear or prejudice.

One wonders what another hundred years will do in shattering many of the false beliefs and unnecessary fears of people of today.

Truth is mighty, and will prevail after a long struggle.

Scat you big Tom Cat, no one's "skeert" of you.

HAS HELPED MANY PLUMBERS

More than three thousand plumbers are now using the bookkeeping and cost accounting systems of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. Those who have accepted this service are better business men as a result. It is not every man lacking a business and accounting education who can successfully work out a satisfactory system unaided. The P. and H. Industries Bureau has worked out a system that exactly fits the needs of the plumber. While 3,000 seems a large number, it is only a fraction of those engaged in the business who might employ it with profit to themselves.

Oyster Time

Fishman—What are they going to call that new month when they get it?

Grover—I dunno. Are you interested?

Fishman—Sure; I want to see that it has an "r" in it.—Portland (Me.) Evening Express.

TWO OF A KIND



Mrs. Joyride—My husband just loves canned food.
Mrs. Clubgoer—I'm not much of a cook, either.

I'm Tellin' You



The 100 billionth cigarette was made in 1928 and has been smoked by this time, if any one had a light. But by whom? Aye, there's the rub. It may have been mama, grandmother or paw, or it may have been sister up in her boudoir, or perhaps little Dick in his pink pinafore—the maid or the ice man or the bum at the door, but some one has smoked it, of this we are sure, for the habit enmeshes the rich and the poor.

President Hoover can go fishing, stumble over a stone, get hit in the eye with a limb and bring back a black optic. No one doubts or questions the story. But we know fishermen right here at home who could never get away with it.

When crossing a railroad track don't think of anything but crossing a railroad track. It's not the time or place to solve weighty problems.

Once it was halitosis that made him unpopular with his mates and ostracized him from society, and now, horrors, it's B. O. (body odor.) And the young man in the ads is suffering the pangs of the tortured because he did not know of a certain kind of soap. And probably had not discovered there was such a thing as a bath tub.

If she says pass me a sweet instead of a "cig." she'll be in no need of calling out the fire department.

The result of racing an automobile against a train for the right of way at a grade crossing is that the undertaker brings home the bacon.

The unanimous endorsement of Mr. Dawes as ambassador to the court of St. James by the United States Senate shows that the members bore him no resentment. Perhaps the senators were hurriedly anxious to get him as far away from them as possible.

The dirty look the driver gives you after saving your life by one last mad leap makes you almost sorry that you deprived him of the pleasure of rolling you out flat.

The Ojibway Indian word for woman was "Equa." The modern woman put the "el" in it.

Too many laws, like too much money, is apt to cause a disregard of values.

If congressmen after putting more teeth in the Volstead law would take the gurg out of the goods, they might not have so much trouble with custom officers.

Not all of us reach for a "cig." instead of sweets. We consume twelve billion pounds of sugar in one form or another at a cost of \$790,000,000 per year.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler says there are no really great men today. Why, doctor? Haven't you heard of Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney and One-Eyed Connolly?

It is estimated by an investment banker that by 2035 women will own all national wealth. S'alright. They won't own it long.

The reason that some heads swell is because their brains contract, which gives more head room.

The European hotel keeper who boasts of 15,000 volumes on the history of wine, speaks too quick. He should complete his library by coming to America and getting wine and home brew recipes which would give him an added 15,000 volumes.

"The most important thing in a newspaper," says an authority writing on the subject, "is the news." Maybe so. However, when we walk into a crowded cafe morning or evening the readers always have their eye glued on "Andy Gump," "Mutt and Jeff," "Moon Mullins" or "Bringing Up Father." The news may be important but on a popular vote the comic strip wins.

Out in Hutchinson, Kansas, the plumbers offered a prize for the best essay on personal hygiene. Now the school children have organized a Cleanliness Society and "shining morning faces" radiate health and happiness in the school room.

A recent article in a paper devoted to scientific subjects stated that a naval office had a plan for changing climatic conditions in the Arctic circle. Among other things, he is going up with a fleet of gun boats and break up icebergs. This, with some other scientific plans he has will alter the

climate. Just as a suggestion he might come to Central Illinois and take the 33d weather degree. Our 5 inch snow on May 2 will supply him with generous data. And it won't bother the Esquimaux to wait a few months more for the ice man to make morning deliveries. They can continue to go out in their back yards and get their own ice.

THE GOLDEN GATE

When one speaks of San Francisco one can't help thinking of the Golden Gate, which refers to the harbor. It's quite natural to associate this name with the gold producing days of 1849. As a matter of exact history, however, this is incorrect. The name was applied in 1848, a year prior to the gold discovery by General John C. Fremont, because it so nearly resembled the harbor of Constantinople, "The Golden Horn," in shape and commercial advantages.

Are the Farallone Islands, which can be seen off the "Golden Gate" on a clear day, inhabited, asks the Sunset Magazine, and then answers with some very interesting facts concerning these little known islands.

A Small Community

"Since 1855 there has been a lighthouse on Farallone Islands and a small community of people, comprising the light-house keeper and his family, have lived there," says Sunset. "When Sir Francis Drake just missed discovering San Francisco Bay in 1579 he landed on these islands to secure a supply of seal meat. Early in the nineteenth century a settlement of Russian fur traders lived

there, some of whose stone huts still survive. Between the years 1809 and 1812, 150,000 seal-skins were taken from these islands alone and sold in China. The Farallones are alive with cormorants, a sort of gull, and during the days of '49 the eggs of these birds were gathered by the thousands and sold in San Francisco at a dollar a dozen. Disputes between rival egg companies led to the Government's taking over the islands and bidding all others to keep out. During Admiral Dewey's day the Farallones were set aside as a bird sanctuary. They are very difficult of access, and for weeks at a time, in bad weather, no boat can make a landing there."

THAT FOURTH FAUCET

An Engineer Says It's for Buttermilk—He Has a Hardware Dog.

In the March Record we published the following:

Tell Us

"There are only three kinds of milk, condensed, evaporated and bottled—so why four faucets on a cow?"

Mr. Howard Holbrook of Kansas City came back immediately with the explanation that the fourth faucet was for water.

Still there are doubters. Among them Mr. W. F. Dodd of Chicago, who writes:

"I note with interest the little article entitled 'The Fourth Faucet' on page 5 of the Mueller Record in the May issue.

I particularly note that a certain plumber has found the reason for four faucets on a cow, and he claims that the fourth faucet is for water. Being an engineer myself, I wish to correct this statement. The fourth faucet is for buttermilk and not water.

Not changing the subject, but in speaking of dogs, I might say that I have a new hardware dog. His name is Rin Tin Tin. Every time I kick he makes a bolt for the door. Please have your engineer figure this out."

Try This on Your Butcher

A woman who ran a boarding house stopped at a meat market and inquired:

"How many turkeys have you got?"

"Eight, madam," replied the butcher.

"Tender?"

"Some are tender and some tough," was the reply.

"I keep boarders," said the new customer. "Pick out the four toughest turkeys, if you please."

The delighted butcher very willingly complied with the unusual request, and said in his politest tones:

"These are the toughest ones, ma'am."

Upon which the customer coolly put her hand on the remaining four, and declared:

"I'll take these!"

JUDGING BY SOUND



Tom—I've spent most of my life in Germany. I love Danzig.

Dolly—Shall we have this fox-trot, or is your cold too bad?

AUTO LINE



The American summer exodus to Canada is now under way but will not reach its peak until July and August. Quebec province expects that three quarters of a million cars will cross her borders during the season, bringing at least two million visitors who will leave in Quebec the tidy sum of two hundred million dollars. This amount is for Quebec only. The other provinces will come in for a share of the profits also. This seems a gigantic sum of money. Any one who has toured Canada at the height of the motoring season can readily believe that the amount of money to be spent there is not over estimated.

The Final Solution

Under a spreading chestnut tree

A stubborn auto stands;

The smith an angry man is he

With trouble on his hands.

The carburetor seems to be

The cause of all his woe;

He tightens half a dozen bolts,

But still it doesn't go.

He sits beside the road to give

His brain a chance to cool,

And ponder on his training at

The correspondence school.

And then he starts his job once more

And just by chance 'tis seen

The cause of all his trouble is

He's out of gasoline.

—T. P. A. Magazine.

The Crowd Grows Daily

"Since I bought my car I don't have to walk to the bank to make my deposits."

"Ah, you ride there?"

"No. I don't make any."

Rough Rider

Reporter—How did you prepare yourself for the hardships of an Arctic expedition?

Explorer—I rode all over New England in a rumble seat.—Life.

Classifying the Animal

Chauffeur (to slightly deaf farmer)—Can you tell me where I can get some gas?

Farmer—Hey?

Chauffeur—No, gas! This ain't a horse, it's an automobile.

Parrot Had No Chance

Daughter—Mother do you want me to put the parrot on the back porch?

Mother—Positively, no! Your father is repairing the car in the back yard.

Too Much Safety

Judge—Why did you run down this man in broad daylight on a perfectly straight stretch of road?

Prisoner—Your honor, my windshield was almost totally obscured with safety-first stickers.—Ohio Northern Review.

The Modern First Slip

"Has your baby learned to walk yet?"

"Heavens, no! Why, he's just learning to drive the car."—Kansas City Star.

Distinction or Sarcasm?

We repair cars and fix Fords.

All Right, But—

Chauffeur (after the accident)—Are you hurt, my boy?

Butcher Boy (excitedly)—No, but I can't find my liver.

The Bold Things

Some use a fork in the road for a spoon.

Expecting Hot Program

Son—Our garage man's got a better radio set than ours, mama.

Mother—What makes you think that, dear?

Son—He said he knew he'd get hell when he went home tonight.

Trouble Either Way

There are two big problems before the people of every city today—where to park and where to jump.

Plenty of Atmosphere

Judge—Do you understand the nature of an oath, Mrs. Scruggs?

Mrs. Scruggs—Well, my husband is a golfer and my son drives a second-hand flivver.

THE RISE OF THE SKIRT

"We saw a well dressed woman walk our streets yesterday," says the Chicago Tribune in its "65 years ago column," "the bottom of whose dress did not sweep the pavements. Hundreds of men turned to look and went home resolved to recommend so excellent an example to their wives and daughters. One woman at least in Chicago has sense enough not to use satin at \$5 a yard to sweep the streets. We forgot to say above that this lady had beautiful feet and exquisitely turned ankles."

If that old-time reporter were to wander down State street now he probably would hustle back to the office and urge the issuance of an extra.

NOMENCLATURE OF PRINT SHOP

How the Name of Devil Was Applied to Apprentice.

Some peculiar names attach to printers, their helpers and the material they use. There is the "shooting stick," an iron tool used to drive wedge-shaped wooden quoins through a narrow space between the tapered side stick and the straight edge of the chase, an iron frame enclosing the assembled columns of type with the rules between. Then there is the "hell box" into which old and broken type is thrown. Also the printer has "pi," which is a jumbled mess of type knocked into disorder.

But the one thing the printer has and the one with which the laity is most familiar is his "devil," that is, his apprentice.

Generally the apprentice with grimy face and hands is worthy of the name. Most trades have something on printing when it comes to clean working conditions. Even the most careful printer has difficulty keeping neat when working with the thick black ink necessary to the art of printing. Consequently one expects nothing else of a small, careless apprentice but a smear of black ink from his hair to his shirt collar and from his hands to his elbows. However, it is not the boy's natural disregard for neatness that gained him his Satanic name. It came about in this way and is almost as old as the art of printing.

Came From Italy

"In the early days of printing this art was much of a mystery, and ignorant people thought the printer evoked the aid of the powers of evil. Aldus Manutius, the famous Italian printer of the sixteenth century, went to Africa on an exploring expedition and brought back with him a very black negro boy. Negroes were a rarity in Italy then. The report immediately gained circulation that the printer had been employing the black art in his work, and that the pickaninny was in reality an imp of Satan. He was called the 'Little Black Devil.' The charge became so serious that the printer was forced to exhibit the negro in public. In his announcement he said:

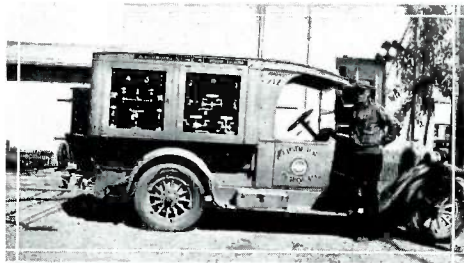
"Be it known to Venice that I, Aldus Manutius, printer of the Holy Church and to the Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him." Thus originated the term 'printer's devil'."

Australia's Advantage

"One's neighbor in Australia," a friend writes, "often lives as much as twenty miles away." In that country, when a man buys a lawn-mower, it practically becomes his own property.—Humorist (London).

The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.

A CALIFORNIA PLUMBER



An automobile equipped for repairs is very popular with enterprising plumbers. The one shown here belongs to the Gunderlach Plumbing & Sheet Metal Co. of Bakersfield, Cal. It is pleasing to note that the panels in this car are filled with Mueller goods. Max Gunderlach, the head of this company started business in Bakersfield, Nov. 19, 1900. He is a pioneer in his line. His business began under the name of Max Gunderlach. In 1925 the present title was assumed and is now fully organized with a foreman over each department. A. E. Abbott is estimator and foreman over the large construction plumbing and steam heating division. Wm. Nichols is estimator and construction foreman over the sheet metal and hot air heating and ventilating department. Rees Jones has charge of the Office and Purchasing Department. Roy Foley has charge of the jobbing and repair department.

Mr. Gunderlach attributes his success to the fact that he adheres strictly to quality merchandise and doing only the very best of work.

Sure, That's How it All Began

It seems that near the end of the fortieth day the ark hit against the protruding top of an electric light pole, which poked a hole in the bow. Noah sent his pet dog down and the dog, to stop the leak, poked his nose in the hole, which is the reason that dogs' noses are always cold. But the dog soon became tired, so Mrs. Noah went down and put her foot in the hole, which is the reason women always have cold feet. Finally, however, as the water kept coming a little, Noah himself went down and sat on the hole, which is the reason that men always stand with their back to a fire.

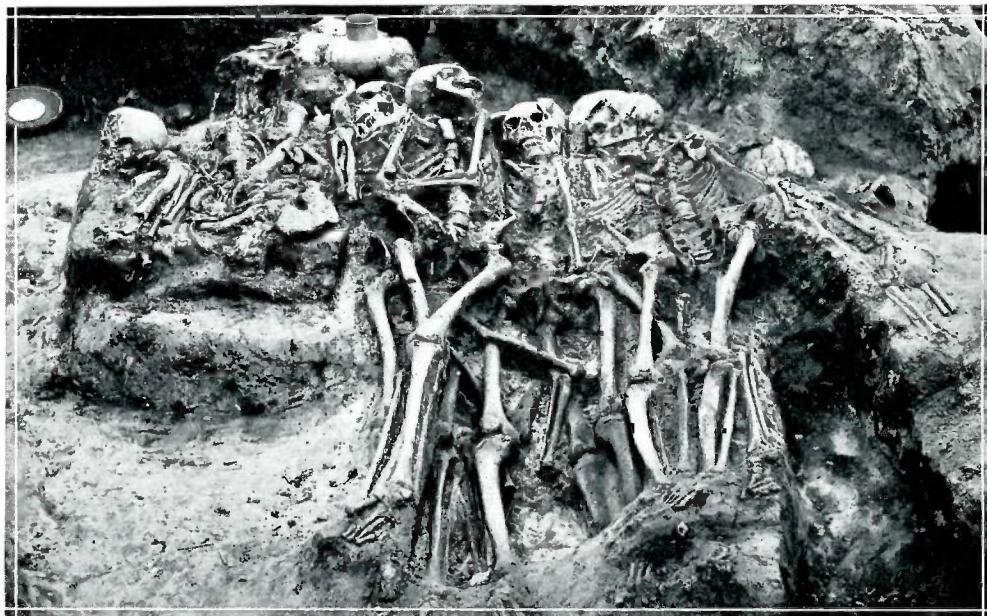
Customer—I don't want to buy your crackers; they tell me the mice are always running over them.

Grocer—That ain't so; why, the cat sleeps in the barrel every night.

He—It's getting late. S'pose I better stop singing on account of the neighbors?

She—Carry on, dear. They don't consider us with their howling dog, do they?

Illinois Mound Builders



A group of nine burials in the same excavation. The water bottle at their heads has never been moved.

Half way between Havana and Lewistown, Ill., a tomb of Mound Builders has been opened by Dr. Don F. Dickson, and has become a magnet for archaeologists, students and tourists, and those who may not be interested in the historical significance of the work, but yield to curiosity.

The opening of this tomb no doubt will add materially to the history of these prehistoric inhabitants of Central Illinois.

Scientists regard this as the largest Neolithic burial in the world thus explored and exposed in its original setting. Near this burial ground are places where these mound builders had their camps. Here bones of deer, bear and other animals have been found. Thus far 230 skeletons have been exposed and the work is still in progress.

Relics of importance and interest have been found in the tombs, including copper axes, flint arrows, daggers made from bones of deer, bear teeth, copper ornaments, copper armor plates, stone effigy pipes, beads, etc.

An Ancient People

The history of these strange people has long claimed the attention of archaeologists, who do not entirely agree in their conclusions. Some of them hold to the theory that the Mound Builders were a prehistoric people, while another opinion is that they were the ancestors of the American Indians. Regardless of these theories, the

fact remains that they are a very ancient people.

They built various kinds of mounds, which some scientists classify in different zones, such as the southern—distinguished by a flat-top structure surmounted by fortified enclosures. Another distinct class is the effigy mounds which assume the forms of saurians and other animals.

The Dickson Mound is located halfway between Lewistown and Havana on a high bluff which follows the course of the Illinois River. From this location, one has a view over thousands of acres of valley land. At this point the bluff projects, overlooking both the Illinois and Spoon River Valleys. It is exactly four miles north of the point where Spoon River empties into the Illinois.

Pioneer Finds Skeletons

Dr. Don F. Dickson, speaking of his work, says:

"My great-grandfather bought this strip of land and cleared it of a heavy timber growth some sixty or sixty-five years ago. At the time of this work he found skeletons. Every year since then bones have been plowed out of the hill—exposed through erosion or graded out in a search for relics. Twenty-nine years ago my father, Thomas M. Dickson, found many thousands of pieces of relics at the time he graded the hill down for a building. At this time the mound was a crescent-shaped structure. Both points were

to the east. It measured five hundred fifty feet from one point around the crescent to the other point.

Thirty-Five Feet Deep

Scientists estimate it to have been thirty to thirty-five feet deep. In the center or between the arms of the crescent, there was a deep basin. This basin contained water all year. Father chose it as the site for his home. He graded the crescent in to fill in this basin. Recent drillings show that he placed twenty to thirty feet here at this time.

Hundreds of Skeletons Hauled Away

During the grading, hundreds of skeletons were removed from the mound. They were hauled away by wagon loads and reburied with no scientific records preserved. They saved the relics which were found and between eight and ten thousand of these are now in a Springfield collection. These burials were comparatively the upper burials in the mound. They were above those I am working with now.

I have always been interested in Indian history, and more especially in that of the Mound Builders. This mound having been my home all my life, I have seen hundreds of burials removed. I have thought for many years that it would be much better to excavate it scientifically, so that some time we might know more about those early Americans.

No Written Records

While it is apparent they have left no written records, their grave will probably be all the history we will ever have. The present work is the result of a youngster's goal, for many years ago I hoped to some day uncover the remaining part of the mound and leave it as the Mound Builder placed it. I have thought in that way we could interest students in our own archaeological field, which is probably one of the largest and least known about in the world. Too, I have felt very kindly toward our early In-

dians, and it seems to me that so many of their finer qualities are brought out in their burials.

Group Burial

In my work over a period of the last eight or ten years, I have found burials of the ordinary type, but about two years ago I started work in the present excavation, which has proved to be a large group burial. As I have said, we have left all of the burials as we found them and in all probability as they were placed there by the Mound Building Indian. The present excavation is about thirty feet in width and about sixty feet in length. In this space we have thus far found two hundred and thirty skeletons. You will see this many when looking over into the one grave.

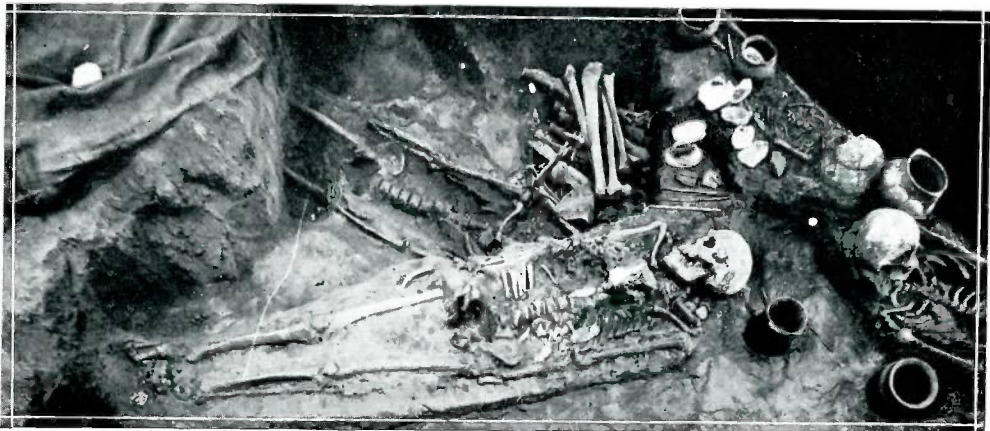
Painstaking Work

We have uncovered them with small implements such as trowels, brushes, and small hand bellows. Many times we used orange sticks and blew the soil away with our breath. Archaeologists believe this is one of the largest group burials ever found of this age people.

Did Not Excavate

There has been no apparent system followed in the manner in which burials were made. Archaeologists believe they placed burials on top of the ground and carried the soil in to cover them. Continuing this manner of burial over a period of a few centuries, perhaps, it resulted in the construction of the large mound. Burials were placed with the heads in all directions. Perhaps they placed them so they best fit in with the uneven surface of the ground. Most of the burials were placed in a dorsal posture.

In one burial there were the skeletons of male and female adults lying side by side with the heads turned in toward each other and toward the head of a small babe skele-



One skeleton in the excavation which at the present time contains 230 burials. The stone celt above the right hip has never been moved. A Gulf of Mexico shell is on the chest.

ton which was lying between them. This burial is one of the four probable family burials. Scientists value it because it suggests, together with several other groups, that some pestilence may have accounted for the large group burial.

No Evidence of Violence

I think most of us value it somewhat because of the parental feeling shown as well as suggesting the possibility that the home may have been established. Had such a group burial been the result of warfare, we probably would have found more evidence of skeletal violence. During the last ten or twelve years, I have found two bones with arrows in them and in neither case had it produced death. This is evidenced by the fact that bone had developed all over the arrow. It may have been the result of accident in hunting.

Archaeologists' Theories

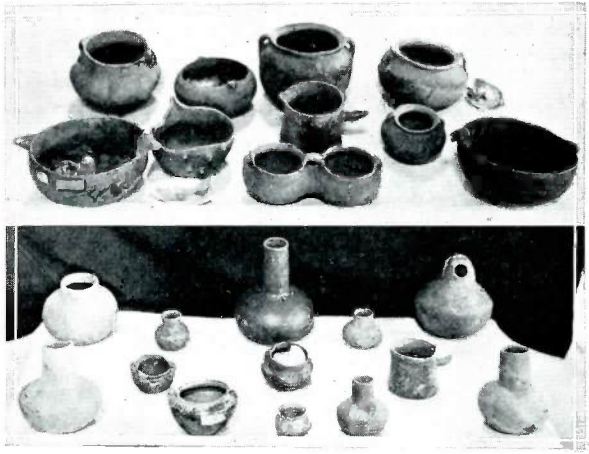
The origin and age of the Mound Builder is unknown. From our findings, archaeologists believe them to be pre-Columbian, but beyond that it is largely theory. Some think them to have been a culture antedating our American Indian, others think they may have been the ancestors of our American Indian. In either event, they were probably among the first people to settle in the Mississippi River Valley.

Many visitors wonder at the excellent preservation of bone. Some believe the soil content played a part in preserving them. Too, their diet may have furnished a greater per cent of minerals to the bone. Well drained burial grounds no doubt were partially responsible.

There are many burials that are very interesting, one of them a foetal babe, another group with nine skeletons lying all in one group, all of which have their possessions placed with them. This custom was



A view showing a partially excavated portion and the type of implements used in this work by Don F. Dickson.



Upper Half—A few of the thousands of pieces of pottery found in excavating.

Lower Half—A few more of the thousands of pieces of pottery unearthed in the work.

probably in connection with some religious belief. No doubt, they thought they could take them to their next world.

ACQUIRE ENTHUSIASMS

Emerson is right, says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Nothing great is ever achieved without Enthusiasm. Get enthusiasms, but first of all get the ideals that stir enthusiasms and that makes them worthy. Those ideals grow out of a sense of values, out of the capacity to make judgments of worth, out of ability and willingness to see and to know excellence and reasons for it. Given these ideals, allow them to stir enthusiasms in your own hearts and minds. Warm your nature by the fire of these enthusiasms, watch them glow and keep them glowing. Add to the life of intelligence that life of feeling which for thousands of years has been figuratively described as the mark of the indwelling of the divine spark of everlasting fire. Avoid cynicism. Rise above indifference. Get beliefs and care for them. Then if intelligence be sound and clear and well buttressed, the enthusiasms will be fine and noble and continuing, and they will drive intelligence on to constantly higher and better things and accompany it with satisfactions that can be had in no other way.

Her Conscience Hurt

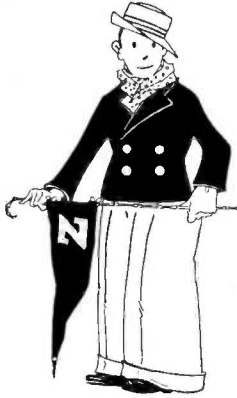
A blond flapper called at the hospital the day after an accident.

"I want to see the young man who was injured in the auto wreck last night," she said.

"Are you the girl who was with him?" asked the dainty young hospital nurse.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I thought it was only right to come and give him the kiss he was trying for."—Ex.

COLLEGE HUMOR

**Jargon-Jagon**

"What does jargon mean?"

"I don't know; but every time Bill gets drunk there's a jargon out of the cellar and he has a jagon."

Feathered Songsters

She—So you've seen me on the stage? What was I in at the time?

He—Three feathers and a string of beads.

Theoretical

"Is she amusing to spend an evening with?"

"Yeah—she has a lot of pet theories."

Sometimes Necessary

"Have you given your order?"

"Yes, but I should like to change it to an entreaty."

Eight Cylinder Student

Old Lady Friend of Family—I suppose your dear son passed everything at college?

Dear Son's Pa—Oh, yes, indeed—until they made him sell his car.

He—Nice young girls shouldn't hold a man's hand.

She—Oh, yes. Nowadays a nice girl has to hold a man's hand.

Up the Chimney He Must Go

Visitor—Is your daddy at home?

Small Son—No. Daddy has not been here since mother caught Santa Claus kissing the cook.

Who Brought That Up?

Teacher—Who was the king of France during the Revolution?

Confused Student—Louis the Thirteenth—no, the Fifteenth—no, the Fourteenth—no, the—well, anyhow, he was in his teens.—Yale Record.

The Skeptic

"Lil says she gets to bed at 10 every night."

"Yeah, I have a picture of her doing it."

"Great, I'd like to see it."

A Little Made

"I may not have a little fairy in my home, nor a little miss in my car, but I have a little made in my cellar."

Precaution

The Girl—While you are asking daddy, I'll play something jolly on the piano.

Her Beau—I shouldn't. Some people can't keep their feet still when they hear music.

Retort Courteous

Motherly Old Lady (to small boy)—My dear, does your mother know you smoke?

Small Boy (coldly)—Madam, does your husband know you speak to strange men?

Yew

"My favorite is the oak, sturdy and strong," said the maid.

"What is yours?"

After some thought the young man replied, "Yew."

Get a Hold on This One

"Can you imagine the arm of the ocean around a neck of land?"

"Why not? I've hugged the shore myself."—Notre Dame Juggler.

Plain Logic

First Darkey—What fo' you name yo' baby "Electricity," Mose?

Second Darkey—Well, mah name am Mose, and mah wife's name am Dinah, and if Dinamose don't make electricity, what does dey make?—Open Road.

At Last Some One Got Him

"Hello, Jones, what's the matter?"

"Gun-shot wound, old man."

"Great Scott! How did it happen? Out hunting?"

"No, home—learning to play the saxophone."—Temco Pep.

Good Trade at That

She—Where is your chivalry?

He—I turned it in for a Buick.—Chanticleer.

The Real Bouncer

Night Club Manager—Where's our bouncer tonight?

Hostess—He tried to talk back to his wife, and they're still working on him.—Widow.

The Bridge of Sighs

"Doctor, my eyes are bothering me a bit; see what you can do for me in the way of glasses."

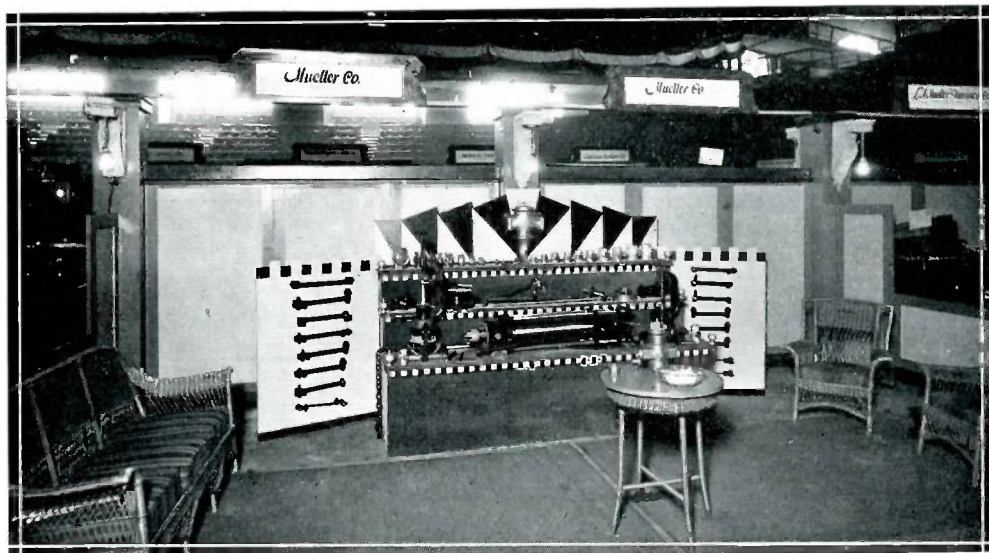
"Take a seat, sir. And now tell me what kind you've been wearing."

"None, I've never worn glasses in my life. Never needed 'em before."

"Indeed! You will pardon my mistake, but I judge from the mark on the bridge of your nose that you—"

"Oh! That mark? I got that from drinking home brew out of fruit jars."—Cornell Widow.

Natural Gas Men Meet



The annual convention of the Natural Gas Division of the American Gas Association was held at Kansas City, May 6-9 in the auditorium which housed the Republican National Convention.

Great in size as this building is, it was none too large for the natural gas industry. The attendance was large and the displays were fine in appearance and of undoubted educational value. The Mueller booth is shown above with a display of tapping and drilling machines, meter hangers, brass and iron gas stops.

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is somewhat puzzling to laymen. It seems to them a somewhat hazardous investment but shrewd men do not hesitate to invest their money. On the contrary, they are anxious to do so. They do not worry about gas giving out, or do they hesitate to make big extension to reach consumers thousands of miles from the source of supply. From the Oklahoma and Texas fields big lines are being run to Denver and other cities. Farther west a line is being run from Baxter Basin, Wyoming, to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, and it is stated the line will be extended to cities in northern California, a thousand miles from the Utah terminal. Those unacquainted with the flow of natural gas may form a fair opinion from the production in one Texas county. This is Duvall county. In this one county it is stated that only one-third of the daily potential capacity of the wells is being used. The daily open flow capacity of these wells is given at 3,173,177,000 cubic feet, while the monthly consumption is only 146,962,-

000. It would appear that there is plenty of natural gas to meet all demands for years to come.

GAS WELL QUITS

The deepest natural gas well in the world, located at Longbridge, Pa., has gone dry, according to a correspondent of the Gas Age Record. This well belonged to the Peoples Natural Gas Company of Pittsburgh and has been a steady producer of gas from a depth of 6,822 feet for many years. Experts are investigating.

TEAR NOT THE TATTERED ENSIGN DOWN

The famous frigate "Old Ironsides," famous in the United States navy 132 years ago, is being rehabilitated and when fully restored will make a cruise along both Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The famous old vessel will also be taken up rivers of a sufficient depth to inland cities. Americans will have a chance to see the vessel around which clusters so much sentiment and tradition.

At Boston recently four cars of Douglas firs were received from the Cascade Mountains in Washington. These are for new masts and spars. The lumber was the gift of the West Coast Lumberman's Association. Thus far \$400,000 has been spent to put the old ship into condition and to complete the task will require \$200,000 more.

It is better to borrow from a pawnbroker than from a friend.

OUT IN THE WEST

Thousands of tourists are now rolling over smooth cement highways in all corners of the United States and Canada, seeing new sights, meeting new people and getting intimately acquainted with this and adjacent countries.

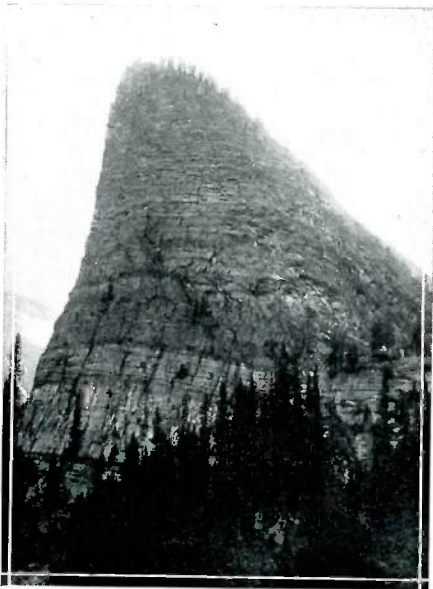
There is no section on this continent that offers so strong an appeal as the west coast



The Tourist Camp at Hartsook, Calif.

with its remarkable scenery, its mountain roads, its lakes nestling almost among the clouds, its roaring, tumbling rivers and cataracts and its awesome canyons.

Thousands are viewing all these marvels of nature now, and hundreds of thousands



The Bee Hive, Lake Louise.

will have done so when the last car turns eastward in the fall.

The west knows how to take care of auto tourists. The camps are things to be remembered with grateful pleasure. Here is one at Hartsook, California, which beckons

you to get behind the wheel and step on the gas. It speaks of rest and comfort, giant trees and kindly shade—a place one is glad to get to and sorry to leave.

And after a trip up the coast when almost surfeited with sight-seeing and with a mind crowded with things you want never to forget, you break into the Canadian mountains to see something like this—the Beehive on the shores of Lake Louise—one sight you never will forget.

It's all right to cuss the automobile in the crowded towns, but after one has carried you thousands of miles into strange corners you love it so that you are almost tempted to go out to the garage and wash the old boat.

CIGARETTE MILEAGE

Average Smoker Consumes Thirteen Miles in a Brief Life Time.

Back in the days when Miss Lucy Page Gaston donned her armor and single-handed and alone opened war on cigarettes, there were only two or three brands on the market. Two of them we recall—"Old Judge" and "Sweet Corporal." Dudes and small boys were the smokers, and they were regarded as effeminate. Real men clung to their big black cigars and pipes and "chawin'.

So long as she lived Miss Gaston battled what she considered a dangerous evil. Her much longed for victory was never won. While she battled desperately the "evil" grew by leaps, somersaults and hops, steps and jumps. The cigaret smoker is no longer regarded as a dude—he is not frowned upon and vulgar insinuations are not heaped upon him. From boys and dudes the habit has practically taken the nation. Everybody's doing it. Pa smokes, ma smokes, Genevieve smokes and so does Johnny. Grocery stores sell and deliver cigarettes the same as any other commodity. The poor little crusader who tried putting down the "cig" single-handed would be kept rolling over and over in her narrow charnel house if she knew what was going on in the world today.

Thirteen Miles of "Cigs"

We figured out an individual's average cigaret mileage during his life time. The average smoker begins at 18 years of age, perhaps, although visible evidence suggests that it is much earlier. After he has taken the "fiend" degree he seldom gets more than a foot away from a package of cigarettes for the rest of his life. Assuming that he lives to be 60 years he has had 42 years practice at scorching his throat. The average smoker will consume a package of twenty cigarettes $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long each per day, or 55 inches. In a year of 365 days he will smoke 20,075 inches or 1,676 feet, about one-third of a mile. In the course of 42 years, 70,392 feet, or something like 13 miles of cigarettes. Think of it, you human chimneys, and smoke up.

SCHOOL DAYS



Teacher—Use the right verb in this sentence—"The toast was drank in silence."
Pupil—"The toast was ate in silence."

The schoolmaster wrote on the back of a boy's monthly report:
"A good worker, but talks too much."
The father wrote under this: "You should meet his mother."

Black Magic

Father (reading school report)—"Conduct, bad; reading, bad; composition, arithmetic, history, bad, bad, bad!" What is the meaning of this, Gerald?
Gerald—I can't understand it, dad. Do you think it might be a forgery?—Punch.

Willie Knew

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity. "Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"
Willie (promptly)—"Brotherly love."

Perfect Answer

Teacher—Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?
Robert—Yes'm, seven.

Expected It

Teacher—Johnnie, now you have in front of you the north, on your right the east, on your left the west. What have you behind you?
Small Boy—A patch on my pants—I told mother you'd see it!

Laugh Got Out

Teacher—Who was that who laughed aloud?
Pupil—I did, sir, but I didn't mean to do it.
Teacher—You didn't mean to do it.
Pupil—No, sir; I laughed in my sleeve, and I didn't know there was a hole in my elbow.

And He Couldn't Answer

Instructor—Now, are there any questions?
Student—Yes, sir. How do you calculate the horse power in a donkey engine?

No Shoplifter

Teacher (helping Jane fasten her coat)—Did your mother hook this coat for you?
Jane—No, ma'am, she bought it.

Where Nero Fell Down

Teacher—Give me an historical example of inappropriate action.
Bright Pupil—When Rome was burning Nero played the fiddle when he should have been playing the hose.—Boston Transcript.

"Return to school I much enjoy!"

Said little Bennie Blatt.
The teacher smiled and said, "Dear boy, You'll make a diplomat."
—Washington Star.

Teacher—What is a therm?
Bright Boy—A microbe that gets in a gas meter and causes galloping consumption.

NEW STATION FOR ATLANTA

The city of Atlanta is erecting a new \$550,000 station to be built by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Plans for this improvement have been submitted to the Georgia Public Service Commission. It is proposed that the depot be of limestone and buff brick, and the interior of stone and ornamental tile. The improvement will call for a forty foot viaduct from Forsyth street to Spring street. Engineers are McDonald & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

NOT THREE IN ONE



Tom—I want a wife who is good, clever and beautiful.
Dick—My dear fellow, you don't want one—you want three!

Miami's Beautiful City Hall, Housing Both City and County Officials

The new city hall of Miami, a building towering twenty-seven stories and housing both the units of city and county government, was completed at a cost approximating \$4,000,000 in 1927. Aside from being the tallest municipal building south of Washington, it is a splendid example of American office building architecture, a combination of Greek Doric and Gothic construction.

Jail Up in the Air

In its various sections are quartered the city and county courts, council chambers, administrative and police and fire departments with its top ten floors being occupied by the city and county jail.

Throughout it is furnished elaborately in carved oak furniture, the court rooms especially being beautifully decorated. The jail department offers many advantages over the old jail with a greater abundance of fresh air and sunlight and considerably more room.

The Occupants

The city hall has two great entrances, one on Flagler street, principal Miami thoroughfare, and the other on Northwest First street. The main floor is occupied by the finance and tax departments. On the third floor is a suite of offices occupied by City Manager Welton A. Snow and his aides and the Aviation Department and Industrial Board. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by various courts with the sixth and seventh occupied by the state's attorney's department and the Dade county sheriff's office.

Various other departments are located on the upper floors although one section of the sixth floor is used as a meeting room for the city commission.

The street floor, which is reached by a graded ramp from the east and west sides of the building, is now under consideration for the fire department.

From the Texas Ranger

Tommy, the terrible Turk, lurched into the Dambo Fino house door with hair missing, a tooth gone, no shirt, a broken foot, a missing ear, nose awry, and one eye staring wildly to the left (the other to the right), after a date with Felicitous Fanny.

"My Lord!" shouted his brothers as one, "what has happened to you?"

Tommy smiled sadly, and shook his head. He lifted his hand for silence, and then sobbed: "Boys," and spat out a tooth, "boys, I've been mistreated!"

"The projected Chicago skyscraper of the record height of just over a thousand feet," says Punch, "is believed to be the outcome of an increasing desire to get away from the underworld."



TEACHER DID NOT KNOW

Recently one of the Chicago "Vox Popers" popped off in the Chicago Tribune, saying "that the plumbing fixtures had to be removed in a school building three years old because they were useless, the work occupying the time of three men for a month."

John Howatt, the chief engineer of schools, promptly corrected the erroneous statement, saying:

"Within the last two years we have had a few instances where the vitreous bowls on plumbing fixtures have cracked, due to internal stresses developed in the pottery when firing. The contractor who furnished and installed the plumbing fixtures in all of these cases made good at his own expense, replacing the defective fixtures without cost to the board of education. In no case has plumbing in a building in service only three years been replaced at the expense of the board of education."

Evidently the teacher did not know anything more of this subject than some of the subjects which should more directly claim her attention.

The filling station has succeeded the corner saloon following a natural line of descent—the saloon was a filling station in its day.

Gas and Its Uses

The Birmingham Gas Co. has purchased and taken over the gas properties of the Birmingham Electric Co. The new organization is a subsidiary of the American Commonwealth Power Corp., but Birmingham looks upon it as a local institution because it is manned by residents of that city, including all of those who were formerly connected with the gas department of the Birmingham Electric Co.

The new corporation made its formal bow to the public on the evening of May 15th from 7 to 10 p. m., by keeping open house. The building and offices of the company is at 317 N. 20th street.

The occasion of the opening is generously referred to by the Birmingham papers. The attendance was large, the office was a flower garden as a result of the many flowers sent in, and an orchestra enlivened the hours of the reception with music.

Illinois Man at Head

Roy E. Chew is vice-president and general manager of the new company. He was formerly associated with the Union Gas and Electric Co. of Bloomington, Ill., and made a very fine reputation for himself both as an executive and business man as well as a public-spirited citizen. Bloomington held him in high regard, because of his alignment with every move for the up-building of that city. On this record and a marked personality already manifested during his brief residence in Birmingham the citizens of that place have welcomed him with open arms.

Berney H. Elliott, who was formerly superintendent of the gas department of the Birmingham Electric Co., joins the new organization as general superintendent in charge of all gas operations. Mr. Elliott takes with him his former operating force almost intact.

Mr. Elliot has been a life-time resident of Birmingham, not only stands high in his own community, but has a wide acquaintance with gas men throughout the country.

C. W. Blackwell, the secretary and assistant treasurer of the Birmingham Gas Co., will have charge of all records, accounting, and local finances of the company.

Commenting on the organization, the Birmingham Post says:

Force of 385

The sales of gas and gas-using appliances will be directly in charge of George H. Schlatter, who comes to Birmingham from Jacksonville, Fla., where for the past four and one-half years he has held a similar position with the Jacksonville Gas Co.

Another Birmingham gas man who was with the gas department of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. by-products plant in North Birmingham, is W. A. Hudson. Mr.

Hudson, a graduate mechanical engineer, was educated at Vanderbilt university, and except for technical work at Pittsburgh, has been back in the south ever since.

The new company begins its operations with a total force of approximately 385 officials and employees. It has one large generating plant, now used for stand-by service only, contracts for securing by-products gas from the Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. coke plant in North Birmingham, and distributes this gas through over 400 miles of mains to some 45,000 consumers. The city is dotted with holder stations and purifying plants at strategic points.

In Birmingham the whole national resources of the American Commonwealths Power Corp. are available for whatever the future may call upon the Birmingham Gas Co. to supply. Which makes the entire corporate structure of which the Birmingham Gas Co. is a part, a matter of more than usual local interest.

The American Commonwealths Power Corp., headed by Frank T. Hulswit, as president, a national utilities figure whose home is in Michigan, owns and through its local subsidiaries operates an impressive list of gas companies in a number of the most important cities in the United States.

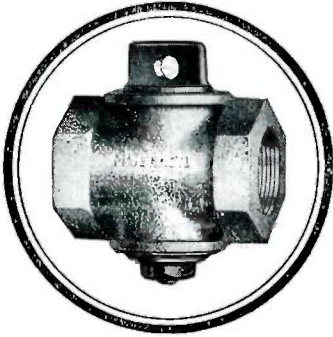
HIGH PRESSURE GAS LINE

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore has asked the Public Service Commission for authority to construct a high pressure gas main from that city to Laurel, Md. This extension is to be 24 miles in length. If permission is granted the extension will begin at once. The city council of Laurel has already granted a franchise.

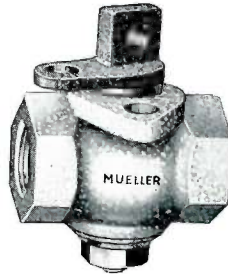
BYE, BYE, WAKEFUL EYE

Bedtime stories for generations have included a remedy for sleeplessness in closing one's eyes and counting sheep as they jumped a fence, that being the proper mental picture with the counting to woo sleep, says the Ohio State Journal, but a modern substitute, given by a woman in Kansas City who suffered long with insomnia, is to think of one's feet and shoes. While she admits it may seem fantastic or ridiculous, she insists it is a sleep-producer able to put to rout insomnia in its most aggravated form. Put shoes on your own feet, vary the picture by putting shoes on the feet of fat little pigs, try it, and find you have won your battle with sleeplessness.

Another need of the age, says the Los Angeles Times, is less scheming to get by without working and more working to get by without scheming.



Left: Mueller G-11100 Flat Head,
Iron Body Brass Plug Service Stop.



Right: Mueller
G-11080 Iron
Body Brass Plug
Meter Stop.

Quality— or service failures?

It's not what you pay on the market—it's the cost of repairing failures that determines the price you actually pay for stops.

The name of Mueller has been a guarantee of value for three-quarters of a century. The enduring service of Mueller Iron Body Stops has caused leading gas companies to standardize on them the country over.

Made of the best grade gray iron—hot galvanized, with keys and washers of Mueller Red Brass and designed to provide the greatest strength where strength is needed, Mueller Iron Body Stops stand up under the heaviest installation strains.

MUELLER

MUELLER CO. [Established 1857] **Decatur, Illinois**

Branches: New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas

Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Ltd., Sarnia

Americans Are Building Modern

It is profitable, sometimes, to pause in the midst of turbulent modern life and compare our present favorable condition with the past. Thereby we obtain something like a true perspective of the personal and public advantages which are our heritage. Some of these are so commonplace that we completely overlook them. We give more thought and spend more money on luxuries and non-essentials than we do on necessities that are inseparable from our actual life. The average person of today gives no thought to waterworks, without which present day civilization, commerce and industry could not exist. Just occasionally we think of them, generally when some slight mishap or irregularity occurs temporarily depriving one of his daily bath, or delays the meal, or shuts down the factory. Even then we do not think of them in terms of appreciation of their real value. We think of them more in terms of impatience and criticism.

At Toronto a few weeks ago a body of serious-minded men met to deliberate upon and improve the science of distribution of water in small and large centers of population. They constitute the membership of the American Water Works Association, an organization of hydraulic engineers, scientific and practical men. They have been doing this same thing for many years, and due to their unselfish efforts alone, the great American public owes thanks for the splendid water service that is rendered day by day in homes, factories and places of business to



The springs at Total, the summer home of Kings of Greece, which have been captured and discharged into the Hadrian Aqueduct.

say nothing of the protection against ravages by fire.

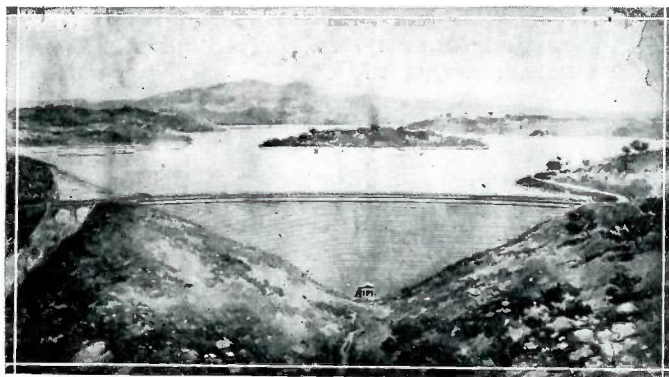
An Age Old Problem

Distribution of water is an age-old problem. The development has come by slow degrees. The Romans and the Greeks were early pioneers in supplying a whole community with water from a central source by mechanical means. They built substantially and permanently although, according to present-day standards, crudely. Part of their engineering work of nearly 2000 years ago is still in evidence. Athens, Greece, by the aid of American capital and brains, for the past two or three years has been modernizing its world-old system of water distribution and providing a modern system for a more adequate supply. One of the engineers on this gigantic undertaking is Thorn Dickinson, an American, who only a few years ago was known as the "boy engineer of Bismark."

It is from a letter he wrote that we glean the following interesting facts of ancient Athens and the present work of establishing a water works plant suitable to the needs of a modern Athens of 750,000 population.

In Hadrian's Time

About 130 A. D., Hadrian, Roman emperor, undertook to revive the even then ancient city of Athens. At that time it was nearly 1000 years old and for 600 years before had been the center of the world's civilization. Among other improvements he built a water supply system which



The new Marathon dam as it will appear when completed. It is faced up stream and down stream with white Pentelic marble.

Water Works For Athens, Greece

consisted of underground galleries in water-bearing stratas of limestone and conglomerate extending a distance of approximately 20 miles from the city.

On a hill adjacent to Athens the aqueduct was connected with a reservoir from which pipe lines fed the city. The aqueduct was built following closely the hydraulic gradient and in many places as much as 100 feet below the ground surface. Athens then had a population of 100,000 persons, and even judged by present-day standards, Hadrian's water supply system was a tremendous undertaking, and in many respects a fine piece of engineering. Then Athens fell on bad times, and under the Turks declined until 150 years ago it was a mere village. Gaining independence from Turkey, Athens became the capital and grew rapidly, until today it contains some 750,000 people with another 250,000 at Piraeus, which is practically a part of Athens, the two being situated about like St. Paul and Minneapolis, only closer.

Lasted 2000 Years

For about 2000 years Hadrian's water works has been the source of supply and until the reconstruction began within the last few years all water entering the city came through the old aqueduct, and into the old reservoirs. Hadrian, if alive today, would be justified in a feeling of pride over his early achievement.

When this reconstruction began there was an appalling shortage of water because the old galleries, due to neglect, had decreased the flow. The amount of water entering

the city was less than the requirements of a small American town. It was necessary to turn on the distribution mains, one at a time, so that every part of the city had water but twice a week for half an hour daily. Even in the best hotels one had to make arrangements in advance for a bath, and drinking water was peddled about the city in bottles.

An American Firm in Charge

When conditions became intolerable the Greek National Government took the situation in hand and authorized a bond issue for \$11,000,000, entering into a contract with Ulen and Company of New York for the design and construction of the new plant, and its operation for 25 years.

The preliminary work has consisted of repairing portions of the aqueduct, extending Hadrian's old galleries, driving new ones, sinking Artesian wells, installing air lifts and building a salt water pumping station for street cleaning.

All this work has been preparatory to the building of an entirely new aqueduct to supplement the old system.

In comparison to the decadence of the old water works system, the fact is cited that the city of Athens is a very beautiful place, and with ample water it will be one of the most outstanding cities in the world. There are splendid mountains all around and the ruins of the most beautiful building ever built, the Parthenon, which is now 2,500 years of age, dominates the city from the heights of the Acropolis. There are fine wide streets, large public squares, a beautiful



Salt water reservoir during construction. Modern Athens in the distance.



Reading from Left to Right—Interior view of repaired and enlarged section of ancient Hadrian Aqueduct. The section of the old aqueduct may be seen at bottom of picture.

Laying water pipe in the outskirts of Athens.

Laying water pipes along the base of "Hadrian's Gate" that divided old Athens from the Athens of Hadrian's time—an intermingling of the modern with the ancient.

Enlarging and relining the old Hadrian Aqueduct. The roof of the old aqueduct appears in the picture as the invert of the tunnel.

park, sea beaches, a rapid traveling subway and a jam of automobiles and busses. It is a good place in which to live, one of the oldest cities in the world, and yet one of the most modern.

Ancestors of Mueller Stops

A very interesting statement is made by Mr. Dickinson concerning his inspection of the old Roman system, during a visit to Italy. This is some two thousand years old, but parts of it remain. He says, "There were brass stops in the pipes which can still be turned and which one would swear were of Mueller pattern."

The contract between Ulen & Co. of New York City and the Greek government was entered into early in 1925, the consideration being \$11,000,000.00 in Greek securities. Work was immediately begun and on July 1, 1926, all work in connection with the existing system, Hadrian aqueduct and salt water system, amounting to about \$1,000,000.00, had been completed, and the plans covering the new supply had been developed, and work on this phase of the undertaking had been initiated.

Exploratory work demonstrated that little could be expected from an underground supply or from the few small streams of water. This left but one alternative—an impounding reservoir, which would capture and retain the run off of the tributary territory of these streams.

Locating Dam

The country around Athens is rough and the formation is mostly mica schist, clay, conglomerate and limestone grading into marble. The limestone and marble are broken and badly fissured, while the schist is dense and offers satisfactory assurances as to impermeability. After diligent search and careful consideration there remained but one site where a dam could be constructed that would meet the engineering requirements and still remain within the financial limita-

tions. The site selected is about 15 miles northeast of Athens, where the stream Haradra, after uniting with the stream Varnavo, flows through a gorge, the walls and bottom of which are mica schist. Above and below the site the limestone and marble outcrops, but the mica schist fold, if such it may be called, can be traced for miles on either side, thus forming a natural barrier of impervious material across the valley.

Built of Marble

The dam, which will be 177 feet high above the stream bed and 936 feet long, is designated as the Marathon Dam, due to the fact that it lies in close proximity to the village of the same name, which is situated on the edge of the plains of Marathon. These plains were the scene of the historical battle of Marathon where Miltiades, in the 5th century B. C., in command of the Greek armies, decisively defeated the Persians under Darius. The Marathon Dam, which will be constructed of marble from the foothills of Mount Pentelikon, (which supplied the marble for building the Parthenon and other famous Greek structures) will impound about 11,000,000,000 gallons of water. The dam is of the gravity section arch type (radius 1312 feet), about 154 feet wide at the base and 17 feet at the crest. The spillway is cut through solid rock at one end of the dam, and a bridge will be built over this section so that the dam may be utilized as a link in a projected highway system. The elevation of the reservoir thus formed will enable the greater portion of the City of Athens to be supplied by gravity.

Tunnel Through Hills

The topography of the intervening terrain between the Marathon reservoir and Athens is hilly and broken, and to construct an aqueduct on the hydraulic gradient would be costly and exceedingly difficult. The length of this aqueduct would perhaps be two or three times greater than the straight line distance

between the city and reservoir. For this reason it was decided to bore a tunnel through the intervening hills, the outlet portal of which, after coming out on the plains north of Athens, will be connected to a pressure pipe line about six miles long for conducting the water to a concrete receiving and storage reservoir, located on the slopes of a hill overlooking the city. From this point the distribution system proper will begin for supplying Athens, Piraeus and their environs with water.

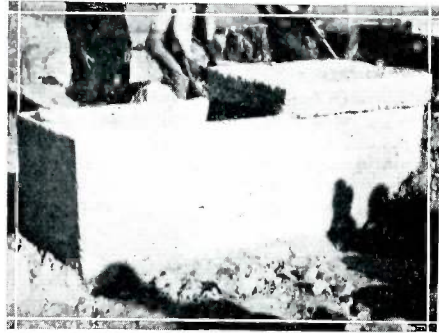
A Tunnel 8.3 Miles Long

The Boyiati Tunnel will be 13,482 meters or 8.3 miles long and is being driven from two portals. The section of the tunnel will vary to conform to the ground through which it is driven. In the soft ground (clay and conglomerates) obtaining at the South Portal, the tunnel is being lined with precast concrete blocks as the heading is advanced. Six blocks are required to a ring, the bottom or invert block being flat and the arch or intrados curved to a radius of 5 feet such that the maximum width of the finished tunnel at the center line is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the height also $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the North Portal, where the material varies from a soft to a hard schist and shale, a segmental three-arch timber support is required. This section of the tunnel will be lined with concrete and when finished will be of horse-shoe shape $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 7 feet high. In case good solid rock is encountered, requiring no timber support and offering ample assurances as to its stability, the lining will consist of cement mixture applied to the virgin rock pneumatically. The finished dimensions of this section will approximate 9 feet wide by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The increased area of this section is calculated to compensate for the increased friction due to the rougher perimeter.

It is calculated that the tunnel when finished will have a discharge capacity of approximately 35 cubic feet of water per second. This quantity is about twice the estimated requirements of Athens and probably in excess of the average annual yield of the Marathon Reservoir.

Finish in 1930

Test borings sunk along the tunnel line indicated that considerable water would be encountered; and, since construction work started, this has been borne out. The construction program as established fixes the "holing thru" date during the middle of the year 1930, which corresponds with the completion of the dam and other portions of the undertaking. The North tunnel heading was turned August 1926, and the South tunnel



Ancient (300 B. C.) Sarcophagus unearthed in excavating for the salt water reservoir in Athens.

heading in October of the same year. August of 1927 was the first full month the North heading had available full power and equipment and during that month an advance of over 750 feet was made, using Greek labor which has been trained on the job. Two Americans are in charge of the North tunnel operations.

The progress in feet since August, 1927, to April 1, 1928, was: North portal, 9,010, and South portal 6,815.

In January, 1928, the North portal heading encountered extremely hard rock, while very wet ground was met in the South portal heading. This accounts for a sharp drop in progress.

The South portal is within a few hundred feet of the old aqueduct, where the slaves toiled under conditions that would not be tolerated today.

Present Status of Work

Mr. G. E. Hines of Ulen & Co. says:

"With reference to the status of the work at the present time, the Marathon Dam, which is faced up-stream and down-stream with white marble, is approximately 80% completed. The discharge gates in the dam were closed December 15 and from the last report received from Athens it appears that over ten million cubic meters of water have been impounded, the same being the run off during the past rainy season.

"The eight and one-half mile long tunnel connecting the Marathon Reservoir with the new aqueduct system leading to Athens is approximately 70% completed. This tunnel is being driven from two portals, the North portal being in rock, while the South portal is in soft ground consisting mainly of clay and conglomerants. The South portal is rich in water and the yield as given in the last report from Athens is over ten thousand cubic meters of water per day which is captured and diverted into the old Hadrian aqueduct which is close to the South portal. This water is led to Athens in the old aqueduct and due to this increased supply Athens has enjoyed over double the quantity of water previously supplied them.

(Continued on Page 30.)



Funeral Urn (300 B. C.) uncovered in excavating for the water distribution system in the streets of Athens.

THE DIVORCE MILL

It Still Grinds On Fed by Discontented Couples With Trivial Excuses.

Perhaps if men and women contemplating marriage would be their natural selves in the preliminary rounds there wouldn't be so many unhappy marriages and consequently fewer divorce cases later on.

As a rule they put on their best front during courtship, and relegate their faults to the background. They assume all the virtues of he and she angels. Neither has any faults or bad habits. They practice petty deceits and parade all their good points. It's good salesmanship on both sides and both buyers and sellers are suckers.

After the first few months their real characteristics come to the surface and the marital cauldron begins to bubble and hiss. He does this or don't do it and vice versa. Failing to correct shortcomings and disagreeable habits they begin "courting" again with the judge and jury acting as referee.

The efforts of well meaning correctors of "social evils" have been hard at work for years trying to overcome the increasing demands for legal separations. Statistics indicate they are not getting very far.

Committee Investigates

A committee up in Michigan has just completed a nation-wide survey of marriage and divorce records and they are of the opinion that selfishness is the basic cause of nine out of ten divorces in the United States.

This committee found that in 1927 there were 1,200,694 marriages, and 192,037 divorces, an average of one divorce to every 6.2 marriages.

Women are the best patrons of the divorce mill. Twice as many apply as men and they generally seek relief in two years after marriage. The figures show that men are more patient. They stand it about three years. Since 1887 divorce actions have increased 300 per cent. Along about that time there was something of a stigma attached to a divorce. Most persons who got married really believed it was for "better or worse" and fought it out along those lines, even if it did take the remainder of their lives while the gossips spread the news that they fought like "cats and dogs." Now no one cares what people say or what the minister said. If they don't pull double they jump the traces.

Some of Reasons Given

Among the "extreme and repeated cruelty" grounds cited in divorce complaints, the committee reports the following:

One man left his false teeth lying on the buffet.

One man picked his teeth with a penknife after meals.

One man snored in his wife's sensitive ear.

One man refused to wax his mustache.

One man wore spats to the mortification of his wife.

One man forgot the date of his mother-in-law's birthday.

The committee recommends old-fashioned religion as a cure for the divorce disease, but that kind of religion seems to have succumbed to jazz music, public dances any old night in the week, movies, autos and what not.

WE ARE HARDENED

The Hon. J. W. Good, new Secretary of War, says "we are hardened," when it comes to driving automobiles. On some of his future opinions we may exercise our prerogative of disagreeing with him, but on this question we agree. In a recent speech the secretary said:

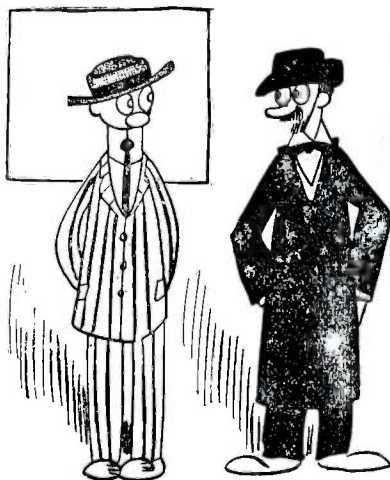
"One set of laws designed primarily to protect life and property alike is our traffic regulations. How flagrantly and how generally we disregard them almost everywhere! In our complicated every-day life, one's wits are not enough, even though they be quick, not even in a small town or in the country, to prevent personal injury because of violation of traffic rules. The total of men and women and little children killed and maimed through wanton disregard of traffic regulations every year exceeds the sum total of the casualties of any great battle of the war, and we are becoming so hardened that we seem to take this as a matter of course."

YES, WE HAVE NO BANANAS, WHAT?

The Department of Commerce, Washington, does not try to explain it, but is content to call attention to the figures that this country has been eating from one to eight million more bunches of bananas per year than in 1923. Bunches, not bananas, d'ye hear?

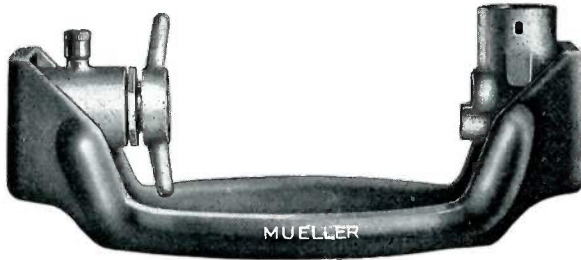
Honduras and Jamaica produce most of the fruit.

SUNK!



"Jones is bankrupt again. I guess the old chap feels like he's drowned."

"Yes, this is the third time he's gone under."



A New Meter Yoke

that is the result of constant study and analyzation of the problems of the Water Works Companies of the country has been put on the market by Mueller Co.

Combining all the good features of the old yoke with many new ideas this new yoke is slated for tremendous popularity among the water works men.

For detailed information, prices, etc., write for the Meter Yoke Supplement.

MUELLER

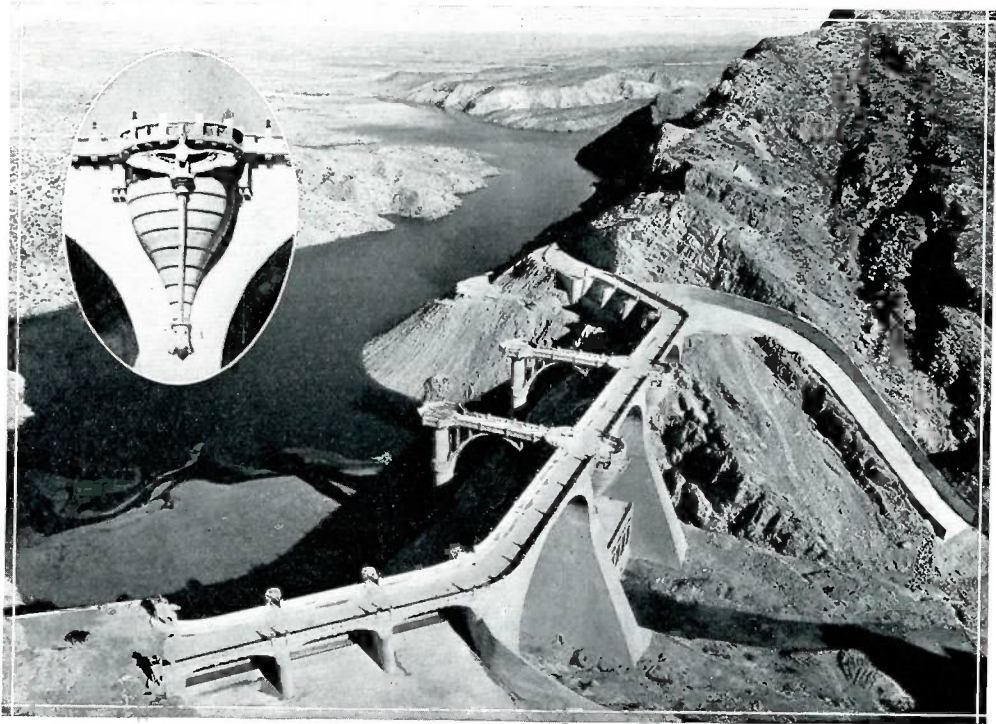
MUELLER CO., Decatur, Illinois

Established 1857

*Branches: New York, Los Angeles, Dallas
San Francisco*

Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario

The Coolidge Dam



General View of Dam and Lake. Insert—One of the concrete eagles with wing spread of 54 feet.

All readers of daily newspapers know more or less about the Coolidge dam. Movie fans have had a fleeting glance of it on the screen, but few persons can grasp the enormous engineering task that has been accomplished. That privilege is left for trained engineers and experienced construction men. They alone, perhaps, understand the gigantic work, and what it has meant to harness Gila river and divert its millions of waste gallons of water to the irrigation of thousands of acres of arid land, heretofore untillable and unproductive.

It's another instance of making a desert blossom as the rose.

Aside from its purely engineering technicalities and problems, this great accomplishment has many little sidelights of an interesting and educational character. It is one of a series of engineering feats which stamps the great west with an ability to handle big problems successfully.

Nature's endowment of the west with the vastness and greatness of mountains, canyons and tumbling rivers and waterfalls, has called for a high type of intelligence and ability to control these forces and devote them to the uses and benefits of mankind. And the west has arisen to the accomplishment of such gigantic undertakings and won.

Architectural Beauty

Strength and endurance would of necessity be a dominating feature of a structure of the character of the Coolidge dam, but with this has been combined architectural beauty. The size of the dam is such that no photograph could adequately portray the artistic detail, much less any printable cut suitable to a small sized magazine like the Record. The pictures are sufficient, however, to convey an idea of this massive structure and some of the outstanding detail.

Enormous Concrete Eagles

On the two oval central ornaments between the openings in the dam are two enormous eagles faithfully cast in concrete, with a wing spread each of 54 feet. An architect and sculptor designed these after photographing and studying a perfect live specimen in Balboa Park, San Diego. They are true to life in every feather and curve of body, wing and head.

The dam was given its name by Congress. It has sufficient water for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of land and consists of what is known as the San Carlos Irrigation project in Arizona. It was constructed under the direction of the government and the land to be irrigated is divided between the Pima

Indians and the Gila River Indian Reservation and the white owners of the lands adjacent to the towns of Florence and Casa Granda, Pinala county.

The site is 100 miles above the lands to be irrigated and is at the entrance of Gila river, thirty-five miles east of Globe, Arizona.

The dam is 250 feet high above the river bed with a reservoir of approximate capacity of 1,200,000 ac. ft. The dam has formed a lake in the valleys of the Gila and San Carlos rivers with a length of 25 miles and a width of about two miles.

Multiple Dome Type

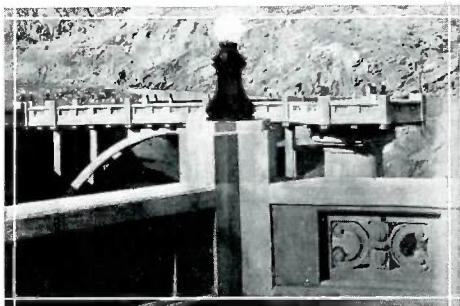
In order to build the dam it was necessary to remove 14 miles of railroad from the reservoir basin. The dam is known as the multiple-dome type, which consists of a series of egg-shaped domes supported by intermediate buttresses and the canyon walls. The height of the dam is 250 feet above the stream bed and the width at the base is 300 feet, while the distance along the crest is 560 feet, exclusive of spillways, which are each 150 feet in width.

In the construction of the dam it was necessary to excavate 350,000 cubic yards of rock and river bed material. This in itself was not such a great problem as was the transportation of 500,000 tons of sand and gravel to the dam site. It required over 250,000 cubic yards of concrete and 10,000,000 pounds of steel in the building of this dam.

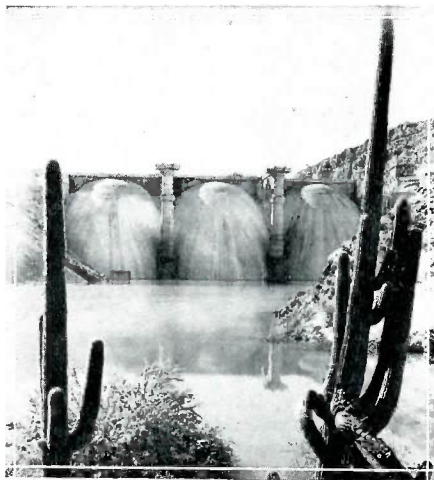
Aside from the technical facts in connection with this undertaking, the laity probably gets a better idea of it all through the little side lights. For instance, the preparation and building of the plant for the work involved an expenditure of \$1,000,000. The item of railroad freight alone amounted to \$150,000, which does not include the haulage cost from the railroad to the dam site, a distance of 9 miles across the desert.

Built a Town

In the beginning preparations had to be made to take care of the men who worked on the enterprise. Total housing facilities for over 600 men were installed. The buildings consisted principally of wood and cost



Detail of Light Fixture and Parapet Wall.



The Passing of the Desert.

over \$52,000. There were 50 family dwellings, and a three-room school house accommodating 75 pupils who lived in the camp with their parents. All the family dwellings had running water and electric lights, and many had bath accommodations. A complete sewerage system was installed with septic tank disposal.

The dining room and kitchen at the dam site was built in the shape of a "T," 40 feet in width, 150 feet long and 100 feet deep. The kitchen was equipped with two three-oven Madsen ranges with Ray oil burners and electric hot plates. The bakery included an 80-loaf electric oven, and 80-quart Hobart dough mixer. There was a two-ton ice machine, with large cold storage room, from which ice for the camp was furnished.

The contractors operated a commissary and store, had first aid stations with a doctor in constant attendance.

Built Shops

On the grounds there were extensive shop facilities, including a general carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, welding shop, machine shop, and reinforcing steel shop. All of these were equipped with the necessary machinery of the latest type. There were special trucks for hauling away the excavated material, compressed air plants, tool sharpening shops, and in fact, every kind of the latest equipment essential to efficient work on the big dam.

An interesting feature was the dewatering of the foundation work. This was done by the use of four 12-inch 75 H. P. pumps which were suspended from high lines across the canyon. As needed, these pumps were lowered into position as the sumps were created and the water level was thus kept down.

The whole of the works were brilliantly electric lighted when necessary.

Aerial Tramway

The gravel plant for this work in itself cost \$110,000. The distance between the gravel plant and the dam site was one and a half miles, and the difference in elevation was 300 feet. To have hauled upon this elevation over the distance mentioned would have been an expensive item as well as difficult. The air line distance from the gravel beds to the dam site was only 2,500 feet, and the enterprising contractors immediately discarded ancient trucking methods and put in an aerial tram rail, which proved not only efficient but economical under the conditions.

The Noble Red Man

As this project was completed under the auspices of the United States Indian Service, and on Indian lands, the contractors endeavored to employ local Indians as much as possible; and at all times since construction began a force of 100 to 300 full-blooded Apache Indians were at work on the project, and it is stated that these Indians were satisfactory, honest and intelligent laborers. Many of these Indians are educated, having attended Carlisle or other Indian schools, and some of them qualified as skilled laborers.

The dam was designed by Mayor C. R. Oldberg, who personally supervised its construction. It is the first of this type of dam.

The contract for this work was awarded the Atchison, Kier Bros. Spicer Co. of Los Angeles at a total cost of \$4,500,000. The award was made November 10, 1926, and the work was completed October 1, 1928.

Top an Auto Drive

The top of this beautiful dam serves as an automobile drive connected at either end with an improved highway. This result was accomplished at a very considerable expense, involving, as it did, the relocation of highways and of the Southern Pacific railroad. This is said to be one of the most attractive scenic routes in the west, which one may easily believe.

THE COST OF PAINT

"Save the surface and you save all."

One of those enquiring reporter animals has been snooping around again, and finds that a girl's average expenditure per month for cosmetics and other redecorative necessities ranges from \$3.50 to \$16 per month.

Having been gifted with fairly good power of observation and having some experience in the application of paint, we have noted that many of the women of today use the brush or whatever is necessary to daub their faces with an utter disregard of the quantity applied or the cost thereof.

It is easily believable that \$16 per month is a safe estimate of the cost. In twelve months the expense amounts to \$192 for facial decorations. Too much money. Expended for a good quality of house paint,

it would keep the old homestead in fine shape for many generations—and the paint would look much better on lumber than it does on human skin.

No one is trying to work a reform, girls. It's your face and you paint it if you want to. Come to think about it, we know a good many faces that are all the better when hidden behind a liberal application of paint.

That always leaves something to the imagination.

SERVICE FOR THE FARMER

The Kansas Power and Light Company and the Arkansas Power and Light Company are presenting their service to farming communities in a very effective manner through the medium of a little magazine called "Electricity on the Farm". This is mailed to farmers and residents of rural communities. The contents relate entirely to comfort and convenience resulting from the use of electricity in the house, the barn, and the dairy. The farmers are being educated to the fact that lessened labor and greater efficiency are within reach. They are shown that the blessings of electricity for cooking and for power are not a monopoly of city folks.

The little magazine is doing a fine work for the plumbers of the two states mentioned. It strongly urges plumbing and bath rooms as going hand in hand with electricity. A campaign of this character is certain to produce results. There is no apparent selfishness in the appeal—it is all made in the interest of those to whom it is directed. This gives it great strength. It just naturally cannot fail to register. The power company and the plumber are going to reap benefits. Farming and rural communities represent an almost unscratched field for plumbers. The next few years will see great business development among the so-called country people who are no different from city people in their desires and ambition.

The jawbone of an ass is just as dangerous a weapon today as it was in Samson's time.—Kreolite News.

THAT'S DIFFERENT



Wife—There's a mistake of fifty cents in the butcher's bill today.

Husband—I'll go around and see about it at once.

Wife—The mistake is in our favor.

Husband—Oh, we'd better not pay any attention to it. We might get somebody in trouble.

THIRTY-FIVE YEAR MEN

Barney Marty and Billy Campbell Tour West as Company Guests

Readers, meet Bernard J. Marty and William H. Campbell, per baptismal records, but Barney and Billy as the company and their fellow workmen know them. Some thirty-five years ago they began work for the late Hieronymus Mueller and they are still active in the organization.

When they had finished twenty years, according to our policy, they were each re-



B. J. (Barney) Marty (left); W. H. (Billy) Campbell (right).

warded with a check for \$500. This did not make them mad, and they stuck to the old ship. When they celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary the company gave each \$1000 and three months pay and told them to go any place they chose and have a good time. Both decided to see the good old U. S. first and now they are on the western coast, having driven away on June 1st.

Barney was accompanied by his wife and niece, Rose Marty, and Billy by his mother, Mrs. Kate Graves. They had no definite itinerary but in a general way they will travel up the west coast after doing California, to the northwest and British Columbia, and back by way of Yellowstone and Salt Lake City.

A local paper, speaking of this trip, said: "Mr. Marty looks back with pleasure over his thirty-five years with the Mueller company. The changes in methods of production have been so great, he says, that it is impossible for him to describe their extent. 'If we made 500,000 pieces in a year in the old days, we thought we were doing a big business,' he says. 'Now we make 5,000,000 pieces.'"

"The Mueller company as people to work for, are the best that employees could ask for. You feel at home here. There is a spirit that has come down from Hieronymus Mueller, who was a congenial, whole-souled spirit. He was always asking about our families and how the home folks were getting along. There is that spirit here now, though of course, the conditions of a modern plant

make it impossible to carry on the relations that we had in that little factory on Main street'."

The following employees have enjoyed this generous consideration by the company:

Anton Schuerman, deceased, who went back to his old home in Germany to visit the scenes of his boyhood and relatives.

Frank Zetterlind, still at his blacksmith forge every day, who went to Sweden.

Walter Screeton, deceased, who went back to his old home in Nottingham, England.

Philip Reab, who, accompanied by his sister, made the west coast trip.

And now B. J. Marty and W. H. Campbell, who are on their way, with more to follow as the years go by.

GOOD ADVICE ON BUILDING

Use of Proper Material Cuts Down Future Expense and Guarantees Permanence.

Don't pay rent—own your own property. Good advice but while escaping the inevitable rent day, don't overlook "Old Man Upkeep" lurking in the shadows. He is there with a club to bat you on the head if you neglect the thought of permanence when you build your home. The American Building Association News in a strong editorial urges this thought upon the builder. It calls upon Loan & Building Associations to see that the prospective builder keeps the idea in mind. It points out that all building material by reason of experience, analysis and laboratory control is better than ever before in our history. There is more service and more permanence than ever before. The article says:

"Development of the art of plumbing is one of the marvels of the present age. Plumbing fixtures are not only designed and finished to satisfy the most rigid demands for elegance, but to withstand long years of service with little show of use."

The conclusions drawn by the News are that with present-day materials it is possible to build a home that will last a lifetime, and look good all the while, giving satisfaction with minimum expenses for upkeep.

On the other hand it is equally possible to build of such inferior material and equipment that in five years the house is an eyesore to the owner, never giving satisfaction, and on which, during any reasonable period of time the upkeep proves equal or exceeds the original cost.

The first cost of a permanent home will exceed the cost of the ordinary home, but if the first cost is added to the cost of service and upkeep on a permanent home for a period of twenty years, the annual average upkeep cost will be considerably less.

Average Man Wants Facts

The average individual may be counted upon to arrive at proper conclusions if facts

are placed before him; comparatively few have the time and tenacity of purpose to ascertain those facts through personal investigation or research. If shown that the expenditure of \$75 here or \$100 there, and \$200 elsewhere will produce a home on which the saving in upkeep equals or exceeds the additional first cost, an overwhelming majority of folks will immediately sense the wisdom of such procedure, and as a matter of good business act accordingly.

And last, but by no means least, building and loan associations have a genuine responsibility to tell every home-builder with whom they have financial dealings that facts regarding the permanent home; how it can be attained; the comparative cost, original and upkeep; and the numerous advantages of being the owner of this rather than an inferior type of home.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

John Adams' First Thought Was That the 2d Would Be Celebrated.

When we declared ourselves free and independent of British rule, John Adams was overjoyed, and Mr. Adams had quite a bit to do with bringing this happy condition to pass. He felt that forever afterward the annual recurrence of the day would be marked with exuberant outburst of noisy patriotism. Such was the case for many years but the day, July 4th, now modernized, passes without any great show of enthusiasm.

Serving in the Continental Congress, Mr. Adams in frequent letters kept his wife advised of what was going forward, and in this instance it was the adoption by congress of the Lee resolution declaring our independence.

Mr. Adams, on July 3d, 1776, wrote his wife as follows:

The Most Memorable Epoch

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

Sane and Inane

Mr. Adams could not foretell that we would drift into a sane and rather inane celebration of the day of our independence.

It will be noted that he specified July 2d as the day of days in American history.

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced in the Continental Congress the famous resolution, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," etc.

These resolutions were seconded by John Adams but were put aside until June 10th, when a committee was named "to prepare a declaration to the effect of the resolution." This declaration as drafted by Jefferson was adopted on July 4th.

The passage of the resolution on July 2d was the first recorded step and Adams evidently accepted it as marking a great epoch in American history, and his letter to his wife followed. The adoption of the declaration, however, is the event which we finally celebrated in rip-roarious fashion for a hundred years or more. We now celebrate it in a sane way, which seems to justify the conclusion that our prior celebrations were of an insane character.

(Continued from Page 23.)

"The new water distribution system for Athens, Piraeus and environs will be mostly of cast iron pipe, although the larger sizes, which will be subjected to the higher pressures, will be of steel of the bell and spigot type. It is roughly estimated that the entire distribution system will be equivalent to approximately twenty thousand tons cast iron pipe."

A WASTE OF ENERGY

Barney believed in the old saying "See a pin and pick it up, and all that day you'll have good luck." He spied a pin in front of the Post Office. Bending down to get it, his hat fell off and rolled into the gutter, his eye glasses fell and broke on the pavement, his suspenders gave way behind, he burst the button-hole on the back of his shirt collar, and he all but lost his new front teeth. But he got the pin.

In this free country every man can maintain his rights if he doesn't care what happens to his fenders.

A NICE CHANGE



Boarder—Do you call this a steak? It makes me laugh!
Landlady—I'm glad to hear it. All the other boarders swore at it.

New York Plumbers Institute



Gould Memorial Library

The New York State Association of Master Plumbers hold an annual institute at the New York University. It is attended by plumbers from all over the state. Classes are conducted as in a regular college course with a professor in charge, who is a specialist in his particular line.

The 1929 session was held in the University Gould Library at which meeting Dr. Dean Collin P. Bliss presided. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of the University, delivered the welcome address in which he referred to the work of the plumber to that done in the Panama Canal Zone in preparation for the building of the canal. He stressed the failure in the first attempt to build the canal as due a lack of sanitary arrangements. He pointed out the very important place now held by the plumber in our modern society.

Short talks were given by Dr. Charles H. Snow, dean of the College of Engineering; Mr. Martin W. Utz, past president of the New York Association; Mr. Fergus McLaughlin, vice president of the Association; Mr. T. N. Thompson; Mr. Charles J. G. Haas, Mueller Co.; Mr. George W. Frank, president of the New York Association, and Mr. Frank J. Fee, referred to by Dean Bliss as "Professor Fee." The addresses given by these men were extremely interesting and pointed out very forcefully the effort toward cooperation and improvements in heating and sanitary lines which is being followed by educators, tradesmen, and manufacturers.

Mr. Charles J. G. Haas, New York manager of the Mueller Co., pointed out problems which confront the manufacturer in his effort to produce new and improved material

at reduced cost. He stressed advertising by manufacturers in national, trade, and local publications, which for the most part is extremely attractive and designed purposely to assist the tradesmen in his resale of the product to the ultimate consumer.

Mr. W. C. Barnum of the Zephyr Washed Air Company, spoke on "Humidification"; Mr. Walter S. L. Cleverdon, New York University, on "Pumps and Appurtenances"; and Mr. A. R. Herske on "Business and Salesmanship of the Master Plumber."

At the second day's session, Mr. Joseph E. Taggart, Mechanics Institute of New York, made an address on "Domestic Hot Water Supply"; and Mr. Theo. D. L. Coffin on "Sewerage Disposal for Isolated Residences with Particular Reference to Absorption Areas." Mr. D. D. Dresback of Mueller Co.,

(Continued on Page 33.)



Sage Engineering Laboratory

PICTURE OF COMPANY MEMBERS



In this group are, left to right: A. G. Webber, company attorney; Mr. Adolph Mueller, Mr. Ebert Mueller, and his father Mr. Robert Mueller. They are now in Europe. They were accompanied by Mrs. Adolph Mueller and niece, Miss Dorothy Krauss, and Mrs. Robert Mueller.

They will be abroad all summer, first motoring through England and Scotland and later visiting Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

The gentlemen will attend the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam. The party expect to return home early in September.

Cablegrams

Mueller employes cabled the following message to Messrs. Adolph and Robert Mueller and their companions to reach them upon their arrival in London:

June 8, 1929.

Messrs. Adolph and Robert Mueller,
Metropole Hotel,
London, England.

Greetings and good wishes from Office and Factory. Hope you enjoyed crossing and are all set for a good time. Everything going smoothly here according to schedule.

Mueller Employes.

This morning, June 14th, we are in receipt of the following cablegram:

Mueller Co.,
Decatur, Ill.

Issue bulletins expressing our thanks for employes' cable of the eighth.

Robert.

Lindbergh wanted his marriage to be a riot, says the Arkansas Gazette, rather than a riot.

HAVE KICKED OVER TRACES

Twenty-Five Years Ago We Crusaded Against Ball—And Now and How?

Twenty-five years ago the W. C. T. U., that loyal band of earnest Christian women fighting what then seemed a hopeless battle against old J. B., stepped aside for a moment and fired a volley against Sabbath desecration, addressing the public as follows:

"The season for summer sports is upon us, and it calls to mind the many instances of Sabbath desecration last season. We had street parades, Sunday concerts and baseball games. A nation that does not recognize the Christian Sabbath can not long survive. The tendency of the age is toward laxity in observance of the Sabbath, owing to the influence of our foreign element.

"Recently much has been said about a more beautiful Decatur. But while we are giving attention to this, we should not neglect the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Other cities regulate the game of baseball. They have no Sunday games. Why not Decatur? When Decatur blooms out this summer in all its artistic beauty, let it not be said it is a gilded hell."

The effort, while a local one, was an evidence of the mental attitude of the times and is mentioned here for comparison with the present.

Sabbath desecration, so-called, twenty-five years ago was nothing compared to the present. Baseball is only a drop in the bucket now. Automobiles, Sunday movies, golf, band concerts, swimming and boating, fishing and hunting, picnics, cards, dancing and so on until the end, have become a regular portion of Sunday life. If we were lax twenty-five years ago we have certainly kicked clear out of the traces now.

The Smell

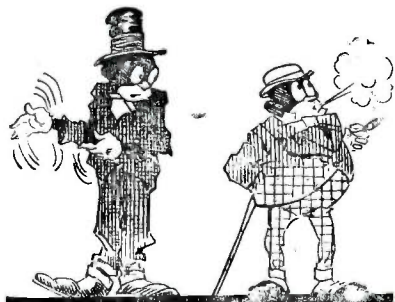
"Vot is der bad schmell in der store, Jakey?"

"It is not me, Ikey, it is der business."

"Vot you mean, business?"

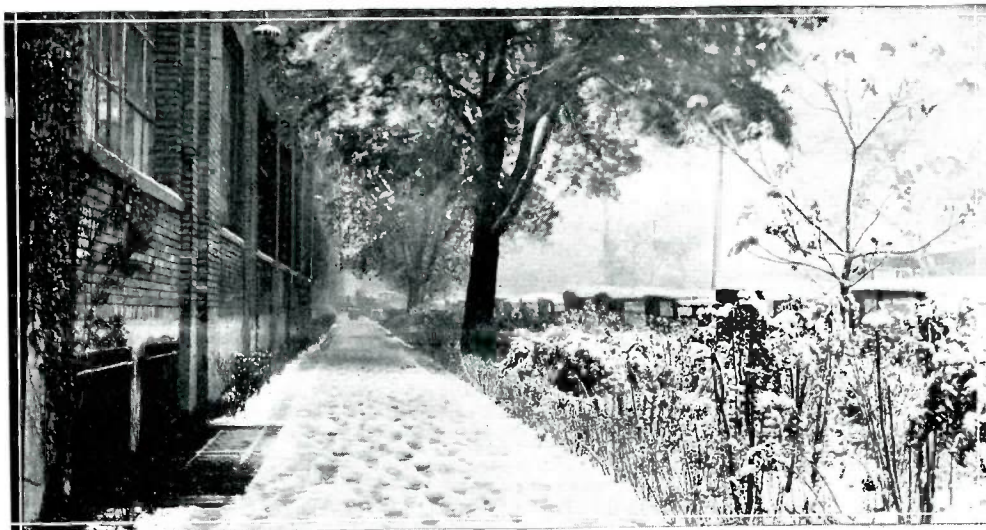
"Yust what I say, it's rotten."

MUCH WORSE



Mose—Be suah dem chickens don't get out.
Ephraim—Why? Won't dey come home?
Mose—No; dey'll go home.

No Place for Queen of the May



Photograph by E. H. Langdon.

Can you beat it—May 2d in Central Illinois. This photograph was taken at the Mueller factory during an unusual spring blizzard. Throughout the preceding night there had been a downpour of rain. On the following morning it turned into a whirling, swirling snow storm driven by a stiff northwest wind. Between four and five inches of snow fell. It was the biggest snow of the winter and traces of the snow remained in protected spots for several days. Telephone lines were put out of commission and for miles on country roads poles snapped at the ground like icicles. Telephone repair men were brought in from all quarters and for several weeks were busy repairing the damage. It was such a storm as no one remembered its equal, and the unusual spectacle was presented of trees and shrubbery in full leaf, covered with the wet, heavy snow. Lilacs, tulips and iris in full bloom looked sadly out of place. The photograph shown here gives an excellent idea of what we experienced. It was taken just as the storm was abating.

We had no need for a Queen of the May. What we wanted was Santa Claus and his reindeers.

(Continued from Page 31.)

spoke on the subject of "Pressure Regulator and Relief Valve in House Heating Systems." Following this Mr. Abraham Wilson, general counsel of the Master Plumbers' Association of the Bronx, gave an address on the subject of "The Plumber and the Law." The closing address was delivered by Mr. Frank J. Fee, as previously referred to entitled

"Automatic Sprinkler Protection and the Plumbing and Heating Contractor."

The closing day included the following addresses: "Trouble Jobs in Heating Plants and Cause and Cure," by Mr. Fred W. Hamburger, consulting engineer and lecturer at the College of the City of New York; "Gas Fired Boilers for Heating and Hot Water Supplies," by Mr. A. M. Apman, engineer of Utilization of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York; short talks by Dean Bliss, George Frank, B. Joseph O'Donnell, J. L. Murphy, and T. N. Thompson; "Relation of Oxyacetylene Welding to Pipe Fitting," by Mr. W. H. Ludington of the Air Reduction Company; "Value of Alloys in Corrosion Resistance," by Mr. Hay of the Metallurgical Department, Central Alloy Steel Co.

Dean Bliss closed the meetings with thanks to all present for the splendid cooperation and the great degree of interest displayed.

In addition to the topics and addresses heretofore listed, a number of displays were set up in the basement of the Nichols Chemical Laboratory with demonstrations designed to point out important and educational features to the plumber. In this phase Mueller Co. conducted a copper service pipe test which was very convincing.

It's sad to think, says the Nashville Southern Lumberman, that we shall never know what kinds of cigarets were responsible for the many virtues of George Washington and Andrew Jackson.

It isn't likely that "the home" will break down, but if it should, the ingenuity of man would find a remedy.

EDITOR GRADUATED FROM MUELLERS

Tells in Humorous Way How He Quit with Clean Record

S. A. Tucker, who conducts the Daily Herald's column "As I View the Thing," was our guest at the opening of the new dining room. This recalled to his mind that he was once a Mueller employe and he recounts his experience in the May 26th issue of the Herald, as follows:

"If we were doing our own Mr. Pepys' for him, Thursday's entry would go something like this: Comes a message from C. N. Wagenseller, inviting me to luncheon in the new dining room of the Mueller club, and I accepting with much pleasure, found there besides the members of the firm whom I know, a surprising number of those skillful men who superintend the countless operations of this big plant.

Mr. Wagenseller has forgotten it, and Adolph Mueller never knew it, but we had a special reason for our interest in visiting the Mueller factory under these circumstances. The reason is, we are an alumnus of that institution. Our matriculation was in June, 1911, the other member of the class entering that morning being Charles Willets, a classmate in High School, whose father at that time was pastor of First Methodist church.

Charley and I began learning the plumbing goods industry at the bottom. The bottom at that time was a certain job, known in the plant by a most inelegant description, the duties of which consisted principally in cleansing countless articles of Mueller brass, after they came from the grinding machines.

My immediate superior was Ed Larrick, more recently a member of the Decatur police force, whose years of work in the Mueller factory probably made him a teacher of hundreds of boys who began in the same capacity. I have had an affectionate, if uncomfortably humble, feeling toward Mr. Larrick ever since.

For, the fact is that neither Charley Willets nor I achieved any notable success in the plumbing goods industry. This was partly due to a discovery the second or third day of our course, that by allowing the pieces to accumulate as they came from the grinders, and then working furiously for an hour before noon and evening whistles, we could keep pace with the production. The interim could be used for reading, behind a bench that shielded us from the eyes of Foreman Moon.

It was then that we made the discovery of Elbert Hubbard, devoured all of the "Little Journeys," and exhausted his possibilities for us. Kipling was the next grand passion, and we still can recite certain ballads learned during our course at Mueller's.

But reading was a vice not much practiced in the Mueller factory at that time, during working hours, and our extra-curricular activities did not make us popular. Still, we were not expelled. Our record in

the institution is clear, thanks to a certain perspicacity in anticipating the mood of the foreman. We beat him to it."

P. & H. INDUSTRY NOTES

H. E. Hulseman, who has been a member of the Bureau staff for seven years, in charge of membership, financing, catalog standardization, has resigned. His contact with cataloging led him to design and patent a binder, which has been pronounced very fine. He will devote his time to manufacturing and distributing this article.

The bureau has available a 10 inch slogan window sticker, done in red, white and black, and bearing the legend:

IT PAYS TO MODERNIZE
YOUR PLUMBING AND
HEATING.

It will look good on the door or window of any master's store and gives a splendid hook up with the national advertising campaign. The same slogan in reduced size for envelopes, letterheads, invoices, etc., may be obtained from the Bureau.

John and George, small sons of a Baptist minister, after listening to one of their father's sermons, decided that they must baptize their family of cats. The kittens made no objection. One by one they were put in a big tub of water.

But when it came to the mother cat, she rebelled—and fought—and scratched—until at last John remarked:

"Just sprinkle her, George, and let her go to hell."

VERY SIMPLE



"Do you know anything a man can do so as to live a hundred years?"
"Sure! All he has to do is to keep on breathing."

NIPS OF SCOTCH

"And how did you like that last scotch I sold you?" asked the B. L. of Donald, who has failed of cure since the "18th."

"It was a fine dram, a guid dram," said Donald, "except for one fault. It scorched my whiskers every time I coughed."

Save the Candle

A Scotchman's wife was reported dying, but unfortunately he had to leave the house for a short while. At the foot of the stairs he called up to her, "Annie, if ye feel yerself gooin', bloo oot the candle."

Had to Marry

A Scotchman living on the outskirts of Chicago became engaged to a girl who got so fat that he wanted to break off the engagement. But the girl couldn't get the ring off, so he had to marry her.

Thought of the Chicken

Of course not fifty per cent of the Scotch jokes are true but this one sounds reasonable. When the Scotchman and his bride left he took her by way of the alley gate so that the chickens could get the rice.

Waiting Her Turn

A Scot and his wife went into a restaurant and ordered one sandwich and two plates, cutting the sandwich in half as it was served. He was chewing away ravenously, while his wife looked on, which led the waiter to ask, "Is there something wrong with the sandwich, madam?"

"Na," she no'ed, "but Sandy is using the teeth."

Day and Night Service

Shoemaker—This is the first complaint we have ever had about this make of shoes. Didn't they fit you?

MacIntosh—Aye, they fit me all right, but they're a wee bit tight for my brother on the night shift.

Deadlock

Two Scotchmen took dinner together in a restaurant. After dinner the waiter brought the check. The two sat and talked for a couple of hours, after which conversation failed, and they merely smoked in silence. At 1 a. m. one of them got up and telephoned to his wife.

"Dinna wait any longer for me, lass," he said; "it looks like a deadlock."

Scotch Atmosphere

Lady—What kind of a dog is that?

Wife—He's an air-tight dog.

Lady—What do you mean, air-tight?

Wife—His mother was an airdale and his father a Scotch terrier.

Meter Drove Him to Matrimony

How did you screw up your courage to propose to the rich Mrs. MacTavish, Sandy?"

"Gosh, mon, 'twas jist awful! I'd sworn to do it some Monday night, so I took her for a bit of a ride in a taxicab, and w' one eye on the wee meter tickin' awa', I had her won at the end o' sixty cents."

The Scotch grocery salesman hailed a cab. "How much to take me to the Majestic Hotel?" he asked.

"\$1.75."

"And how much for my suitcases?"

"Oh," said the cabman, "I'll take those for nothing."

"Fine! Take the suitcases. I'll walk."

PRESENT DAY PLUMBERS

Editorial Acknowledgment of Their Importance to Health and Progress.

The Master Plumbers Association of California met in May at Long Beach. The Daily Sun of that city welcomed them with the following editorial, which is typical of the changing attitude of press and public toward the plumber. The editorial follows:

"Long Beach is host today to a thousand visiting merchant plumbers and their ladies at the 28th annual state conclave of the California association. A three-day program, in which entertainment plays an important part, was launched yesterday morning—on schedule. No, President P. Scanlon did not have to defer opening the convention to go back after his gavel!

Plumbers of the present day, particularly merchant plumbers, are vastly different from those of yesteryear. Even as the traditional tallow candle has given way to the hand electric flash-light, so has the gruff-visaged plumber of the old days given way to the polite, sober and highly efficient "sanitary engineer" of today.

The modern plumber is called in conference by prospective builders on the same basis as an architect. He has provisions of state and local laws regarding sanitation at his tongue's end. He "diagnoses" and "prescribes," if you please, in analyzing each sanitation problem. Bids have come to be based upon standard sanitation systems and materials, and the public has found it may depend safely upon recommendations of any member in good standing in the plumbers' association.

Probably no body of men contributes more to the general public health of American communities than does the organization of plumbers. Probably no group of workers has progressed farther in the line of efficiently organizing its work and workers than have the plumbers, and few, if any, have risen higher in public esteem during the past few years than have these public health experts. Long Beach extends the right hand of good fellowship to the delegates, their ladies and their guests. The city is yours—make merry and "write home about it."

Chinese New Year *Fireworks, Feasting and Sports*

The American idea of Chinese is based on the laundry man. He may be a good fellow but he does not furnish an adequate cross-section view of his "old home town." For instance, many of us will say we have seen him celebrate Chinese New Year's day when he fires off a bunch of firecrackers, but we know very little about a real celebration of this great event. We are pikers when it comes to doing this sort of thing. In China when they start it is next to impossible to head them off. Bales of fire crackers are let off, there is feasting, gambling, whooping and yelling, together with the observance of Chinese rites, which seem queer to us but mean a lot to them. Our old time Fourth of July wasn't a marker compared to a Chinese New Year's celebration.

H. G. C. Hallock, a missionary at Shanghai, tells Adolph Mueller about it in an interesting letter, which we reproduce herewith.

C. P. O. Box No. 1234, Shanghai, China,
April 4th, 1929.

Dear Friend:

We recently passed through the big feast—Chinese New Year. Every one's birthday comes on this day. Should a child be born in even the last hour of the last day of the old year it would be two years old on New Years. New Year came on Sunday, Feb. 10. Every store was closed. All work stopped. But it was not quiet! It was like many Fourth of Julys in one. Oh! the fire-crackers! At midnight I was awakened by a vast broadside of large and small firecrackers, and they kept it up for days. In the morning the ground was covered as by red snow—the "confetti" of exploded fireworks. Firecrackers are but a part of the feast—the noisy part.

American Merchants Would Like This

The last day of the year everybody is busy—the men at closing up their accounts. All bills must be collected and all debts paid. Woe be to the man who does not pay his debts. The women are very busy. The house must be made as clean as a pin and decorated, and the brooms hidden—bad luck if they appear on New Year. Before the New Year sun rises all kinds of food must be gotten ready! Guests—many—will come during those days and they must be feasted. Few people see slumber the last night of the old year. But when the sun rises, calm reigns over the household. As one walks out between 6 and 9 a. m. the whole town is asleep. Sunday, indeed!

Hui-Fah Dzai

But excitement arouses them and about 10 o'clock you'll find the streets alive with people dressed in their best "bib and tucker" and you hear, "Kong Hui Fah-dzai"—"congratulations and abounding wealth to

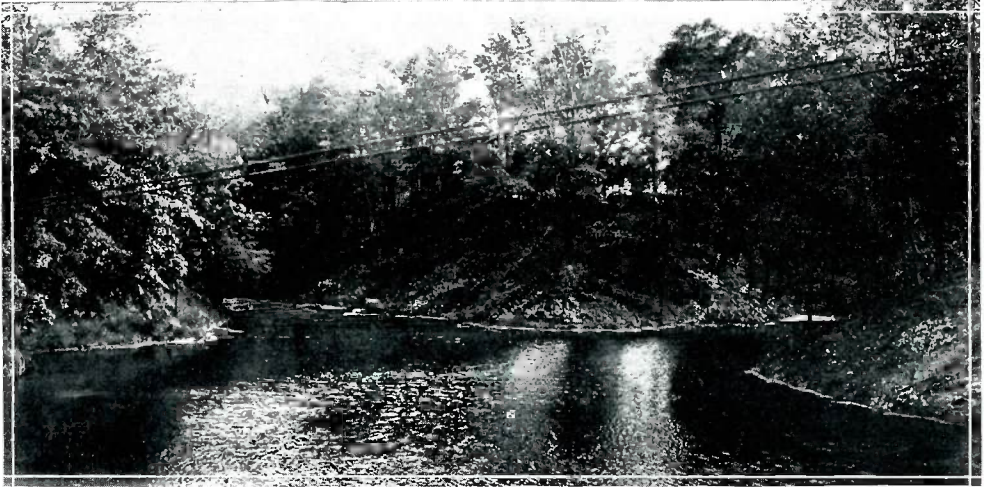


you," shouted from one to another. The closed doors are plastered with appropriate sayings written on blood-red strips of paper. Go to open spaces of the city and see crowds encircling puppet shows, acrobats, monkey performers, squirming dragons, entertainers of all kinds, and peddlars of sweets and children's toys—Vanity Fair! Go to the temples and you find thousands burning incense and candles before all the idols, praying for wealth, old age and bliss.

An Interesting God

One interesting god connected with the New Year is the god of wealth which is worshipped especially on the 5th—his birthday. The money spent on firecrackers in his honor would pay China's national debt. Few begin work again until he is properly worshipped. Another is the kitchen god. He is a paper god and sits over the stove in the kitchen where he spies on the doings of the family for a year. On the 23rd of the 12th month he is given a big feast. Sweet syrup is put on his mouth and he is put in a beautiful paper sedan chair and burned in glorious style, accompanied by fireworks—which is sending him to the Upper god to report on their year's doings—all this fuss and sweetness is to bribe him to speak well of their family to his majesty. When he returns on the last night of the old year—a new idol is bought and placed with little ceremony—

Private Lake, Mueller Heights



Photograph by Maric Eagleton.

in the old niche—it will be a year before he reports again—why “taffy” him now?

Gambling Gets Great Play

Next to idol-worship, gambling takes a big place in New Year celebrations—gambling everywhere! What they eat and drink, and the firecrackers and gambling, all, in some way or other, symbolize or point to the sound “Kao-sen”—excelsior! in the sense of rising high in wealth and station—especially in wealth. It's indeed a wonderfully interesting time, and is indulged in even by beggars—for they receive a harvest of alms.

Government Can't Stop Celebration

The Nationalist Government ordered that Chinese New Year should not be observed this year. It might as well have tried to turn back the greatest tidal wave of history. National commands stop the observance of Chinese New Year's customs! No indeed, it is not to be.

The Chinese God

The picture of a Chinese Kitchen God (see opposite page) used in New Year's celebration was mailed by Mr. Hallock with his letter. The original was a poster effect about 8"x12". It was done in all colors of a package of fire crackers, and some of the colors of the rainbow, which to have reproduced would have required eight or ten times through an American color press. This is the god whose mouth is smeared with honey and sweets, as mentioned in Mr. Hallock's letter, to bribe him to speak well of the family to his majesty. He is expected to make a report on his return in another year.

PRIVATE LAKE AT MUELLER HEIGHTS

This beautiful lake at our country place, Mueller Heights, was created by damming a deep ravine. The picture is taken from the dam, the top of which has been made into an automobile driveway. To the right of the picture is the employes' club house and athletic field, and to the left high up on the bluff is Mueller Lodge. Beautiful driveways are being made throughout the grounds. As one leaves the dam driveway and turns to the right there is a steep climb and a sharp turn to the left and to the north incline that ends on the small plateau on which Mueller Lodge is built. This lake is twenty or more feet deep in places and is fed by springs in the hills. It has been stocked with all kinds of game fish, native to this territory, and another year there is promise of some wonderful fishing.

IN CANADA

W. E. Mueller left here June 12 in his new Packard Eight for a trip through Canada, calling on jobbers. He expects to go as far north as Quebec and returning, stop over at Toronto for the convention of the American Water Works Association.

Force of Habit

During a hold-up in Chicago a young male stenographer was hit by a bullet. Thinking he was mortally wounded he whispered to a friend:

“Write to Mamie. Give her my love, and tell her my last thoughts were of her. Carbon copies to Sadie, Peggy and Kathleen.”

Education is first aid in finding out how little you know.—Tampa Times.

THIS IS DAN



Mr. Dan R. Gannon Jr. is one of the late additions to the Mueller organization, having joined the sales force. He has been assigned to manager W. L. Jett of the Southern division. Dan came to us from the Pacific coast and is not a novice in the plumbing game. He has had experience and he knows the quality and popularity of Mueller goods.

THE SLEEPER BUS

A modern auto bus with sleeper accommodations is being developed. Two of these have already been placed in operation between Chicago and New York via Cleveland.

Eighteen persons can be accommodated in six double and single berths. The general plan followed out is that of a sleeping car, and the berths are equipped with all modern conveniences, such as cooled drinking water, electric fans, modernized wash rooms at the rear of the coach, which include hot and cold running water.

Arrangements are made for a relief driver and a porter, and the busses are said to be fitted up in most luxurious style. Every precaution for safety has been taken.

The cement slabs of the United States are seemingly being diverted to the use of transit companies and when the development is carried to the ultimate conclusion, it will doubtless have a marked effect on railroad traffic, which must still follow arbitrary lines of steel rails.

Then the Parking Age

A girl has hardly passed the spanking age nowadays before she reaches the sparking age.—Boston Transcript.

I would rather be sunburned on my vacation than tanned on my week-end.

THE TARANTULA SEASON

Beware the tarantula which reaches this country in bunches of bananas. If he bites you it will cause pain and suffering, but not necessarily death, as is generally believed. The tarantula is a big hairy spider of the tropics. As a rule when he bumps his way north in a bunch of bananas he is rather stupid and torpid, but as a last resort when cornered he bites in self defense. His bite, however, is not fatal except perhaps in the case of a child or an adult in delicate health. But the bite is poisonous and very painful. Naturalists say that there is not one authenticated instance of a tarantula bite proving fatal. Members of Mueller organization recall the fact that one of the women employees was bitten last summer by one of these insects. Her experience bears out what naturalists say. She went to the hospital for several days, suffered with pain from the insect's poison but quickly recovered and returned to her duties.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

Grade crossing elimination goes slowly on. Some day this hazard to automobiling will be entirely removed, but that much desired condition is somewhere in the dim and distant future. Before that time arrives there will be hundreds more autoists strumming their heavenly harps as a result of their failure to beat the train at the grade crossing.

The national bureau of public roads reports a total of 390 railroad grade crossings were eliminated last year from the federal and highway system. Of these 107 were eliminated by the construction of underpasses or overpasses and 283 by relocation of highways. Since 1927, the bureau said, 4,291 crossings have been excluded from the federal highways.

Keep up the battle. Let no guilty crossing escape.

The highest form of salesmanship is nothing but Service.

BAD NEWS



Patient—Doctor, tell me the worst!
Doctor—Well, two wheels, an axle and the radiator are broken.

Golf Course at the Lodge



Photograph by Marie Eagleton.

This beautiful photograph of the new golf links at Mueller Lodge was dedicated on the occasion of the foremen's picnic in May. It is on the small plateau where stands the Mueller Lodge. It will be noted that it is surrounded by trees which grow out of the ravines on all sides. To the left and north the grounds drop sharply to the shores of Lake Decatur and to the rear and right and left are very deep ravines.

The course has 9 holes laid out in true golf course fashion but the drives are short.

In the center of the grounds when this photograph was taken were Lucien Mueller, works manager, and Custodian Trimmer, who were making an inspection of the grounds.

BEING A SNOB

Papers have been full of articles regarding the recent address by Prof. Robert Emons Rogers of the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wherein he admonished graduates to "be a snob." Does the professor really wish the graduates to follow this advice? If they do they may endanger their personal safety. People do not like snobs. They are apt to give one a punch on the nose or bean him with a brickbat. The dislike is not of new making. One editor, commenting on the address, thinks "the prof." used an exaggeration to emphasize a truth.

Everybody is a snob already because everybody desires an automobile now. Yet only 25 years ago many persons regarded the few who owned an automobile as a snob. Witness this article appearing in one of those 25 year ago columns:

"Because the reckless automobiles in New York refuse to obey the law and the police

can not or will not force them to do so, the people have taken the law into their own hands and throw stones at the rich snobs."

And who shall heave the first stone now?

RHEUMATISM

It Aint What It Used to Be, But It's Enough if You Get It.

What is rheumatism? To many people it means any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints. Old people are particularly susceptible to aches of this kind. The term rheumatism has been applied to so many different kinds of pains that some doctors claim that it does not mean anything and prefer to call pain in the muscles "myalgia" and inflammation of the joints "arthritis."

Rheumatism has been attributed to cold, dampness, eating too much meat, uric acid in the blood and in some chronic cases the patient has been suspected of laziness.

Real rheumatism, however, attacks young as well as old. The symptoms are hot, swollen joints, extreme pain and often fever. The patient is sometimes confined in bed for several weeks.

Rheumatism is now known to be caused by a focal infection. This focus may be at the roots of the teeth or in the tonsils. It has been noted by many physicians that rheumatism sometimes follows tonsillitis or a severe case of sore throat. The germs causing rheumatism first lodge in the tonsils where they cause a comparatively mild disturbance. The throat gets well but the germs pass to the joints and rheumatism follows. Even after the rheumatism is cured the germs may still be in the blood. They may lodge

in the delicate valves of the heart, causing it to function like a leaky pump.

Rheumatism is a disease entirely beyond the help of liniments and blood purifiers. An X-ray of the teeth or an examination of the tonsils will probably reveal the cause of the trouble. Those troubled with frequent attacks of tonsilitis should seek medical advice in getting rid of a frequent cause of rheumatism and heart disease.

TWO BIG CONVENTIONS

Two of our big conventions were held in June.

The American Water Works Association met at the Royal York hotel in Toronto, June 24-28. This meeting marked the opening of this magnificent hotel. We were represented by W. E. Mueller, executive vice-president and treasurer, J. W. Simpson, general sales manager, Tom F. Leary, manager of the western division, F. A. Huntley, manager of the Chicago branch, W. L. Dewitt, manager of the Dallas branch, and Frank Mueller of the Engineering department.

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W. L. Jett, manager of the Southern Division, W. B. Ford, manager Atlanta Branch, C. J. G. Haas, manager of the Eastern Division, W. F. Aaron, manager of Ohio and Michigan Division, E. M. Reedy of the Engineering Department, O. C. Draper, of the Plumbing Division of the Sales Dept., and C. N. Wagenseller, advertising manager.

IN CHICAGO

The Misses Flossie Poe, Mae Turner and Madge Daniels of Dept. 18 spent Memorial Day week end in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Nolan. After a very enjoyable visit, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan drove them back to Decatur in their car. Mrs. Nolan was formerly Emma Leipski of Dept. 18.

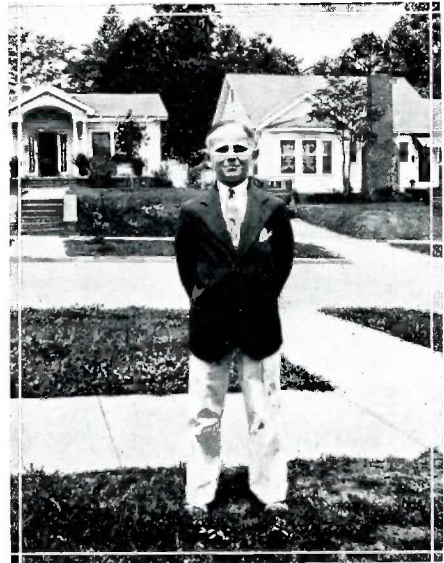
THEIR LUCK



Betty—I guess cigarmakers make a great deal of money.

Bill—Well, they certainly know the ropes.

LITTLE DICK



We have here a picture of R. L. Moore, Jr., as he appeared on the day when he graduated from the grade schools to the Junior High School of Charlotte, N. C. R. L. Jr., is eleven years old, weighs 85 pounds and is 4 feet 8¼ inches tall.

His father, known to his intimates and to the water, plumbing, and gas trades as Dick Moore, has been identified with the Mueller Co. for many years. He served for a long time in the Decatur office and for many years has been on the road in Illinois and the south, calling on the trade. Those who know "Bigga" Dick will note the striking family resemblance in his son.

THE ATLANTA BRANCH

All the details have been completed for the new branch at Atlanta, Ga., and in the early autumn it will be in full operation under the management of W. B. Ford, who has been the company's representative in the south for many years.

The building to begin with will be one story with full basement. The foundation, however, will be of sufficient strength to carry three stories. Future enlargement is thereby provided for. Bids for the construction will be opened the first week in July and the cost will run somewhere around \$50,000.

Much Better

"Sir, I believe you're trying to kiss me!"

"Well, now that you understand, suppose we quit assaulting each other and co-operate a little."

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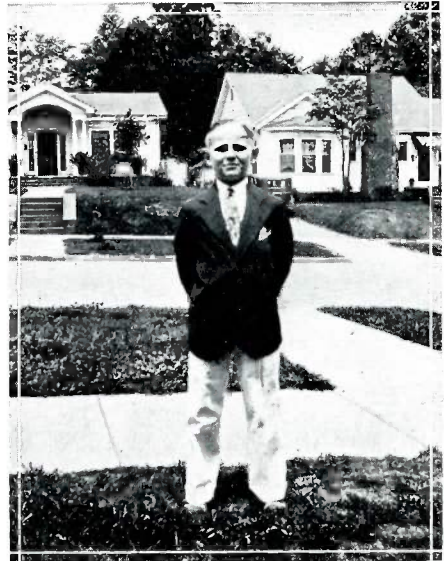
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Modern ▼ Beautiful



IDE by side with the modern idea of bathroom fixtures and accessories has gone the idea that, though beautiful and strictly in vogue, these fixtures must also be constructed as to give a lifetime of service. Designed and executed by master craftsmen the Mueller Flush Valve Toilet Combination is making a name for itself in the hotel, apartment, and public building field. Combining snowy beauty with diamond hardness, Mueller Two-fired Vitreous China Ware is going rapidly forward.

◆ **MUELLER** ◆

PLUMBING BRONZE AND VITREOUS WARE

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