

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



DENVER'S PICTURESQUE ELEVEN MILE CANON DAM AND RESERVOIR

MARCH, 1942



A SYMBOL THAT MEANS SOMETHING

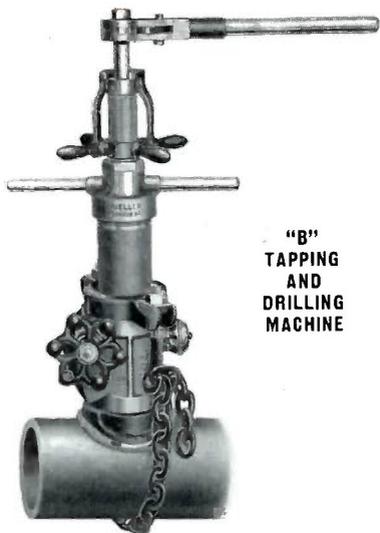
As we go "all out" in defense of our American way of life the Statue of Liberty stands as a symbol of hope to peace-loving people all over the world.

Everywhere in the water industry the name

MUELLER

has stood as a symbol of quality products for 85 years. A pledge that the best materials and workmanship go into every item made.

See the items illustrated at the left . . . here are three inseparable partners that go "all out" for economy and long life. The "B" Tapping Machine was designed to drill and tap mains under pressure and insert corporation stops. Ruggedly built, it can "take it" for years. 95% of all water works use it . . . And with it is always found the Mueller Corporation Stop. A sturdily built stop made for use with this machine, — a stop that will last as long as the pipe itself . . . A fit companion is the Mueller Gooseneck. Either lead-flange or wipe-joint patterns offer the ultimate in service and dependability . . . Spring and tapping time is upon us. Have plenty of MUELLER equipment ready for those repairs or extensions. —For more complete information write Dept. W-1.



"B"
TAPPING
AND
DRILLING
MACHINE



H-10001



H-10002



H-10150



H-10151



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BALFOUR WAS FIRST

The recent prolonged visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill has led to a query if any other English cabinet minister ever visited the United States. Quite naturally we forget instances of this character, regardless of their importance, time of occurrence and object. We have only to recall the first war to remind us that Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, came to this country in 1917 on a mission similar to that of Churchill's. Balfour was the first English cabinet member to visit the United States. Churchill, in so far as we can ascertain, is the first prime minister to visit America.



TIN GETTING SCARCE

Tin is one of the scarcest of necessary war materials. The OPM asked manufacturers of cans to study the tin conservation problem and submit recommendations. It is proposed that tin used by the industry be reduced from 36,950 tons in 1941 to 31,900 tons in 1942, and to 28,750 tons in 1943. Tin comes from sources remote from the United States. The Encyclopedia's last report says: "The annual output of tin is about 103-149 short tons. Malay produces 65,565 tons annually, which is the greatest per cent of all tin produced. Some comes from Bolivia, Cornwall, and Australia."



HOLES

If you have a hole in your pocket you may lose your pennies, nickels, and dimes, and as the hole increases quarters will slip away. Therefore this is a losing hole. If the wife's too busy with bridge to patch it, call on the tailor.

There are different kinds of holes—in your nose, for instance. This need not worry you




NEVER GIVE UP

*Where will we go,
And what shall we do,
When the Japs come in
And the Germans, too?*

* * *

*Will we flee like birds in
frightened flight,
And run for shelter by day
or by night?*

*No! by all the Gods of war
We'll stand in our place,
And meet the heathens face
to face.*

*We'll show them that men,
American bred,
Never give up until the last
one falls dead.*

—C. N. W.




much; you can always hide it with your shoe. Holes in your underwear are like those in your sock and need not give you any undue concern. However, if your gal-luses gave way and your trousers dropped to the floor, the occasion might prove embarrassing. In that dilemma the hole you need is one you may crawl into for the time being. This hole is much easier to get out of than the one you get into when someone keeps beating your threes and full houses throughout the night.

There is one much desired hole—that is a hole in one, but it is a never ending story if told to you by the man who happened to be the victim of the accident.

Let him tell it to you if you have time for a week off.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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Manufacturers of Vital Spots Products for the Plumb-
ing, Water and Gas Industries.

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

PUBLICATION MONTHS

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January	July
March	September
May	November

This statement is made to correct an impression that the MUELLER RECORD is a monthly publication.

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NATURAL HOT WATER

Is Used In Frigid Iceland To Heat Buildings

Our geographical knowledge increases with war. It is a terrible cost, but it just happens that location of islands, peninsulas, and out-of-the-way countries, cities, and towns pop up in the news to keep us guessing. Most of us know there is an Iceland, but we wager that few of us know exactly where it is and possibly less about its people and its physical characteristics. It is a Danish island in the North Sea, close to the Arctic circle. It is about 500 miles north-west of the Shetland Islands, and about 250 miles southeast of Greenland.

Geographical Gophers Burrow

Because of naval encounters and the presence of our naval forces, Iceland has taken on new interest, and sent the geographical gophers burrowing for information. It has an area of 40,000 square miles of which probably only 7,000 square miles are inhabited. The surface consists of the ice clad plateaus from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height.

Natural Scalding Hot Water

There are many volcanos of which at least twenty have been in eruption during the last twenty years. Hot springs are numerous, and the geysers are famous for their intermittent eruptions of scalding hot water.

The hot water from these springs and geysers, so Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau reports, is piped into homes and office buildings of the capital, Reykjavik, furnishing them with acceptable heat. A public swimming pool and laundry derive their heat from this source. The flow of water is more than 200 gallons a minute, with a large supply obtainable.

The temperature of Iceland is greatly modified by the Gulf Stream. The land is treeless and there are no railroads.

Vegetables are rare where the climate is

too severe for cultivation, but big garden plantations have sprung up around the hot springs and have been able to grow even semi-tropical products.

One Sixth of Land Productive

Agriculture engages 47,512 of the population. About six-sevenths of the land is unproductive, and about 65,000 acres are under cultivation, producing potatoes, turnips, and hay. Fishing is a leading industry and the catch, mostly cod and herring, is large.

No Army, No Navy

It is admitted that Iceland has attained approximately absolute justice of the sterner sort. It has neither army, nor navy, nor fortifications; no deficit and no unemployment. The parliament is called the Althing, made up of not to exceed 49 members of whom 38 are elected in constituencies, each electing one or two members of simple majorities, excepting the capital. There members are elected by proportional representation, while a necessary number of supplementary mandates is distributed among the parties which have too few in proportion to their voting members. The King of Denmark appoints the president of a council of ministers, all of whom are subject to approval of the Althing. Herman Johnson has been president since July 29, 1934. Men and women enjoy suffrage.

Oldest Parliament

The Althing parliament is said to be the oldest in the world. On June 23-28, 1930, the 1000th anniversary of parliament was celebrated. The Icelandic language has maintained its purity for 1000 years. The Icelanders have a high degree of culture with men who shine in prose, poetry, drama, and history.

■ ■ ■

Hunger is the mother of impatience and anger.

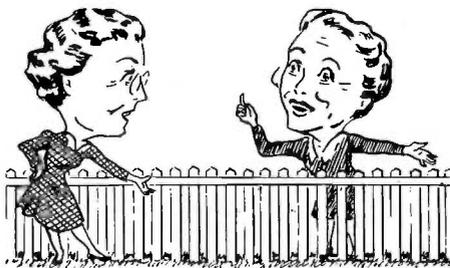
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PENNSYLVANIA ON GUARD

The advent of war gives an added importance to the highways of the country. Heretofore, we have looked at them as avenues for pleasure driving or for transportation of goods by trucks. The thought did not occur that some day they might become great military thoroughfares filled with army transports and troops moving east and west or north and south.

Such a thing, which would have been ridiculed three or four years ago, is now easily within the realm of possibilities. Pennsylvania has already inaugurated protective measures on its great turnpike with its seven tunnels. Special details of state motor police have been placed at these tunnels to prevent any attempt to sabotage this vital link connecting the east and the west.

LEAVE IT TO THE LADIES



The census bureau has made a survey of woman power in the United States. This report lists peace time occupations of the feminine population but leaves to speculation how many would be available for war service. The United States employment service says this information will be needed to increase war production workers from the present seven million to seventeen and one-half million by early 1943. The Department of Agriculture is urging women to work on farms this summer. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R. Mass.) has introduced enabling legislation for creation of a paid uniformed women's corps to serve with the army, performing many rear line duties now done by men.

At the time the census was taken it showed 50,357,892 females over 14 years of age. Of this number 12,846,565 reported themselves "in the labor force." This 12,846,565 are classified as follows: Employed in regular work, 11,148,946; on public emergency work such as WPA and NYA, 432,081, and seeking work, 1,265,538. Of those seeking jobs, 950,904 indicated they were experienced workers, and the others, 314,634, classified themselves as new workers seeking to enter the labor market.

Women over 14 reporting themselves outside the labor force totaled 37,511,327 but 28,551,680 classified themselves as housewives. There were 4,455,971 in school or college, 2,266,440 unable to work, 430,758 were in institutions, and 775,018 gave other reasons for being outside of the labor force.

The census classified 1,031,460 as unknown because insufficient evidence was given to justify classification.

Approximately 2,100,000 of the 4,681,408 women in the group 21 to 24 years old, inclusive, were in the labor force. The next highest ratio was shown in the 25 to 29 year group, where 1,992,648 of a total of 5,636,943 were in the labor force.

No Words Necessary

Henpecked Hubby: "What have I done

now? You've been talking for half an hour, and I haven't said a word."

The Henpecker: "No, you haven't said anything, but you've been listening in a most aggravating manner, and I'm not going to stand for it."

Too Long to Read

Bookworm: "Have you a copy of 'Fifteen Decisive Battles'?"

Saleslady: "No; but I've got 'Recollections of a Married Man'."

Henry Henpeck: "No, Mr. Photographer, I don't care to look pleasant for this picture. I am to send it to my wife who is away on a visit, and if I look too cheerful, she'll take the first train home."

An Ill Wind?

Mabel: "Since I moved into this neighborhood I've been buying the most expensive silk panties."

Alice: "Ah, is prosperity around the corner?"

Mabel: "No, but the wind is."

Ageless !!!

Girl: "I maintain that love making is just the same as it always was."

Sweetheart: "How do you know?"

Girl: "I just read about a Greek maiden who sat and listened to a lyre all evening."

Learn by Experience

Boarding House Keeper: "Did you knock on that fireman's door and wake him as I told you to do?"

New Maid: "Yes'm, but he didn't wake up, so I finally had to go in and shake him."

Boarding House Keeper: "Good heavens, don't you know better than to ever go into a fireman's room?"

New Maid: "Yes'm, I do now."

AMERICAS GREATEST NOVEL

The greatness of a novel is, as a rule, judged by people of the period in which it was written. But which is the greatest American novel, or has it yet been written? This question is asked frequently. The answer may surprise you. An authority says Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has been ranked as the first, if not the only great American novel.

Two Lines

"Is this a high-class town?"

"Yeah. They even got two bread lines—one for white and one for rye."

Defy all fetters though they be made of gold.

BEWARE OF THE EVIL EYE

An Old Superstition at One Time Widely Believed In

Persons supposed to have an evil eye are feared, avoided, and hated. The belief in this alleged evil dates back for centuries and has been accepted by thousands. While we may look upon it as a superstition it has been feared by intelligent persons in all grades of life.



The eye is described as a power of exerting an evil influence or fascination on any one at a glance of the eyes. This, according to an authority, is one of the most venerable and wide spread of human beliefs, sanctioned alike by classical authors, the fathers of the church, medieval physicians, savage races everywhere, and modern usages in many countries within the range of Christianity. Especially powerful is the belief among Neapolitans, and to raise a cry of "jettatore" in Naples is to create a panic.

Poe came as near as one, perhaps, in describing the evil eye in his line, "His eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming."

Various plans in various ages have been followed as a protection against the evil eye and baneful influence of which it is thought capable. Ancient Egyptians painted a huge eye on the bows of their vessels and wax and silver eyes are hung up in many foreign churches. Amulets of all sorts are worn, the most common being horns in some shape or another. In places certain positions and gestures of the hands are employed to ward off the evil eye. One of these "is to extend the index and little finger, with the two middle fingers flexed and clasped by the thumb, making a crude imitation of a horned animal." This gesture was quite common.

Longfellow in "The Spanish Student," makes reference to the evil eye in a dialogue between Don Carlos, Mosquito and Chispa, act III, scene IV, at a post house, as follows:

Don Carlos:—"But tell me has a band of Gypsies passed this way lately?"

Mosquito:—"Yes, and they are still in the neighborhood."

Don Carlos:—"Now this is lucky. We will visit the Gypsy camp."

Chispa:—"Are you not afraid of the evil eye? Have you a stag's horn with you?"

In explanation of this the poet, in a subjoined note quotes Barrow's *Zincali*, vol. 1, ch. IX, as follows:

"In the Gitano language casting the evil eye is called "Querelar nasula, which simply means making sick, and which, according to the common superstition, is accomplished by casting an evil look at people, especially children, who, from the tenderness of their constitution, are supposed to be more easily blighted than those of a more mature age. After receiving the evil glance they fall sick, and die in a few hours.

The Spaniards have very little to say respecting the evil eye, though the belief is very prevalent especially in Andalusia, amongst the lower orders. A stag's horn is considered a good safeguard, and on that account a small horn, tipped with silver, is frequently attached to the children's necks by means of a cord braided from the hair of a black mare's tail. Should the evil glance be cast, it is imagined that the horn, receives it, and instantly snaps asunder. Such horns may be purchased in some of the silver-smiths at Seville."

Of those of higher intelligence the evil eye is not much feared. It is put on the shelf with other discarded superstitions but there are those who still cling to it.

■ ■ ■

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL

Since 1875, twenty-three persons have swam the English Channel. Captain Matthew Webb was the first to accomplish this feat. Gertrude Ederle was the first woman. Thirteen men in all have a crossing to their credit. Their nationality:

Men	Nine women as follows:
English—6	American—2
American—2	English—4
Argentina—1	South Africa—1
German—1	Austria—1
French—1	Sweden—1
Bohemia—1	
Bey—1	

E. H. Temme, English, is the only person to swim the channel in both directions. Gertrude Ederle holds the woman's time record, 14 hours and 31 minutes. Miss Emma Faber, Austrian, required 14 hours, 40 minutes. This record, however, is marked "doubtful." Venceslas Spacek, Bohemian, holds the men's time record of 10 hours and 45 minutes. The usual course of channel swimmers is from Cape Griz Nez, France, to Dover, England, a distance of 19 miles.

■ ■ ■

Had the Chicken Chasing Habit!

A short-sighted man lost his hat in a strong wind and was chasing it.

Woman: "What are you doing there?"

S. S. Man: "Getting my hat."

Woman: "Your hat! That's our black hen you're chasing."

DENVER RESERVOIR Has Largest Capacity and Unusual Scenic Grandeur

The illustration on the front cover of this issue shows the picturesque Eleven Mile Canon Dam and Reservoir, which is one of the sources of water supply of Denver, Colorado.

When we studied this photograph the lines from Keat's "Endymion" involuntarily made known their appropriateness to the subject:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health,
And quiet breathing."

And yet all this beauty is combined with utility and service to man, a service unequaled in its contribution to his well being, "sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

This water, pure snow water from the mountains, would seem to be perfectly safe for human consumption without artificial treatment, but the Denver Municipal Water Works takes no such chance. Denver ranks second to none in modern equipment for the purification of water. In addition, the plant in all details is as modern as money, science, and experience can make it. It has passed through many phases of ownership and development. The first organization dates back to November 30, 1870, and delivery of water began in January 1872. The population at the time was about 4,759. By 1880 it was 35,629. The pumping station was near the present site of the Moffat Depot. The supply was obtained from a well near the Platte river. A few blocks of pipe are all that remain of the original plant.

Became Municipal Plant

It was not until November 1, 1918, that the city purchased the plant from the Denver Union Water Company. It is now operated through a Board of Water Commissioners at the present time made up of the following:

Karl C. Brauns, A. P. Gumlick, George R. Morrison, H. S. Sands, and Richard Wensley.

The officers are: A. P. Gumlick, president; H. S. Sands, vice-president; Karl C. Brauns, vice-president and George F. Hughes, executive secretary.

Present Value \$42,000,000

The present valuation of the water system is \$42,000,000. There are 916 miles of supply conduits and water mains; 4,528 fire hydrants, and 74,909 service connections for homes and businesses. About 360,000 persons are provided with water from the system, including the population of Denver, Englewood, Fort Logan, Aurora, Fitzsimons Hospital, Edgewater, and other districts

west of Denver. The population of Denver in the 1940 census is given at 318,415.

Enormous Storage Capacity

The photograph of the Eleven Mile Canon Dam and Reservoir shows only a portion of the Reservoir, the total capacity of which is 81,917 acre feet or 26,693,000,000 gallons of water. This is the largest of all of Denver's storage lakes. It is located in South Park, altitude 8,564 feet above sea level. As in the case of Lake Cheesman, this reservoir was formed by constructing the dam across the river bed, hence the South Platte River flows constantly through Eleven Mile Canon Reservoir from one end to the other.

Sources of Supply

Most of Denver's water originally comes from melting snow, which forms rivulets, then larger streams which find their way to storage reservoirs. The South Platte watershed covers an area of 3,910 square miles, the farthest point being about 125 miles by stream course from the city. Water is drawn from the South Platte River and its tributaries, Bear Creek and Cherry Creek. The main supply is taken from the South Platte River at Intake, located 23 miles southwest of Denver in Platte Canon. The supply from Bear Creek is withdrawn near Morrison. Water from Cherry Creek is taken from underground galleries near Sullivan.

Antero Reservoir, Eleven Mile Canon Reservoir, Lake Cheesman and Marston Lake are available for storage of water from the South Platte watershed. The altitude of Antero is 8,978 feet, that of Eleven Mile is 8,564 feet, while Lake Cheesman is 6,842 feet above sea level. Denver owns the rights to use all of the water from Eleven Mile Canon Reservoir, Lake Cheesman and Marston Lake, but only part of the supply from Antero. Lake Cheesman is 7 miles long, 18 miles around, and its capacity is 79,064 acre feet or 25,763,000,000 gallons of water. It is formed by one of the outstanding granite dams of the world, built across the channel of the South Platte River. It is 212 feet high, and has 4 outlets controlled by valves, of which the largest is 5 feet 2 inches in diameter. It was constructed during the period from 1900 to 1905. 2,700,000 cubic feet of masonry and 100,000 barrels of cement went into its making.

■ ■ ■

Poor Competition

"What did they sock you in jail for?"

"Competition."

"Whatdye mean, competition?"

"I made the same kind of ten-dollar bills the government does."

I'M TELLIN' YOU

©A.C.S.



● A communist is a guy who would like to be a capitalist but can't.

● It is easier to learn to talk than to learn how, when, and why not to.

● The way to tell a gentleman from a dumb-bell is to ignore both of them.

● A black cat following you is regarded as bad luck. It may be—all depends on whether you are a man or a mouse.

● As we look back over the years we now realize that the first world's war was only a curtain raiser.

● Last year's output of automobiles was 5,100,000, which means 5,100,000 more chances of being maimed or killed.

● Hitler is said to be an enthusiastic and ardent admirer of Wagnerian music. Perhaps it is this that makes him such a rattle-brain.

● A legalized turkey day comes home to roost. The bill making it the fourth Thursday in November has been signed by the President.

● There are 1500 patents in appurtenances to the average automobile, and there are 15,000 things can happen to an automobile, which no one can explain.

● After all we are a good deal like herds of cattle. In fair weather they separate and wander alone at will. When danger approaches they get in a huddle.

● March first thought—only twenty days until spring—according to the almanac—but wait and see what the old man weather has to say about it. He's the boy that will decide.

● Motto for March: "Beware of small expenses; a small leak will sink a big ship." A bit of wisdom uttered by Benjamin Franklin, more pregnant with meaning now than ever before.

● A man slipped into a music store to get a "God Bless America" record. Turning it over, he found it stamped "made in Japan." Now the Japs have changed the title to "God Blast America."

● A celebrated meteorologist says the sun's rays reaching the earth are hotter in winter than summer, but this did not mislead us to go without our muffler and galoshes during the winter just ending.

● An authority says—garlic is more of a condiment than a food, but is valuable in stimulating the appetite, promoting digestion and acts as a tonic—and it keeps people you don't want to be bothered by at a distance—which to our way of thinking is its most valuable property.

● In the old days when the young gallant came sparking the object of his affections, mother lighted the lamp in the parlor. When she came in and turned it down it was a signal for the young gallant to vamoose. If mother did that now she would have to let the darnin' slide and spend her evenings in a tavern.

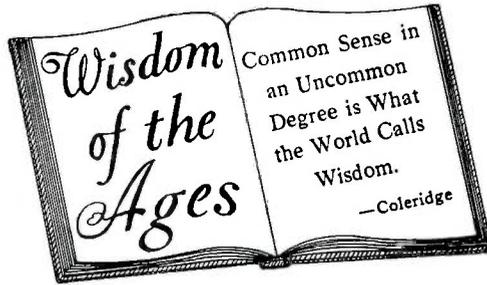
FERRY BOAT LUXURY

The "City of Midland," now in service on Lake Michigan, is a recent addition to the Pere Marquette Railway Company's fleet of ships, and said to be the largest and most modern car ferry in the world. It has a length of 405 feet, and beam of 57 feet. This vessel will carry 34 freight cars on the main deck and 50 automobiles on the upper deck. The passenger capacity is 376. There is a large dining room, lounge accommodations, 74 state rooms, twelve of which are parlor suites with shower bath and toilet facilities. Even the dogs were not forgotten—they are supplied with steel kennels. In a word, this vessel is a combination of luxury and service. The "City of Midland" plies between Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and Ludington, Michigan, during the summer season and between Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Ludington, Michigan, during the winter.

The smallest hair throws a shadow.

Speech is the index to the mind.

MUELLER RECORD



In this issue we give over the "Wisdom of the Ages" to the four subjects uppermost in the minds and thoughts of the people of this country. These subjects are Fear, Courage, Loyalty and Patriotism. The quotations are taken from deep thinking men of various periods in the history of the world. They seem appropriate to this period of a distraught world. You may find something in them that will stiffen your spine, renew your courage, fire your patriotism or banish fear.

Fear

Ps. XXIII:1-4:—

The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want—yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Rabelais:—

Like the eels of Melien; cry out before you are skinned.

Ps. LIII:5:—

There were they in great fear, where no fear was.

William James:—

Fear is a genuine instinct, and one of the earliest shown by the human child.

Milton:—

Leave them (fears) to God above, Him serve and fear.

Shakespeare:—

Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The valiant never die but once.

Horace:—

The man who is just and resolute will not be moved from his settled purpose, either by the misdirected rage of his fellow citizens, or by the threats of an imperious tyrant.

Shakespeare:—

We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking place
And we'll not fail.—Macbeth.

You must not think
That we are made of stuff so fat and dull
That we can let our beard be shook with danger
And think it pastime.—Hamlet.

Emerson:—

Fear always springs from ignorance.

Courage

Elmes:—

Courage, by keeping the senses quiet, and the understanding clear, puts us in a condition to receive true intelligence, to make computations upon danger, and pronounce rightly upon that which threatens us. Innocence of life, consciousness of worth, and great expectations, are the best foundations of courage.

Smollett:—

True courage scorns
To vent his prowess in a storm of words,
And to the valiant action speaks alone.

Cicero:—

A man of courage is also full of faith.

Plantus:—

Courage in danger is half the battle.

Regnard:—

It is in great dangers that we see great courage.

Shakespeare:—

By how much unexpected, by so much
We must awake endeavor for defense;
For courage mounteth with occasion.

Seneca:—

Courage leads to heaven, fear to death.

Dante:—

Be steadfast as a tower that doth not
bend its stately summit to the tempest
shock.

Colton:—

Courage is generosity of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things. Our blood is nearer and dearer to us than our money, and our life than our estate.

MacDonald:—

The worst foe of courage is fear itself, not the object of it;
The man who can overcome his own terror is a hero and more.

Loyalty

Vaughn:—

To God, thy country and thy friend be true.

General Joffre:—

The German is the discipline of fear; ours is the discipline of faith—and faith will conquer.

II Timothy 4:2:—

I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith.

John Adams:—

The die was now cast; I had passed the Rubicon. Swim or sink, live or die, survive or perish with my country was my unalterable determination.

Rufus Choate:—

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and I keep step to the music of the Union.

Stephen Decatur:—

Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong.

R. B. Hayes:—

He serves his party best who serves the country best.

Homer:—

And for our country 'tis a blessing to die.



POULTICES AND PLASTERS

Dr. Cutter, writing in the "Chicago Tribune" on the subject of poultices and plasters, which were at one time in common use as household remedies, as well as with the medical profession, goes into considerable detail. He calls attention to a rather powerful drug "Histamine" which is released whenever the epidermis is injured. This aids healing, because new fresh blood is poured into the injured locality. The same result follows when a liquid or ointment brings a sense of smarting. Therefore, one can understand why older authorities reported cures subsequent to the use of plasters and adds, "perhaps grandmother's hot poultice was best after all."



Mrs. Smith: "You know my husband plays the organ."

Mrs. Jones: "Well, if things don't improve, my husband will have to get one, too."

Patriotism

Virgil:—

The noblest motive is the public good.

Sir A. Hunt:—

He who maintains his country's laws Alone is great; or he who dies in the good cause.

Havard:—

Our country's welfare is our first concern,

And he who promotes that best, best proves his duty.

T. Roosevelt (1917):—

I want to see you shoot the way you shout.

Rev. E. J. Young:—

Our land is dearer for our sacrifices. The blood of our martyrs sanctifies and enriches it. Their spirit passes into thousands of hearts. How costly is the progress of the race! It is only by giving life that we can have life.

Woodrow Wilson:—

The example of America must be the example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but of peace because it is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

Charles Sumner:—

Let the bugles sound the Truce of God to the whole world forever.

FIXING OVER FACES

From the first day down to the present men and women have strived to improve their personal facial appearance. It may as well be admitted in the beginning that they have had lots of room and reason for doing this. Most of them have decorated themselves with jewelry to attract attention or to satisfy their own vanity. These might be classed as civilized in so far as they confine themselves to exterior personal embellishment but the uncivilized races go farther than altering their personal appearance by personal adornment. They try to make over their faces by distorting their features. Whatever be the motive or the method it all goes to show an inherent phase of human desire to attract and impress fellow beings. In many cases these heathen decorations are for the purpose of showing the individual's rank or standing.



Idle brains are the devil's workhouse.

Always Something New

(From Nation's Business)

A light gray paint substitute for aluminum paint. Unusual penetrative and protective qualities, with approximately the same light reflection of aluminum paint. Can be used over rust spots and galvanized metals.

A plastic sheet material with a coating to give effect of either silver or gold foil. Replaces thin gauge metal in many uses. Despite the coating, it retains some transparency, which allows novel decorative effects.

Compact dust-filtering respirator for workmen. Does not interfere with downward or side vision, and uses inexpensive throw-away filter. The outside is porous to prevent large dust particles from clogging the finer section of the filter.

Glass building blocks that are transparent enough to give window-like vision. Suggested for use in panels or strips built into the walls of obscure glass.

A new lining felt for linoleum, partially impregnated with asphalt, offers unusual resistance to sub-floor movements, and to bunching caused by heavy traffic.

A small electric device of two pounds weight to indicate to airplane pilots the intensity of electricity in nearby thunder clouds. A neon tube serves as a signal to the pilot.

Racks for easy shop storage. Hold ordinary shop boxes tilted down like a hopper storage bin. Racks interlock and can be built to any desired height or width.

A helpful substitute for shortage of containers is a flexible corrugated sheet folding like uncorrugated paper. Serves as a cushion or wrapper, often saving weight.

An economical device for regrinding flat seats in steam, water and air line valves, sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3". No special skill in using it.

New goggles for use on snow. Polarized plastic for eye pieces. They cut the glare of the sun without appreciably diminishing vision. Very light and can be worn over glasses.

Small vise for holding tools or small work made with angle adjustments on three planes. Mounted on lug base easily fastened to a machine table. Angular readings for each adjustment are clearly marked.

A hold down tool for drill presses operates pneumatically on presses having cylindrical column. With it drilling jigs can be reduced to simplest form and built in clamps and hold-downs can be eliminated.

A small plastic screen which can reproduce any advertising message in a miniature version of the moving electric letters used on billboards is now made for counters and windows. The front is embossed with numerous small lenses.

A finger guard for workmen is now made with leather on one side, a lastex weave on the other. It gives better flexibility and ventilation.

A new rubber flashlight has a light metallic assembly completely enclosed in a soft rubber case. Has shatter proof plastic lens, is water tight, and safe around electric wires. It can be used safely in rain, mud, or salt water.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

There are many wise sayings, pointed comparisons, epigrams, and quotations handed down to us, but from and by whom we know not. Still we use them without thought or care of their vintage or antecedents. There is that hoary old chestnut, "where the shoe pinches." In the absence of any originator to hang it on someone has picked Plutarch. The philologist who tracked the expression back to 40 A. D. was wise in selecting Plutarch. That eminent Greek scholar thrived about 40 A. D. and has no chance of denying authorship. According to the story of the origin of the phrase, a Roman was criticized for having divorced his wife.

"Was she not chaste?" they asked.

"Was she not fair?"

The Roman held out his sandal and asked if it were not new and well made. None could deny it, and yet continued the Roman, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

Telling a Mouthful

Stranger at crossroads store: "Who's the close-mouthed fellow over there in the corner? He hasn't spoken a word for the last fifteen minutes."

"Him?" That's Pete Blackmore. He ain't close-mouthed—he's jess waitin' for the storekeeper to bring back the spittoon."

Died For His Country . . .

. . . Joe Brownback Made The Supreme Sacrifice, December 27

The Mueller family and the Mueller organization felt the first sting of the war in all its stark reality and horror when on Saturday, December 27, brought to them the news of the death of Joe Brownback. He was in the aviation service and would have completed his training in February, and received his officer's commission. He was attached to Luke Field, Phoenix, Arizona, and while on a training flight with Winston P. Brunn of Salt Lake City the plane crashed shortly after the take off. Both young men were killed.

The news of the shocking accident was wired to his mother, Mrs. Leda Mueller Brownback, Sarasota, Florida, and she immediately telephoned the facts to her brothers, Lucien W. (Duke) Mueller, R. H. Mueller, and Frank H. Mueller, Decatur, Illinois.

The body reached this city on Tuesday, December 30, and a military funeral was held on the day following. The attendance was large.

Joe Brownback was not only widely known among the younger folks of Decatur, but his connection with two of Decatur's most prominent families gave him an unusual, large, general acquaintance. His grandfathers were J. M. Brownback, for many years vice president of the Millikin National Bank, and the late Philip Mueller.

The details of the fatal crash of the plane were not given out, and may never be known. The two victims were as much in line of duty as if they had met their fate on the fring line or on bombing duty.

Favorite In Our Organization

Joe Brownback was a favorite in this organization. Small of stature, he was every ounce daring, which accounts for his picking the aviation branch of government service. As an instance of his determination to do a thing after making up his mind, we cite his effort to become an aviator. He was found to be overweight. To overcome this

he went on a rigid diet for three months, and again presented himself for enlistment and was accepted. He enlisted as a cadet July 1941, and had been in training at the Santa Maria training school and Moffett Field, California. He had been at Luke Field four days prior to the fatal crash.

He was a native of Decatur and educated in the public schools prior to his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1939. He specialized in metallurgy. Prior to his matriculation at the University of Illinois he had attended the Gulf Coast Military Academy and Cornell University. When he finished at the University of Illinois he entered Mueller Engineering Department, with which he was identified until his enlistment.

Active in Athletics

He was active and widely known in athletic circles, including golf, baseball, softball, and in fact everything in that line calling for energy and muscle. Boating also claimed his attention. With Earl Cline, Jr. he participated in the National Championship sail boat races, Michigan City, in 1940. In 1939, he and Forest Kile made a seventy-mile canoe trip on the Great Lakes. These little side lights are mentioned only to show characteristics of the

young man. Had anyone waited for Joe to tell them they never would have learned of it. Another of his characteristics was his freedom from boasting of what he did.

His untimely death in the service of his country has been a terrible shock, lessened only by admiration of his pluck and gameness in answering his country's call.

Joseph M. Brownback was born July 15, 1914, a son of A. V. Brownback and Mrs. Leda Mueller Brownback. He was a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mueller and a nephew of Lucien W., Robert H., and Frank H. Mueller. Besides his parents and uncles he leaves two sisters, Mrs. Mary J. Crain, wife of Dr. H. Crain of Long Island,

(Continued on Page 12)



Joseph M. Brownback

Mueller Men Have Hobbies . . .



Charles Haywood, Sarnia, Ontario, with his Power Driven Bicycle

On another page is an article dealing with the history and development of bicycles, which formerly went by curious names, and resembled the present day bicycle as a World's Fair illumination resembles a blackout. The accompanying illustration shows a new style bicycle, built by Charles Haywood, member of our Sarnia Ltd., Ontario, plant. He has a hobby of inventing and building something out of the ordinary. A correspondent at Sarnia gives us the following description of Mr. Haywood's bike.

"This three wheeled electrically operated bicycle is the result of three months spare time hobbying. The storage batteries enable the wheel to attain a top speed of 20 miles per hour. There are two speeds controlled from a switch arrangement and the one horse power motor shows very good results. It is equipped with two wheel brakes. The machine is made from bicycle frames and all wheels used are bicycle rear wheels. It is a front wheel drive, driven with a V belt from the motor to a countershaft using a chain from countershaft to front wheel. This has all the conveniences of horn, lights, luggage compartment and above all, there is NOT A RADIATOR to freeze up, and we see Charlie gliding along to work these mornings while his fellow workmen may be seen chugging along through clouds of steam escaping from the radiators of their cars."

Harold Moats of Mueller Pattern Shop, Decatur, puts in his spare time with hobbies of some kind. With toy electric trains, he laid out a track with intricate switches and electric connections. This "railway system" accommodates several trains, which he operates from a control base. He has trains backing into switches to give clear right of

way to a "flyer," trains setting in and out cars, making up trains and doing in miniature practically everything done by a steam train. The last thing he did gave him a great kick, winning a contest he did not know he was in.

Recently he received a package from Hollywood, California, which upon opening proved to be a trophy about twelve inches high. The gold plated figure of a woman holds aloft the symbol of "Reel Fellows," a friendly fraternity of movie amateurs sponsored by "Home Movies Magazine," and upon the gun-metal base is inscribed these words: "Harold Moats, for Technical Achievement, Home Movies Magazine Annual Amateur Contest, 1941."

Harold had made two gadgets for movie cameras, which he submitted to "Home Movies Magazine," and which were featured in that publication. He received many inquiries from other amateur movie fans all over the country, and he had made up blue prints and instructions for making this equipment. No attempt was made to patent or commercialize the two inventions.

"Home Movies Magazine," describing Harold's gadgets, said: "Probably the most notable amateur development for making a wipe-off and wipe-on effect is the apparatus designed and built for a Keystone 8 mm. camera by Harold Moats of Decatur.

Also, Harold received recognition for an automatic fading device he built which enabled him to make smooth, professional-like lap dissolves. "This gadget is coupled with his camera and produces a fade mechanically opening or closing the lens diaphragm, and a dial on the gadget enables measuring length of fade to the exact frame; also winding back the film."

Harold's brother, Alva, a Mueller machinist, builds small motor cars. The one he uses is less than three feet high and less than five feet long. It has a comfortable seat, and his feet stretch out under the hood. He has driven this tiny car about





Decatur and to and from work for five or six years.

It has a lot of speed, and when it comes to attracting attention the "scooter" is forgotten. This car has a V-8 motor, and the engine has a 1 1/8" bore, 1 3/4" stroke. It has standard shift, three speeds forward and reverse, four wheel hydraulic brakes, and a top speed of 50 miles an hour. It does 4-9/10 miles on a half pint of gas. The wheel base is 54", tread 29". The body is 26 gauge galvanized sheet iron painted red. The only full sized thing about this car is the license plate, and it costs \$6.50 a year.

In the accompanying picture is a miniature threshing machine, mechanically perfect, and which actually threshes radish seed, separating the chaff and blowing it out like a regular machine. The Moats brothers have a well equipped machine shop in the basement of Alva's home. Much of the equipment they made, and also made most of their own tools.

■ ■ ■

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE

There are many reasons for divorce. In some states there are only a few. In others they cover a wide range from adultery to vagrancy. In quite a few states sentence to penal institutions or insane asylums is grounds for divorce under different limitations. The primary cause in all states is adultery. South Carolina is the only state which does not provide for divorces.

■ ■ ■

DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 10)

N. Y., and his twin sister, Mrs. Eloise Derringer, wife of Paul Derringer, Sarasota, Florida.

On January 13 the will of Mr. Brownback was filed for probate. It is estimated at \$3,500 and was left to his fiancee, Miss Bernadine Nemyer of Decatur. The couple were to have been married on February 13, which was the end of his flying cadet training.

THE SHORTEST DAY

Generally Accepted as December 21st
But No One Certain About It

What we know about weather is not what it is going to be or do, but what it has already "done did." It is true that everyone talks about it—Mark Twain's definition is a chestnut and barred. Everybody, we presume, knows which is the shortest day in the year. We must qualify this because it is something that the smartest weather-wise men don't know, and they admit it, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A reporter asked the head of the weather forecasting station if December 21 is the shortest day in the year. The weather shark gave up, admitted he did not know, but thought that it was among the shortest. The same question was then put up to a professor in meteorology, and the answer was practically the same. When the sun starts north after its trip to the equator, it hesitates, like some departing guest who never quite reaches "goodbye." That is to say difference in time for three or four days is so nearly the same that it is hard to decide, which is the shortest day. However, the 21st is as good as any other date, and we are still content to take the word of our favorite almanac.

■ ■ ■

NO LONGER UNSPEAKABLE

The "Unspeakable Turk" was a favorite editorial cognomen some years ago. Maybe the editorial writers changed their minds when they edited the cablegram "that the Turkish and Greek authorities were seeking to arrange transportation facilities for 500,000 starving Greek children from Greece for adoption by Turkish families during the duration of the war." The "Unspeakable Turks" apparently now know how to speak in terms of human sympathy.

THE FIRST BICYCLES

Some Odd Looking Machines Made to Save Walking

In the height of popularity of the bicycle, which was during the 90's, they were condemned as a danger and a menace by many because of the "speed" at which they were ridden. The driver was known as a "scorch-er." Under the most favorable racing conditions, the two mile champion won in 3:43. Of course, the detested "scorch-er" on an unpaved city street or a rough country road could not approximate that speed. The pedestrian's dislike of bicyclists back in the nineties has been inherited by the automobile driver of today. Bicycles have a right on public highways, and even though they may be troublesome, those who drive cars must not assume proprietary rights on streets or highways, although many of them like to.

Back In Big Volume

The popularity of the bicycle has returned in greater volume than most of us ever suspected or dreamed of.

Tracing back its history, it appears that man has always schemed and planned to escape the job of walking. The conclusion is forced upon one that man is inherently too lazy to walk or to work if there is any avenue of escape.

First Called Hobby Horse

The first man who tried to get along on wheels instead of legs was a Frenchman. He constructed a two-wheeled vehicle with a connecting bar curved into some faint resemblance to a horse, and therefore it was dubbed, "hobby horse." This genius straddled this bar and propelled his contraption by contact of feet with pavement, but his name is lost to fame—writers on the subject say.

Made Some Improvement

Baron Von Drais, a German of Mannheim, improved on the Frenchman's "go cart" in 1818, and in 1819 Londoners broke into the game. The machines of that day were known as "draisene," "pedestrian's curri-cule," "pedestrian's accelerator," and "dandy horse." All of these machines were propelled by the feet.

A Real Improvement

Kirkpatrick Macmillan was the first to make possible a continuity of motion on a balanced vehicle without touching the feet to the ground. This was done by affixing to the "dandy-horse" cranks connected to long levers that acted upon the rear wheel center. This was about 1840, and Macmillan

(Continued on Page 18)

CLEMENS BLANK DEAD

Leaves Record of 44 Years Service With Indianapolis Water Co.

The passing of Clemens Blank at his Indianapolis home removes from the ranks a practical water works man, who won his place in the ranks through hard work and perseverance. He joined the Indianapolis Water Company on September 18, 1897, and died at his home December 27, mourned by all his associates and a host of friends. His duties were diversified, and it required a man with an active mind and a stout heart to make the circuit.

He had to fire the furnace, issue tail pieces or couplings to plumbers, run errands, collect water bills, and help in any way about the office. In those days the office force consisted of four persons.

It was this willingness of spirit and his loyalty to the organization which led to his advancement to the important position of Superintendent of Construction and Maintenance.

In 1903 he went to Martinsville, Indiana, taking over the management of the Gas and Electric Company, which was at that time a subsidiary of the Indianapolis company.

Mr. Blank returned to Indianapolis in 1912 to take charge of all pipe line work and later, beside new main construction, he took over the upkeep of general property around the plant and the maintenance and operation of the Canal. Control of all land purchased for the Oaklandon Impounding Reservoir now under construction was in his hands. He was well known and liked by all of the farmers with whom he came in contact on the latter work, as well as by the hundreds of persons he met in daily life.

His 44 years of service speak more eloquently than words of his value to his company.

■ ■ ■

Close to Quints

"How's the wife, George?"

"Not so well, old boy. She just had quinsy."

"Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"



Clemens Blank

CAME WITH CIVILIZATION

The Inn and Its Successor the Hotel Has Background of Romance

The history of hotels is the history of civilization. Formerly they were generally known as inns, defined as a place where travelers are entertained with food and lodging. A mere restaurant is not included; neither is a boarding house. In the earlier days the innkeeper was liable without proof of fault or negligence, for any loss sustained by a guest through theft committed on his premises. This rule was first laid down by the Roman praetor on the theory that innkeepers generally were a disreputable class and often in league with robbers.

This principle has long since been modified so that the inn or hotel keeper is not now generally liable for any loss unless property has been specially entrusted to his care.

Where Wits and Artists Met

A lot of romance and sentiment about inns and taverns has filtered down through the centuries. This is largely due to the fact that they were the congregating places of men of letters, professional men, soldiers, wits, artists, and travelers. The average American knows very little about them. In poetry and prose the innkeeper is always depicted as a jolly, pot-bellied, good natured host, and to offset this caricature the inevitable barmaid is always a laughing, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked chunk of femininity.

Today's Tavern Different

What we know today as a tavern or an inn is like the pattern in name only. It is a place to eat and drink, but with few exceptions no place for over-night entertainment of guests. As a matter of common knowledge, we got back the names "inn" and "tavern" with the annulment of prohibition. The name "saloon" smelled bad, and the purveyors of drink wanted to get away from the odor.

DEATH OF EDWARD V. LEVERETT

Announcement is made by the Conway Corporation of the death of Edward Vaulx Leverett, Conway, Arkansas, Thursday, January 1. Mr. Leverett had been associated with the Conway Corporation for more than 30 years in the successful development of Municipal Utilities in Conway. "He was," says the Conway Corporation, "a model of industry, efficiency and integrity."

Shakespeare:—

Present fears are less than horrible imaginings.

ONCE NOTED HUMORIST

Henry Wheeler Shaw Discovered He Could Write After Failing In Other Lines

Henry Wheeler Shaw was at one time a noted American humorist, but few will recognize the fact by his name. Even by his pen name, "Josh Billings," he will be remembered only by a few. His quaint style and assumed homely philosophy were merely a screen. Beneath it all and back of it was a keen, brilliant mind. Here is just a sample of his style and wit:

"I thank the Lord there are two things money can't buy—an easy conscience and the wag of a dog's tail."

There you have truth, wisdom, and humor in one brief sentence. Shaw was born in 1818, and died in 1885. He was a native of Lanesborough, Massachusetts. His early life was spent roving through the middle west, but in 1858 he settled in Poughkeepsie as a land agent. He was not successful, and he began writing, which proved to be his natural talent. His style became widely popular. It was heightened by his system of humorous phonetic spelling. His first big hit was his book, "Essa on the Muel." The big publications of the time, such as "The New York Weekly" and "Century Magazine," were quick to grasp the fact that the public liked Billings, not only as a writer, but on the lecture platform as well.

The product of his brain remains unchanged, but it is not the class of humor that the world wants today.

It has been our observation that "styles" in humor change with succeeding generations, just as the women's hats change with the season.

CHINESE NOT SO SLOW

The Chinese are peculiar, but with one of the oldest civilizations they should not be regarded as dumb and behind the times. The following little news item indicates an up to date, wide-awake, enterprising lot of merchants who know what they want, when they want it, and more than that, how to get it quickly:

To far-off China went a shipment of 576 fountain pens by Air Express recently. Consigned to a merchant in Hong Kong, China, the pens, weighing 18 pounds, were flown from New York to San Francisco for connection with Pan-American Airways clipper for the 8700-mile flight across the vast Pacific.

WELL BATHED NATIONS

With Plenty of Bath Facilities Americans Lead In Cleanliness

The claim that 95 per cent of all bath tubs are in the United States is accepted as true. There are many portions of the world where such luxury as we enjoy is entirely unknown. In America few houses are erected without bathrooms, toilets, and sinks. In government projects for cheaper but better housing the tenants will find that bath accommodations have been provided. Even in many modest privately owned homes the bathroom has an accompanying shower, sometimes this may be found in the basement.

Like Old Mill Pond

This location has its advantage of not requiring any special care to prevent splashing of walls and floors. The basement shower invites the bather to step under the shower head, turn on the water, and let it splash at will. A shower is a sort of informal affair, anyway, and guarded by too many rules, takes all the joy out of the sport.

One of the greatest blessings Americans enjoy is the bathroom, the toilet facilities, the sink in the kitchen, and laundry tubs in the basement. All of these things are conducive to cleanliness and health at all seasons of the year. In these particulars, they have been a powerful influence in shaping healthy lives and fine constitutions of the young men called to the colors, and will continue as a necessary adjunct to defense plants.

By Comparison

A study of such facilities in other countries now embroiled in war shows their disadvantages as compared to the people of America. The Japanese, always classed as a cleanly people, do not enjoy bathing luxury on the scale that we know and practice in this country. Even England is not in the same class with us. In Russia a bath tub costs more than 2,000 rubles—more than a grand piano.

The time is not far distant when outdoor toilets will be unknown in this country. This will be true of smaller towns as well as cities, because of the extension of water works to villages and small towns during the past ten years.

■ ■ ■
Mrs. Sigourney:—

Fear is the white lipp'd sire of subterfuge and treachery.

Thomas:—

Desponding fear, of feeble fancies, full,
weak and unmanly, loosens every power.

BIRTH RATE THE BASIS

Prophetic Words of Edward E. Slosson In 1927 Vindicated By Today's Conditions

It is the birth rate of a nation which determines its war strength. This has long been a favorite argument with us. At the close of the world war of 1914-1918 Germany started growing a new crop of soldiers. Today Germany has an army largely made up of young men born since the last war. Going through our files we came across a forgotten article by Edwin E. Slosson, director of Science service, which is in line with the opening sentence of this article.

It was published in *Colliers*, April 27, 1927. The opening sentence of that article is:

"The contest for supremacy among European nations is being determined now by the courage of the women rather than by the courage of the soldiers."

The writer cites birth statistics of France, England, Wales, and Germany for six years. In every year the birth rate in Germany was the highest. The English birth rate in 1925 had fallen below that of France. The statistics quoted covered six years, 1920 up to and including 1925. Tanks, bombers, poisons, and other hideous helps in wholesale slaughter are useless without men to build and operate them on the field of battle. Today the words of Mr. Slosson stand out in prophetic vividness.

■ ■ ■

FISHING TOURNAMENT

Miami's ten thousand dollar fishing tournament began January 11 and continues for 99 days. This is the greatest of free for all sporting events. There is no weighing in, that follows the catch, no special qualifications, except rod, line, and reel, no selected spot and no age qualification. The person catching the largest specified game fish takes it to one of the 37 weighing places, and has the fish officially weighed and recorded. The catch may have been made by a millionaire from the deck of his million-dollar yacht or by a colored boy fishing with a willow sapling, line and reel. At the beginning it was estimated that there would be 250,000 participants. Big fish stories are in the offing.

■ ■ ■

New Finish for Autos

A new type of auto finish has been devised as a result of shortage caused by the war. The new material, it is claimed, eliminates streaking. If this be true it will be welcomed by auto owners.

Decatur's Admiral Once Commandant at Pearl Harbor

Recent events in Pearl Harbor bring back to native born citizens of Decatur memories of the late Rear Admiral Charles Brainard T. Moore. His retirement came early in the first world's war, when he returned to Decatur and was very active in doing his part in civilian movements supporting the government. His world wide knowledge was an invaluable aid to those engaged in war activities. Much of his naval service was in the Pacific ocean; and he possessed early knowledge of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, and Pearl Harbor, which command our anxious attention since Japan declared war.

Admiral Moore was a non-committal man on public questions, as is expected of men in the naval branch. The writer once said to him: "Your brother, Harry, says you know less about politics than any man he knows."

"He's right," was the reply, "the only thing I know anything about is the United States Navy, and I'm not supposed to talk about that with civilians."

That one sentence is indicative of the admiral's understanding of the rigid rules and regulations to which he had sworn allegiance. Off the record, however, he could talk most interestingly of personal experiences at sea and of the odd corners of the world where so many years of his life had been spent.

And here is his record, not gathered from his friends, but furnished us from the Office of Public Relations (Secretary of the Navy), Washington, D. C.

"Rear Admiral Charles Brainard T. Moore, U.S.N., was the fifth Governor of American Samoa, having served in that capacity from January 30, 1905 to May 21, 1908.

"Admiral Moore was appointed to the Naval Academy from the Seventh District of Illinois in 1869. He graduated in the class of 1873, and for a number of years had the usual duty of a naval officer in the time of peace.

"During the Spanish-American War he served as Executive Officer in the USS Bennington, one of the vessels under Admiral Dewey's command in the Philippines.

"He returned to the United States in 1900

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and was in the Pacific area again from 1901 to 1908. During this time he was Commandant of the U. S. Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa, and Governor of that island possession. Tutuila is one of a group of 14 volcanic islands, situated about two thousand miles south of Hawaiian Islands, and 4,200 miles southwest of San Francisco. Germany and Great Britain renounced the island in 1899, and the United States accepted the agreement in 1900. The harbor of Pago-Pago situated on the southeast coast is the only good harbor in the American group of the islands.

"In 1912 he was Commandant of the U. S. Naval Station at Cavite, P. I., and in 1913 he was Commandant of the U. S. Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, T. H.

"He was transferred to the retired list July 12, 1915, and died in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia on April 4, 1923."

His record is one which justifies the confidence and pride of his neighbors, friends, and fellow citizens of Decatur.

It is not the province of a publication like Mueller Record to voice opinions or criticisms, but we do feel, knowing Rear Admiral Charles Brainard T. Moore as Decatur knew him, that had he been in Pearl Harbor on that fatal December 7, he would have been alive and alert to the warning of possibilities sent by the Secretary of the Navy.

■ ■ ■

Will Claim Damages

W. Vance Baise, Chief Highway Engineer, North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission, places the damages to state highways by army maneuvers at \$125,000. When the details are completed a claim will be forwarded to the War Department which will later be placed before the Public Works Administration.

■ ■ ■

No Cats

Australia is said to be the only country in the world that has no species of cats. Rats!



The Late Rear Admiral Charles Brainard T. Moore



Flag Prose Poem Won Nation's Plaudits



More Than 6,000,000 Copies of Minnesotan's Masterwork Circulated In 1918

Of the thousands of bits of prose and poetry written by Laurence C. Hodgson, none is as famous as his tribute to the American Flag.

Published first in a weekly column he conducted for the "Winnebago Enterprise" in May 1918, within a year more than six million copies had been circulated.

In a magnificent frame it decorated the walls of Rectors in New York City, it was to be found in every school room in Iowa, and it was circulated nationally by the American Red Cross. This gem of prose poetry with which he concluded a Memorial Day address in the final years of the World War follows:

Excerpt from St. Paul Dispatch, 3-25-37.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG

by Larry Hodgson

*I*T is no fabric of silk or bunting—no mere beautiful cloth woven by human hands. It is a living thing, pulsing with the throbbing ardors of humanity, glowing with the fervor of immortal hopes, leaping out in ecstasies of love and dream. It is a song — the song of upward-looking men. It is an altar fragrant with sacrifice.

It is a garden wherefrom a nation grew, watered by the pure blood of heroes. It is a heaven wherein the sanctified are gathered. It is the home where free men dwell. It is the battlefield whereon honor strikes its blow for the cause of God.

It is a flame springing up to consume injustice and wither the hosts of wrong. It is a voice that speaks with the eloquence of graves where sleep those who died to make it mean purity and righteousness. He who looks on that flag with ransomed eyes beholds within its folds the valor and the faith of Lexington and Gettysburg — the blazing of the embattled farmers at Concord Bridge — the fierce splendors of the ocean that was the cradle of John Paul Jones — the clarion death cry above the ruined Alamo — the prayer of Washington at Valley Forge — the agony of Lincoln as he paced the midnight hours — and, crowning all, the wind-swept faces of boys who die today along the thunder-smitten hills of France.

The flag of the United States is the glory of God shining in the faces of those who dream of a world made clean enough to be the dwelling place of God. It turns our sorrows into exultation and our sacrifices into melody of service. For such a flag true men will always gladly die — for such a flag good men will always nobly live.



APRIL ANNIVERSARIES

Some Famous Dates in Our National History Appear

The month of April has more to it than April Fools' day. It is rich in anniversaries, some of the greatest in our history. Here are a few of the most outstanding:

April Affairs

- April 2, 1792—The first U. S. Mint was established.
- April 4, 1925—American Telephone and Telegraph Company began commercial transmission of pictures by wire.
- April 6, 1909—Commander Robert E. Peary discovered the North Pole.
- April 9, 1865—Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Virginia
- April 12, 1861—Fort Sumpter, Charleston, South Carolina, was fired upon.
- April 14, 1865—President Lincoln's assassination.
- April 16, 1918—Americans repulsed German attack near St. Mihiel, France.
- April 17, 1704—"Boston News Letter," first permanent newspaper in English America, was established.
- April 18, 1775—General Gage gathered troops to destroy stores at Concord. Alarm given by Paul Revere and William Dawes.
- April 19, 1775—Battles of Lexington and Concord, first hostilities in American Revolution.
- April 20, 1777—New York adopted a state constitution.
- April 21, 1836—Texans defeated Mexicans at San Jacinto.
- April 22, 1794—Pittsburgh incorporated as a borough.
- April 25, 1775—People of Philadelphia agreed "to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, their property and their liberty." And today we are doing much the same thing.
- April 26, 1777—Lafayette sailed for America.
- April 27, 1822—Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President, born.
- April 28, 1758—James Monroe, 5th president, born.
- April 28, 1788—Maryland, fifth state, ratified U. S. Constitution.
- April 30, 1812—Louisiana admitted to the Union.

■ ■ ■

Pastor: "Are you troubled with improper thoughts?"

Sinner: "Naw, I rather enjoy 'em."

THE FIRST BICYCLES

(Continued from Page 13)

died in 1878. His machine was copied by one Gavin Daniel, who was acclaimed its inventor. It was not until 1892 that the Macmillan claim was definitely established.

Later cranks and pedals were fitted to the front wheel of a "dandy horse" by Pierre Lallement, of Paris, 1864, and the idea was later adopted by London as the "boneshaker."

Rear Wheel Drive

There were various changes and styles for many years, but all finally gave away to the safety type produced by J. K. Starkey. This was a reversion to the rear driving principle with a substitution of a chain for the levers of Macmillan's machine. Like the auto, the final touch to make the vehicle popular was pneumatic rubber tires and these were produced and patented by J. B. Dunlop in 1888.

Col. Pope Big Manufacturer

It was about this time that Colonel A. A. Pope, a manufacturer in Boston, took on the safety bicycle and soon the country was flooded with them.

Through Mueller Co. they were introduced to Decatur and the surrounding country. At that time we had a gun and sporting goods store in the business section, which was operated and managed by the late Fred B. Mueller.

Don't get gay and laugh at the bicycle. We all may be riding them again according to the newspapers and the radio. It is claimed there will be a larger output this year in anticipation of automobile problems facing the country. The new bicycle as described will be a strictly for service—no polished parts, no extra weight, nothing attractive—but it will save us from walking.

■ ■ ■

Root Hog or Lie?

Texas is a big and great state. Everybody knows that, even the Texans. As one resident of the state said, "that if all the hogs of Texas had been one big hog he would have dug the Panama Canal in three roots."

■ ■ ■

Save the Soap

Consumers should be economical in the use of soap. This is the advice of the OPM. Many ingredients going into soap come from the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, and imports may be limited. It is not necessary to tell little boys about this—they'll take care of it without cautioning.

■ ■ ■

The Real Cause

"I'm worried—it's raining and my wife is downtown."

"Oh, she'll probably step inside some store."

"That's why I'm worried."

COMMONPLACE FACTS

But They are Interesting



"This is Uncle Sam, calling Hitler, Mussolini, Japs, and the rest of their ilk. Just want to tell you boys that I've rolled up my sleeves and will be stepping on your tails presently, and when you begin to squeal I'll plant my brogans on your anatomy where they belong."

From the United States we can reach 95% of the users of phones in the world. We have more automobiles than any country in the world, and we have more telephones. We have only 6% of the world's population, but we have 23,000,000 telephones or about one-half of the world's total. All phones in use can be reached from one in this country. The phone is an inestimable necessity in business, in social and domestic life and within certain secret necessities in war.

Not Extravagance

No one is too poor to rent a phone in this country. Maids, laundresses, nurses have them so that they can be reached quickly by regular patrons and new prospects. This is not an extravagance—it is just good business.

The history of the telephone reads like romance. Its phenomenal success and growth began when the correct underground cable was perfected. First experiments with this sixty years ago were only partially successful, but gave promise enough to justify continued experiments.

Came In 1892

In 1892 lead covered paper insulated cables were perfected so as to justify removal of wires in some larger cities. By 1912 an all-cable telephone, route Washington to Boston, was partially completed and in service in 1914. By 1932 the East and Dallas were connected.

Cable connecting New York to Chicago was completed in 1925, to St. Louis in 1926 to Omaha in 1931.

Now Over Seas

Inaugurated in 1927 overseas radio service soon became world-wide in its reach. When not affected by war conditions, this service, supplemented by that provided by land lines, makes it possible for every Bell telephone to connect with about 93% of all the world's telephones.

Emory a Pioneer

What marvelous strides and efficiency since that day 65 years ago, in May 1877, when Charles Emory's faith in the then new instrument prompted him to become the first person in the world to pay real money for the rental of a pair of instruments.

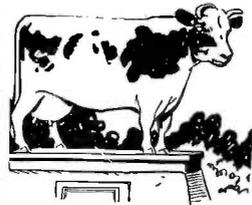
There were, perhaps, richer, more powerful and maybe smarter men in that day than Charles Emory, but they belonged to the "can't-be-done" class, and looked upon the telephone as a scientific toy.



MONUMENT TO COW

Here we have "old bossy" on a pedestal. This monument to a cow, was erected at Seattle, Wash-

ington, to the memory of Segis Pieter-Je Prospect, a world's champion. What would the world do without "old Bossy," a source of life to the human family.



Think of the infantile mortality, whose mothers are unable to provide natural food. Important as the cow is, its exact origin has not been definitely known, but has been generally assigned to two wild species.

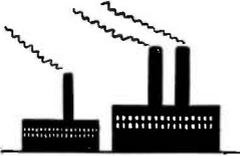
Our dependence on cattle for life is so common that it commands little thought or attention, but thinking men say "they are perhaps the most useful of domesticated animals." Their flesh is part of the daily food of man—butter, cheese, and milk are on every table; their hides go to make leather; their hair forms part of plaster; their hoofs are used for glue; their bones for fertilizer, ornaments, buttons, and many other purposes. Cattle have been domesticated in Asia and Europe from prehistoric times, and are mentioned in writings at least 4,000 years old. The principal breeds in America are the Aberdeen, Angus, Galloway, Hereford, and Shorthorn (formerly Durham). They are all popular, each having certain points which appeal to breeders. It appears that these in-

dividual points are not combined in any one strain. The most popular and widely distributed of beef cattle, are the Shorthorns, which originated in northeastern England. They were imported into America in 1783. Cherry, a Shorthorn, is the world's record milk producer. This cow, owned at Red House Farm, Limesbury, Wiltshire, England, broke all records by producing in one year 41,644½ pounds of milk.

■ ■ ■

PRODUCTION JUMPS

Smoke pouring from factory stacks is a sure sign of production, but not always material domestic prosperity. Today it means tanks, bombers, shells, and ships, symbols of war. In something over eleven months, since the defense program got

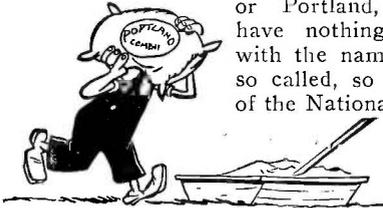


under way, industry's output increased 24%, the largest increase in physical output in any period in our history. This is only the beginning. Some of the biggest plants—automobile—manufacturers are not yet going at full capacity. They are just beginning. Diverting orderly manufacturing processes to one purpose, means that the public will have to make sacrifices. These, perhaps, will prove disappointing and inconvenient to thousands. It will be, in a measure, like taking from a child his favorite toy. With the automobile output limited, including tires, there will be thousands who will feel and understand what war really means, and how eventually it touches each of us. Chins up, be a good soldier, and don't crab. Maybe it is a blessing in disguise in making us realize that legs were made to walk with before automobiles were dreamed of.

■ ■ ■

IN NAME ONLY

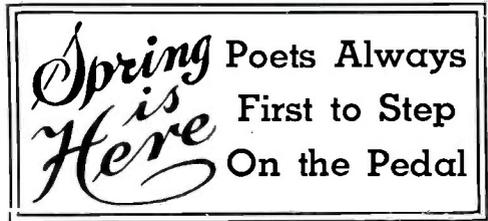
Concrete, cement, and Portland cement are all closely related. Portland, Oregon, or Portland, Maine, have nothing to do with the name. It is so called, so a leaflet of the National Cham-



ber of Commerce tells us, because of its similarity to Portland stone. In the middle ages little advance was made in building cements. The modern cement industry dates from the last half of the eighteenth century. John Smeaton, (1742-92) in his work on the Eddystone Lighthouse, found that an impure clayey limestone furnished a better mortar

than that ordinarily used. The modern Roman cement was developed during the early years of the nineteenth century. Artificial hydraulic cement was first manufactured in France in 1813, and in England in 1822. About 1825, Portland cement was invented. The ingredients of concrete are cement, water, and aggregate. Any kind of hydraulic cement may be used, but as a rule Portland cement is preferred, an artificial cement produced by the calcination and subsequent pulverization of a carefully proportioned mixture of carbonate of lime and clay or slag.

The other ingredients of concrete are known as "fine aggregate" and "coarse aggregate." The first consists of sand, crushed stone, or gravel screenings. Coarse aggregate may be gravel, broken stone, blast furnace slag, or other inert materials.



THY MERRY STEP DRAWS NEAR

Gentle spring! in sunshine clad,
Well dost thou thy power display!
For winter maketh the light heart sad,
And thou, thou maketh the sad heart gay,
He sees thee, and calls to his gloomy train,
The sleet, the snow, and the wind, and the
rain;
And they shrink away, and they flee in fear,
When thy merry step draws near.

Winter giveth the fields and the trees, so old,
The beards of icicles and snow;
And the rain, it raineth so fast and cold,
We must cower over the embers low;
And, snugly housed from the wind and
weather,
Mope like birds that are changing feather.
But the storm retires, and the sky grows
clear,
When thy merry step draws near.

Winter maketh the sun in the gloomy sky
Wrap him around with a mantle of cloud;
But, heaven be praised, thy step is nigh;
Thou tearest away the mournful shroud,
And the earth looks bright, and winter surly,
Who has toiled for naught both late and
early,
Is banished afar by the new-born year,
When thy merry step draws near.

—Longfellow

Animals In The News

The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.—Shakespeare.—Hamlet, Act V.



● "Idaho Pete," warehouse cat of a Malada, Idaho, flour mill gets into the news through "The Express Messenger," excellent publication of the Railway Express. "Idaho Pete" made a trip in a freight car routed to the navy and dry store divisions warehouse, San Diego, Calif. He survived an eight day ride without food or water. The navy members immediately adopted Pete and were disappointed when an air mail letter came from the flour company that Pete's return by express collect would be greatly appreciated. The navy supply department built a three-room feline house cage, equipped with a rest room, living room and a kitchen stocked with cat food. It was painted red, white and blue. And a note was attached: "In this package is a tomcat, "Idaho Pete." He was fed and cared for by the workers who supply the U. S. fleet. We will miss him."

● Out of eighteen lost advertisements in a metropolitan paper one-half were for dogs lost.

● Duke is a Boston bull equal to any "seeing eye" dog in leading and protecting his blind mistress who is 85 years old. She lives in Oakland, Calif. Duke is seven years old and was missing two weeks, but finally located in Chattanooga, Tenn. A couple found with the dog claimed to have taken him by mistake. The dog was in Dr. Guy P. Hatchett's small animal hospital until returned to California by Railway Express in a specially constructed crate and, after a fast 2600-mile trip, is again serving its California mistress in her home and about the streets of Oakland.

● To rescue a crying puppy which had fallen into a sewer trench one Decatur policeman went in head first, while his mate held him by the feet. Residents nearby had sent in to headquarters a hurry-up call for help.

● A Decatur man, wandering through a city cemetery, came face to face with a big black bear. One brief glance and the bear went

one way and the man the other. Later the bear was smoked out of a sewer tile by its owner, a visiting trailerite. It was a pet and tame.

● Among the new animals in the New York Zoo are two baby pandas, sent from China by Mme. Chiang-Kai-Shek and Mme. H. H. Kung to American children in appreciation of Chinese relief aid. Two cases of live bamboo shoots were brought along to nourish the baby pandas until they become accustomed to their new fare—orange juice, milk, honey, and raw eggs.

● Officers at Fort Ontario, plagued by mice nibbling on valuable records, secured a cat, but the nibbling went on. One night officers made an investigation and found the cat and mice scampering about the room in friendly frolic.

● Pupils in the Decatur city and county schools have been organized as a Junior Humane Society. It is intended that this organization cooperate with the adult society in protecting animals from brutal and inhuman treatment. The county superintendent cited an Illinois law that all pupils in public schools shall receive one-half hour a week of "humane and moral education."

● Strongheart, the dog well known in the movies, is a super-intelligent police dog. Strongheart is a one man dog and performs only for his master. This is true of most all dogs. Being trained by one person it seems that the commands he uses are not understood by the dog when given by any one else.

● Superintendent of the Edinburg Zoological gardens says more lions have been born and raised there than any place in the world. Three hundred and sixty-eight lion cubs is the figure given. One lioness, "Nigeria," lived 23 years in the gardens and bore 32 cubs, and these cubs had given birth to 46 cubs before "Nigeria" died.

● Fifty tourists in Yellowstone Park this year were bitten by the bears by August 1. This is more than were bitten during the entire year of 1940. The bear attacks were nearly all the result of tourists trying to take pictures of the animals.

■ ■ ■

"I heard you let your maid go and are looking for another one."

"Yes, I'm looking for one that won't handle china like Japan does bombs."



MUST MEAN BEAK

Doctor: "May I kiss you?"

Nurse: "Certainly not. Do you think I want to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face?"

SAFETY FIRST

Doctor (to patient who is opening his purse): "No, don't bother to pay me in advance."

Patient: "I'm not. I was just counting my money before you give me gas."

LITTLE BY LITTLE

Tonsils: "I got my whiskers on the installment plan."

Adenoids: "The installment plan?"

Tonsils: "Yes; a little down each week."

AHA! THE SECRET'S OUT

Patient: "Have you been a dentist very long, Doc?"

Dentist: "No, I was a riveter till I got too nervous to work up high."

SMART OR SARCASTIC

Nuts: "Dr. Jiggins, the lunacy expert, is my uncle."

Smarty: "Oh, how nice. You probably get cut rates on his services, don't you?"

A TENACIOUS LIVER

Doctor's Clerk: "Yes sir, that medicine sure is powerful. Best stuff we have for the liver. Makes ya peppy."

Patient: "Well, can you give me any specific references, I mean people who have taken said medicine with good results?"

D. C.: "Well, there was an old man living next to us who took this liver medicine three years."

Patient: "Well, did it help him?"

D. C.: "He died last week."

Patient: "Oh, I see."

D. C.: "And they had to beat his liver with a stick for three days after he died before they could kill it."

FIRST AID CALL

A faculty member in a London medical college proudly wrote a notice on the blackboard in his classroom.

"Professor Jennings informs his students that he has been appointed honorary physician to His Majesty, King George."

When he returned to the classroom in the afternoon he found beneath, this line:

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

USUAL SYMPTOMS

Doctor: "Have you any idea how your wife caught this terrible cold?"

Husband: "I think it was on account of her coat."

Doctor: "Too thin, eh?"

Husband: "No, it was last winter's coat, and she didn't wear it."

SHOE ON WRONG FOOT

Doc: "I can't quite diagnose your case. I think it must be drink."

Old Soak: "All right, Doctor, I'll come back when you're sober."

■ ■ ■

AND SHE GOT MAD

Absent-mindedness is an embarrassing affliction or habit. It is a temporary state in which the mind fails to respond to the ordinary demands on one's attention. It is due largely to extreme concentration and is not confined to professors as the jokester would have you believe.

Anyone may be a victim and frequently bring down wrath or trouble upon one's head. There was the young motorist who took his girl into a fashionable cafe for dinner and said to the attentive waiter: "Fill 'er up. She'll hold about ten gallons." And the young lady arose and left in a state of virtuous indignation.

The young man never has been able to explain it as an instance of absent-mindedness. The young lady insists that absent-mindedness is a disease and restricted to college professors.

■ ■ ■

Lot of Feet

The yearly production of shoes for civilian use in the United States is about 400,000,000 pairs or eight million individual shoes. Big Saturday foot laundry?

■ ■ ■

Zangwill:—

America is the crucible of God. It is the melting pot where all races are fusing and reforming—these are the fires of God you have come to—

Into the crucible with you all, God is making America.



New Amusement Tax

Judge: "I fine you \$1.10 for beating your wife."

Defendant: "Yer overcharging me."

Judge: "That extra dime is for amusement tax."

Agreeable to Boss

Clerk: "I am grieved, sir, to hear of your partner's death. Would you like me to take his place?"

Boss: "Very much, if you could get the undertaker to arrange it."

One Guess Only

"Daddy and I won't be home tonight, Johnny, do you want to sleep alone or with nursie?"

Johnny: "What would you do, Daddy?"
—Rotary Fellow.

Safely Anchored

"So that second-hand car you bought is shaky?"

"I'll say it is. Since I've been riding in it, I've had to discard my belt and fasten my trousers to my shirt with safety pins."

Beats Most of Us

Employer: "Anything you can do better than anyone else?"

Applicant: "Yes, I can read my handwriting."

Beggars Not Choosers

"Why do you feed every tramp who comes along? They never do any work for you."

"No, but it's quite a satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

Ethics

"Vot is ethics? Vell, I vill show you. Suppose a lady comes into the store, buys a lot of goods and pays me ten dollars too much when she goes out. Then ethics comes in. Should I or should I not tell my partner?"

Helpful Hints

He: "If you keep looking at me like that I'm going to kiss you."

She: "Well, I can't hold this expression much longer."

WATER WORKS WEEK

President Howson Names Prominent Man on Committee

President Louis R. Howson, of the American Water Works Association, has asked H. A. Van Norman, general manager and Chief Engineer Bureau of Water Works and Supply, Los Angeles, to act as chairman of a committee to consider a National Water Works Week. This movement originated in the convention of the Association at Toronto last summer.



Louis R. Howson

President Howson has asked the following to serve on the committee:

Warren J. Scott, Director Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.

H. H. Brown, Superintendent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Alexander Lindsay, Superintendent, Spokane, Washington.

R. W. Reynolds, West Palm Beach Water Company, West Palm Beach, Fla.

There is no doubt that the public has become more water conscious since the war. The wrecking of a water works by a bomb would endanger the lives of thousands, especially in the larger cities. There are other dangers, such as polluting the water supply.

A lesson comes from far away Hong Kong, where the vicious Japanese smashed water mains, reservoirs and otherwise worked complete failure of the water supply. These were factors forcing surrender.

A water works week, sure, why not make it a water works year?



LAUNCH FOR WATER TREATMENT

At the Crystal Springs Reservoir, San Francisco water supply system, a pretty little launch is a part of the equipment. It is used for treatment of water to rid it of algae and other marine plants which frequently taint the water with an unpleasant and disagreeable taste, as well as discoloring it. As the little launch chugs about the reservoir, the water is sprayed with copper sulphate from treating equipment in the boat. Other reservoirs are treated by dragging the copper sulphate in bags.

Barnyard Humor

DISSATISFIED

"That's the guy I'm laying for," muttered the little black hen, as the farmer crossed the yard.—The Bee Hive.

TIMES CHANGE

Insurance Agent: "What do you think is the trouble with farming?"

Farmer: "Well, in my day when we talked about what we could raise on 60 acres, we meant corn—not loans."

AT A STANDSTILL

Farmer Haye: "That Jones boy who used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?"

Farmer Seede: "Well, if he was any steadier, he'd be motionless."

TWO IN ONE

Visitor: "Is this a good farming country?"

Farmer Fuddlemuch: "Why mister, this land grows potatoes so big that it only takes six to make a dozen."

OFF TO GOOD START

Farmer Appleknocker retired and moved to the big city. In the morning, after spending the first night in the new home, his wife said: "Well, Pa, hain't it about time you was getting up to build the fire?"

"No, siree," replied the old gent. "I'll call the Fire Department. We might as well get used to these city conveniences right now."

PAREGORIC QUICK

Tourist: "Why are those trees in the orchard all bent over?"

Farmer: "You'd bend over, too, if you were full of green apples."

PASS THE MAIL PLEASE

Farmer Jenkins: "Anything for me, Postmaster?"

P. M.: "Don't see nuthin'."

Farmer J.: "I was expectin' a card from Aunt Jinny, tellin' me when she's comin'."

P. M.: "Hannah did you see a card from Sile's Aunt Jinny?"

Hannah: "Yes, I give it to Mirandy Jones to read. She should uv brought it back before this."

NOT LIKE AMERICA

Germans Live in a State of Distrustful Fear of Others

There is "an American way" different from that of any other country. It's a fundamental principle handed down to us, by our wise and far-seeing forefathers. It's a fundamental conception of freedom—individual freedom.

It means freedom of speech, of worship, a free press and the right of assembly and of residence.

It gives us the right to choose our own occupation, to embark upon an enterprise individually or by combining our talents with those of others.

Pretty Much as We Please

We have the right to participate in our government by selection of representatives to carry out our wishes, and if they prove themselves unworthy, to retire them and choose men who will obey the mandate of the voters. And there are many other liberties and rights so common that they are given little thought. Free speech is held to be a right that no one may interfere with.

Fear—Day and Night

How different from other countries!—Germany, for instance. We talked with a German woman, who in middle life abandoned her native land after the first world war and came to America. She still maintained a love of her homeland, but the conditions under which she lived—Ach! Nein! Afraid to trust her neighbors and friends. Dared not even to whisper what she thought of the government for fear of betrayal and punishment. Living in constant dread and fear. That's what is the matter with German citizens today. The fear they feel by day and night.

It was bad enough in the other war—but nothing to what it is today.

■ ■ ■

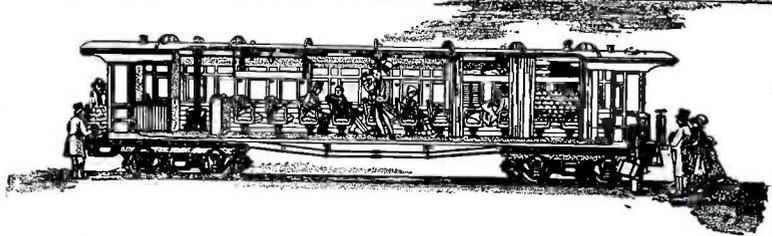
GALVESTON DOCKS GUARDED

The Intercoastal Canal between Galveston and Corpus Christi, Texas, has been completed, according to the "Galveston Wharf Magazine," but will not be navigable until some time this spring.

Another item of interest regards the precautions that are now being taken at sea-ports. Along the Galveston water front every approach to the wharves is being guarded.

Additional police have been placed in service and no one is permitted on the docks except those who can show that they have business there. All roads leading to the docks are also carefully guarded.

Rail oddities



The first Pullman car was built by George M. Pullman for the Chicago and Alton. This road employed him for that purpose. He did not actually build the cars, but reconstructed two old day coaches. This was in 1859. In 1864 he built his first modern sleeper, calling it the "Pioneer." It cost \$18,000. It was first used on the train which carried the body of Lincoln from Washington to Springfield.

WHY DIDN'T THEY?

Railroads Did Not Do Certain Things Because of Conditions

In a little booklet entitled "Science Rides the Rails," Mr. J. J. Pelley, president Association of American Railroads, gives some very interesting information in answer to the oft repeated query, "Why didn't the railroads do that years ago?" What the public overlooks is the question of time and experimentation essential to safe and practical development of new steps in railroading. The streamlined train is an instance. At the turn of the century a train appeared which bore remarkable resemblance to the present day streamliners.

Adam's Windsplitter

It was known as "Adam's Windsplitter," but tests proved it would be a waste of time and money to streamline anything which traveled less than a mile a minute. Eventually, scientific research and improvements made travel at high speeds possible. The streamlined train of today should not be classed as a revolutionary step in railroading. On the contrary, it is a convincing reminder of the evolutionary process of change which has marked railroading since its earliest days.

The First Pullman

As an instance, look at the illustration of the first Pullman sleeper, and think it over when you crawl into your bed in a modern sleeping car of today. Research and experiment are today behind advancement in practically every line. Ideas are not accepted until they are proved up. This is particularly essential in such a commercial

and industrial undertaking as railroading. The tremendous responsibility for human lives compels every safety precaution known in the operation of trains.

No Chance, No Guessing

Every experienced and practical manager of a railroad will take no chance on any innovation, until assured beyond reasonable doubt, that the step forward is a safe one. This care is not confined to any one item or division; it covers a big array not only mechanically, but also in plans, policies, etc. These include purchased supplies and such things as draft gears, couplers, brakes, and other mechanism of which the public knows nothing. These have cost millions of dollars in research work.

More for Your Money

Because "Science Rides the Rails," the public today travels faster, safer, more comfortably and for less money than at any period of American railroad history.

Mr. Pelley in closing his article says:

"In 1930, the total mileage run by passenger trains at average speeds of 60 miles an hour, or more, was only 1,100 miles a day. Today passenger trains operating at 60 miles an hour or better, cover an average of 65,000 miles daily—and passengers travel with economy in comfort, even luxury, undreamed of even a few years ago. The passenger's dollar today will carry him 57 miles; whereas, in 1921, it would take him only 32 miles."

■ ■ ■

Satisfied

Personnel Director: "Have you any references?"

Applicant: "Sure, here's the letter: 'To whom it may concern. John Jones worked for us one week and we're satisfied.'"

Prof. Abel Wolman Named President . . .



Mr. Abel Wolman

The recent meeting of the American Water Works Association was one of interest to all water works men as well as to the general public. The importance of this gathering is best shown by the attendance. Of the thirty-three members of the board, thirty-two were present. In accordance with the requirements, the following officers were nominated for 1942:

For President: Abel Wolman, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

For Vice-President: Samuel B. Morris, Dean, School of Engineering, Stanford University, California.

For Treasurer: William W. Brush, Editor, 24 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

In case no other nominations are filed prior to March 1, these nominees will be considered elected to office for the period beginning at the close of the 1942 general conference and ending with the close of the 1943 conference.

The board gave serious consideration to the subject of sabotage as affecting water works and water supply, making numerous recommendations of steps to be taken for protection.

The following water works men were named for honorary membership:

James M. Caird, consulting chemist and bacteriologist of Troy, N. Y., a member since 1900.

Wilford W. DeBerard, city engineer of Chicago, and a member of the association since 1912.

William E. Vest, manager Water Works, Charlotte, N. C., member since 1911.

Winner of Diven Medal for 1942

S. F. Newkirk, Jr., Elizabethtown, N. J., for his leadership of the committee on matters during the past two years.

Winner of Goodell Prize for 1942

R. F. Goudey for his paper in the March 1941 issue of the Journal of the American Water Works Association, Volume 33. This paper was on the subject "Practical Aspects of Cross-Connection, Inter-Connection and Back-Flow Protection."

The Association has had a healthy growth. The membership total at the end of each of the past six years was: December 31, 1936, 2,734; December 31, 1937, 3,064; De-

ember 31, 1938, 3,359; December 31, 1939, 3,710; December 31, 1940, 3,957; December 31, 1941, 4,177.

Honor For Mr. Newkirk

For the most outstanding service rendered during the last year, the American Water Works Association awarded the J. M. Diven Medal to Samuel F. Newkirk, Jr., engineer and superintendent of the Elizabethtown, N. J., Water Works. This is one of the most coveted honors this great association has to bestow. The findings of the first two years were cited as "being of substantial value to the entire water works field." Mr. Newkirk has been associated with the Elizabethtown city water department since its organization in 1931, and for four years prior was water engineer for the Elizabethtown Water Company. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College with bachelor of science and civil engineering degrees, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, director in the American Water Works Association, and a member of the New England Water Works Association.

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FOUR FULL PAGES

An Exhaustive Treatise On Clarksburg, W. Va., Water Reservoirs

We have before us a copy of the Clarksburg, West Virginia, Exponent-Telegraph of February 1, 1942. Editorial and news content speak plainly of the character and quality of this paper which measures up favorably with some bearing metropolitan ear marks. Four full pages are given over to publication of the "Clarksburg Water Board's Treatise on Water Reservoirs." The introduction says:

The report is an exhaustive treatment of the water supply in the West Fork Conservancy district. No detail is overlooked and the article because of this is of interest to all water works men and the public in general.

The introduction to the report says: "Prepared by Scotland G. Highland, Secretary and General Manager of the Clarksburg Water Board for presentation at a public hearing held in the Criminal Court room of the Court House, at Clarksburg, on December 4, 1941, at 2:00 P. M. on the subject of the Preliminary Examination to be made of the West Fork River and tributaries, West Virginia, authorized by Act of Congress, Approved April 18, 1941, Public Law 228—77th Congress."



The National Capital



The Center of Feverish Activity



News Notes Akin to Defense and War

A 45,000 ton battleship requires some 20,000 tons of steel; an aircraft carrier, about 17,000 tons; a cruiser, 5,500 tons. The figures are exclusive of the steel in the ship's guns.

★ ★ ★

"We must accept the disciplines of democracy as well as its freedoms. And those disciplines must come from ourselves, they must be reflections of our own attitudes."—Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, New York University.

★ ★ ★

The amount of money that the United States has already spent on defense is estimated at twice the value of all the farmlands in the original 13 states.

★ ★ ★

"American industry has discovered that whatever can be done to improve the health of its workers and executives is a sound investment for both employer and employee. Now it becomes also a contribution to national defense."—Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Medical Consultant, National Association of Manufacturers.

★ ★ ★

There are more than 400 transports in our commercial airlines. In a recent month, our domestic airlines flew more than 10 million miles—the equivalent each day of a trip to the moon plus four trips around the earth's circumference!

★ ★ ★

"Show me an American and I'll show you a man who not only has courage, but who is honest, generous to a fault, has a sense of humor, has common sense; in short, he's a man. He may be a clerk or a capitalist, a student or a professor, a steel mill employee or the owner of a steel mill. He's first, last and always for America, and the American way of living."—Dan F. Griffin.

★ ★ ★

One large, four-engined bomber of the type American industry is now building for defense carries up to 11,000 gallons of gasoline when fully loaded for flight. This capacity is more than that of a standard railway tank car. And the gasoline used on a

24-hour mission is about equal to the amount an average automobile would require to make five trips around the world!

★ ★ ★

"So far as history relates, free enterprise and democracy have grown hand in hand. I do not think we can have the one without the other. I think any effort, therefore, to destroy free enterprise . . . , will be destruction for our democracy."—A. W. Birdwell, President, Austin Teachers College.

★ ★ ★

The average consumption of steel in this country equals 600 pounds a year for each American. The comparable average for textiles is 30 pounds, and for oil products, 2,500 pounds.

■ ■ ■

Substitution of materials in regular course of business is not looked upon as ethical, but war conditions make it not only a virtue, but in some instances may prove better and more acceptable. The quarter master's corps of War Department is said to have already introduced 800 substitute articles for metals and other materials now hard to obtain. Among these are:

Bronze, zinc, nickel, copper, aluminum, linen, cork, chromium, cadmium, steel, rubber, manila, fiber, magnesium, silk, lead, asbestos, and paper.

Plate glass, soft annealed steel, malleable iron, and ceramic ware have been substituted for brass. Instead of copper, the quartermaster specifies sheet lead, steel, galvanized iron, or ceramic ware.

Paint, synthetic enamel, and porcelain enamel have been used to save galvanized finish or nickel plating.

These examples indicate the length to which we may have to go to keep the wheels flying.

Recommendations concerning revisions to the United States standards for drinking water qualities soon will be referred to Surgeon-General Thomas Parran. A committee appointed about a year ago is about ready to make a final report.

The government take off from the new tax law on slot and pinball machines from October 1 to December 31 was \$4,708,696. Wisconsin led all states with \$477,000.

MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT

Different Measuring Sticks to Determine Prince of Wales' Example

The measure of a man is something of a problem, the solution of which depends upon your object, and purpose. If it is height, breadth or circumference, a tape line or a yard stick will come nearest to giving facts. Measuring him for his intelligence is not so easy. He may be as wise as Solomon, but make you think he is as dumb as an oyster. Otherwise he may be as dumb as an oyster with just enough veneer to fool you into thinking that he is a Solomon come to judgment.

Different Measures

Measuring him for his breeding may be done by his genealogical background or by his self-acquired habits and culture. If the measurement is on his training or manners give him a knife and fork and study his use of those feeding implements. If you wish to measure his gentlemanly qualifications, study his unassumed courtesy or lack of it to men of all degrees. A gentleman is always a gentleman, who puts those he meets at ease with no show of deference or condescension but with a reserve which leaves no doubt of his own self-possession.

As Webster Sees Him

Webster describes a gentleman as one well bred or of refined feelings. He is also one who can by his treatment of others put them at ease, thus disarming them of any feeling of inequality as did the Prince of Wales, when entertaining an eminent commoner dining with him.

Guests Tittered

The table was surrounded by royal personages. When coffee was served this guest drank from his saucer. An almost inaudible titter went around the table. The prince, however, gravely poured his coffee into his saucer. The other guests accepted the rebuke and did likewise.

Douglas and Cicero

Stephen A. Douglas, abused in the Senate, said: "What no gentleman should say, no gentleman should answer." Gentleness always outranks power or position.

It was Cicero who was called a plebeian by a patrician and his soft reply was: "I am a plebeian, for the nobility of my family begins with me, while that of yours ends with you."

Quoting the first Roosevelt, it pays "to speak softly but carry a big stick." This applies to peace, politeness, and manners, as well as war.

OUR LIGHT HOUSES

We Have 83 on American Coasts— Three in Hawaii

The World Almanac lists 87 light houses in the United States territory, three of them being in Hawaii. The candle power given ranges from 200,000 to 9,000,000 at Navesink, N. J. The Fire Island, N. Y., light is 167 feet high and is visible for 19 nautical miles. There are many devices for signaling. A typical fog signaling installation consists of gasoline or oil driven air-compressors, discharging compressed air into a large storage tank. From this the air is allowed to flow to the sounding device under the accurate control of a signal timer, which coordinates the fog signal, the light in the tower, and the radio beacon signals.

Radio Beacons

Radio beacons are part of the equipment of some of the lighthouses. They are an effective type of marine signals. These do not send spoken words, but dot and dash signals, repeated over and over again. The ship master, hearing these dot and dash signals, can immediately tell which lighthouse is heard. A radio direction finder tells exactly from which direction the signal comes, and enables him to plot his position on the chart.

Valuable In Fog

These radio beacons are particularly valuable in fog because a vessel may steer for the signal when everything else is shut off from view. These beacons are said to have greatly increased the efficiency and effectiveness of our lighthouse system.

The Highest

The highest light maintained by the United States guard is atop of the Island Lehua, Hawaii, 707 feet above sea level; on the Pacific coast at Cape Mendocino, California, 422 feet above sea level, and on the Atlantic coast, Marcus Hook, Delaware, 278 feet.

■ ■ ■

WELL! WELL!

The name of Dr. F. Scott McBride appears in the papers for one of the few times since the days of prohibition, when he was a head-liner almost daily. Now he shows up in a little filler tucked away in an obscure corner of the "Chicago Tribune." It is "dry reading," of course. He announces a campaign to "conserve grain and man power," during the war, and indicates the first step would be to seek a ban on beer and liquor in and around army camps. Believe it or not, the "Doc" said "there is no immediate plan to ask total prohibition."



In The Army Now

Spy as Bear

At Basra, one of the ports of entry into Iraq, an Arab with a dancing bear on a chain on the water front attracted attention. The bear excited an officer's suspicion. Giving a quick tug at the bear's hide, he exposed a man said to be an enemy spy.

Just Like Last War

1st Pvt.: "How come the black eye?"
2nd Pvt.: "That widow I met last night ain't no widow."

Saturday Night Soldiers

Two young negroes, Atlanta, Ga., applied to the recruiting officers for a job guarding "dat Birming road."

"You mean Burma road; know where it is?"

"Yas sur, 'tween here and Birmin'ham."

"Oh, no, it's in China."

"Just tear up dem papers; we thought we could get into Birmin'ham every Saturday night."

New Kitchen Policeman

Picket: "Halt! Who goes there?"

R. G.: "Regimental commander."

Picket: "Dismount, sir, and advance to be recognized."

The colonel dismounted and came over to the picket, who presented arms with a snap.

Picket: "Proceed, sir!"

R. G.: "By the way, who posted you there?"

Picket: "Oh, nobody, sir. I'm just practicing."

Admits It

Hard Boiled Captain in Home Defense Corps: "Your name?"

The Private: "Joe Connolly, sir."

Captain: "Your age?"

Private: "Twenty-four, sir."

Captain: "Your rank?"

Private: "I know it, sir."

Uniform Off Balance

Captain: "Don't you know how to stand at attention?"

Rookie in oversized uniform: "I am, sir. It's my uniform that is at ease."

On the Home Front

Mrs. Dinocan: "They say the war is causing a great increase in the number of marriages."

Dinocan: "I thought we had agreed not to keep dragging up the horrors of war."

Have a Care

"Hi, What are you doing, Jim?"

"Sharpenin' a bit of pencil."

"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenters job, that is."

Credit on Next Term

Prison Governor: "I'm sorry; I find we have kept you here a week too long."

Convict: "That's all right, sir. Knock it off next time."

H. L. GARBER'S RECORD

Has Made Fine Showing As Superintendent At Belleville, Ohio

Harold E. Garber is in his twenty-sixth year as a superintendent of water works in Belleville, Ohio. In fact, he has always been superintendent, having taken charge September 1, 1916, when the system was installed.

Now the system includes 1,859 feet of 10" cast iron mains, 1,024 feet of 8", 8,906 feet of 6", and 8,619 feet of 4" cast iron mains. There are 38 fire hydrants, and 28 main line valves. In the beginning the system had 33 consumers, and now has 295. Speaking of his early service, Mr. Garber recalls that he had to transport his tapping machine in a wheelbarrow. The water supply is obtained from two wells, but a new well will have to be drilled in the near future and equipped with a larger capacity modern pumps in order to meet the increased demands for water service. Mr. Garber is a firm believer in good construction material and good installations. He has found that this pays in the long run. In a quarter of a century he has encountered the minimum of complaints from the plant's patrons. Belleville, Ohio, is an excellent example of small town development of a water works plant. The small town residents are just as eager for running water as residents of a larger city. They will do their part in patronage whenever a small plant is well managed and efficiently maintained, together with cordial and friendly relations. After all, supplying water is a question of good merchandising.

A good cause makes a strong arm.

A good law without enforcement is like an unperformed promise.

REMBRANDT PEALE a noted artist was a pioneer in gas industry

Baltimore Gas Co. "Folks" gives us a good story about gas. It is still an interesting subject. It was first discussed in 1739 by Dr. John Clayton in a paper presented to the Royal Philosophical Society. It was not until 1797, however, that its practical value as an illuminant was demonstrated by William Murdoch, a Scotchman. The first gas company in London was organized in 1810. Westminster bridge was lighted by gas in 1812 and the Guild Hall in 1813, when the new company had three plants and 15 miles of mains. Paris was similarly lighted in 1820.

The manufacture of gas in this country dates definitely from 1813 when it was begun in Newport, Rhode Island, by David Melville.

First gas company was organized in Baltimore in 1817, and streets were illuminated in 1821. Boston followed in 1822, and New York in 1823 to 1827. Today gas is one of the greatest and most necessary of domestic, commercial, and industrial needs.

Going back to the introduction of this article, we quote from "Folks" article on the "original Gas House Gang."

In a Museum

"This story begins on a warm June evening in 1816 when the people of old Baltimore snuffed their candles and made their way through dimly-lighted streets to Rembrandt Peale's museum on Holliday Street. But stuffed birds and Indian relics were not the attraction on this night, as that morning Peale had caught the public fancy with his newspaper announcement of "Gas Lights—Without Oil, Tallow, Wick or Smoke."

Organize Company

Rembrandt Peale may have planned his exhibition on that June 13th, primarily to attract the curious—and their admission fees. To at least four prominent Baltimoreans, Peale's exhibit of gas lighting was more than a "show"—it was a glimpse into the future. On June 19th, an ordinance was signed by the Mayor, granting permission to the Gas Light Company of Baltimore—William Lorman, William Gwynn, Robert Cary Long, Col. James Mosher and Peale—"to more effectually light the streets of the city."

The introduction of gas was undoubtedly as great a sensation as was electricity over a half century later.

Rembrandt Peale is given credit by "Folks" as being the first to light an American city with gas.

Peale a Noted Artist

Peale, however, was far more than a museum owner. He was one of our foremost

painters. His flair for showmanship was inherited from his father, Charles William Peale, the artist, whom he assisted in the exhibition of skeletons of two mastadons, which the elder Peale dug up in New York state.

Rembrandt Peale, the gas and museum man at the age of 13, painted a self-portrait. His fame as a painter spread, not only in America but in Europe as well. In 1795 at the age of 17, Peale began a portrait from life of George Washington, but his work claimed much of six years time before he was willing to relinquish it. This portrait now hangs in the vice president's room in the national capitol.

So close was the association between Rembrandt Peale and his most famous subject that in 1823 the artist painted from memory the equestrian portrait of Washington which evoked Chief Justice Marshall's comment, "It is more like Washington himself than any portrait I have ever seen."

Early Lithographer

Aside from his brush and palette, his life was busy and progressive. In 1820 he painted the largest canvas yet done in this country. In 1842 he inaugurated a system of graphics and drawings in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1825 he was president of the American Academy of Fine Arts, and was also a member of the National Academy of Design. He was one of America's first lithographers, but the demand on his artistic talent did not prevent him from writing a number of books. Peale's residence in Baltimore was during the period he operated his museum. He spent most of his life in Philadelphia, where he died at the age of 82.

■ ■ ■

Tourists Turn to Carlsbad

Tourist business ranks as the leading source of income in New Mexico, and Carlsbad Caverns is one of the biggest drawing cards for tourists.

■ ■ ■

Old as the Hills

The United States during the past few years has awakened to the need of soil conservation which was a familiar problem in ancient China and Persia.

■ ■ ■

La Fontaine:—

From a distance it is something; nearby it is nothing.

Quintus Rufus:—

Fear makes men believe the worst.



While Prime Minister Churchill was addressing Congress, the Churchill Cabinet company at Chicago was doing business at the old stand.

A Chicago barber shop shows this significant window sign: "Japs shaved free—we are not responsible for accidents."

Personal in Los Angeles paper: "Gentleman would like to meet young lady with four good tires."

Names on a hotel register:

One of them: Pat Murphy—Irish, and proud of it.

The other: Jock McIntosh—Scotch, and fond of it.

On a country road fence:—No fishin', no huntin', no nothin', stay out.

Wanted — Girls — age 20-30; tall; for folding.

Classified advertisement from an Orlando, Fla., newspaper. No comment is necessary: HOTEL CLERK — Young man with pleasing personality; must be strictly sober. Do not apply unless sexperienced. P. O. Box —, Orlando.

Sign before a country house: Agents, solicitors, collectors, etc., keep out. Beware of the wolf at the door.

Classified advertisements in a San Francisco newspaper announce: "Air raid and black out supplies."

Spotty Boom

"It now seems probable that a business boom will be under way in this country throughout 1942," forecasts General Leonard P. Ayers, chief statistical officer of the War Department. "But it will be a spotty boom," he says, "quite unlike the periods of peacetime prosperity we have experienced so many times before."

"Can I touch you for five dollars?"

"For five dollars you can sock me on the jaw."

HIGH IN PLUMBING

The year 1941 marked a new all time high in plumbing and heating sales, says the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. This was due to the increased volume of residential building. Added to this was material for camps, cantonments, battleships, and army and navy bases. Plumbing and heating equipment has been shipped under the lease-lend plan to all embattled democracies.

Another source of demand was the factories, tank and truck works, shell factories, and powder plants.

The housing plan likewise called for much material. In 1942, as in 1941, the first consideration of the plumbing and heating industries will be the victory program of the government, and it now appears that this year will see as much or more activity as was prominent in 1941.

DEATH OF PIONEER PLUMBER

John L. E. Firmin died at his home in San Francisco recently at the advanced age of 93 years. He came to this country from England in 1849, first residing with his parents in New York. At the age of 18 he went to San Francisco, where he has since made his home. He was prominent in Association affairs, and a familiar figure at National Conventions, and was known to hundreds of the plumbing industry.

No Tears for Nature

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,

Go to the woods and hills; no tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

—Longfellow.

Tall Timber Talk

A superintendent of one of the northern Ontario mines says they grow big vegetables up his way and submits the following as evidence of the fact:

The young farmers were boasting about the size of the vegetables they had grown. Finally, one of them turned to Uncle Seth.

"A squash."

"Well, how big was it?"

"We never measured it," drawled Uncle Seth, "but we used the seed for snow-shoes."

How Two Halfs Live

Two classes of people have filled the world in all ages: those who live for essentials and achieve character and those who live for non-essentials and perish with the "things" which possess them.

Darktown Stuff



HUSH YO' MOUTH

Mose: "Congratulations on your marriage to 'Liza. Are you going to take a bridal tour?"

Rastus: "A bridle to 'er? What do you think I married, a mule?"

AN' I PICKS 'EM

Rastus: "Mah girl's divine."

Ephriam: "Youah gal may be de vine, but mah gal's de berries."

WENT THE LIMIT

Lawyer: "You mean to imply that Mandy then cut his acquaintance?"

Witness: "Wusser dan dat, suh! She cut his throat."

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

Mose: "Sister Jones, I'se takin' up a collection fo' de benefit of our worthy pastah. You know, he's leavin' us fo' to take a church down in Mobile, an' we thought we'd get together an' give him a little momentum!"

LOTS OF PUBLICITY

Mistress: "How do you like my new off the face hat?"

"It's a right pretty hat, but it suah do make yo' face public."

BATTING PRACTICE

Rastus: "Dat's better. I don't like to see yo' all frowned up. But does dat smile mean yo' forgives me, honey?"

Mandy: "Stay away, man, I'se just smilin' to rest my face."

LIKE FATHER

"Wot you doin', chile?"

"Nothin', mammy."

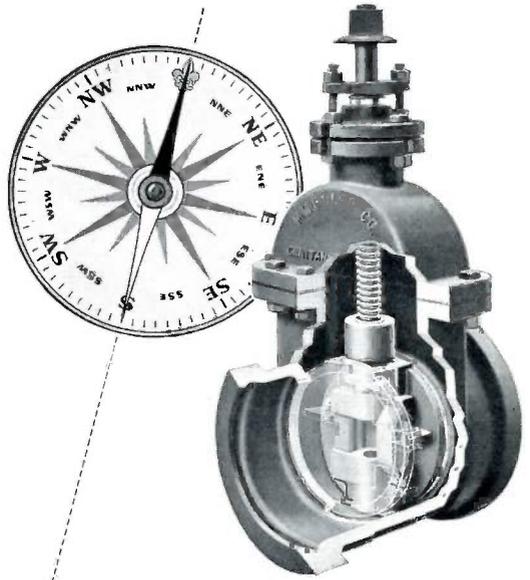
"My, but you is gettin' more like yo' father every day."

HOW COULD SHE?

Tilda: "Pass the 'lasses."

Educated Lizzie: "Don't say 'lasses, say molasses."

Tilda: "How come I say mo' lasses when I ain't had none yet?"



STEER CLEAR OF TROUBLE

The very design of Mueller-Columbian Gate Valves eliminates the most frequent cause of frequent repair due to leakage, binding, etc., through the use of the exclusive FOUR-POINT wedging contact principle. Mueller-Columbian parallel seat, double disc gate valves have the wedging action applied near the edges at 4 points on the discs with equal pressure and thus prevents sprung discs that would cause leakage and binding.

Since constant removal of gate valves from their under ground position is expensive, it will pay you to steer clear of this trouble by installing a valve that eliminates this expense. The extremely low maintenance cost of Mueller-Columbian Gate Valves is generally recognized by waterworks men. If you are not acquainted with all the facts, write us today for full information.

MUELLER CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



HOME DEFENSE

IS NATIONAL DEFENSE

The first line of national defense is strong, vigorous citizens with a will to win. Healthy men and women must have healthy homes in which to live. And the best aid to a disease-free home is GOOD PLUMBING.



Traps are a vital part of your plumbing. A poorly made trap is easily a catch-all for germs and dirt, and is a health hazard. Soldered joints that break loose and castings with rough interiors invite disease-bearing germs . . . MUELLER TRAPS are made of heavy 11-gauge tubing with a really smooth interior that prevents waste matter from clinging to it. Twice to three times as thick as ordinary trap tubing, the threads are deep machine-cut directly into the tubing. No solder, seams, or loose joints . . . Avoid trap troubles for all time with MUELLER TRAPS.



We are cooperating with the government all we can in conserving metal for vital defense needs. But we will, as long as is possible, continue to supply American homes with the best traps made. If you cannot get them from your regular source, write us—addressing Dept. P-2.



H-7470

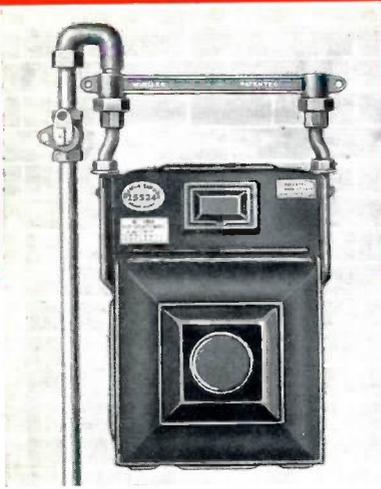


H-7260



❖ MUELLER CO., Decatur, Illinois ❖

PERFECT ALIGNMENT



For a neat and permanent installation there is nothing that equals the Mueller Rigid Bar Meter Connection with the Bevel Connectors as shown at the left and diagrammed below.

H-11287

U-type inlet—Top outlet.



H-11280

End inlet—Top outlet.



H-11285

Elbow inlet—Top outlet.



H-11287

U-type inlet—Top outlet.



H-11295

End inlet with lock-wing stop—Top outlet.



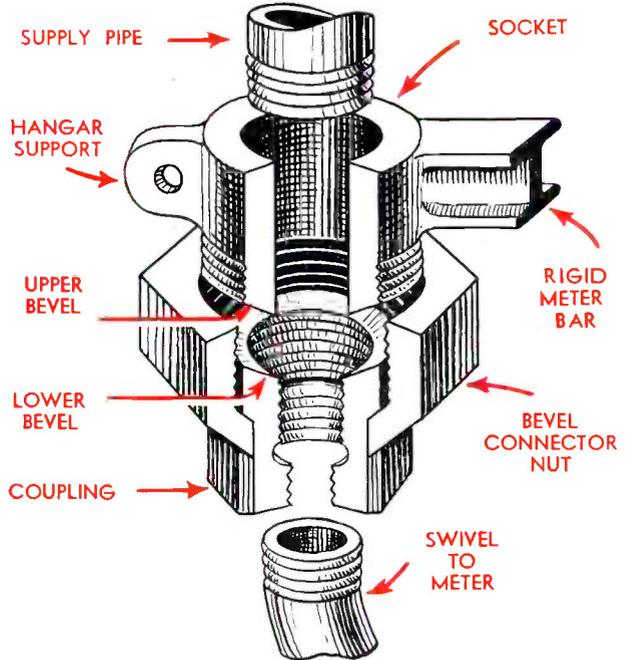
H-11300

Top inlet with lock-wing stop—Top outlet.



H-11160 H-11162 H-11164

Mueller Meter Swivels are made in both malleable iron and brass. The offsets are evenly curved, assuring full pipe opening from end to end. Shoulders and threaded ends are in accurate alignment.



The bar first slides over the supply pipes. Next the couplings are screwed securely on the pipe ends, and fastened rigidly to the bar by tightening up the malleable connector nuts. The swivels are then inserted into the lower threads of the coupling and the meter installed. . . . This insures a leak-proof installation and there are no union couplings. By means of the patented bevel feature, the connector nuts when tightened force the supply pipes into axial alignment. This assures permanent rigidity and protects the threads and swivels from strain due to settling and shifting of pipes. The heavy, close-fitting sidewalls of the sockets further support the threads and protect them from corrosion or damage. . . . There is a type for every piping arrangement. Write Dept. G-10 for details.

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1857

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