

# MUELLER RECORD

1926



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# THE MUELLER RECORD

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## WATER WORKS

So common are they, and so accustomed are we to their benefits, that we attach to them no special significance or importance. And yet in every community and especially in thickly settled localities, name anything if you can so absolutely indispensable to the well being of the people.

Without them progress, industry and civilization would be a century behind.

There would be more hamlets and fewer cities, and many flourishing industries giving employment to thousands of men and women would be utterly impossible.

It is through the sagacity of highly developed, competent engineers that the American Water Works has reached the present high state of efficiency, making possible otherwise impossible enterprises.

And water works did not trail the path of industrial development. They were pioneers in blazing the path, fighting their way through hard times created by scant patronage and frequently unfavorable municipal consideration.

These were hard days for water works until the people became educated to their benefits—there are hard days yet because new problems of supply and distribution demand solution.

We grow enthusiastic and are filled with wonder at modern marvels—the radio, the phonograph—the automobile.

Once in a while it pays to pause in this age of scientific and mechanical surprises to reconsider some of the past blessings which have aided in making those of the present day possible.

When a man assumes charge of a department, he assumes responsibility for conduct and efficiency of those in the department and the work going through the department. He can't be the head of a department any other way. No man who claims credit for all the good work and side steps all mistakes and errors, ever makes a success as the head of a department. Dividing the blame as well as the praise is a large share of the success of managing men.

## ASK 'EM TO BUY!

Water—Gas—Plumbing—three things the world and the individual can't do without. He can do without radios, victrolas and automobiles, but he can't do without water, gas and plumbing. It is easier to sell a man things that he must have rather than things he merely wants, without the driving force of necessity behind the desire. In these three fields there is a pronounced natural selling advantage. Sales come naturally. If reinforced by selling ability there should be no limit.

H. G. Wells has written large volumes, and by many is accepted as an authority, but we can't all agree with him. For instance he says: "Men compared with women are steadier, and stupider." Now men won't agree with that. And then he says: "Women compared with men are quicker and sillier." Of course the women won't agree with that. Small wonder Mr. Wells keeps his readers disagreeing with him.

In Illinois we have nice spring weather, with tulips, hyacinths and crocuses, in bloom—in the florists' window—otherwise the conditions are normal—and weather true to regulation March form.

Politicians have thought of many things to help the farmer. Did they ever think of letting him alone?

Although Dempsey insists he wants to fight most people believes he prefers to spar for time.

There are three ways to move—forward, backward and in a circle. Take your choice.

Usually the longing for a career is just a longing to hear hands clap.

The man who wakes up and finds himself famous hasn't been asleep.

All the coal strikes are settled now except the smoke and dust part.

Some women won't be happy in Heaven if all wings are alike.



# The World's Water Supply

(Written for Domestic Engineering.)

By Adolph Mueller

**T**O WRITE of the world's water supply is an undertaking of very considerable magnitude. It is an undertaking which, in fact, belongs to one of scientific bent and who has, through tireless research and patient investigation and analysis, acquired an exact knowledge. These men can speak with authority. Many of them have already spoken on this and allied subjects. Unfortunately there are too many who have not given consideration to these excellent treatises. Anything which I offer should be classed as a wholly non-technical contribution to this field of knowledge.

Mankind is so accustomed to water from the day of his birth until his end that he gives little thought to the subject. He knows that water is essential to all life in all forms, but he has had to make little effort to obtain it and in consequence he devotes little serious consideration to it. In many instances he does not even ask whether it is pure or wholesome. He accepts it blindly as pure, generally because it is clear, and makes no inquiry unless it proves unwholesome and impure and works ill effects on his physical being. Then his interest is frequently too late.

Fortunately, however, there are men, among whom are twenty-eight master plumbers' associations, who study water conditions. They know the deleterious effects of water impregnated with mineral poisons, vegetable poisons or harmful bacteria, and endeavor to rectify the condition through various treatments which make it safe or to adopt measures to prevent the use of the water. These men perform a notable public service which receives all too little recognition or reward.

Water is man's friend and servant, also his enemy. He can not live without it and he can not live in it. If polluted, it spreads fatal diseases. It is free as air only as an individual goes to natural sources and helps himself.

Civilization made it necessary for the nation, state and city to control the water supply for proper distribution. Wise laws were enacted to protect the supply from pollution, and to distribute it in some orderly method. The volume of water in the world suitable for man's use, so far as anyone knows, is inexhaustible, but certain centers of population, not favorably located, are restricted and retarded in the development of a sufficient safe supply.

The value of an abundant and pure supply of water is not a new or a modern thought, nor can it be overestimated. We have inherited it from antiquity.

Those who arrogate to themselves the wisdom and forethought of having discovered something new in this line should read the splendid book of William P. Mason, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., who tells us that:

"Hippocrates wrote on the value of pure water some four hundred years before the beginning of our era," and Pliny (A. D. 70), in his "Natural History," devotes large space to the discussion of potable water and speaks of one of the enormous supplies of Rome, which, by the way, is a water in use today.

He says, "Among the blessings conferred on the city by the bounty of the gods is the water of the Marcia, the clearest of all waters in the world, distinguished for coolness and salubrity."



Photograph by Ewing Galloway of Hindu Fountain at Madura, India. Buddha sits overhead blessing the water.

That the medical profession, even in the earliest stages of development, should have questioned the healthfulness of all water seems to us almost unbelievable, and yet we have no authority for questioning the authenticity of Mr. Mason, who, in his book on "Water Supply," quotes liberally from "The Hospital" to show how our ancestors regarded water drinking.

"It needed," says the quotation, "a very bold man to resist the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water drinking. Few writers can be found to say a good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that when begun in early life, it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity."

Sir Thomas Elyot in his "Castle of Health" (1541) says of certain Cornishmen, "that many of the poorest sort, which never or seldom drink any other drink, be notwithstanding strong of body, and live and live well until they be of great age."

Thomas Cogan, medical schoolmaster of Manchester (1589), said he knew some who drank cold water at night or fasted in the morning without hurt.

Dr. James Hart fifty years later knew of "some honorable and worshipful ladies who drink little other drink and yet enjoy more perfect health than most of them that drink of the strongest."

Again Sir Thomas Elyot was certain, "that water drinking was the cause of certain diseases, such as swelling of the spleen and liver."

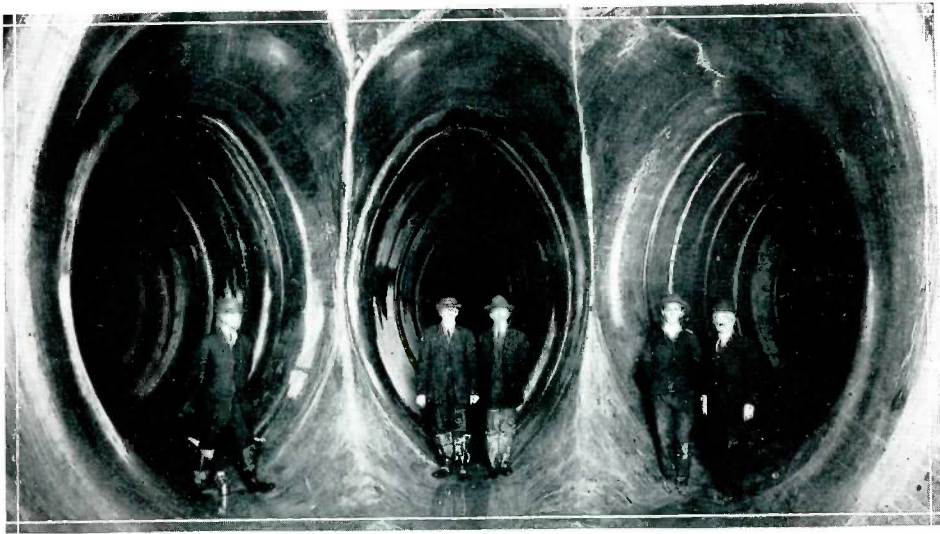
Venner (1622) says of persons of cold countries, "that water drinking doth greatly digest their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach \* \* \*"

It is amazing and certainly interesting to know that anyone either of the medical profession or of the laity should have entertained and advocated such theories.

They were serious then, but seem laughable now. Can you imagine a doctor of today questioning the healthfulness of pure water for drinking purposes?

## EARLY WATER SUPPLY

The distribution of water from its source of supply to various points of industrial or domestic needs has been improved upon, but the Romans knew how to do it, and their engineering feats



Concrete lined tunnels cut through natural stone. A part of New York's system, the most expensive in the world, carrying water from the Ashoken Reservoir in the Catskill Mountains to New York City. These channels are for siphon connections. Steel siphon pipes, buried in the ground take the water across low valleys.

were often on a gigantic scale, and of a solidity which endures to this day. They are the more wonderful because of the fact that means and devices for accomplishing the work were limited.

Within the past few years it has been my good fortune to see the ruins of the famous Roman aqueduct of Claudius' day. Enough remains to show architectural beauty as well as utilitarian purpose. These ruins demonstrate quite conclusively the engineering skill and ability existing at that remote time, as well as the recognition of the ancient rulers of the necessity for providing an ample water supply for public use.

Many of the devices used in the control of the flow of the water, such as stops, faucets, etc., did not differ materially in principle from the same devices we are accustomed to use in this day. Following the Roman idea of art in sculpture and metal, the ancient faucets and stops were much heavier and more ornate than similar modern devices, the trend of which is elimination of all fanciful designs. Plainness in water controlling devices is an elementary purpose in manufacturing, the theory being, and correctly so, that this lack of ornamentation is in accordance with the best sanitary and hygienic practice.

The actual history of stops, faucets and other similar devices controlling the flow of water is lost, due to the fact that they have been accepted in common usage without question or without interest. Many things of far lesser importance have a carefully preserved history.

Most of the world has now learned the lesson of a preserved and protected water supply and its distribution. In this particular, we believe that the United States is unsurpassed by any country. We think that America, especially North America, has the greatest corps of master plumbers, water works engineers, sanitarians and hygienic students now devoting brains and energy to particular problems of water supply to be found in the world.

That the water supply of the world is ample, except in limited localities, there can be no doubt and in the localities referred to, there is always a solution to be found in the brain of some hydraulic engineer who steps in and picks up and solves the problem which nature has placed before him.

This and the problem of purifying water, eliminating unhealthy conditions and securing proper distributions at the least expense to the public and the individual, forms the big task which must at all times demand attention.

#### BENEFITS OF PURE WATER AND SCIENTIFIC PLUMBING

In the earlier days of sparse population, the necessity of water compelled mankind to settle in the vicinity of or on the banks of lakes and rivers. The absence of anything like mechanical drainage or running water compelled the settlers to use the streams and lakes as a dumping place for all sorts of offal. It was only as the country became settled that protective laws were passed to prevent the pollution of water. This in itself failed to eliminate many causes of epidemics, but it was



The Ruins of the Claudius Aqueduct which brought water to ancient Rome.

the initial step which was followed by scientific drainage, whereby poisonous substances were diverted from the supply of water on which the public depended.

These two steps, later reinforced by scientific plumbing, have worked untold blessings for the human race, and perhaps have been the strongest factors in the protection and preservation of the health of the people.

Water works are today generally recognized as indispensable in every town and village and their method of operation is so thoroughly understood that their purpose and value to mankind requires no special description. So commonly accepted are they that the average person gives no thought to them, knowing that they are in hourly operation and can be depended upon. We shrink and tremble at the thought of some natural disturbance, such as an earthquake or a cyclone, but

(Continued on Page 34.)

# Masters of Patience

Education is not all within the covers of books. Shakespeare told us years ago that there are "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones." All one has to do to acquire the lessons not in print is to exercise his power of observation. We are naturally proud of the fact that here in Decatur Mr. W. F. Hardy, Editor of the Decatur Herald, exercised his power of observation, and what he learned thereby, was passed to his readers in the following editorial:

"We watched a bill poster doing his stuff in a stiff gale. With his long brush he slapped the paste over the bills due to be obliterated. That was easy. The test came when he tried to put up the new sheet well above his head.

He stuck it on his brush after the second effort for the wind was going through the alley like a suction draft. When he slapped the paper to the boards the wind tore it in two. He tried to paste up the separate pieces, but they kept tearing.

Finally he tore it all down, and with a new sheet started all over. A little lull in the gale favored him. He succeeded in getting the top to adhere, and before the next gust came he had deftly smoothed out the remainder. Not quite a wall paper job in neatness, but the attraction of vaudeville would be heralded to all eyes plainly for a week.

The plumber has finished his labors and departed. Some people complain that the plumber, like a poor relation, invariably outstays his welcome, but not many people realize what he is up against. He has to saw through boards and take up floors. He has to pierce joists with an augur, and after threading his pipe, complete connections in inconceivably awkward positions, sometimes never seeing the metal which he puts into place with his trusty Stillson.

There are some trades left in which smooth running mathematically exact tools, requiring only to be fed and adjusted, cannot do the work; still trades in which resource and ingenuity are necessary. Longfellow thanked the blacksmith for a lesson in industry. Our plumber and bill poster have taught us something in patience."

The fact that the above is a free expression of the facts and not a labored defense by a partisan gives it special value.

The entire plumbing trade of the United States will thank Mr. Hardy for his splendid editorial.



# Meet the Mayor

Hon. John H. Cathey  
of Asheville, N. C.



John H. Cathey

It's a pleasure to introduce to the readers of The Mueller Record Hon. John H. Cathey, Mayor of Asheville, North Carolina, and the Cathey twins.

Mayor Cathey was a traveling companion of Mr. Adolph during his trip to Europe in 1925 and the two became well acquainted, and in addition His Honor knows John Shelton. There is just one more degree for him to take to complete his initiation and make him a full



And Meet the Cathey Twins

fledged member of the Mueller organization, and that is to come to the plant and join us at the noon day lunch. There is some unwritten work which he must take. Naturally it can't be discussed in print. Like any other unwritten work, it is of such secret and momentous importance that it is transmitted only by word of mouth.

Mr. Cathey is a wide-awake, progressive, citizen and he is the official head of Asheville, which is known throughout the United States by name at least.

The city has the commission form of government, and Mr. Cathey as mayor also fills the office of Commissioner of Finance. Generally when one refers to Asheville, the Vanderbilt Estate springs to mind, but the progressive little city has other qualifications, justifying public interest.

Asheville owns about 23,000 acres of virgin forest land embracing its water shed. The city recently issued \$1,500,000 in bonds for the purpose of developing this water shed to its full capacity, which will take care of a population of 300,000. They have under course of construction the highest earthen dam east of the Rocky Mountains which will be completed in June. The project consists of a semi-hydraulic fill earthen dam 140 feet high, 750 feet long at the top and contains some 600,000 cubic yards of earth and rock having a storage capacity of 490,000,000 gallons. This dam is located about nine miles from Asheville. Adjoining this water shed, a distance of about 10 miles from Asheville, another dam will be constructed which will impound nearly twice as much water as the Bee Tree Dam, mentioned above, but the cost of construction will not be as great, the storage basin being larger and the length and height much less.

The present administration took office in May, 1923, and has financed many public improvements, including the paving of approximately 35 miles of street and the opening and widening of one cross-town street over two miles in length. An athletic field and baseball park has been constructed at a cost of \$225,000. Asheville owns its own

baseball franchise which is operated through the Chamber of Commerce and which is paying a handsome profit. They have purchased and constructed an 18-hole golf course. Just across the river from this municipal golf course a recreation park where all forms of recreation are provided from the kindergarten playground up to and including boating on a 35-acre lake two miles long has been developed. In this park is all the necessary equipment to make it a first class playground.

Among the other improvements constructed is a new three story public library of Georgia white marble and nearing completion is the most modern, up-to-date municipal market house, police and fire station in the entire south.

When any one says Asheville to you now, you doubtless will think of it as a corking fine little city of progressive people. That's the way it should be thought of because that's what it is. And the same may be said of many other southern cities, who are in the line of march to greater and better civic and industrial development.

## CLARENCE R. MOORE

Clarence G. Moore, for a number of years in the tool-making department, died March 17, after an illness of several months.

Clarence G. Moore was born Dec. 5, 1860, in Indiana, but since he was a small child had been a resident of Illinois, coming to Decatur a number of years ago from Moultrie county. He leaves his sons Walter F., and Mervin Moore of Decatur, and his daughter, Mrs. Ethelyn F. Hawkins of Sangamon.

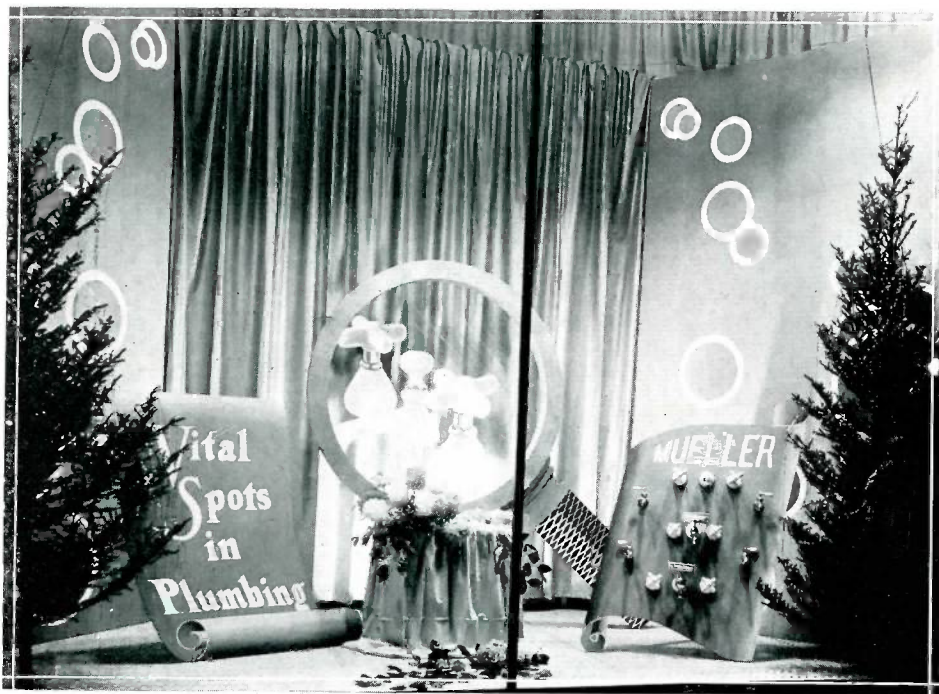
Funeral services were conducted March 19 in Moran's Chapel.

Keep up your courage if you have to prop it up with a crowbar.

The perplexing problem is to get the tolerant to tolerate the intolerant.

Some men are too lazy to have good luck.

## An Attractive Window



There are window display possibilities in plumbing goods. The Central Supply Company of Minneapolis, has proved this in the tastefully decorated Christmas window, featuring Mueller Goods and our war cry, "The Vital Spots in Plumbing." Given a proper background and a little thought in correct

placing of goods so as to catch the eye of the shopper or pedestrian, a plumbing goods window will stop people just as quickly as a jeweler's window.

The plumbing trade is awakening to the fact that the show window is an asset which has been too long neglected.

### VISITORS TO THE NIGHT SHIFT

On Tuesday evening, March 9, the night shift had the second open house for visitors. About seventy-five people made the trip. Arrangements were in charge of J. P. Dial.

The following men on the day shift volunteered to act as guides: C. F. Roarick, Roy Whitaker, Walter Behrns, Alva March, Clifford Gillebrand, and B. P. Schuerman. There were four parties with two guides to each party. On the return to the Club room about 8:30 refreshments were served by Mrs. Rost.

### ONE NIGHT'S WORK

Our honorable fire chief, who lives in the northeast part of town near Charlie Morris, says that somebody told his brother-in-law's wife's cousin that he heard that Charlie Morris noticed a car on the siding near his home, and Charlie thought that it was fine coal and forthwith set to work to fill his basement while the sun did not shine.

By morning he had moved about five tons

of it and when the sun rose on the last wheelbarrow load, behold it was cinders.

When another dark night comes along he will move the cinders out and place them on his driveway.

### CHARLES SHORB

Charles Shorb, a former employe in the machine repair department, a son of the late Laz Shorb and a nephew of Mrs. Phillip Mueller, died March 7 in Lake View hospital, Chicago.

Charles Shorb was born in Decatur and this city had always been his home. He saw overseas service in the World war. He was a member of the Woodmen, Moose and Eagles.

He leaves three sisters, Mrs. F. J. Fickes, Mrs. Marshall Pollock, and Mrs. E. B. Miller; his brother John Shorb of Hammond, Ind.; his aunt, Mrs. Phillip Mueller and his uncle, Will Shorb of Decatur.

Funeral services were held March 10 in Decatur.

# Tap! Tap! Tap!



Our little friend taps his way through life and, like a Mueller Tapping Machine, makes every tap a good one.

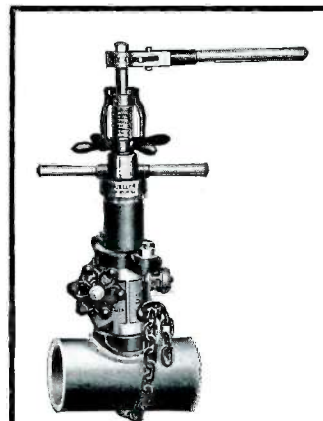
☪ But cobblers and machines grow old and wobbly.

☪ If your tapping machine wobbles

you are getting wobbly threads instead of clean, true, deep, strong threads such as a MUELLER machine cuts.

☪ You'll save time, labor and money by trading in the "old-timer."

☪ *Ask about our liberal allowance.*



Connections are Vital Spots—Leakage means loss—Prevent it with MUELLER GOODS.

## MUELLER CO.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

NEW YORK

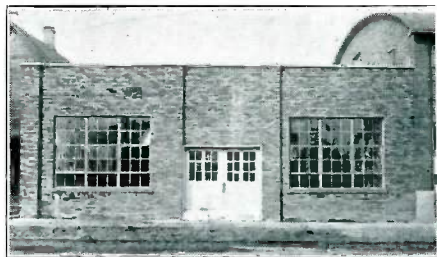
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES



## Built At Full Speed Ahead

Construction Dept. Completes Brick Building 46x138 Feet In Eighteen Days  
In Winter Weather



These pictures give an idea of how the work was done, but not of the size of the building or the speed with which it was completed in 18 working days, and mostly freezing weather days at that.

At one of the noon day lunches the question was raised of the necessity of additional stock storage space. It was decided that the lot south of the club house with a frontage of 46 feet on Monroe street and 138 feet depth should be used, and a brick building erected regardless of weather conditions. Next day Billy Mason had his construction gang at work. Concrete was poured for foundations for the columns which were quickly in place, and a permanent roof completed. Then a building of lumber and tar paper was thrown up around the site of the permanent building. Steam pipes and electric light introduced, and then the brick masons

went to work erecting a building within a building. Painters, electricians, and steam-fitters kept on the heels of the bricklayers, and they all finished at the same time. On the 18th day from the beginning the false wall was torn away and the building was ready for occupancy, all the scrap lumber, concrete equipment, etc. having been moved away, leaving the surroundings neat and tidy. As stated, the building is so hemmed in that the only possible picture is on the Monroe street frontage. The side walls run back 138 feet. The weather during most of the building operations was below freezing and some of the time around zero.

An important feature of this work was the building of the permanent roof first. This, of course, was given proper support until the brick walls reached it, when it was anchored safely to the walls.

### BARNEY A BOOSTER

Barney Marty disposed of fifty tickets for the second Mueller Athletic Night. Come on, Foremen, boost athletics.

Barney says that he bet thirteen cents on the Greens that night—and lost. However, he thinks that if he could have been there, his team would have romped away with the victory.

There is one consolation in it all, though, Barney insists. Mr. Adolph won back the money he had lost on previous games—the money, with liberal interest, Barney hopes.

### TWELVE EMPLOYES AT CITY CLUB

Twelve employes were guests at a luncheon given by the City Club, March 10, in Hotel Orlando. They were Lois Christy, Mary Schultz, Marie Eagleton, Main Office; Joyce Carder, Core room; Thelma Roberts, department 50; Mabel McCliman, Assembling room; Monroe Tait, Brass Shops; Burt Jackson, Shipping department; H. A. Probst, Main Office; E. J. Dodwell, O. T. Brown, foundry; Jack Frye, Iron foundry.

Mr. Adolph made an address in which he

emphasized the importance of industries to any city.

### ADOLPH AWAY

Adolph Mueller left on St. Patrick's Day for New York City to meet for the first time his grandson Frederick Edward Schuler. From there he comes back to St. Louis, where on Tuesday, March 23d he will deliver an address to the Missouri State Plumbing Association. From there he goes to West Baden to attend a meeting of the brass association. Then he will return to Decatur.

And it will be nearly time to go to the Okaw.

An average man is one who thinks he could put on wall paper as good as anybody.

No matter where you go, you can have a good time if you take it with you.

Don't be a rotten piker. Pick out a big man to envy.

# Sailing on Southern Seas



Scene in Barbados

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Evans of this city accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mueller, are in the West Indies on a winter holiday. On the good ship *Reliance* they are sailing the indigo blue summer seas of the semi-tropics, touching all points of interest. Some times their stop is only for a few hours, and then, if the port is an important one, for a day or so. One can scarce picture a more pleasurable trip—a great big modern steamship as a home for 30 days, cruising leisurely through the verdant West Indies, with scenes of colorful interest, strange people, and strange architecture, tropical vegetation, cocoanut and bananas and all that. One may dream of the pleasure and delight crowded into a voyage of this kind, but the actual joy of it all is realized only in a trip which brings one into actual contact with the changing panorama.

Those who have made only a limited voyage into this land of perpetual summer with its easy going, never hurrying population ranging from the cultured Spaniard or English resident to its colored people of small ambition and few clothes, can realize that customs and habits are as varied and different from America as those of more distant foreign lands on the other side of the Atlantic.

The illustrations accompanying this article sent back to office friends, show scenes of the first ports visited by the tourists.

Trinidad is a semi-oriental island, about one-third of the population being of Hindu origin. It is believed there that the souls of the dead live in the myriads of beautiful humming birds that flit about. It is at least a beautiful and poetic thought, and one must confess more comforting than migration to a

place that imagination pictures the semi-tropics or even the tropics as an arctic re-



Scene in Trinidad

gion by comparison. Port of Spain is the capital. The main exports are sugar, mo-

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### FOREMAN'S ATHLETIC NIGHT

Two games—a girl's game and a Mueller Regular game—were staged Thursday night, February 25, for the entertainment of members of the Foreman's Club and their guests.

Dinner at 6:30 o'clock preceded the games. Mr. Adolph, at the conclusion of the meal, made a few remarks on courtesy in business. Then the crowd went up into the gym for the fun.

The girls' teams, the Whites and the Greens, were lined up on either side of the gym. Their rooters ranged themselves alongside. Colors, the green and the white, were displayed on both sides. Mr. Adolph led the yelling of the Whites. Mr. Langdon, who wanted to help along a good cause, directed the yells and might-have-been yells of the Greens.

The game began. The Whites were on their toes. With the help of Mary Schultz' well aimed baskets they were piling up a score. The Green came haltingly behind.

Punctuating the halves and quarters were snake dances and more yelling from the rooters. Until the fourth quarter the Green looked badly beaten. A last minute rally, aided by the green flag Charley Morris unearthed, saved the day for the Greens.

The line-up was:

#### WHITE

Schulz f.  
Yonker f.  
P. Verner c.  
Virden s.c.  
Barth g.  
Wilkins g.

#### GREEN

Watkins  
G. Porter  
E. Shaw  
F. Waymire  
D. Shaw  
Roberts

Substitutes: Lindsay for Watkins; M.

Verner for D. Shaw; Zetterlind for Yonker; Watkins for Porter.

The teams were captained by Mary Schulz, White, and Bobby Peel Watkins, Green.

The men's game in which Mueller Regulars had an easy victory, a 56-30 victory, over the Decatur All-Stars, was brilliantly played. It was a contest won by such speed and skill—in long shots and unexpected passes—as were almost bewildering to the uninitiated.

The Mueller quintet staged a big rally in the last half which netted 42 points while their opponents could score but 14.

Lowery, with 11 field goals and Humble and Thompson with five led the winner's attack, while White and Hill had five baskets for the losers.

MUELLERS (56)—	fg.	ft.	tp.
Humble, f. ....	4	2	10
Mitchell, f. ....	2	0	4
Lowery, f. ....	11	0	22
Sattley, f. ....	2	0	4
Laughlin, c. ....	1	0	2
Thompson, c. ....	4	0	8
Porter, g. ....	3	0	6
Lowe, g. ....	0	0	0
Totals .....	27	2	56

ALL STARS (30)—	fg.	ft.	tp.
White, f. ....	5	0	10
Wycoff, f. ....	2	0	4
Hill, c. ....	5	2	12
Walden, g. ....	0	1	1
Everts, g. ....	1	1	3
Totals .....	13	4	30



## FIRST ATHLETIC NIGHT SUCCESSFUL

Everybody had a good time at the first of what is hoped will be a series of "Mueller Athletic Nights" conducted Friday night, March 5, under the auspices of the Mueller Athletic association. The program of the evening featuring a girls' basketball game and a men's volley ball game, was enthusiastically received by some 300 employees and their families and guests.

A parade, which had not appeared on the schedule, began the evening's fun. The whole procession seemed to be dedicated to Adolph Mueller, Grandfather. Ed Stille, gorgeously arrayed in one of the office girls' new Spring hat, with many flourishes of his mop-stick baton, drum-majored the five-piece band which headed the column. Then there was Mr. Adolph himself beautifully attired in a sort of gladiatorial costume of bright yellow—Mr. Adolph still roots for the Golds in the girls' games. He pushed before him a baby carriage containing a very life-like doll. He was followed by the girls of the Gold team who pushed before them their captain, Mary Schultz. Then came the Green Parrots wheeling their captain, Bobby Peel Watkins. After that there were the volley ball players, each waving aloft a bottle, a rattle, or some other infant paraphernalia. Various placards also produced many laughs.

The Green Parrots won by a score of 18-16 in the girls' contest. The game was close—the score at one time in the third quarter was 13-13—and well-played. The majority of the baskets were made by Mary Schultz and Lina Lindsay, but Geneva Porter and Ruth Zetterlind came in for their share.

The line-up was:

Green		Gold
Watkins	f.	Schultz
Porter	f.	Barth
E. Shaw	c.	Verner
Rinehart	c.	Viriden
Christy	g.	McKeown
Roberts	g.	Wilkins

Substitutes: Waymire for Rinehart; Lindsay for Watkins; Zetterlind for Barth; Barth for Wilkins; Rinehart for Waymire; Verner for Christy; Watkins for Porter, Waymire for Christy.

Miss Ruth Pfahler—Referee.

Yell Leaders—Mr. Adolph, Troy Rousch.

In volley ball, the victory went to "Adolph's Foxy Grandpas" who overcame their Brass-Busting opponents by winning two of the three matches. The line-up was:

Grandpas	Brass-Busters
Adolph Mueller	Blue Lusk
Burt Jackson	Walter Behrens
J. W. Wells	Rick Roarick
P. D. Ruthrauff	J. M. Wilkins
J. W. Simpson	Barney Marty
Q. V. Charlton	Earl Meador
E. H. Langdon	C. G. Morris

Referee—Ed Stille.

Mention should be made, too, of the floral tribute paid to Mr. Adolph. W. J. Mix, in

recognition of Mr. Adolph's ability as a volley ball player as well as his recent arrival at the estate of grandfather, presented the President of our Company with a handsome head of cabbage. Mr. Adolph, although somewhat overcome by the numerous honors that have recently come to him, replied: "Mr. Mix has been very kind in presenting me with this fine head of cabbage. I've seen Mr. Mix lose his head a number of times, but I've never before seen him give it away."

## HARVEY'S MUELLER BOWLERS



Left to Right—A. Prince (Capt.), Thos. Thompson, Hugh Murtha, G. Kamsvaag, Chas. Boone.

The Mueller team playing in the House Bowling League of A. Harvey's Sons Mfg. Co., Detroit, has made a good showing for itself this winter. When the season ends April 16th, Mueller expects to be in first place.

Members of the team representing Mueller, with their spoils before them, are shown in the snapshot. We'd pick 'em for winners, wouldn't you?

## SECOND ATHLETIC NIGHT

"Hail to the Old Gold, Hail to the Green;  
We're for the ladies on each Mueller team;  
We love your team-work so let our motto  
be  
Fair-play and team-work bring  
Victory".

This song to the air of the familiar University of Illinois song "Hail to the Orange" was introduced by Charley Auer at the beginning of the second Mueller Athletic Night,

(Continued on Page 39.)

# Golf: Whether a Game, a Disease or Both, Most People Get It and Glory in the Fact



Without knowing anything about golf we will concede that it is a great game. Some half million enthusiasts have told us so.

Once our inquisitiveness got the better of our judgment and we asked one zealot why it was a great game. This was at 9 o'clock in the evening. We escaped at 6:30 next morning in time to ring in without being late. Since then we have learned by his queer optical glint whether a man is a golfer, and lead him into other channels of conversation.

Golf has done some praiseworthy things. It has taught the boss that he can go out in the afternoon and come back the next morning and find business moving along in the same old channel. Far be it from us to intimate that the boss doesn't amount to much and is not missed.

Some claim that golf makes prevaricators of men. It may corrupt an otherwise truthful mind occasionally. Most golf players we know are immune from this evil influence. They knew how to prevaricate before they learned golf. Naturally, this gives them a big advantage in describing their game.

Golf changes men's fashions. Formerly, little boys wore knickerbockers and sedate business men wore long trousers. Now fashions are reversed. The small boy has been the gainer.

There is nothing cuter than an 8-year-old in long trousers. Comparisons are odious, however, and we will carry them no further. Just visit a golf course some sunny summer afternoon and draw your own conclusions, when you see 250 pounds of American business man in knee "pants" and a sporty cap.

At the top of the page is the artist's conception of George F. Sullivan, our Wisconsin representative, as he would appear in golf togs if his dignity would permit donning knickerbockers. Sketch transmitted by new wireless method of photography which will account for any physical inaccuracies. General formation score good.

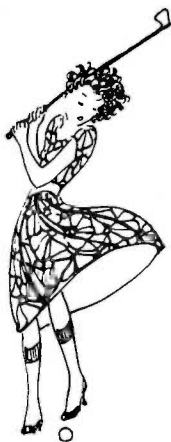
In the center is J. W. Wells, a recent convert to the game who refuses Sullivan a monopoly on masculine modesty, regarding those funny golf "pants." He will work up to them by degrees—or rather down to them—starting with Oxford bags.

At the bottom is Mid Verner, our most enthusiastic woman golfer and this sketch depicts the reducing possibilities of the game. The sketch is the work of a visionary artist as she sees Mid six months hence.

Some very notable men have expressed opinions on golf. Here are two of them:

## IS GOLF A GAME?

"It is a science, the study of a lifetime, in which you may exhaust yourself, but never your subject. It is a contest, a duel or a melee, calling for courage, skill, strategy and self control. It is a test of temper, a trial of honor, a revealer of character. It affords a chance to play the man and act the gentleman. It means going into God's out-of-doors, getting close to nature, fresh air, exercise, a sweeping away of mental cobwebs, genuine recreation of the tired tissues. It is a cure for care, and antidote to worry. It includes companionship with friends, social intercourse, opportunities for courtesy,



(Continued on Page 17.)

# Safety News

## A GAME OF CHANCE

All games of chance aren't played with the pasteboards, galloping dominoes or roulette wheels. One popular pastime consists of seeing how close you can come to danger without getting hurt. It can be played at home, on the street or in the plant in more ways than you can use a deck of 52 cards plus the joker.

According to the law of averages, you will break even in most games if you play long enough and the game is on the square. In playing with Accident, the law of averages works the other way around—it will get you in the end.

Don't expect Lady Luck to hang around forever if you play this game. Accident is a notorious sharp and knows all the tricks. The sky is the limit and he never fails to collect IOU's on your future.

Of course, no one can avoid all chances. You run a certain amount of risk every time you invest money, go swimming or canoeing, or play baseball or football. But in these the risks are small and the benefits usually worthwhile. There are enough unavoidable hazards in life to make it interesting without tempting fate by defying all the written and unwritten rules of safety and common sense.

Give Accident the busy signal when he invites you to sit in.

Mutilation is cancelled opportunity.

## SUPERSTITION ABOUT BOILS

**Hope You Don't Get Them; But If You Do Follow Safety Counsel.**

Everyone has heard the old superstition that boils are Nature's way of getting rid of poisons in the blood. For that reason it was believed that every boil was worth \$5, but anyone who has ever had a boil would give at least five bucks to get rid of it. Hence the enormous sale of "blood purifying" patent medicines in former days.

Like most popular superstitions it was absolutely wrong. The only poisons in the blood are those that get in from the outside. Common boils are caused by the same germs that cause blood poisoning in a cut or scratch. These germs are nearly always on the surface of the skin and are sometimes forced into the skin by scratching or by the irritation from a stiff collar.

Unless your blood is able to destroy these germs they increase in numbers and start a boil. Boils spread because their owner is likely to finger them and carry the germs to some other part of the body. Pus from a boil is full of germs which may start more



boils if they get on the surrounding skin.

A boil should be opened at the proper time, the pus let out and the skin around it sponged with an antiseptic. A hot antiseptic compress will keep the surface soft, reduce the swelling, and help expel the pus. Above all, don't use the old fashioned poultice.

The longer you wait, the harder it is to cure a boil. It will be cheaper to go to a doctor in the first place than to wait until you have tried all the remedies suggested by the neighbors.

To avoid boils, keep healthy. Get plenty of sleep and fresh air, eat simple nourishing food and keep the skin clean by frequent washing with soap and water.

## SAFETY FIRST

"What are you doing with those snowballs?" asked Mr. Langdon suspiciously, a few days before Christmas.

"Sellin' 'em, sir. Sellin' 'em three for a penny, and them what can't afford to buy 'em gets 'em for nufin'."

"Ah, indeed?" said Mr. Langdon. "I'll buy the entire lot."

## SAFETY PROGRAM IS ADOPTED

The Safety program announced in the last issue of The Record has since been adopted by the Company. The program is simple, direct in its operation, and it will be followed out to the letter. The big thing is for all of us to THINK SAFETY. If all

(Continued on Page 32.)



# Gas on the Boom *Eliminated as Illuminant Finds Its Place as Fuel*

Aviation is affecting the general appearance of gas plants, according to the American Gas Association.

Near a flying field in Michigan is a new gas plant equipped with a "waterless type" gas holder. When the tank was finished, aviation men asked the company executives to paint the holder a bright red, instead of the usual gray, and requested that a white arrow be painted on the top to direct aviators to the flying field. If the need arises, this arrow may be floodlighted as a guide for night flyers.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the early days of the industry it was considered that gas was useful only for lighting purposes. With the coming of electric lights, however, gas developed to even greater usefulness. Today with gas doing an important work for the manufacturer and for the housekeeper, it is everywhere recognized that for gas as a fuel there is service unlimited.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Open House Week" has proved so successful in the United States that the Porto Rico Gas Company, San Juan, and the Tokio Gas Company, Japan, have decided to adopt this means of educating their customers.

In the United States over 200,000 people have visited the plants that serve them gas and electricity in the last two years. This has been done through "open house week" in which the utilities play the host to their customers and friends.

Gas is considered an ideal fuel for heating the garage, as it is easily turned on or off and requires no attention after starting. Garage heating by gas is fast gaining popularity; heaters, in fact, have been designed especially for this work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Homes artificially cooled in the summer and artificially warmed during the winter months is a development of the not distant future, according to H. DeWitt Valentine, chairman of the refrigeration committee of the American Gas Association. Imagine the climate of Florida or Alaska in your own home, whenever you desire it!

\* \* \* \* \*

One hundred billion cubic feet of manufactured gas will be used in the homes and work places of the State of New York during the present year, it is estimated. This record surpasses by eight million cubic feet the record total of 1924.

\* \* \* \* \*

The gas meter, a familiar object, is, nevertheless, to most of us, but a tin box installed in the cellar by the Gas Company and, in some mysterious way, accountable for the bill received soon after the meter reader's visit. That this meter is the product

of a long evolution we hardly suspect.

When manufactured gas was first produced commercially in England, it was sold on a basis of the estimated number of cubic feet of gas consumed per hour for each burner. Such computation was obviously not only uncertain, but often, as a consequence, unprofitable.

In 1815 Clegg, an Englishman, brought out his wet meter. In 1843 Richards, another Englishman, invented and patented the principles incorporated in our present dry meter. Until 1864 practically all gas meters were imported from England.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the United States alone there are today more than 10,000,000 homes where gas is used in stoves, heaters, and cooking appliances of all kinds. It is estimated that there are nearly 10,000,000 cooking appliances, chiefly gas stoves, 3,400,000 water heaters of all kinds, and nearly 4,500,000 space heaters, not including central house heating plants.

During 1924 it is figured there were sold more than 800,000 new stoves, 450,000 water heaters of various kinds, and 500,000 small space heaters, radiators, etc., for the use of gas. While no exact figures are available in the house heating field, it is estimated that the increase in this type of heater has amounted to more than 2,000% in the last five years.

\* \* \* \* \*

Coke has been called "man-made anthracite," it has also been called "coal—stripped for action."

\* \* \* \* \*

Taxes cost the gas companies of the United States \$76.08 every minute of the day and night, week days, Sundays, and holidays included, according to a report made public by the American Gas Association. The total amount of taxes paid yearly by the industries furnishing gas service to factories and homes of this country is approximately \$40,000,000, the report states.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some gas holders are as big as from ten to fifteen million cubic feet in volume. It would take an ordinary range, with four top burners and two oven burners burning continuously, 5,000 days or nearly fourteen years, to use up all the gas in one of these huge holders when filled.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who could make good lemon pie?

Modern similes: As old-fashioned as a 1925 license plate.

The idea went over her head like a tent.—Anon.

# YOU KNOW OF COURSE

**LEAKS Ahead of the Meter Mean  
LOSS—Mueller Stops Prevent It—  
Good Economy to Use Mueller Stops**

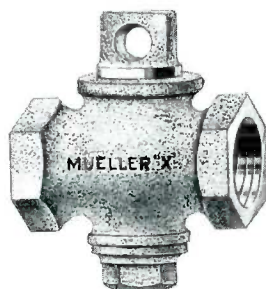
That the early buyer is the wise  
buyer—he anticipates his needs  
—when the need presents itself  
he is ready—delays never  
bother him.

—By anticipating  
your Spring re-  
quirements you'll  
be prepared to take  
advantage of the  
first working days  
of Spring—and  
Spring is flying  
northward.

—Winter enabled  
us to pile up a good  
stock.

—Your orders will  
be shipped promptly.

**GAS STOPS—The Kind  
That Don't Leak**



Every connection is a "Vital  
Spot" in gas distribution. Safe-  
guard these vital spots with  
goods of known quality and  
dependability.

## MUELLER CO.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

# Plumbing Now Calls For Engineering Ability

Here is the People's Gas Building on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, one of the striking architectural features of that famous street.

Within its sturdy walls of stone there is a greater population than boasted of by many American towns, and there is more feverish activities, more and bigger business deals consummated, more efficiency, more industry than marks the daily routine of many smaller cities combined. All of this is accomplished in greater satisfaction, than our grandfathers ever dreamed possible.

It could not be possible were it not for modern plumbing, which with sanitation, drainage, toilet accessories, heating and ventilation have solved the problem.

Cease to think of the



plumber as a man with a wrench who screws pipes together. It may be hard for a lay-

man to do this, but even a layman must know that within such buildings as this—in walls and floors—are thousands of feet of iron drain pipes, thousands of feet of supply pipes, hundreds of fixtures, fittings and what not which must be cut and fitted with absolute accuracy—the drainage must be perfect, the pipes vented so as to exclude the slightest odor, and the joints leak-proof.

The plumber of today is more than a pipe wrench mechanic—he is an engineer—otherwise he could not handle the big problem of making habitable buildings like the Peoples' Gas.

Don't jibe at the plumber—take off your hat to him.

## DICTATION

An Everlasting Monologue

SCENE—Any office.

TIME—Always.

Dramatis personae:

Any man

Any stenographer or any dictaphone.

(The man scratches his head and makes a great show of collecting his thoughts. The stenographer watches him apprehensively. She takes out her notebook in preparation for the first spasm.)

MAN

Ready, Miss Asthma? There's a big stack today.

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

Letter No. One. Mr. John Doe, 1252 Dorchester Avenue. Or is it 1272? Blankety-blank these birds that don't have their address on their letterheads. Well, call it 1262. Are you getting this?

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

Er—Mr. Doe, 1472 Dorchester Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Dear Sir: H'm, guess you'd better say Dear Mr. Doe: Old John is a sharp 'un. Dear Mr. Doe: You got that?

In reply to your letter of the 27th instant. No, don't say instant—Say-er-er—

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

Say, in reply to your letter of March 27—

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

We wish to state that you are mistaken—that you have been misinformed. (Picking up Doe's letter.) He wasn't misinformed, the scoundrel. He's a blankety-blank liar. Tell him so.

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

No, no, don't say that.

STENO

Yes, sir.

MAN

We gotta be a little diplomatic, even with bounders like him. Well, say—we regret to say that—. O, Blank, let that letter go, Miss Asthma. (Glowing with a sudden idea.) It belongs in George's department. I'll let him answer it.

STENO

Yes, sir.

(There is no curtain, for the monologue runs on and on.)

## Spring Impressions

To most of us:

Moth balls.  
Three balls (Pawnbrokers)

Baseballs.  
Chickens.

A pedestrian used to be a person who walks. Now he jumps.—Toledo Blade.





# Leisure Hours



## THEIR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Just twenty-five years ago Miss Bessie L. Elliott and Louis M. Elliott were married in Mattoon. On the 31st of last December they celebrated their Silver Anniversary.



Whatever significance may be attached by the superstitious to a marriage of two people of the same name is not shared by Mr. and Mrs. Elliott. Mr. Elliott likes to say, "Yes, my maiden name was the same as my wife's."

The observance of the anniversary was a quiet one with only members of the family present.

Mr. Elliott works in the Tool room. He has been in the employ of the Company for the past six years.

## DICTAPHONE DEPARTMENT

### HONORS ST. PATRICK

Hazel Virden entertained the dictaphone department at a St. Patrick's party March 17 in her home. Prizes in guessing games were won by Ethel Waymire and Dorothy Jordan. Decorations were in green and white, and the St. Patrick's idea was carried out through the entire party.

The guests were: Ethel Waymire, Margaret Whalen, Ruth Ross, Eloyse Dickson, Mary Schultz, Mary Wilkins, Jennie Richards, Dorothy Jordan.

### A DAY AT THE LODGE

The girls of the dictaphone department had an all-day party at Mueller Lodge Sunday, March 21, in honor of Mary Schultz's birthday.

The girls hiked out in time for breakfast

and stayed until late afternoon. Cooking, hiking, and music were the principal diversions.

## MARIE HAS A BIG ST. PATRICK'S PARTY

One of the big parties of the season was that given by Marie Eagleton in the New Athletic Club house March 17.

Eight tables of five hundred were at play during the evening. Prizes for the men were won by:

Cecil Martin—First Prize.

Jack Halliburton—Second Prize.

Frank Lofy—Third Prize.

Harold Probst—Consolation.

Prizes for the women were won by:

Mrs. C. E. Robertson—First Prize.

Helen Brannon—Second Prize.

Mrs. Frank Lofy—Third Prize.

Ethel Dixon—Consolation.

Before and after the card games there was dancing. Music was furnished by Mr. Lee Daniels.

Refreshments served were in keeping with St. Patrick's Day.

## NOON DANCES

There is a young lady in department 20, the departmental reporter there tells us, who wants to hire an aeroplane so that she can get to the gym in time to enjoy the Noon dances after she has lunched at home. These dances, indeed, seem to be growing in popularity.

It was just a couple of weeks ago that the Noon Dance was inaugurated. The gym was thrown open, and all employees urged to come up and join in the merry-making.

It is possible that other entertainment will be offered from time to time. Just now, though, it's "On with the dance!"

(Continued from Page 12.)

kindliness and generosity to an opponent. It promotes not only the physical health, but moral force."

—DAVID R. FORGAN.

"Golf is not only physical but metaphysical. Within it lie all the traits of human nature. It is a great physician and a potent moral lecturer.

"In a cube there is nought of universal interest, but unto all creatures a ball is attractive—to a kitten, to a dog, to a man; and even Deity Himself throws spherical worlds off into infinite space, playing ball."

—OPIE REED.

In golf the difficulty is discovering where the work ends and the fun begins.

# St. Patrick *Historical and Legendary Notes on Ireland's Patron Saint*

Sang Andrew Cherry:

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,

'Twas St. Patrick himself sure that set it;  
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,

And with dew from his eye often wet it.  
It thrives through the bog, through the brake,  
and the mireland;

And he called it the dear little shamrock  
of Ireland."

To have originated the shamrock, that emblem so dear to every "mither's son from the Ould Sod," would be sufficient to make good the famous Patrick's claim on immortality. It is perhaps superfluous to add that the most authentic legends credit the beloved saint, not with discovering the little three-lobed plant but with making it famous through his use of it as an illustration in a sermon. (That is a story, of course, that the best of Irishmen, even Tom Leary and George Sullivan, will refuse to credit. We'll say that St. Patrick set out the first shamrock.)

The legends surrounding the patron saint of Ireland whom we honor on March 17 are so many and so contradictory as to be most confusing to the casual inquirer. Students of St. Patrick, however, have settled upon certain stories which are substantiated by fragmentary letters and contemporary history.

The date of St. Patrick's birth has been variously placed at different times between the years 373 and 389. He is supposed to have died between 461 and 493. He was born in Britain, or England as we know it, at a place called Benneventa, the exact location of which is unknown. His Celtic name was Sucat, to which, since his family was Christian and friendly to the Romans who held Britain by virtue of military occupation, the Latin Patricius was added. Patrick's father Calpornius, a native Briton, seems to have been a man of some importance and influence in his community.

When he was sixteen, Patrick was taken prisoner by a band of Irish who were marauding the coast of England. After six years of captivity in Ireland the young man escaped to the continent where he suffered a great many hardships. He found friends in the monastery of Lerins off the coast of Provence, and he remained there for some time.

About this time he had a vision of himself going as a victorious apostle to the Irish. He regarded the vision as a divine call. He immediately went to Auxerre where, after some years of study and preparation, he was ordained in 432 as Bishop of Ireland.

With two prospective missionaries the new Bishop set out for Ireland. Patrick's task was a difficult one. The Irish communities

at this time were confined to the south and west of the island. There were a number of petty kingdoms, each of which was likely to be warring with one or more of the others. Druidism was the universal religion. Patrick had not only to minister and preach to all the different communities; he had also to try to bind them closer together, to gain the good will of the jealous local rulers.

Patrick succeeded in a large measure in his mission. His knowledge of Celtic and Latin were important to him. His six years as a captive in Ireland gave him an insight into the character of the people that he probably could have gained in no other way. He began his work in a wooden barn given him by an early convert. He enjoyed always the friendship and protection of Loigaire, the high-king of the Irish tribes. One of the kings, Fedilmid, he converted and from him received an estate to be used in founding and supporting a church.

The Bishop visited Rome in 441-443. There his work was accorded the enthusiastic approval of the Pope.

During his later years Patrick was severely criticized. He resigned his office and retired. His death, according to the best authorities, occurred in 461.

St. Patrick, it is agreed, was a man of strong will power and great executive ability. He must have been something of a diplomat to have achieved the success that he did in the midst of warring factions at a period when the power of druidism was very strong in Ireland. He had great talent as an organizer. Inspired by his own faith and enthusiasm, he was tireless in his many activities. He is said to have founded 300 churches, to have baptized with his own hands 12,000 people and to have ordained a great number of priests. Although, at the conclusion of his work, Ireland was still more pagan than Catholic, he had dealt a death blow to the religion of the druids.

St. Patrick's influence on the Irish mind has been very great. The Celtic imagination has surrounded him with countless picturesque legends. He banished the snakes and toads out of Ireland, performed most astounding miracles in contests with druidical priests; he confounded his enemies by bringing darkness upon them. At his death, so great was the glory that there was no night for twelve days.

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Most of us work harder at wishing things were different than at making them so.

---

It is the man who gets plenty of sleep who is wide awake.

---

Those who fall in love often lose their bank balance.

---

Thin as a flapper's eyebrow.—Anon.

## WEDDINGS

### FISCHER-VOTTELER

Miss Auguste Fischer and Carl C. Votteler of the tool room, were married February 25. The ceremony was performed in the



parsonage of the Riverside Baptist Church, with the Rev. Matthew Mueller officiating.

The bride was formerly employed with the Faries Manufacturing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Votteler are making their home at 716 West North street.

### TUCKER-BELMAR

Dorothy Tucker of the Core Room and John Belmar were married March 6 in the home of the bridegroom at 934 West King street. Rev. D. A. Belmar, father of the bridegroom performed the ceremony.

The couple was attended by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Diffenbaugh, Miss Ethel Tucker and Earl Gustin.

The bride's gown was grey with accessories to match.

Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Belmar are making their home with Mr. Belmar's parents.

Young people may be foolish, but they are not the ones who got the world into this fix.

The big guns of business are usually those who have never been fired.

'Tis smart to see through things, but 'tis smarter to see things through.

### WHY MOREY WAS LATE

Henry Morey, our first aid man, was late the morning of March 6, an unusual occurrence for him. He remarked casually that he had been up a good deal of the night before, but it was not until we read The Herald that morning that we learned that Jack Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Morey's first-born son, had arrived the night before. We have known people to be late without such a good reason.

### OTHER BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Redmon on January 22, 1926, a daughter. She has been named Regina Ferry.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Walters on February 20, 1926, a son. His name is George Ray.

### "BE TEACHABLE"

Some people get an idea and stick to it like a puppy to a root. Just because they have accepted a certain premises, seems sufficient reason for them to stick down their stakes and camp forever on that spot.

Nothing can limit an individual's opportunity for growth and power more than this type of pig-headed stubbornness.

It isn't necessary to believe everything we hear, or to accept every opinion offered, but we can be open-minded. To be open-minded means to be teachable and to be teachable, in the best sense is to be truly great. No one knows it all.

### WHEN BILL SMITH IS ABSENT

Bill Smith who works in the shop is not feeling very well today, so tells John Brown, who works in another department, to report him absent. John may be delayed at the crossing by a long freight train, and, although he may get to work himself, he forgets to tell Bill's foreman or department clerk that he is sick. In the check-up of absentees, Bill is marked "absent without reporting." At the end of three days he may be checked out. When he returns to work later he is amazed that everybody didn't know the reasons for his absence.

There is just one proper way to report absence; that is to notify the Employment department, Main 7980. Be sure to give the clock number and name distinctly. This office will then make a record and be responsible for getting word to your foreman.

A careful check-up is being made each day of absentees, and the Company is on the verge of adopting the rule that a man absent three days without reporting may be checked out. Therefore, do not take a chance of losing your job through carelessness in reporting absence.

Don't expect too much of a boom town. The peaches that ripen too quickly have rotten spots.

Money talks when credited to you in a bank book.





C. G. Auer  
Chairman Ex. Com.

# Mueller Co. Employees N

The last word in comfort and convenience is the new Mueller Athletic Club House, the latest gift of Mueller Co. to its employees.

The club house stands on one of the prettiest spots at Mueller Heights with a splendid view of Lake Decatur just below and an equally good view of the

City of Decatur which lies across the lake. At the side and front of the club house are wooded ravines that are lovely in winter and promise to be lovelier in summer. Adjoining the club house is the future athletic field, a place that will grow more important with the development of the new vitreous plant which is also south of the lake.

The club house itself has three tastefully furnished rooms and a large basement.

In the basement are seven showers with hot and cold water, a locker room and the furnace room in which is located the boiler for the heating system.

Upstairs there is a reading room provided with card tables, comfortable chairs, and a big library table loaded down with books and magazines. A large coat rack occupies one wall. At the back of the room are French doors which open out upon a deck porch. This porch was built for use. It overlooks the site of the future athletic field and open air dancing pavilion. The view it affords of the lake, skyline and city is one to be remembered.

An all-white kitchenette at the back of the house takes care of food preparations for all gatherings.

There is a new steel range, a built-in cabinet stocked with dishes, silverware, and kitchen utensils, a large refrigerator, a sink equipped with a G-2234 Sink Combination and connected up with hot, city, and fresh spring water.

Most of the downstairs space is given over to a big club room flanked on one side by a big fireplace. The hard wood floors, Orthophonic victrola, piano, bridge tables and bridge lamps suggest some pleasant times for Mueller folks. Here soft tinted walls, taupe-grey rugs, and bright window draperies do much to create that home-like atmosphere that is characteristic of the entire club house.

Since it was opened in January the club house has been much in demand for private parties. The schedule for April is:

Mondays—Club closed.

Tuesdays—Open for general use, 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Wednesdays—Available for private parties.



The Club



Reception and Social Room

Thursdays—Open for general use, 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Fridays—Available for private parties.

Saturdays—Available for private parties.

Sundays—Open for general use, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Employees who wish to make reservations for private parties should speak to Mr. Auer early, for there are many requests being made for the club house.

The club house has a rather interesting history. It was built in 1916 as a barn, and, until it was remodeled last winter, it was known as the Bungalow Barn. In 1916 the annual Salesmen's meeting was held there. After that the building was used as a dairy barn. And now, after numerous alterations inside and outside, the former salesmen's

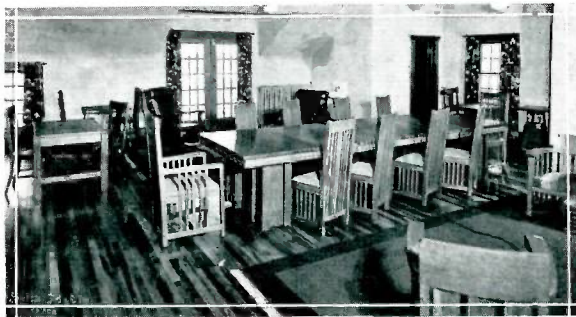


Robert L.  
Mem. Ex.

# New Athletic Club House



Club House



The Reading Room

Robert Lusk  
Ex. Com.

convention hall has become a thoroughly attractive club house.

The Mueller Athletic Association administers the affairs of this new club house which has been given to the employees by the Company. The officers of the association are:

President—William J. Wallen.

Vice-President—Arthur Bauer.

Secretary—J. N. Porter.

Treasurer—J. M. Wilkins.

Executive Committee—C. G. Auer, Chairman; Robert Lusk, W. E. Behrns.

The Mueller Athletic Association is an organization of Mueller employees interested in athletics. It was organized in June, 1925, and now has some two hundred fifty members.

A number of clubs compose the organiza-

tion — the Basketball club, the Camera club, the Social club, the Girls' Athletic club, the Volley Ball club, the Employees' Dancing club.

The Basketball club has had a very successful season. Games with city teams and teams in neighboring towns, as well as interdepartmental games have made interest in this sport very keen. A City Tournament which has just ended has put on the winter's work a particularly fitting climax.

The Camera club has as its members employees interested in taking pictures. A contest is conducted every month and prizes awarded. The prize-winning pictures are published in The Mueller Record.

The Girls' Athletic club has a large and enthusiastic membership. The club meets for class work every Wednesday night under the direction of Miss Ruth Pfahler, physical training director at the Y. W. C. A. Basketball games have been played with a Y. W. C. A. team and a team from Roosevelt Junior High School. Exhibition games between two teams of Mueller girls have been played for the Foremen's Club and on the Athletic Nights.

In volleyball, there are a dozen or so men who are much interested in promoting it. They play in the gym from 5 to 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

The Athletic Association is sponsoring the Friday Athletic Nights. On these occasions athletic programs of one kind or another are presented. The three Athletic Nights that have been presented have been well attended by Mueller employees and their families. The girls' basketball games were received with especial enthusiasm.

The Noon day programs and dances are another activity of the association.

Other projects are in sight for the future. For one thing, the athletic field behind the new Athletic Club House will be finished this Spring. A ball diamond will be laid out. An open air dance pavilion will also be erected nearby.

The log cabin, which is also located at Mueller Lodge, is also being put into tip-top shape. It will be available for week-end camping parties. In the cabin will be rustic furniture and cots, and outside, employees picnic tables and an open fireplace.

The next big Athletic Association event is a Minstrel show. This is scheduled to come off April 2, in Mueller gym. The com-

(Continued on Page 28.)

Walter E. Behrns  
Mem. Ex. Com.



# Gresley & Co. The Plumbing Store Beautiful in the City of Port Huron



Show Windows that stop pedestrians and invite them to step inside.

Gresley & Co.'s plumbing store at Port Huron, Michigan, is something to admire, a typical illustration of what can be accomplished with a little thought and planning.

The photographs were taken on the opening day. This store makes an appeal to every home owner, because there is a "homey" atmosphere throughout. The goods on display are located in the most advantageous positions. Every nook and corner is filled and yet the store does not appear over-crowded, or over-done. There are beautiful bath tubs, lavatories, sinks and toilets with Mueller trimmings and the beauty of the fixtures and fittings is brought out by the good taste shown in the arrangement.

In the back of the store is a balcony where the office and estimating room are located.

Gresley & Co. do not confine themselves entirely to plumbing. They handle numerous labor saving housekeeping devices, and do a good business in that line, but everything helps center attention on the plumbing.

The variety of the line brings men and women into the store, and once in, no matter what may have been their primary object, they become interested in the beautiful plumbing display, and many sales follow.

Gresley & Co. are doing a good job of merchandising. Any plumber can do the same thing.

## SOME LITTLE BUG'LL GET YOU

There's much dietary nonsense abroad in the land, some in solemn prose and some in funny verse. Of the latter the most amusing production by Ben Hapgood, Bert and Roy Atwell. It is eighty-six lines long, and every line is snappy, covering about every good thing to eat imaginable. We quote one verse:

Take a slice of nice fried onion  
And you're fit for Dr. Munyon,  
Apple dumplings kill you quicker than a train.

Chew a cheesy midnight rarebit  
And a grave you'll soon inhabit—  
Ah, to eat at all is such a foolish game.  
Eating huckleberry pie  
Is a pleasing way to die,

While sauerkraut brings on softening of the brain.

When you eat banana fritters.  
Every undertaker titters,

And the casket-makers nearly go insane.

Among the significant couplets in the verses we select the following for reproduction:

There are germs of every kind  
In any food that you can find.  
And the clams we eat in chowder  
Make the angels chant the louder.  
Eat that lovely red bologna  
And you'll wear a wood kimona.  
Eating juicy sliced pineapple  
Makes the sexton dust the chapel.

Each verse is followed by a refrain, one of which is quoted, as follows:

Some little bug is going to find you some day.  
Some little bug will creep up behind you some day.

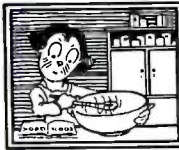
Eat some sauce—they call it chili—  
On your breast they'll place a lily;  
Some little bug is going to find you some day.

The reason a man doesn't try on every hat in the shop is because he really intends to buy one.

The wall of difference is frequently built of bricks of misunderstanding.

Laziness is so seldom fatal.





# Spoon and Duster



In "Better Homes and Gardens," Jean Haven suggests the following uses for left-overs:

Egg yolks: Salad dressing; baked custard—plain, caramel or chocolate; boiled custard; cream pie filling; chocolate pie filling; graham muffins; brown bread; mock Hollandaise sauce; potato balls; croquettes, meat balls; meat loaf; escalloped corn; Welsh rarebit; cakes, especially chocolate cake; scrambled eggs.

Egg whites: Cakes; cake icing; souffles—prune, apple apricot, peach; ices: gelatine sponges or Bavarian creams; meringue.

Dry Bread: Meat dressings; crumbs for escalloped dishes; croquettes, meat balls, meat loaf; brown Betty; croutons.

Fruit juices: Iced drinks; ices and sherbets; gelatine; baked apples, pears, or prunes; pudding sauces; salad dressing.

In serving left-overs it is often advisable to make use of a little common-sense psychology. For instance, if today you have vegetable salad in which you have used some left-over beets, don't remind the family that they ate stewed beets yesterday.

## ABOUT HANGING PICTURES

By Rachel Mason

I slipped into the home of a friend unexpectedly the other day and found her sitting on the top shelf of a ladder, pulling nails out of the walls. A pile of pictures on the floor added to the decoration.

"Bare walls this season?" I asked in dismay, for her pictures really were beautiful.

"No," she explained, "but I am going to put my pictures where I can look at them without straining my eyes. That picture of the Dutch Flower Girl is a favorite of mine but it hung so high that I didn't often look at it. It hurt my eyes. I decided to move it lower, and then I got to wondering whether the children ever look at the pictures at all. I have decided to move them all a little lower."

"Oh, not so low that they will drag the floor," she explained hastily, as I looked down. "But more on a level with the average eye. What's the use of having beautiful pictures on your walls if people have to be uncomfortable in order to look at them?"

And, after all, what is?

## WASH-DAY DINNERS

"Successful Farming" recently conducted a contest in which prizes were given to the women submitting the best wash-day dinner menus.

This menu won first prize:

	Baked potatoes	
	Roast Beef and brown gravy	
	Creamed onions	
Whole wheat bread	Butter	Jelly
Baked rice pudding	Milk	
The second prize winner was:		
	Baked potatoes	
Meat pie with brown gravy, en casserole		
Baked beans en casserole with chili sauce		
Bread	Butter	
Home canned raspberries		
Warm doughnuts	Coffee	

## SIX BOOKS FOR FAMILY READING

These books are recommended for "reading aloud" in a family of varied ages:

"Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain.

"Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain.

"The First Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling.

"Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

"A Little Boy Lost," by W. H. Hudson.

"Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris.

In this, the "between season", so far as fresh fruits are concerned, the apple comes into its own. Apples can be used in numbers of ways. For example, there are apples with sausage, apple filling, spiced apple sauce, apple fritters, apple roll, apple dressing, apple dumplings, apple-meat pie, candied apples, apple sauce cake.

That "Times have changed" in cooking as well as in other respects is illustrated by this excerpt from an article on "Grandma's Cook Book," written by Mary Barnett:

"One of my most cherished possessions is a tattered, yellow-leaved old cook book. Glancing through the ancient volume recently, I was amazed to see how far we modern housewives have progressed from the arts of our grandmothers.

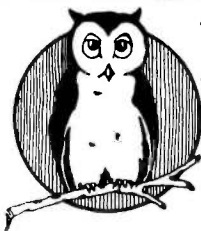
"Take, for instance, the recipe for making coffee: wash the green berries five times with care, excluding all pebbles and trash (a good idea!) and dry in a large spider (a skillet, not an insect, Juniors!) before the fire for five hours, stirring often, and slowly making the fire hotter until the grains are a rich dark brown. Proper coffee requires the whole attention of one person, therefore resign all other tasks until this one is completed." All this before the ordinary brewing process!"

"Man minus the machine is a slave."

"Man plus the machine is a freeman."

# THE OFFICE OWL

## HOO! HOO!



### Signs of Spring

Ollie acquires a new car and threatens to break her record for punctuality.

Evert Zetterlind takes a sham-poo and fails to come to work for a week.

Eloyse Dickson and Hazel Virden have started coloring Easter eggs.

An epidemic of parties at the New Athletic Club House is on.

The Spring business arrives—ask the Sales Department or Miss McKee or Marie Alt.

Waggie develops a great interest in gardens, and gardening magazines and seed catalogues become his favorite reading matter.

Summer girls appear on the magazine covers.

Another snow-storm is on the way.

Mr. Adolph's baby, the one that he found one morning on his desk, almost precipitated a riot among the office girls. They found all sorts of pretexts to go into the President's office and admire the very life-like child. It was a doll that resembled greatly a young baby. Wrapped in a pretty carriage robe, it lay all day on the new grandfather's desk with its bottle for solace. Mr. Adolph, of course, was almost as attentive as if the visitor had been his new grandson.

This comes from that wide-awake youngster, Hugo Hendrian. When asked where he came upon his idea, 'Ugo stood on his toes and said solemnly, "From experience!" We'll let you judge for yourself: "Smile and the world smiles with you, Cry and you weep alone. Laugh and the world laughs with you, Snore and you sleep alone."

The office bulletin-board is becoming more interesting every day. It has come into the title of The Scandal Sheet. On it have been broadcasted every thing from Mr. Everett Mueller's remarks on his new nephew (under the head of "Bachelor Views on Babies") to the latest tale, told pictorially and not too flatteringly, of the athletic girls' adventures in normalizing. O, that bulletin board ain't what it used to be. You'd never know it.

Arle Eckert was ill for more than a week, but she is back again now making the credit memo's fly.

Paul—I had an awful fright at the Lincoln last night.

Tony—I know it. I saw you with her.

Ain't we got fun? On the night of the basketball games when Mr. Adolph was cavorting around, some of our best double-crossers induced W. J. Mix to present him a beautiful floral of-



fering (a head of cabbage). Then Mr. Adolph was primed to make Mix the goat. Mix liked it so well he worked up the following little speech:

"Mr. Adolph:

"It is with the deepest feeling of reserve that I approach you not only in consideration of the fact that you are piloting the greatest aggregation of grandfathers and "would-be" grandfathers volley ball players, but as a grandfather yourself, I therefore present you with this magnificent bouquet in the presence of this appreciative audience."

You can see Mr. Adolph's speech in the cartoon, but you can't see Mix's rose red face nor seeing him, try the impossible feat of sinking through the floor out of sight.

### Peace at Last!

The old struggle between Guelfs and Ghibellines was a mild argument beside the Gold-Green war that has raged all about the office. A Kentucky mountain feud, indeed, would be a Sunday School picnic in comparison with our late-lamented basketball strife.

The fun began when two teams of Mueller girls, the Golds and the Greens, played basketball for the last foremen's club meeting. From that time on everybody in the office—almost everybody in the plant, in fact—was

actively pro-Gold or pro-Green. There were no neutrals. The struggle divided families. Sister was at variance with sister, and father with daughter.

And if there was one place hotter than another in the great conflict it was the dictaphone room. Said Orville Hawkins as he ran away from the scene of hostilities—he's a brave man, too,—"If you want to make the dictaphone department see red, say Green." The most courageous souls, however, were afraid to make the experiment.

The war continued. Mr. Adolph was to be seen nowhere without his gold-colored tie and flaming yellow handkerchief. Big Charlie Morris carried everywhere the big green banner. He even tore off a piece and mailed it to Mr. Adolph.

The first Athletic Night the Greens won a second victory. The tumult and the shouting did not die. At length, the Second Athletic Night brought a splendid triumph to the Golds. Worn out by the long contest, both sides called it a day and declared a truce.

This comes from the indefatigable Orville Hawkins:

**"Industrious Worker"**

Close not thy eyes in silent slumber  
For we're busy as a bee;  
When you waste your time in snoozing,  
You will pass the buck to me.

**WALTER SCREETON WILL SAIL MAY 22**

**35-Year Employee Earns Vacation in Old Home.**

Down in the machine shop is a little man with a quiet smile who is counting the days until May 22. On that day he sails for his old home in Nottingham, England, for his first visit in almost half a century. And this English-born American—whom we all know as Walter Screeton—will doubtless enjoy his trip the more because he has earned it by his own loyalty to the Company.

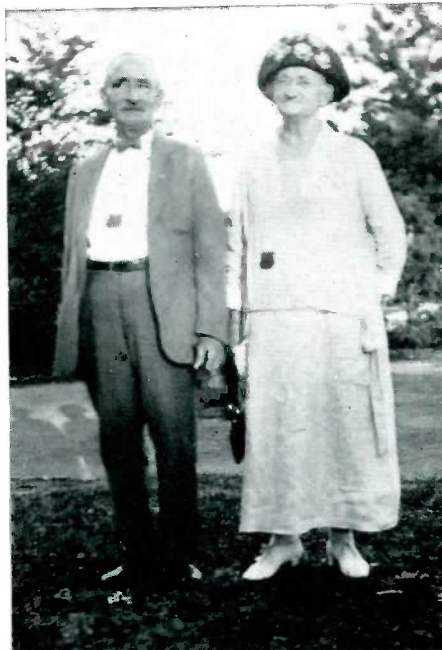
In recognition of Mr. Screeton's more than thirty-five years of continuous and loyal service, the Company is giving him and Mrs. Screeton this vacation in England with salary and all expenses paid. Mrs. Screeton is a native of Nottingham also, and will enjoy the home-coming as much as her husband. Mrs. Myra Cummings, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Screeton, will accompany her parents. She, too, was born in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Screeton and their daughter will sail from New York for Liverpool on the "Cerdic" May 22. On July 9 they will sail from Liverpool for Montreal on the "Regina."

Although they will travel in almost all parts of England, the Screetons will spend the greater share of their time in Nottingham. Mr. Screeton has a sister and three brothers still living there. He has a number of nieces and nephews—he is afraid to

commit himself on the exact number, he says—scattered about in different parts of England.

It will be 43 years on April 18 since he sailed from England for Montreal. He came



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Screeton

to the United States in 1887 and on August 5 of that year began his long period of service for Mueller Co.

It will be a great trip. All of Mr. Screeton's friends in the organization wish him Bon Voyage.

(Continued from Page 9.)

lasses, cocoa and coffee. Pitch Lake is one of the sights. This is a yielding black substance of heavy consistency and is the asphalt we see even on the streets of Decatur.

Barbados, visited by the Decatur party, was colonized in 1625 and has been in the possession of the British for three hundred years. Sugar raising is the principal industry. The work connected with it is done in the primitive way in order to give greater employment to the teeming population. Wind mills are used for power. Georgetown is the capital. Washington once lived here.

The tourists will visit the Isthmus and also Cuba before returning home about the first of April.

Routine: Chains on a young man; a comfortable groove for an old man.

Things go not as we wish or hope—but as we plan.



# Champs of Long Ago Decatur's Historic Hose Team



There are many water works men in the United States who still thrill at the mention of Volunteer Fire Companies because they were members of those gallant organizations.

"Them were the days!" The local fireman was the pride of the town, admired by the ladies and eulogized by the men.

Every town of a few thousand had its volunteer fire department and local pride made it "the best" in the state.

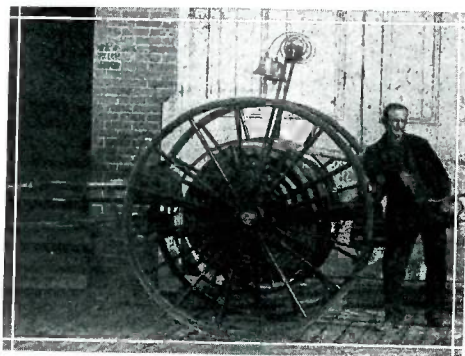
Do you remember the days when some discovering a fire, ran blocks to the fire station, rang out the wild alarm that called the company to duty. Don't you recall the volunteers as they rushed from store and factory and raced madly to the station, grasped the ropes of the hose cart and plunged away in the direction of the fire.

And what heroes they were on annual inspection day in dress uniforms parading the street led by a brass band. Again we say "them were the days."

Progress has kicked romance in the slats. Electric alarms now whisk the alarm to the station. Two minutes later trained firemen on a motor truck are hurtling through the streets at 20 or 30 miles an hour, and about the first neighbors know of the fire is when the apparatus draws up at a house and the firemen go coolly and methodically to their work. The romance of it all has given away to greater efficiency.

Even the exciting sport of chasing after the apparatus is regarded as passe. Even a fast man on his feet could not keep motor apparatus in sight.

There was a day when Decatur had the



fleetest footed firemen in the United States. No idle boast—the record proves it.

Those were in the days of Rescue Hose Team No. 1—back in the 70's, when Rescue Hose Team won the National Championship in a tournament at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

This famous old team is pictured above together with their racing hose cart with its six foot wheels. At the left in the back row is a tall smoothed face young man whom the old timers recognize as Fred B. Mueller, a member of this champion team. Another man exceptionally fleet of foot was Charles Winebrenner, who afterwards became a professional foot racer and was known as one of the fastest men in the country.

Another man in whom we are interested is Jack DeFratus, left end of the middle row. Jack was "First Plugman" of Rescue No. 1. At present he is watchman at the Monroe street door leading into No. 18.

Another individual champion in this group is Geo. Brett, now living in the northwest. He was the champion hose coupler. In almost unbelievable time he could pick up his parts of a fire hose coupling and with one twist screw them together so tight that a strong man was required to untwist them.

In the days of Rescue Hose Team annual state and national tournaments were held. Teams were limited to a certain number of men. They ran 100 yards pulling their cart to a hose plug. Just before reaching this a coupler dropped out from his running place at the rear of the cart and coupled to the plug, while the cart went on until all hose was unreeled and the coupler attached the nozzle. That was the signal for time to be called. Judges inspected the coupling at the plug and nozzle and if they measured up to the rules the company was in the race for a prize. Rescue No. 1 was fast all around—running and coupling.

Many of the famous team pictured above have passed away and the few remaining know little of the details of those famous days. Records have long since been misplaced or lost, and yet the achievements of this team is a matter of sporting history.

But there are still many Decatur residents who recall the achievements of this team, and the noisy welcomes awarded them when they came like Roman conquerors from victorious fields.

Decatur is still proud of Rescue Hose Team No. 1.

#### SAMUEL W. KERR



Mr. Samuel W. Kerr has succeeded Jack Eagle, as salesman out of Portland for our San Francisco branch. Mr. Kerr was formerly with the Peerless Pacific Co. He knows our line and he knows the brass business and he knows the northwest trade. He has every requisite for success and we welcome him to the Mueller fold.

#### FRANK'S FAVORITE DOG



Frank W. Cruikshank's favorite Llewellyn Setter, photographed in the field by Roy Whittaker. The top and bottom picture shows Valda setting single birds and the center picture shows her setting a covey.

Valda was trained by S. B. Hough of Monroe, N. C., and is three years old. Dog fanciers say that the above are three fine action pictures.

#### BRASS CHIPS

Department 18 has had a number of men off with the mumps, but they are now beginning to come back to work.

Charles Kuntz of Department 18, who has been absent for some time for an operation is making a good recovery at his home.

Mrs. Ada Stolle of the Core Room has been confined to her home for several weeks. She slipped on the icy sidewalk and fractured a rib.

William L. Joseph of the Night Foundry returned to work after a week off with an infected finger. He thought that the small injury which started this trouble "did not amount to anything." In the future he will get first aid for any injury, however slight.

We are glad to note that occasionally fresh air is turned into the gymnasium when a number of people are present. Exercise in a ventilated room is much more valuable than in a room filled with stagnant air. Our physical director is to be commended in his efforts to keep the gym ventilated.





William J. Wallen  
Pres. Ath. Association



Arthur Bauer  
V.P. Ath. Association



J. M. Wilkins  
Treas. Ath. Association

(Continued from Page 21.)

mittee in charge consists of: C. G. Auer, Burt Jackson, C. L. Gillibrand, E. C. Stille, A. E. Lindamood, P. B. Andrews, Robert Lusk, W. E. Behrens, B. J. Marty, Charles Sipe, Roy Pease, B. P. Schuerman.

The employees will be interested in the "Open House" programs that are promised for Sunday afternoons in April at the Athletic Club House. Something good is being planned for each Sunday. All employees and their friends will want to come out and enjoy themselves and be entertained.

### THREE HIGH CARDS



The Illinois Master Plumbers' Association met at Danville, Ill., in January, and we were represented by the above trio: Left to right, P. L. Bean, Carl Draper and Geo. White. Messrs. Bean and White are salesmen in Illinois territory and Mr. Draper is from the sales department. J. W. Mix of the Engineering Dept. also attended.

### GET THIS HABIT

Company bulletins are the official means of communication between the Company and employees. These bulletins are posted on carefully constructed bulletin boards which you pass in going to and from your work. Get the habit of reading them.

The material displayed on the bulletin board is of several kinds.

1. The Company's announcements.
2. Announcements of employees' activities—athletics, social affairs, etc.

3. Safety bulletins, news pictures, and educational material of that character.

4. Copies of the Company's advertising.

Bulletin boards have been placed in the entrance of departments east of College street, the Main office, the corridor of Mueller Club, on the runway inside the gate of Department 18, and west of Mercer street. Announcements of the character mentioned above are to be placed on the bulletin board in these locations and nowhere else.

Announcements of games and socials are not to be posted promiscuously about the



J. N. Porter  
Sec. Ath. Association

plant. In fact, bulletins are not to be placed in individual departments but will be posted on the bulletin boards listed above.

These bulletin boards are so placed that you pass them four times a day as you go to and from your work. If you have material which you wish placed on the bulletin board, submit it to the employment office. If passed, that office will arrange for posting it.

"Why are you standing in front of the office you got fired from. Waiting to get your job back?"

"Not much, I just wanted to see if they were still in business."



## MUELLERS WIN TOURNAMENT

## Regulars Capture City Championship From Decatur's Crack Teams.

Mueller Regulars won the second annual Mueller tournament which was held in Mueller gym March 15-18 and 22. The schedule, winners, and scores were:

## MARCH 15

- 7:00 Game 1. Bull Dogs won over the All-Stars, 39-26.  
 8:00 Game 2. Mueller Engineers won from Fancons, 47-15.  
 9:00 Game 3. Maroons defeated the First Christians, 44-37.

## MARCH 16

- 7:00 Game 4. Mueller Regulars won from the Commodores, 86-21.  
 8:00 Game 5. K. of C. won from Terriers, 38-32.  
 9:00 Game 6. St. James won over the Collegians, 46-31.

## MARCH 17

- 7:00 Game 7. S. A. E.'s won over Red Birds, 53-21.  
 8:00 Game 8. Mueller Engineers won over the Bill Dings, 35-34.  
 9:00 Game 9. Mueller Regulars won over the Maroons, 54-30.

## MARCH 18

- 7:00 Game 10. St. James won over K. C.'s, 43-39.  
 8:00 Game 11. Mueller Regulars won over Mueller Engineers, 43-23.  
 9:00 Game 12. S. A. E.'s won over St. James, 36-29.

## FINALS

Mueller Regulars won from S. A. E.'s, 33-29.

## SPRING IN POETRY

There are two themes which stir the souls of all to poetic thoughts—"Spring" and "The Beautiful Snow." That the love of poetry is in all hearts is shown by the fact that at some period in life nearly every one has tried his hand at verse—the feeling is present even if the power of expression is absent.

As spring and poetry seem so closely allied it is fitting that The Record give to its readers some real poetic flights of writers whose place in literature is established.

Oh, to be in England  
 Now that April's there,  
 And whoever wakes in England  
 Sees, some morning, unaware,  
 That the lowest boughs and the brush-wood  
   sheaf  
 Round the elm-tree bole or in tiny leaf,  
 While the chaffinch sings on the orchard  
   bough  
 In England—now! —Robert Browning.

## THE DUMB-BELL

Treat the dumb-bell kindly and with due consideration of his possibilities. In schools and in business we have persons, who seem slow of comprehension. Ideas percolate slowly, or not at all. If we feel ourselves to be particularly bright and keen we dub our less fortunate fellow wayfayers as dumb-bells—wooden heads, solid ivory and so on down the line. It will pay us to be more considerate and perhaps save us future embarrassment.

Some of the greatest characters in the world were men of slow development.

Darwin and Sir Isaac Newton were backward children. Dr. A. F. Tredgold, consulting physician to the National Association for the Feeble Minded, in a recent lecture said had these two men as boys been examined today, they would have run considerable risk of being sent to special schools. Darwin in our school was condemned for his feeble intelligence and at the end of seven years his principal could see but little advancement.

Newton, it is said, though he became a distinguished mathematician and philosopher, gave no promise whatever in his youth.

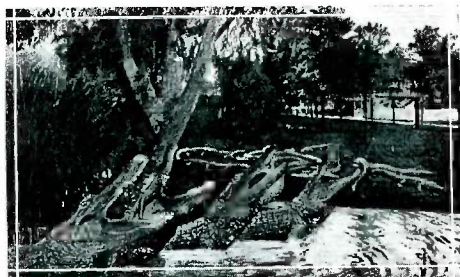
Sheridan by his preceptors, was considered a hopeless dunce, and Sir Walter Scott's early life, presaged nothing of his great future, and Thackeray was no better as a student. Writing comic verse and drawing comic pictures were his chief occupation in school.

Napoleon and Wellington, Ulysses Grant and Stonewall Jackson, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Clive—none of these, either, forecasted any but a dull future while at school.

## QUARTETTE SERENADES O. B. MUELLER

Mr. Oscar B. Mueller has been spending a few weeks with his family at their winter home in Bradentown, Florida. He sends us a post-card of one of the familiar sights of the lagoons and rivers of that land of sunshine and flowers.

We are advised that the card represents an Alligator Male Quartette, which has



gathered at the shore line to practice "Way Down on the Suwanee River."

Concerning their musical ability we know not, but when it comes to mouths we know of some at the good dinners of the Noon Day club which turn green with envy when they think of the possibilities before them with a catch-all like the 'gators.

# The Filing Department

Keeping records is recognized by most people as an important part of any business. That keeping such records may be interesting or even fascinating work is not so easily conceded. In the daily filing and refiling of hundreds of orders and pieces of correspondence there would seem to be only monotony. But the interesting, like the humorous, can be found wherever you look for it. An unusual name, a queer order form, an out-of-the-way shipping point make life just as colorful for the person working with filing cases as it is for the person who deals with hundreds of flesh and blood people.

Miss Addah Paradee, who presides over the filing department, finds filing highly interesting. An order for the City Wampas, Washington, which she filed last week, is to her a definite individual with a name, a function, and a location.

Miss Paradee has a few theories on filing. "You have to know more than the alphabet to be able to file," she suggests. A little experience with hundreds of pieces of correspondence would convince anyone that ability to reason, to analyze, to organize will be valuable in running a filing department.

In her filing department proper Miss Paradee keeps three kinds of correspondence: finished, unshipped, "written about." The finished correspondence consists of orders that have been shipped and billed or correspondence that is regarded as "finished." Correspondence and orders from December 1, 1924 to the present time are kept in the filing department.

The "unshipped" file consists of two files in which are kept unshipped orders. These files every night are moved into the third floor vault.

In the "written about" file are orders about which letters have had to be written to settle questions or interpretation, billing, prices, etc. These orders are "drummed" on a date specified by the man who writes on them. This file and the drum cards used for the orders are taken care of by Eleanor Shaw, Miss Paradee's assistant.

In addition to what is generally termed the filing department, Miss Paradee looks after orders and correspondence that have

been removed from the files. Before December 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, the contents of the finished files are trans-



Miss Paradee seated and studying a knotty filing problem

ferred. Orders and correspondence that are more than a year old are taken to the "upstairs" of the third floor vault. Correspondence that has been kept in this vault is removed to the second floor vault where it is kept for several years.

Last summer a new system of removing correspondence was installed in the filing department. Every order taken out of finished, unshipped, or "written about" files must be charged to the person removing it. To illustrate, if you desire to take out an order for Jones Co., shipped March 1, you remove the order from the proper file—in all the files, alphabetical, then chronological order is observed—and take it to Miss Paradee's desk. There Miss Paradee fills out a card provided for the purpose, indicating the name of the customer, the date, the order number. You sign your name and the card which is then filed. When you return the order, the card is returned to you or destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Draper entertained a party of twenty-four March 10, in the new Mueller Athletic Club house. Following a pot-luck supper there were cards and dancing. Prizes were won by: Mrs. Larson, first; Mrs. Slater, second; Mrs. Holmes, guest prize; Mr. Jeschawitz, first; Mr. Sears, second; Mr. Bevel, guest prize.

## CODE OF ETHICS

California Sanitation Development League  
Doing a Good Work.

The California Sanitation Development League is doing a good and unselfish work in that great state. The Record is glad to know that our representatives there take an active interest in the League, which has for its Code of Ethics the following:

To take pride and believe in our business which renders an essential service to the public, whose high regard we should at all times strive to achieve and retain;

To sell and install the highest quality of material, believing this to be a fundamental requirement of modern business;

To so conduct every transaction that the public will recognize and appreciate the superior service of the members of this League and know that its Emblem stands for the best in workmanship and material;

To place foremost among our business activities an interest in our organization, believing we can accomplish through our collective efforts and co-operation what no member could do alone;

To believe in our League as the very heart of our trade existence; that it is business insurance at insignificant cost; that it is the means by which our craft may place itself on record toward the accomplishment of its ideals; that it is the one thing above all others we can least afford to neglect;

To strive ever through co-operation to bring about the elevation of our industry by the correction of abuses and unethical practices in our business;

To solemnly pledge ourselves to support the League and attend its meetings, since we are benefited by it only as we give to it;

To extend our helpful guidance to the public so that its purchases may afford to it the utmost efficiency, comfort and satisfaction for the amount it may wish to invest, rather than strive for the mere accomplishment of a sale, always remembering that a satisfied customer is our best asset;

To endeavor to co-operate at all times with our fellow-members for the advancement of our craft in every possible way and to be willing to exchange our viewpoints freely whenever it is for the common good, keeping in mind that whatever is good for one is good for all;

To regard our civic obligations as important responsibilities meriting our thoughtful consideration as individuals, institutions and as a trade organization; doing our part in a manner befitting our position in the mercantile world;

Finally, to make every transaction a practical application of the Golden Rule, fulfilling each obligation to those from whom we buy, to those to whom we sell and to those with whom we compete.

In the good old days a person could be lazy without having a specialist call him a neurotic.

## DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

## CORE ROOM

Clarence Matthews who formerly worked in the Core department has come back to the fold.

Happy March is trying to grow a mustache and on that attempt hangs another tale. The other day Mr. Adolph remarked that if Henry Fletcher had as much hair on his head as shows up in Happy's mustache, he would be well off.

Henry agreed. He says that as it is, the barbers charge him \$1.00 for a haircut, 75 cents for looking for the hair and 25 cents for trimming it after they find it.

## DEPARTMENT 20

Dorothea, in the hope of reducing, has become one of those Charleston steppers.

Tessie is making arrangements to charter one of the Vital Spot trucks to transport her and the stationery from the advertising department back to No. 20. Of late she has had to call for help.

## Signs of Spring

Ray sheds his sweater.

Dorothea and Pauline get hair-cuts.

Hobbs is getting limbered up for baseball.

The girls are saving money, in all kinds of unexpected ways, for Easter clothes.

Shorty Johnson is warbling "The Prisoner's Song."

## DEPARTMENT 8

Roy Fleckenstein is also back with us again.

Cecil Hines is back after being off some time because of illness.

Otto Dannewitz is at work after being off a few days because of a minor injury.

Joe Grossman has reported back to work. Just now he is off again for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

Monroe Tait was a guest at the City Club luncheon March 10 and reports that there was a fine gathering there. He says that he enjoyed the speech made by Mr. Adolph and thought what he said about the people of Decatur becoming acquainted with their industries particularly appropriate.

## AT PLANT NO. 9

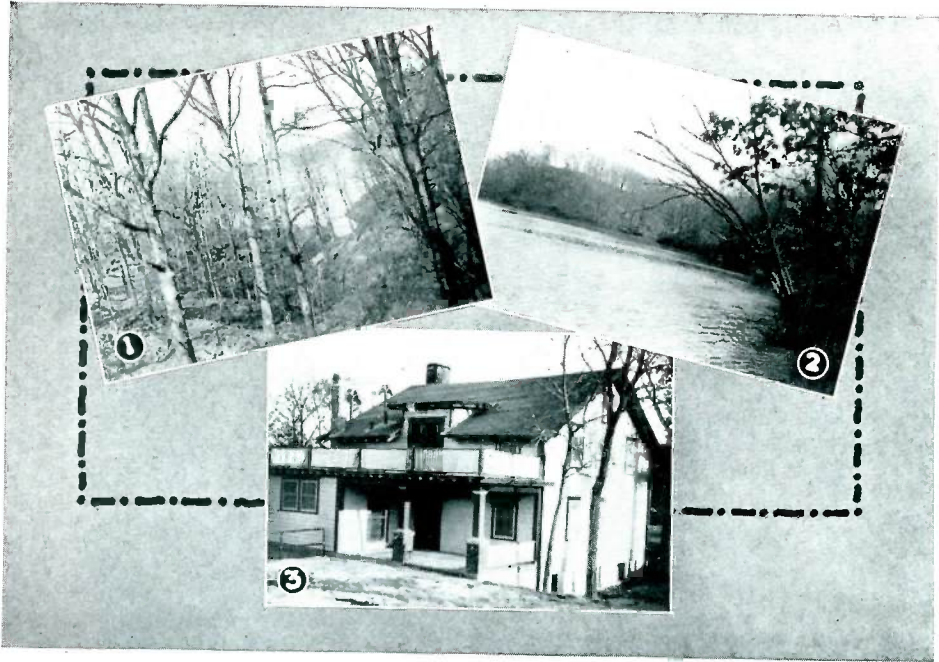
The Sagger press has been in operation for some time.

Slip is being prepared and pumped to the casting room where several men are at work casting closet bowls which are then passed into the drying room.

(Continued on Page 39.)



# Camera Club Pictures



## CAMERA CLUB CONTEST

The Camera Club prizes for this month have been awarded as follows:

First Prize—Margaret Marcott.

Second Prize—Harry Woodruff.

Third Prize—Margaret Marcott.

All three pictures were taken at Mueller Heights. Miss Marcott's first prize picture is of one of the ravines near the new Athletic Club house. Her third prize snapshot is a view of that club house. Mr. Woodruff's picture was taken on the shore of Lake Decatur near Mueller Lodge.

The pictures were submitted without names to three employees who reached a unanimous decision on "those pictures which most appealed to them." Technical photographic points, of course, were not considered. The pictures were judged mainly on beauty and clearness.

The contest for next month will be concerned with pictures of miscellaneous character. All employees who are members of the Athletic club are urged to enter the contest.

(Continued from Page 13.)

of us give the matter some thought, this plant will be a safer place.

For any safety suggestion turned into the Company and adopted, a cash prize of \$5.00 will be paid. Any suggestion adopted also has a chance at the Grand Prizes which

range from \$10.00 to \$100.00. Thinking Safety ought to be profitable for those who do it. Carelessness cannot but be unprofitable to the man who does not care.

Here are the principles of safety which apply to everybody:

1. Every man is responsible for his own safety.

2. He must follow the Safety Code laid down in the Company rules.

3. He must report any injury, however slight, to the foreman who will arrange for first aid.

4. Careless workmen will be disciplined or discharged. Violation of a safety rule is a serious matter.

Motor busses in San Juan, Porto Rico, carry the motto, "In God We Trust." Some of our own motorists seem to expect Providence to protect pedestrians from their driving.

Many a man has cheated his creditors by having property in his wife's name, but no one ever escaped accident by having safety that way.

Perpetual Precautions Preserve Your Person and Property.

It's a bad sign when a driver reads only the billboards.

# Spring: Pagans Celebrated Its Advent With Wood-land Rites, and the Caveman Took a Bath

Spring, from all accounts, is an old, old story. For thousands of years about this time of the year birds have been chirping, flowers have been bursting into bloom, and people have been marveling. It seems probable that for centuries more the birds will go on carolling, the flowers will continue to bloom, and all of us keep on exclaiming over the wonders of nature. And yet the subject is as new and fresh as the first violet.

From the earliest times Spring has been the occasion of rejoicing. The early pagans used to celebrate the coming of Spring and the departure of winter by festivals in the wood. At those festivals there was much song, dancing, and feast. Winter was an enemy who made food hard to find and life hard, and his end was an event that could not be too enthusiastically observed. Tradition has it that May Day, and all its business of selecting the maiden who might say, "I'm to be Queen of the May", has its origin back in these pagan celebrations. The modern "Spring celebration" in college communities, wherein the students decorate the trees and tear down a few theatre exits, are doubtless outgrowths of these same festivals.

Poets from time immemorial have found in Spring an unending inspiration. They have been singing for years of the charms of the season, of the beauties of nature and human nature, and, if they have exhausted the subject, they are unconscious of it. The fact is that Spring comes dangerously near making poets of all of us. We may scorn to waste our time searching for a rhyme for "green" or "vernal", but we feel rather joyous about the whole thing just the same.

Spring hats used to be one of the principal reasons for the coming of Spring. Now Easter millinery is worn at Christmas time. The fundamentalists maintain, still, though, that Spring makes Spring hats more attractive. Be that as it may, the feminine head covering is just as much a part of the trappings of Spring as the first blue bird or the early buttercup.

Spring isn't quite what it used to be in another respect. Spring for the cave man meant an occasion for a plunge into one of the brooks in Eden or somewhere else. The early man's bathing instinct served as his almanac; he always knew when "Spring had come." He founded a custom of bathing. The Spring bath was handed down from father to son. Gradually, as the world lost some of its pristine cleanliness and polish, the Saturday Night Bath became the thing. And

now that we bathe every day the first day of Spring means no more than any other day.

Spring does persist in many of its old institutions. If it makes the poet, it makes the lover. Though there may be the cynical who declare that in the old saw "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love" the most important word is "lightly", there are not many folks in this romantic old world who can't take some interest in this phase of the Spring phenomenon. Romance has changed with the passing of the troubadours and the one horse shay, but it's lost none of its glamor. And neither has Spring.

## MEAT VS. SPINACH

### Physical Culture and Health Talk at Gymnasium.

There was an event of unusual interest at Mueller Club Thursday noon, March 11 when Miss Hille, representing the McFadden publications, producers of The Physical Culture Magazine, gave a talk on health.

Chairs were placed in the gym with front seats reserved for the women. Several hundred people were in attendance. Miss Hille spoke from a platform at the south end of the room. Miss Hille was easy to listen

to and to look at, and she told us quite emphatically some truths about our ancient prejudices in regard to food. Our old friends, white bread and meat, are not the best foods, and to be healthy, we must eat green vegetables and fresh fruits daily and in large quantities. She said that less meat and more milk would make us healthier.

She cautioned us against eating fruit and at the same time eating cereals and bread, and told us that vinegar should be avoided as well as tea and coffee.

The human body is made of the food that gives it nourishment. Our mothers, who have all been good cooks, have prepared food to be pleasant to the taste. What happened after it was swallowed was no interest of theirs. Yet, it stands to reason that the processes of digestion are of considerably more importance than a momentary pleasant taste in the mouth.

Ancient saying: "Let's take a ride on the trolley and have a regular lark."

About the only thing that really comes to him who waits is whiskers.

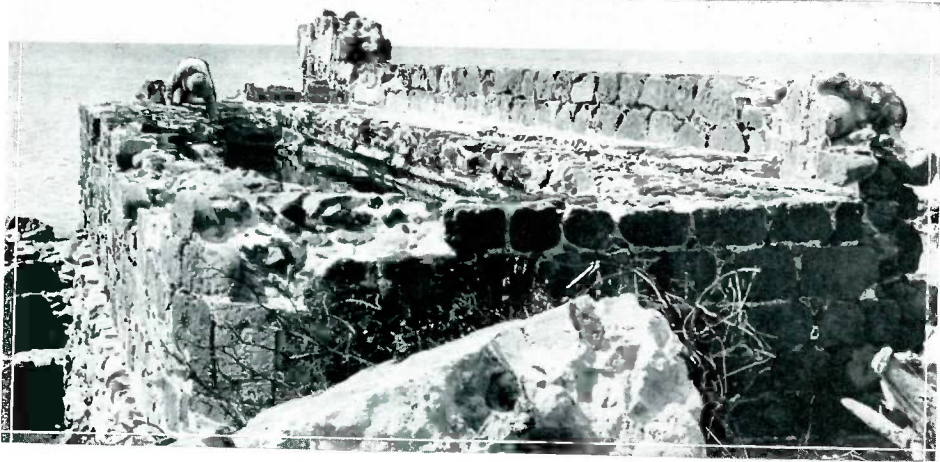
Successful life is doing the best you can with the circumstances.

### THOUGHTLESS BLOWS

They say the world is round—and yet,  
I often think it's square,  
So many little hurts we get  
From corners here and there;  
We flatter those we scarcely know  
We please the fleeting guest,  
And deal full many a thoughtless blow  
To those we love the best.

—Thomas L. Ryan





Ruins of a cistern on a tiny island on the west coast of Porto Rico—once the fresh water supply of the inhabitants.

(Continued from Page 3.)

give no thought to a calamity, such as would be experienced if the city of New York were deprived of its water supply for three days and nights. Can you imagine any other calamity of equal magnitude? That congested city would soon become a hotbed of disease, a cesspool where life would be unbearable. This disaster is not likely to occur because the world's water supply is in the hands of competent men, ever awake to the responsibility that rests upon them. In this particular, we feel that the world's water supply is as safe as is the volume of the supply.

The next big problem is the maintenance of the purity of the supply, which is first in the hands of the watchful men who distribute it, supported by wise legislation on the part of the nation, state and municipality, a trust which calls for the best thought and effort of those into whose hands this great responsibility has been placed.

The history of the water of Romans and other ancient people is in itself a subject great enough to fill large volumes, but the limit of space here permits nothing more than brief reference to show in a way the progress of development.

By fortunate coincidence while preparing this article we came upon the following very interesting reference to the water system of ancient Rome:

"Among the most noble of the works of Romans were their aqueducts. Under the imperial rule Rome was supplied with at least fourteen such structures, aggregating about three hundred miles in length which poured a great volume of water into the *thermae* baths and fountains of the city."

The bridge portions of an ancient Roman aqueduct consist most often of one row of arches, but sometimes of two, and even three tiers. Some were built of hewn stone, some of brick, and they were always very substantial.

Aqueducts were never decorated, but depended upon their superb construction alone for architectural beauty. The water channel was in the upper part of the structure above the arches and was covered on top, bottom and sides, with a lining composed of lime, sand and pulverized brick, which in time acquired the hardness of stone.

The Romans knew the rule that water in a closed pipe finds its own level, but they found it less costly to build level water channels, as the materials they used belonged to the state and the labor was performed by slaves. The first step taken by the Romans in civilizing the barbarous tribes in the captured cities of the provinces was to secure for them a proper water supply.

Modern Rome derives its water supply from four aqueducts: The Vergine (Agrippa's Virgo), the water of which first reached Rome in 19 B. C.; the Felice (ancient Alexandria), the Paola (ancient

Trajan), and the Marcia (ancient Claudian). The last named was brought back to Rome fifty-four years ago, after an interruption of thirteen centuries."

Following the fall of the Roman Empire, there was a diminution of effort and enterprise in all public work. It is quite probable that the turning point in the use of public waters and the construction of public water systems was reached somewhere between A. D. 1000 and A. D. 1400. During the middle ages but little progress was



Two little water carriers at the water tank in Modern India.

made. A few important works were completed in Spain; the city of Paris took a supply from the Seine through a small aqueduct built in 1183. The supply was so limited, however, that in 1550 it averaged about one quart per capita, an infinitesimal quantity, compared with the average use per capita in any American city today.

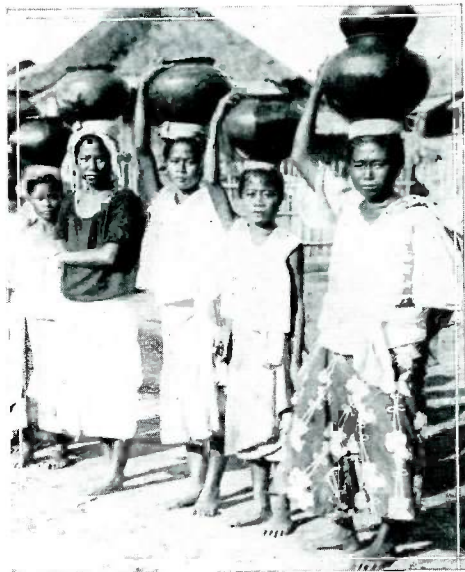
In London the situation was equally as bad and it was only in the first half of the thirteenth



century that the supply was brought to the city by lead pipes and masonry conduits.

#### THE FIRST WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Public water works began to be constructed in Germany on a small scale in the early part of the fifteenth century. No pumps were available in those early days, and small systems which were constructed were of the gravity class. Pumps of a simple and crude type first began to be used



Some of our little Brown Sisters as water carriers in the Coygayan Valley Luzon, Philippine Islands.

at a point on the old London bridge in 1582 and at Hanover in 1587. Also the same class of machinery was installed at Paris in 1608. These pumps were usually operated by water power in some simple manner. In 1624 Paris received additional supply of 200,000 gallons per day by completion of an aqueduct. The New River Company was incorporated in 1619 for the partial supply of the city of London. It took its supply from the New River and this was the first water company which supplied houses with water. This company is still in existence and furnishes a considerable portion of the present London supply.

Near the end of the eighteenth century, the application of steam was used for pumping, and probably the first steam pumps were used in London in 1761. Twenty years later, steam pumps were erected in Paris. The present water supply of London is afforded by eight private companies, one of which is the old New River Company. These companies, with one exception, draw their supply from the rivers Thames and Lea, all water being filtered. One company draws its water from deep wells driven into the chalk. The population which is supplied is about 5,500,000 people.

In the eighteenth century wood pipes were made of logs with the center bored out, sometimes 6 or 7 inches in diameter. About the year 1800 cast iron pipes were used, although in the early portion of the nineteenth century water mains made of logs were used by the Old Manhattan Water Company for supplying New York City.

The earliest system of public water supply in the United States was completed for the city of Boston in 1652. This was a gravity system. The first pumping machinery for supplying water was set up by the town of Bethlehem, Pa., and put in operation in 1754. Water supplies were completed for Providence, R. I., in 1772, and Morristown, N. J., in 1791. The latter has maintained a continuous existence ever since that date. The first

use of steam pumping machinery was in Philadelphia in 1800.

This machinery was constructed largely of wood, including portions of boiler, and would perform with 100 lb. of coal only about one-twenty-fifth or one-thirtieth of the work that could be expected of first class pumping machinery at the present time. The principal development of water works in the United States began in 1850. In 1880 it was estimated that about 12,000,000 people were supplied with water. In 1890, 23,000,000, and 1900, about 50,000,000.

In constructing a water works it is necessary to consider water necessary for following uses:

- Domestic purposes,
- Commercial and industrial purposes,
- Public purposes,
- Part of supply which is wasted.

Water consumption varies largely from one city to another. In Boston the purely domestic consumption varies in different houses and apartments from 59 gallons per head per day in costly apartments down to 16.6 gallons per head per day in the poorest class of apartments. In Brookline, the finest suburb of Boston, the quantity was 44.3 gallons per day. In Yonkers, N. Y., where the system is metered, the amount of water per day is 21.4 gallons per head per day, while in London, England, it varies from 18 to 25 gallons.

It is obvious that the rate of consumption for commercial and industrial purposes varies far more than for domestic purposes, for the reason that some cities may be residential in character, while others may be essentially industrial.

#### ENORMOUS WASTE OF WATER

Quite a large portion of the water of every city fails to serve any purpose. It runs to waste either by intention or neglect. The sources of this waste are defective plumbing, including leaky faucets and deliberate omission to close stops and faucets, defective or broken mains, including leaky joints and waste to prevent freezing. In a multitude of cases stops are left open indefinitely for all sorts of insignificant reasons; in closets under the erroneous impression that the continuous running of stream will result in a more effective cleansing of soil and sewer pipes, users failing completely to appreciate the fact that a far more powerful stream is required for that purpose. Water is also often wasted in sinks for cooling purposes.

Willful waste of water is one of the most unsatisfactory phases of the administration of a pub-



Scene on Ganges River, a stream polluted by dead human bodies and sewage, in which natives bathe and drink in celebrating religious rites. In the distance are the ghats where dead bodies are burned.

lic water system. In many cases consumed water had been carefully measured by meters, as at Yonkers, Newton, Fall River, Madison and other places, yet it shows quite a large discrepancy between amount pumped and amount consumed.

One would suppose that the water used between the hours of 1:00 A. M. and 4:00 A. M. would be very little, but, on the contrary, in the city of Boston, for instance, it was found that during this time the consumption is about 60 per cent of the average hourly consumption. In Buffalo it is estimated that 70 per cent of the total supply of water is wasted.

Cast iron water pipes are produced in 12-foot lengths, which makes 440 joints per mile. It is found that a great deal of water is wasted

through leakage in the joints of water mains. At Hackensack, N. J., the water company, where a new 24-in. water main is laid eleven miles long, reports a leakage of 6,400 gallons per mile per day. In Germany and Holland, loss by leakage is considerably less than in this country, but this is on account of the low pressure which they have in those countries. It is estimated, on an average, that the water unaccounted for in even the best systems now constructed, may reach one-third to one-half of the total supply. The city of Buffalo shows a daily consumption of 160 gallons or more. Below are listed the water consumptions in various of the large cities of the world:

	Gallons per inhabitant per day
London, England	42
Buckingham, England	28
Berlin, Germany	18
Paris, France	53
Marseilles, France	243
Rome, Italy	264
Vienna, Austria	20
St. Petersburg (later Leningrad)	40
Sydney, Australia	38

(These figures are not up-to-date, but they are a good index of similar conditions in other parts of the world.)

#### WATER SUPPLY IN INDIA

While the records of America and other civilized countries show a splendid progress in the line of conserving and improving their water supplies, there are much older countries that give little heed to the important question. India furnishes a striking example of this, and when we read of the habits of certain classes of the population there is no cause for wonder at the outbreaks of plagues.

In India, some religions include the belief that rivers are sacred, but there is nothing against revolting pollution or the use of the water after being polluted, the thought of which is repulsive to people accustomed, as Americans are, to an almost religious protection of their water supplies.

At any river town or village in India any morning many of the faithful may be seen on the temple steps leading down to the water, performing their morning worship, which consists of bathing in the river and drinking of its water. Rivers are sacred and diseases, they believe, are sent as punishment from the gods. There are thousands of gods and most of them have powers for evil. In many of the cities modern water systems have been installed and the water is fairly good, but the white man should boil it before drinking.

The main water supply of the country, however, comes from wells, which the people are expert in digging. Persons of different castes or different religions must get their water from different wells. At the railway stations water sellers meet the trains. The Brahmin passenger buys his water from a Brahmin dealer. A Mohammedan buys his water from a seller of the same faith. So simple a matter as getting a drink of water is set about by many religious observances, which are strictly followed. Instances are known of high caste Hindus allowing themselves to die rather than to accept a cup of water from a man of a lower caste.

The fertile soil of the Ganges valley, which supports about 800 people to the square mile and produces three or four crops a year, and has done so for ages, is irrigated from water drawn from wells in leather buckets by ox teams. The creaking of the wooden pulleys as the oxen draw the leather buckets to the surface is one of the characteristic farm noises of India.

Space does not permit us to tell of the use of water in the irrigation of the rice fields or of the mythology associated with the rivers of India, or to even mention the age-old customs which govern the use of water.

Of such importance was water to the ancient Hindus that they supposed that the world was



A Java water carrier. Four bamboo poles serve as "buckets," and are fastened to a bunglesome framework.

originally created from water. At the present time all the rivers of India are sacred, and the most sacred of all is the holy Ganges. This great river, which flows through the wide alluvial plains of central India, is as muddy as the Missouri and in the rainy season is larger.

Benares, situated on the right bank of the Ganges, about 400 miles up country from Calcutta, is the only city of the Hindus. The best place for a Hindu to die is on the river bank at Benares. So, sick Hindus from all over the Empire come to this sacred spot to die. When the last hour arrives the departing Hindu grasps a cow's tail and expires. His body is then carried to the water's edge and his feet are immersed. Fuel is purchased from the wood sellers at hand, and the body is placed upon it. The fire is lighted by the eldest son of the deceased and, as the flames arise, the relatives and hired mourners chant a dirge.

If the body is not entirely consumed, the remainder is thrown into the river and decomposes or is eaten by the crocodiles. Sewage, half-consumed bodies, and the refuse of the city pollute the sluggish waters of the slow-moving stream, and to this sacred spot the Hindus come by the thousands, and sometimes by the million, to drink the water of the holy Ganges, and to bathe in its cleansing (?) waters.

Remember, please, that all rivers are sacred and that sanitation was unknown until the British tried to introduce it.

#### ADVANCE OF PLUMBING IN FIFTY YEARS

The necessity for control, conservation and distribution of the world's water supply, especially as it affects America, is of comparatively recent date.

It grew and became an economic need as the population increased and industrial expansion developed. Without any definite facts upon which to base the assertion, we hazard the statement that America is unexcelled in the handling of its water supply, because the fact is apparent to anyone who travels, that most of the older civilizations still cling to the more primitive methods which would not be tolerated here.

In America the humblest citizen may have running water in the house. In many older countries it is still peddled from door to door for the sale of the day's requirements.

Our development, however, has come within the past half century. Fifty years ago running water in the home was considered a luxury limited to the rich. But today the average clerk, or mechanic, has better, more sanitary and more practical, as well as more beautiful, equipment in his kitchen, bedroom and bathroom than did the wealthy man of fifty years ago.



And fifty years ago plumbing as we know it today was not dreamed of. Water supplies were thought possible for the larger cities only. Today no town is too small. Villages of even two or three hundred population have adequate water works for domestic use and improved use for fire protection. The real development may be traced back to about 30 or 40 years ago.

Wells have gradually passed into disuse. "The old oaken bucket," fortunately, lives in memory only. It was often a germ-laden bucket and its use was responsible for diseases and epidemics which, under capable and scientific control of the world's water supply, are yearly becoming less frequent.

So thoroughly is our water supply guarded by those who feel it is a duty to humanity to do so, that it is seldom that we hear of a plague or epidemic in cities due to the water supply. In most instances the cause is traced to some other source. It also seems true, at least, that outbreaks of this character, when due to impure or contaminated water, occur in sparsely settled or rural communities which fail to recognize certain sanitary rules.

So it is with water as with all else of nature's bounteous offerings to man, they are safe for man's use only in so far as man guards and protects it from man's abuse.

It is possible that before man's gregarious instincts brought him together in such numbers in certain localities, creating a demand in excess of natural resources, that all the world's water supply was pure and harmless. Yet this may be doubted because in early days in the new western country, when the population was sparse, many ailments were charged to impure water supply.

There are instances, however, when nature has provided against pollution of the supply, especially in the mountain range countries of the West, where the undefiled waters of mountain springs and streams rush down in abundance to the people of the valleys below.

Other sections of our country have been less fortunate. New York, for instance, with its tremendous population on the Atlantic coast, is constantly menaced by an inadequate fresh water supply. New Orleans, practically a coast city, has a problem in fresh water supply equally as serious as that facing the metropolis.

In writing of the world's water supply, these two important centers seem to furnish the most interesting examples on the American continent, and I cite them because each, in its way, is so eloquent of what I have before mentioned; the brains of the master plumber, the hydraulic engineer, the sanitarian and hygienist have been able to solve the water supply problems and to protect the public against the danger of impure water.

A reference to each city, though brief, would be illuminating. We quote from the Mueller Co., house organ, The Mueller Record, in the Halloween number in which was published the following article, condensed from an article which appeared in the Scientific American:

#### WATER FAMINES THREATENED IN NEW YORK CITY

As workers on water works goods we all should be interested in anything pertaining to water supply.

"Nothing is more essential to the health and comfort of cities. In some sections of the country it is a problem to provide a permanent supply of pure, healthful water. No calamity could be more destructive to the human race in congested districts than a water famine.



The second of the three siphons (this one was recently completed) of the Catskill Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Catskill watershed to New York City. The steel siphons, which carry the water across low places along the line, are each 11 feet 3 inches in diameter. The big pipe is lined with concrete. New York's water is next to perfect, which accounts in part for the high health average in the metropolis. Even in the tenements of the lower East Side the death rate is exceptionally low. The third siphon, or line of them, will be built later, when the rapid growth of the city necessitates a bigger water supply.

"No city in America demands greater insurance against such a possible calamity than New York. For years the best obtainable engineering skill has been employed in the development of a water supply adequate to the ever increasing demands. New York could go through a conflagration lasting a month with little loss of life, but imagine, if you can, the fatal consequences of an absence of water lasting the same length of time.

"The great American metropolis, at least the far-seeing men, realize the danger. They began about 1850 to protect the city. About that time the old Croton dam and aqueduct were constructed. Forty years later this supply was increased by building the renowned Croton dam and aqueduct which parallels the first.

"All these improvements provided a maximum daily supply of 336,000,000 gallons. Despite this enormous quantity of water the growth of the city was so rapid that more than once a water famine has been threatened.

"It was realized that an additional supply must be provided. The plan was to build a dam across Esopus Creek and impound the water falling in that stream's water shed. The Olive bridge dam is a masonry structure 210 feet from foundation to crest, and impounds 128,000,000,000 gallons, sufficient water to cover Manhattan Island to a depth of 30 feet.

"This would seem ample water for all time, but the growth of the city made further precautions imperative. On the opposite side of the Catskills from Esopus Creek a supply of water was located where Schoharie Creek flows down Mohawk Valley. Here another reservoir was built, holding 20,000,000,000 gallons of water.

"These tremendous engineering achievements bring New York's daily supply up to 1,036,000,000 gallons.

"This, however, the engineers assert, is only enough to make New York's water supply safe until 1935. Then additional provisions must be made."

George C. Earl, general superintendent of water supply, New Orleans, in a letter to me under date of November 4, 1925, gives some very interesting



data, which shows clearly the great problems that the city faces. He says:

"New Orleans now has 73,000 water meters serving about 100,000 premises with water. There are perhaps 3,000 premises which are not reached by city water and about 8,000 in an area of widely scattered population which are not served by sewers. It is this scattering of 8,000 premises over an area which it may take twenty or thirty years to fill, and which it will cost more to give full water sewerage and main drainage facilities to serve than the existing systems have cost, which is creating our hardest problem.

"There are enough vacant building sites where service already exists to have held all of these scattered houses, and with reasonably continuous and contiguous building, we could keep up with the game.

"We now have 670 miles of water mains, and are building additional water purification capacity to increase same from a nominal capacity of 40 to 112 million gallons per day; our present purification plant being now badly overloaded but still giving excellent results.

"Our big pumping capacity is to pump off big rainfalls when they occur. This storm water drainage has to be pumped all of it once, and much of it twice, in order to deliver it into tide level of fall canals, and some of our small storm flow is pumped four times in order to deliver the dirtier water at an unobjectionable outfall.

"The aggregate pumping capacity used in this service can discharge over seven billion gallons per day through an average lift of say seven feet. This approximates a lake a mile square and 35 feet deep, or I prefer to state it as a lake a mile wide, 7 miles long and 5 feet deep.

"These drainage pumps are scattered at eight different electrically-operated pumping stations, and serve an area of about 30,000 acres.

"We get occasionally a very intense rate of rainfall having had as much as 3.8 inches in one hour; 4.6 inches in two hours; 7.0 inches in five hours, and 9.0 inches in fifteen hours, at various maximum storms.

"For average pumping, we have eleven electrically-operated sewerage pumping stations. The sewage is discharged into the Mississippi River, is pumped through about as many lifts as the drainage at automatically-operated stations in nine of which there is no screening of the sewage and no attendants.

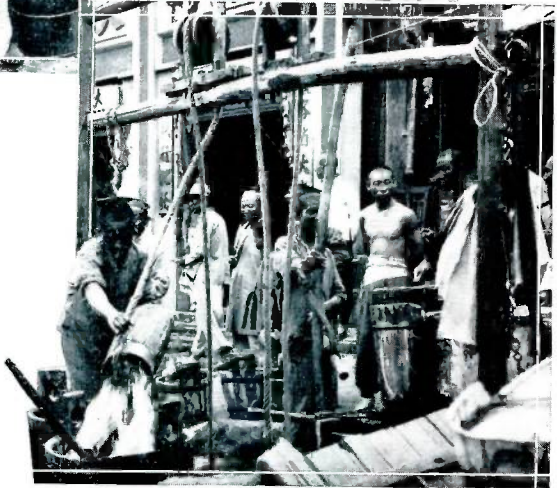
"Our latest sewage pumps are of a type designed here which will pass any amount of flexible trash or very large solid objects without being clogged or obstructed.

"We are now installing two electrically-operated pumps at our main sewerage pumping station which can each deliver about 40 million gallons of sewage a day against 100 foot lift and will pass a 20-inch ball.

"You or I could go through them easily, and be sent out through a 7,000 foot discharge line into the muddy Mississippi River. I will not ask you to join me in such a trip as I have not yet quite reached the point where I want to take it myself.

"(Signed) Geo. C. Earl,  
"General Superintendent."

Different conditions prevail in each of these cities and they are cited because they have solved great problems in water works engineering and show conclusively that no difference how much water there may be in the world, the value of it to mankind is in the method of handling, not only for the present, but for the future. There is no occasion for alarm as to the quantity of the supply and we are mostly concerned in the character, intelligence and ability of our engineers and water works superintendents to handle it, and the abil-



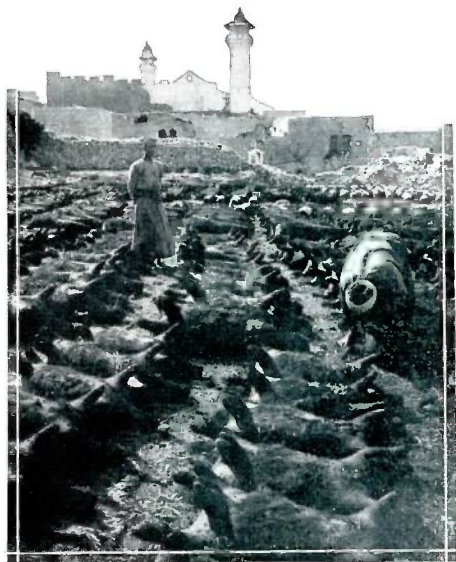
Top—A veteran coolie water hauler with his wheelbarrow in a Peking street. This water is from wells in the sidewalks. Peking has many open wells which would not be permitted to exist in a modern city in the Occident.

Center—Carrying water from the Yangtse Kiang at the town of Chungking, about 2000 miles up the famous river, in the province of Szechuan, western China. Labor is cheap. So the water used in the city is carried from the river. In Chungking as well as in the other Chinese cities most of the drinking water is taken in the form of tea. The boiling sterilizes the water. Most of the rivers in China and especially the Yangtse, are very muddy much of the time.

Bottom—There are many open wells like this in Peking, China. The water is used for all purposes. But, of course, very little of it is drunk excepting in the form of tea, boiling having sterilized it.

ity of our master plumbers to bring it into and take it out of our factories and homes without endangering the health, comfort or convenience of the user.

And I am thoroughly satisfied America has the brains in the water works and plumbing fields to



The municipal water works of the ancient City of Hebron, Palestine hundreds of goatskins filled with water for use by the people of the town. The water is hauled from a distance by means of camels and pack mules. These containers are cleaner inside than their exteriors would indicate.

do this very thing. The progress in both lines has been unparalleled. No argument is necessary to substantiate this statement beyond the accompanying illustrations showing how some of the older nations of the world handle their water supply problems.

(Continued from Page 11.)

March 12. The crowd, which was about as big as that of the Friday night before, immediately pepped itself up and enjoyed a great evening.

There was a surprise feature at the beginning in the shape of some good Charlestoning by two Mueller employes, Trall Carder and his sister Joyce Carder.

In the basketball games which were scheduled, the Gold team of girls won over the Green team by a score of 25 to 27, while Department 18 was victorious over Department 50, to the tune of 33 to 21.

The girls' game was well played, and, from the sidelines, it seemed that the girls on both teams had improved in skill and speed. Mary Schultz' accurate basket-shooting deserves mention. And, of course, the greatest possible moral support was given to the victors by the gold tie and brilliant yellow handkerchief displayed by Mr. Adolph.

At the end of the first quarter the score was 10-9 for the Golds, at the second 17-17, at the third 23-25 for the Golds. Though the Golds stayed in the lead for the last half

the game was highly interesting up to the final whistle.

After Earl Lowe had carefully mopped up the lines required for the girls' contest the 18-50 game began. Department 18 led in every quarter, but there was good work and fast work on both sides. The scores by quarters were:

First, 12-4; Second, 25-15; Third, 28-18; Final, 33-21.

#### DEPARTMENT 50

Geneva in the dentist chair:

Dentist—You have acute Pyorrhea.

Geneva—Aw! shut up, smarty.

Spring is here, we saw Johnson, Probst and Lowe playing catch with a paving brick during the noon hour.

Now that Thelma has her hair shingle bobbed all she has to do is learn to smoke cigarettes, then she will have become fully civilized.

Pete—"Thelma, what is the difference between a block with five lots and a block with six lots?"

Thelma—"A whole lot."

Murphy received a statement from a Bement merchant—1 screen door, \$5.00. We are wondering who threw him out. Perhaps he was practicing his sales talk.

(Continued from Page 31.)

The glaze room and shipping room are being put into condition for operation. The glaze kiln has not yet been fired.

The number of men on construction has been reduced to a handful. Some of them have been added to the pottery force, and others have been placed at the Main Plant. Hiring has been at a standstill for several weeks.

An office has been placed in the north end of the central portion of the building on the second floor which, with its expanse of glass, is similar to the offices of the second floor of the Main Office building. The telephone is placed here. Mrs. Myrtle Hendrickson, formerly of the Sales Department, has been employed as stenographer and clerk of the Vitreous Plant.

The construction Department also has a temporary office there with Dale Bailly in charge.

#### THE RECORD

The Mueller Record this year celebrates its 16th anniversary. Beginning back in 1910, on November 1, to be exact, it has grown from a four page paper to a magazine of 40 pages. It was originally published as an aid to the salesman. Later it was distributed among all the employees of the plant. Now it goes out to the entire plumbing trade. The Record for March has a circulation of 50,000.



## TRAVELS IN KENTUCKY

## Floyd V. Johnson Returns to the Fold to Succeed the Late J. D. McGauley.

Floyd V. Johnson after an absence of 6 or 7 years, is back in the fold. He has succeeded to the Kentucky territory left vacant by the death of John D. McGauley.

Most of the organization remembers Floyd. He was formerly connected with the sales



department when he got his baptism of brass goods. He is thoroughly familiar with Mueller products and policies, and this, with his pleasing personality, gives him good standing with the organization and will help him with the trade as they become acquainted with him.

We can heartily commend Floyd to the Kentucky trade.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES' AID SOCIETY

Feb. 24, March 16, 1926

Feb. 24, 1926, Balance .....\$1,760.89

## RECEIPTS

Company's March Contribution \$ 50.00  
Old check not cashed ..... 5.00  
March dues ..... 916.15

971.15

## PAYMENTS

Bain Floral Co., Wm. Hoeing...\$ 5.00  
Dr. Grimsley, services ..... 6.00  
Dr. Bachrack, services ..... 2.00  
To refund dues ..... 10.00  
Error in listing last month..... .56  
Benefit payments ..... 751.98

775.54

March 16, Balance .....\$1,956.50

## RESOURCES

Mueller Bonds .....\$2,500.00  
Municipal Bonds ..... 1,000.00  
Cash ..... 1,956.50

\$5,456.50

E. H. LANGDON, Treas.

## BENEFITS PAID

Glen S. Norman .....\$ 8.25  
John Ronan ..... 4.65  
C. G. Moore ..... 12.50  
Joe Grossman ..... 44.00  
Chas. Kuntz ..... 22.15  
Geo. Offenstien ..... 16.00

Wendell Pritchett	3.60
Wm. Severe	9.00
E. N. Whitacre	17.40
Orland Matthews	12.00
Chas. Quick	9.90
Geo. H. Hendrickson	14.75
Arthur Gordon	15.00
W. O. Scott	26.10
Luther Voyles	9.00
Harvey Adams	6.00
Cecil Hinds	7.50
J. F. Secrest	20.25
Henry Bashore	3.60
Walter Kuykendall	12.00
Walter Stone	27.15
Harvey Washburn	9.60
Frank Hornbeck	26.40
Hal McQuality	3.75
Samuel Creek	3.20
Mrs. Carrie Holderly	11.60
Harry Hicks	7.20
Jas. T. McKown	8.40
G. C. Renfro	1.80
H. Benvenuto	8.33
Lewis Fleming	35.20
Mrs. Ada Stolle	16.60
Otto Dannewitz	4.50
Wm. Childers	5.25
E. T. Robb	18.00
Wm. R. Price	8.40
Clifford Newcome	5.70
L. Benner	4.50
S. L. Walters	9.90
Geo. L. Wilson	1.50
Mrs. Mary Taylor	9.10
Paul Gaddis	2.00
C. E. Hunter	9.30
Walter Drew	4.50
Oscar Dawdy	6.00
Buford Bryant	6.90
Dorothy Neal	4.00
W. W. Enloe	21.60
Ralph Butt	15.90
Mrs. Lola Brown	20.20
Ed. L. Williams	3.00
J. H. Dowden	14.40
Henry Turner	9.60
W. T. Lemon	24.90
Merrill Musgrave	9.00
Elmer E. Terrill	3.75
Burl Hobson	14.40
Von LeHew	12.90
Chas. Hobbs	6.50
Albert May	16.25
Lester Perrine	5.25
Philip Joplin	1.00
Robert Kuykendall	3.00
Amos Reynolds	11.20
Herman Weikle	6.30
W. L. Joseph	15.00
E. O. Greenleaf	5.40

\$751.98

## EDDIE HAS A PARTY

Eddie Kushmer entertained about fifty members and guests of the Employed Boys' club at Mueller Lodge, March 20. Moving pictures—educational and comic—and dancing were the principal events of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Eagleton were chaperones.

## THE ELECTRICAL DEPT. MOVES

The electrical department has moved from the power house to the second floor of the building east of College street. It is near the present quarters of the experimental department.

Delbert T. Riley, infant son of Barney Riley of department 8, died of whooping cough followed by pneumonia, March 5. He was born May 27, 1925, and was survived by his parents and sisters, Maxine, Kathryn, and Ruth. Private funeral services were held in Moran's chapel, March 7.