

MUELLER RECORD



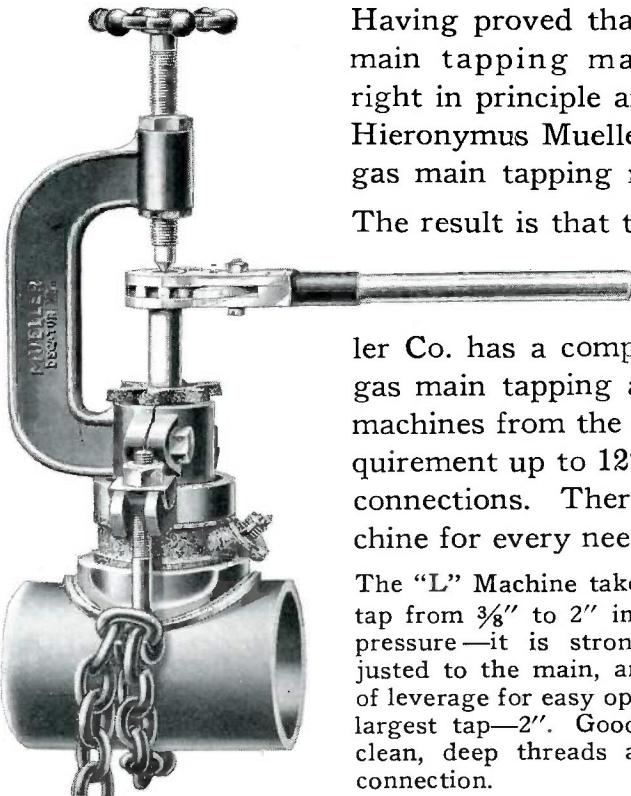
ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

In commemoration of the 100th birthday
of Hieronymus Mueller, and the 75th an-
niversary of the founding of Mueller Co.
at Decatur, Illinois, in 1857

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One Good Idea Led To Another



Having proved that his water main tapping machine was right in principle and practice, Hieronymus Mueller turned to gas main tapping machines.

The result is that today Muel-

ler Co. has a complete line of gas main tapping and drilling machines from the smallest requirement up to 12" for lateral connections. There is a machine for every need.

The "L" Machine takes care of any tap from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 2" in mains under pressure—it is strong, easily adjusted to the main, and has plenty of leverage for easy operation on the largest tap—2". Good tools insure clean, deep threads and a perfect connection.

Get acquainted with this line—the line of quality and good service. Write us for particulars.

Trade Mark

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MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS
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 Plumbing, Water and Gas, Brass Goods
 75 Years in Business

MAIN FACTORY AND OFFICE

Decatur, Illinois

Seventy-Five Years of Service to Health and Sanitation

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New York, San Francisco
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CANADIAN FACTORY
 MUELLER, LTD.
 Sarnia, Ontario

Vol. XXI

JULY, 1932

No. 236

HIERONYMUS MUELLER

This issue of the Mueller Record is largely devoted to the Mueller family and Mueller activities in Decatur. Its purpose is to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Hieronymus Mueller, born at Wertheim, Germany, July 16, 1832, and to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Mueller Co. in business.

These are important events in our history. They have a great significance and interest to us. We feel that they will have a passing interest at least to many of our friends and patrons. There are still many men in the trades we cater to who retain a memory of Hieronymus Mueller. While he lived he was a firm believer in attending meetings and conventions which had a direct or related interest to the lines of goods which he designed, patented and marketed. In this way he formed not only many pleasant acquaintances but many life long friends.

Those of us who knew Mr. Mueller personally, knew his characteristics, the history of the business, his success in the face of obstacles which would have disheartened and defeated the purpose of a less determined man, feel that his life points a way to younger men of ambitions and aspirations to win their way in life. In Mr. Mueller we have a subject and an example of what industry, a plan and a purpose may accomplish when coupled with self-denial, self-confidence, and courage to pursue an ideal to accomplishment. It took him 43 years, from 1857 to 1900, to build the foundation of a business upon which his sons completed the superstructure represented by Mueller Co. interests of today.

ANNIVERSARY OF A DECATUR INDUSTRY

Under the above caption the Decatur Daily Herald of July 17, printed the following editorial:

When Queen Victoria was asked the significance of the celebration of the golden jubilee of her reign she replied, "It means that I am a very old woman."

No industry in Decatur could celebrate the 75th anniversary of its founding without its serving as a reminder that Decatur is a long distance from pioneer days. It is difficult to believe that 28 years after Macon county was organized the Mueller business was established. More amazing is the fact that it should have continued in the same family to the present.

The fact is, however, that in a community which has been called the graveyard of industries an enterprise established by a German mechanic has grown and prospered. Hieronymus Mueller was not the first to attempt manufacture in a little village surrounded by corn and prairie grass, and he most assuredly was not the last.

Inventive talent, managerial skill and sound financing have caused the Mueller Company to arrive in as good health as any industry enjoys these days at its 75th anniversary.

It has not tried to be the biggest establishment of its kind in the country, and for this its officers can be profoundly thankful. Smaller businesses are standing the depression better than the swollen ones. It has not grown so big that its employes are mere members on a payroll. It has continued to be in good times and bad a responsible company.

Dickens' Advice Still Followed

"It is always best on these occasions to do what the mob do!"

"But suppose that there are two mobs" suggested Mr. Snodgrass.

"Shout with the largest," replied Mr. Pickwick.—Charles Dickens.

The losses and disappointments disappear when final victory is achieved.

Founder of Mueller Co.

HIERONYMUS MUELLER established the Mueller business in Decatur, Sept. 7, 1857. Between that date and the present there is a story of growth and development, due to his initial effort, his dogged perseverance and his mechanical ingenuity.

Mr. Mueller died March 1, 1900, at a time when the first real fruit of his early sacrifices became apparent — when the Mueller Co. had gained wide national recognition and standing as manufacturers of water, plumbing and gas goods.

True to his mechanical training, his love of tools and craftsmanship, he clung to his habit of working out his ideas in his experimental room. It was while automobiles were new and yet a novelty. He was engaged in the development of his third personally built car. Accidental burns following a small explosion of gasoline proved fatal a few days later.

So certain was he of the future of the automobile, although it was still in the experimental stages and the use of cars restricted to the wealthier class, that he had plans for a factory devoted to the then infant industry.

A car which he imported from Germany and rebuilt after his own ideas won the first automobile road race ever run in America—in 1895.

Hieronymus Mueller was a native of Wertheim, Germany, where he was born on July 16, 1832.

In his early life he displayed artistic tendencies which were manifested in excellent amateur drawings and paintings. This artistic inclination remained with him throughout life and to it is ascribed his insistence on symmetry, graceful lines, and harmonious forms in mechanical products of whatsoever kind or character.

An instance of the thoroughness of this was doubtless in part due to his training as a machinist under direction of German artisans.

Came to America in 1849

Mr. Mueller came to America in 1849 at the age of 17 years. This action was the result of the disturbed times in Germany. Germans still remember the revolt of 1849, and those who took an active or sympathetic part in that movement. Mr. Mueller had been an outspoken sympathizer of the movement against the government. He opposed the militaristic policy with its enforced service for all young Germans, and he looked to America as the land of opportunity for a young man.

He never returned to his native land or expressed a desire to do so, although some of his living relatives are still residents of the town in which Mr. Mueller was born.

On the contrary, he assumed the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship just as quickly as legal processes of the period permitted.

His early life in America was spent in Chicago, and nearby cities, where he pursued his calling, always with the thought in mind of some day being the head of his own business.

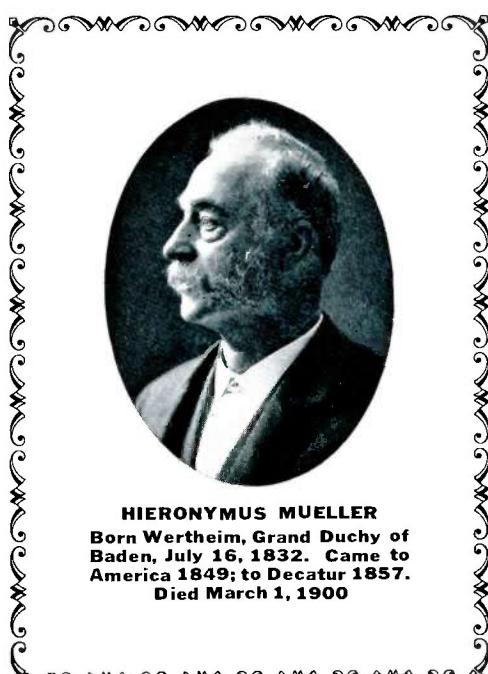
Enters Business

That dream was realized when he came to Decatur in 1857 with his young bride, Fredericka Bernhardt, to whom he was married at Freeport, Illinois, a year prior.

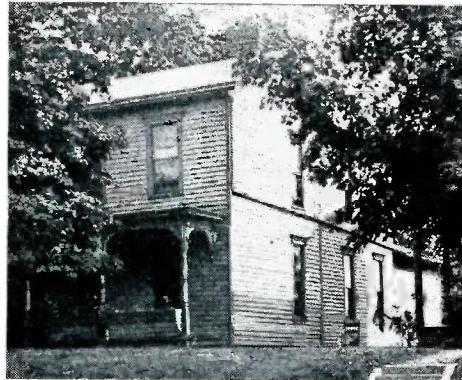
He built for himself a little frame shop, inaugurating a general manufacturing and machining business. His versatility and understanding of mechanical principles is shown by his line of work, which included making and repairing locks and fowling pieces, repairing and replacing parts of sewing machines and even clocks. Anything of a mechanical character was an open book to him. In addition to the above he carried on a general machine shop business.

Decatur was a small but thriving town in that day and needed a man of Mr. Mueller's talent, and he profited by this need.

(Continued on Page 28)



Mrs. Mueller and Old Homestead



The Mueller home on West Wood street, where Mr. and Mrs. Mueller reared their family of six sons and one daughter. It was here that H. Mueller died and where Mrs. Mueller retained her home until her death.

Mrs. Fredericka Bernhardt Mueller was a native of Minden, Prussia, and came to America in 1850 where she was married to Hieronymus Mueller in 1856, at Freeport, Ill., coming to Decatur with him in 1857. All the children of this couple were born in Decatur, with the exception of Henry, who was born in Freeport, and were educated in the public schools and at the U. of I.

Mrs. Mueller was a home-loving woman devoted to her husband and children.

For the greater part of their life, Mr. and Mrs. Mueller made their home in the house pictured above.

Strangely enough, Mr. Mueller never owned a residential property. This house above, in a very early day, he personally equipped with a then modern heating plant and the very latest plumbing equipment, making it one of the first residences in Decatur to be thus equipped. Mr. Mueller, like many business men, considered it more an advantage to keep all his money in his business rather than in residential property.

Mrs. Mueller had quite an extensive acquaintance in the water works and plumbing trade throughout the United States by reason of having attended many conventions with her husband and with her sons, but until her death on Jan. 26, 1911, she always resided in the old homestead where she had lived so long and happily with her husband.

Just One Word

"Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?"

"Unquestionably."

He—Wish that I could revise the alphabet.

She—What for?

He—So's to put U and I closer together.

SUCCESS

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius—
We'll deserve it."—Addison.

—o—

"Successfully to accomplish any task it is necessary not only that you give it the best there is in you, but that you should obtain from it the best there is in those under your guidance."—George W. Goethals.

—o—

"He who will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound."—Pepys.

—o—

"He who climbs the tall tree has won the right to the fruit."—Scott.

—o—

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whosoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."—Swift.

—o—

"There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many anxious to use it."—Bourke Cochran.

There will be no eclipses visible in Continental United States in 1932. A very slight partial eclipse of the sun will be visible in eastern Alaska on Sept. 11 at 5:37 p. m., at which time the moon will obscure only three per cent of the diameter of the sun.

Decatur Muellers at Wertheim



Standing on Steps (left to right)—Ebert B. Mueller, Robert Mueller, Mrs. Robert Mueller, Decatur; Mrs. Emma Beckstein, Wertheim; Adolph Mueller, Decatur.

Standing on Pavement (left to right)—Ludwig Mueller, Herman Hinckel, Mrs. Herman Hinckel, Wertheim; Dorothy Knauss, niece of Mrs. Adolph Mueller, Decatur; Amelia Mueller, Elizabeth Hinckel, Amelia Hinckel, Wertheim; Mrs. Adolph Mueller, Decatur; Herman Hinckel, Jr., Dr. Camerer, pastor of the Stadt-Kirche, Wertheim, and A. G. Webber, Decatur.

Three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mueller, Dorothy Knauss, niece of Mrs. Adolph Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mueller and son, Ebert, and Attorney A. G. Webber, paid a visit to Germany, their main objective being the city of Wertheim, the birthplace of Hieronymus Mueller. The Decatur visitors had a most enjoyable visit in this picturesque German town, with its ancient castle ruins, its 16th century buildings, and its distinctly German customs. The Decatur Muellers found in this German city many blood relations. The photograph above was taken at the side of the house where H. Mueller was born. The Decatur visitors still retain many pleasant memories of this trip and particularly the visit to Wertheim.

Wrong Order

"Why, dad, this is roast beef," explained Willie at dinner one evening when a guest of honor was present.

"Of course," said his father. "What of that?"

"You told mother this morning that you were bringing an old mutton head home for dinner this evening."—State Lion.

Frosh—Can you tell me where to find the lecture hall

Old Hand—Sorry, fellow, I'm just a student here, too.

ALICE IN AMERICA

Famous Character Visits Her Second Wonderland in United States.

Charles Tutwidge Dodgson, known to literary fame as Louis Carroll, was a lecturer on mathematics in Oxford University. He is the author of several works dealing with mathematics. Had he stopped here the world would never have known him as it does today. His principal fame as a writer is upheld by his "Alice in Wonderland." One wonders that a man whose mind and thought centered on the dry subject of mathematics could turn a complete mental somersault and produce such fantastic creations as Alice met with in Wonderland. Possibly it was mental recreation to Carroll. It is said that he was very fond of children, especially little girls. Among these favorites was his little niece, and she is the original Alice. The story was told to her by Carroll, who concocted his strange characters as he talked. Later he was impelled to write the story, and it has become a permanent best seller in all civilized countries. Plainly a child's book, its fantastic character claims the attention of many adults. The original Alice is now eighty years of age, and during the past few weeks has been enjoying her first visit to this country. It is quite likely she finds it another wonderland, quite as interesting as the fairyland created for her by Louis Carroll.

DEPRESSION AN OLD THING

First One Occurred in Egypt 3068 B. C., According to Papyrus Hand Bill.

Here we have been crying about the depression for two years as if we were the only original victims. We have let out yowls singly, by platoons and by brigades, and then joined in national chorus bemoaning and mourning our ill luck. Between groans we have given ourselves over to finding the cause of our "picklement," but with poor success. As a matter of history, this country has passed through similar periods whose effect on individual and collective minds was the same as the present.

The Original Depression

The first and oldest depression period in this country was nothing new or unheard-of because it had many predecessors in ancient history. Depressions were back numbers when we affected the fashion.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce in a recent editorial tells us about them, saying: "A papyrus handbill dated in Memphis, Egypt, in 3068 B. C. attests this fact, and some of the conditions described find present-day parallels:

"A few lawless men are depriving the land of sovereignty. The laws are defied, and men tread them under feet. The lawbreaker is the possessor of wealth, while the rich man has lost everything.

"There is a scarcity of gold. The skilled craftsman is without work. The man who reaps the harvest get nothing for it, and he who did the plowing does not get the profit. The land is depleted. There are more rulers than ever. I show you a land turned upside down."

"Then there was another depression during the reign of Tiberius Caesar in Rome. The emperor gave cash to the banks to liquidate their frozen assets, and the government cared for the hungry by distributing grain to them much as is being done with the wheat the federal farm board relinquished."

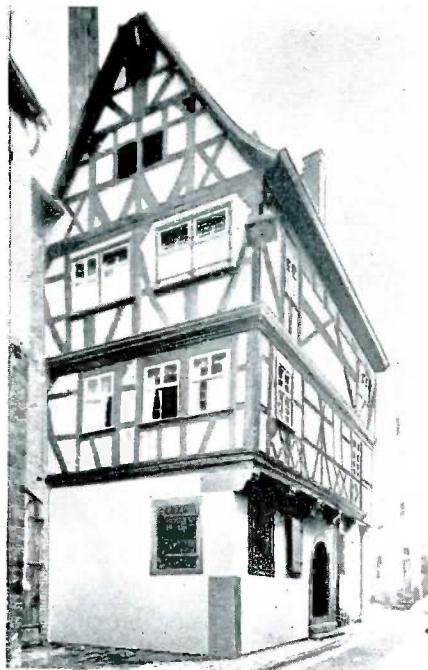
BALLOONS FOR KIDDIES

One of our picnic treats for the children was gas inflated balloons in various colors. When inflated they showed on one side a picture of Mr. Mueller's original shop in Decatur and on the other side a likeness of the founder of the business. Between 2,500 and 3,000 of these balloons were distributed during Saturday and they added a bright touch of color to the green trees and green lawns. We said these were bought for the entertainment of children, but if there is anything that will make a child out of a grown person, it is a toy balloon, of which fact the day produced many evidences.

"Give me a ticket to Chicago."

"Have you a reservation?"

"Say, what do you think I am—an Indian?"

H. MUELLER'S BIRTHPLACE

This is a picture of the house in which Hieronymus Mueller was born at Wertheim on July 16, 1832. To an American it is rather a quaint structure, but it still stands today apparently the same as it was one hundred or more years ago when built. It was evidently very solidly built of the best material to have lasted so long without any visible portrayal of wear.

PICNIC NOTES

Climbing the greased pole near the Athletic club house attracted a large crowd and as usual created endless amusement. The pole is about 12 feet high and at the top fluttered two new one dollar bills held fast by a thumb tack. Melvin Trimmer finally got the money, as he did at two previous picnics. The judge of the event announced that Melvin is hereafter barred—maybe.

—o—

A safety patrol by life-savers from Nelson Park beach was on duty all day on the shore of Lake Decatur. The private lake on the ground was patrolled by U. S. Friend in a row boat.

—o—

About twenty thousand free refreshment tickets went over the counter during the day for ice cream cones, pop, hamburgers, cigars, cigarettes, etc.

W. S. Gilbert once said of a certain man: "No one can have a higher opinion of X than I have—and I think he's a dirty little beast."—Outlook.

Picturesque City of Wertheim



Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, New York.

Wertheim, Germany, the birthplace of Hieronymus Mueller, is situated in the Grand Duchy of Baden at the confluence of the rivers Tauber and Main. It was here that Hieronymus Mueller was born on July 16, 1832, one hundred years ago. The Mueller family goes back to the 16th century. Michael Mueller, founder, was born in 1550 and died in 1613. This fact is established by the church records of Bamberg, A. D. 1599. The next generation is found living at Wertheim and from then until now some member of this family has been a resident of this picturesque little city. More than 900 years ago Wertheim was mentioned in the chronicles. There are two ancient castles and a castle ruin on the hills of the city. One of these castles may be seen in the background. The city hall still in use is a relic of the 16th century. There are remnants of medieval fortifications and many other evidences of the city's antiquity. There are several imposing towers. Old in years, famed for its picturesque background, Wertheim is still a small city of 3,700 persons. Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mueller, and niece, Dorothy Knauss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mueller and son, Ebert, and A. G. Webber, while on a tour of Germany paid a visit to this interesting German city and met relatives of the name of Mueller.

Husband—That's funny, my razor doesn't cut at all.

Wife—Don't be silly, Bill. Your beard can't be tougher than the linoleum.

She—I wonder why we can't save money?

He—The neighbors are always doing something we can't afford.

OSCAR B. MUELLER HERE

Came From Port Huron to Join His Brothers in Commemorative Ceremonies.

Among the visitors at the picnic on July 16th, were Oscar B. Mueller, president of Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich., and his son, Bernhardt F. Mueller. They spent the day at the grounds and Oscar met many of the older employees with whom he was associated in the early days, and this meeting was mutually enjoyable. With his son, he joined the family dinner party on the Lodge lawn in the evening, where he met the members of the Mueller family in Decatur.

Oscar contributed one very important and interesting souvenir to the anniversary celebration. This was the double-barrel hammer and trigger, muzzle-loading shotgun which was made by hand by Hieronymus Mueller. The gun is now one of Oscar's most treasured possessions. It is mounted in a velvet lined case under heavy plate glass, with a description of the gun engraved on a silver plate. It has a place of honor in the plant of the Mueller Brass Co. at Port Huron.

OVERHEARD ON PICNIC GROUNDS

"I've been to a lot of picnics," said an onlooker, "but this is the first time I ever saw so many people bring canned goods for their picnic dinner."

"Oh, that!" laughed his friend, "is the Beano game. Canned goods are given out as prizes. Let's go over and see what we can get in the way of groceries."

The Beano game proved a steady attraction, especially with the ladies, and many cases of canned goods were given as prizes.

The Commemorative Exercises

**Addresses By J. J. Maloney, President of
A. of C., A. G. Webber, Robert Mueller,
Adolph Mueller and L. W. Mueller.**

The exercises in commemoration of the 100th birthday of Hieronymus Mueller and the 75th business anniversary of Mueller Co. were held Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, July 16th, in the open air theatre at Mueller Heights with Adolph Mueller acting as chairman.

The scene was attractive. Colored electric light globes gleamed in the foliage of the trees, and bright lights illuminated the stage. Nearly 3000 persons occupied the seats ranging from the stage to the brink of the ravine above.

Mr. J. J. Maloney, president of the Decatur Association of Commerce, was the first speaker. He read a resolution adopted by the committee of the Manufacturer's Division of the Association of Commerce and followed with comments of his own.

President Malloney's Tribute

"In behalf of the Officers and Directors of the Association of Commerce, I extend heartiest congratulations and our sincerest and best wishes for the future success of the Mueller Company, which this year is celebrating its 75th Anniversary.

"Words are inadequate to express our appreciation of an industry such as your father founded here and which has given employment to the people of this community for the past seventy-five years. Taking into consideration the many vicissitudes and difficulties during that period, you are indeed fully justified in pointing with pride to the record of your Company.

"In extending our congratulations and appreciation, I feel confident that I am expressing not only the thoughts and feelings of the Association of Commerce of Decatur, but of the public generally.

"In these times particularly, there is so much depending on the success of our industries, their maintenance and development, that we hardly can overestimate what the Mueller Company really means to Decatur. By foresight and sacrifice, you have carried on. We are all proud of the unbroken record of the Mueller Company, and we heartily wish you continued success.

"I have had the pleasure and the honor of knowing the Mueller family for over thirty-five years and have always admired and held them in the highest esteem and regards. The Mueller family has been one of Decatur's most representative and of the highest type of American citizenship.

"This afternoon during the festivities, I was talking to our old friend, Ben Dillehunt, and he paid one of the finest tributes to the Mueller family when he said: 'I knew Mr. and Mrs. Hieronymus Mueller well. Mrs. Mueller was a grand and noble woman, and Mr. Mueller was not only a high-grade mechanic but a high-class gentleman. He was an inspiration to me.'

"It were highly to be wished we had more industries in Decatur such as the Mueller Company, and as the old-time great American actor, Joe Jefferson, used to say so in a similar manner, I say, 'Here is to the Muellers and their families and their Company; may they all live long and prosper.'"

The Resolutions read will be found on page 36.

H. MUELLER AND EARLY DECATUR

Attorney A. G. Webber Gives Vivid Memories of Early Days and People.

This celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of the distinguished founder of a large industry in this community, and to include in this celebration the 75th Anniversary of the establishment of the industry founded by him, is so unusual that perhaps

not a single person in this audience has ever had the privilege of taking part in such a celebration before.

It would hardly do justice to this distinguished founder for me to state my recollections of him, while I was in his service as a general apprentice, from the age of 16 to 19 years, during the first quarter of his industrial life in Decatur, and therefore, I will add my recollections of Mr. Hieronymus Mueller in his later and more important experience and from my more mature comprehension of his great work in and for Decatur.

Wide-awake Men of Early Day

Mr. Mueller was fortunate in being associated with the early pioneers of Decatur, such men as Charles Emerson, Richard J. Oglesby, Henry Frather, Edward O. Smith, Arthur J. Gallagher, Isaac C. Pugh, James Millikin and many others, all of whom seemed to consider the general interests of the community as of special personal concern to them. This will be shown by the fact that when the Illinois Central Railroad, being the first railroad into Decatur, was laid out from Pana to Clinton, in a straight line, according to the original plan, it would have crossed Macon County six miles west of Decatur. These men, then living in Decatur, with a population of less than 1200 in 1854, by a heroic struggle succeeded in having the railroad build its line through Decatur in a detour, as it is now located.

The First Waterworks

On January 11th, 1869, an Ordinance was adopted by the City Council authorizing the erection of a public waterworks. In these proceedings was mentioned for the first time the plan to bring a rolling mill to Decatur. And on May 12th, 1870, full assurance had been secured that this mill would be erected and in operation within nine months. The city was to give the Rolling Mill Co. ten acres of land and furnish a 4-inch stream of water. On June 23rd, 1870, Richard J. Oglesby conveyed the land to the Decatur Rolling Mill Co.

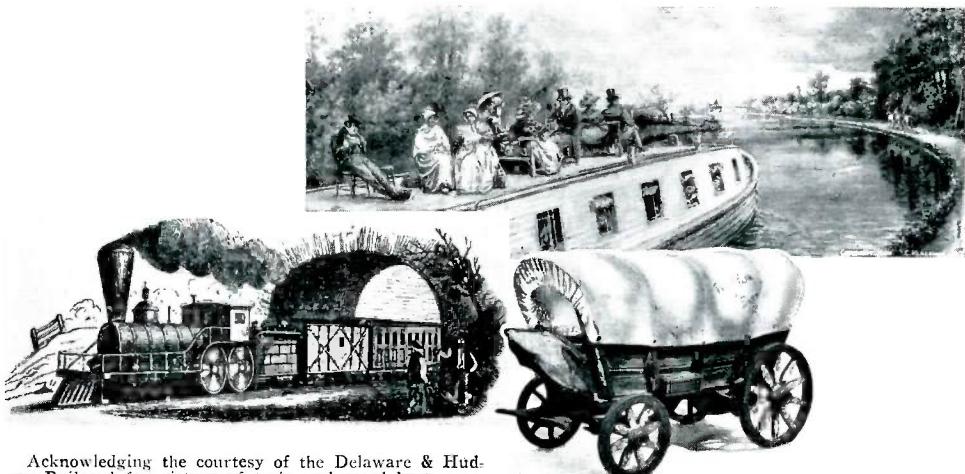
From July to December, 1870, work was being done along the west side of the right of way of the Illinois Central, just south of Wood Street, to construct a pumping station and to excavate the Rolling Mill well in Howells hollow. This water supply failed in the month of February, 1871, and by the concerted action of public-spirited citizens led by J. R. Mosser, then editor of The Republican, an afternoon paper, the waterworks were established and located on the north bank of the Sangamon River, on the present site.

Decatur Developing

Decatur was making great progress during the years 1869 to 1871. The Decatur Agricultural Works were being built on Jasper Street north of the Wabash Railroad. The Decatur and E. St. Louis Railroad was under construction. The Rolling Mill had been located and

(Continued on Page 38)

Transportation In Earlier Days



Acknowledging the courtesy of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for picture of train and canal boat.

People of today regard the United States as being somewhat in its infancy at the time Hieronymus Mueller came from Wertheim, Germany, to America in 1849. When Mr. Mueller landed in New York, that state had a population of 3,007,394. Today New York City has a population of 6,930,446. Illinois, to which he came in the early 50's, had a population of 851,472. Today Chicago has a population of 3,376,438. New York, of course, was the biggest city and Chicago just a good sized town. Railroad development had just commenced and transportation by steam was in its infancy. Canal boats were still the common method of transportation, and beyond western Missouri, travel was by wagons to the far West. Mr. Mueller went to Pike's Peak in 1859, and much of the journey was made on horseback or by prairie schooner such as pictured above. Canal boats were considered luxurious, even if a slow way to travel. Steam railroads of those days had no extra comforts for long journeys. It is presumed that Mr. Mueller came to Decatur by train and canal boat. The distance in 1853 was 1520 miles. The entire journey could not be made by rail. To make the trip by water required fourteen and one-half days and combined water and rail routes, six and one-half days. The fare by water was \$9 and by rail and water \$12.50.

By means of steamboats, railroads, and the Wabash and Erie Canal, the traveler could reach Toledo in four days from New York, Fort Wayne, Ind., in five and a half days, and Lafayette, Ind., in seven and a half days. The price of his ticket to Lafayette was \$12.50, but if he went by way of Erie Canal, then by steamboat from Buffalo to Toledo and continued thence on the Wabash and Erie Canal, he had to pay only \$8.25, although he was fifteen days on the way.

AT OPEN AIR THEATRE

In our open air theatre at Mueller Heights on our anniversary picnic day, those who did not care for the games and contests enjoyed an afternoon of music by Goodman's band and a program of vaudeville acts by professional and semi-professional artists. This was the program:

- 1:30 P. M.—Goodman's Band.
- 2:45 P. M.—Vocal selection (Brand accompaniment).
- 3:00 P. M.—Vaudeville, Tumbling, Tap Dancing, Comic Dialogue—Y. M. C. A. Troupe.
- 3:25 P. M.—Duet, Royal Hawaiians.
- 3:40 P. M.—Del Marvel—Escape Artist.
- 4:00 P. M.—Boy Scout Drill, Troop No. 2, Odie Walker, Drill Master.

The tumbling, tap dancing, by the Y. M. C. A. troupe under the direction of Captain Osborne, No. 6 fire house, was a feature of the afternoon. These young men fall little short of professionals. The Royal Hawaiian duet furnished a very good program of music. Del Marvel, the escape artist, a former clerk in our cost department, surprised his old friends by his dexterity in freeing himself from handcuffs and tightly bound ropes, chains, etc. He is now filling professional engagements.

The Mueller Boy Scout Troop came in for a good hand. Working under the direction of Scout Master Odie Walker, they astonished the audience by making fire by friction, fire by flint and steel, tying knots in ropes, first aid demonstration, and boxing. This glove contest was between Herman Roe and Clarence Grubbs and was fast and hot. Scout Referee Harry Lowe declared the bout a draw.

THREE-QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

The little shop in Decatur in 1857 from which grew the Mueller industries pictured below.



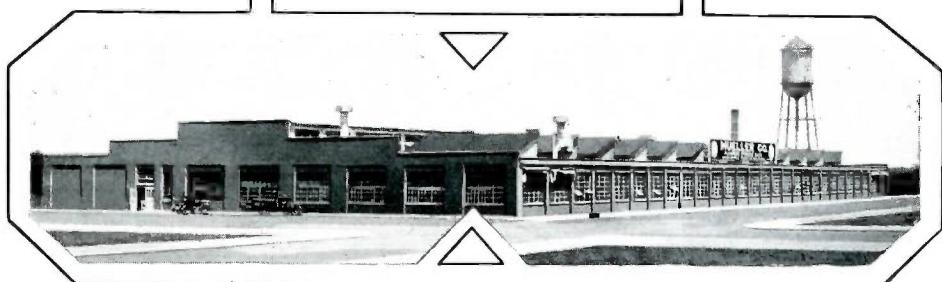
In this modest building in 1857 H. Mueller began a lifetime of service to health and sanitation.



Below is Plant 2, East Eldorado St., where all Mueller black and galvanized iron goods are manufactured, including service boxes, service clamps, etc.

The main plant on Cerro Gordo Street, where all plumbing, water and gas brass goods are made. The main office is in the three-story building on College Street.

Above: Building with rounded roof is Mueller Club House, including Gymnasium and Cafeteria.
Below: Our Canadian factory, Sarnia, Ont.



Mueller Vitreous Ware Plant where toilet combinations, lavatories, drinking fountains, etc., are manufactured. This building is approximately 600'x200', west of it is a big warehouse and shipping room.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

FOUR AUTOMOBILE PATENTS

Issued to Muellers Thirty-Five Years Ago—Principle Covered Is Still in Use.

Among the interesting objects shown at the anniversary picnic were four patents which had been granted either to Hieronymus Mueller or his sons. The patent papers on the water main tapping machines were not shown, but several patents covering inventions of automobile parts were on display.

As has been stated, Mr. Mueller was, after importing a car from Germany, deeply impressed with the future of the automobile and built quite a number of these cars.

Concerning this particular display, Mr. J. W. Wells, patent attorney for the Mueller Co., furnishes the following information:

U. S. Patent No. 582,539 Granted to Hieronymus Mueller May 11, 1897

This patent covered the earliest design of several features of the modern automobile, viz:

1. The variable speed transmission.
2. Steering gear and body suspension.
3. Water cooling radiator.

Although belts were used in the transmission, direct pull on steering rods, and a tubular frame for the radiator, the principles used in this early vehicle were the same as in present day autos.

U. S. Patent No. 583,500 Granted to Hieronymus Mueller June 1, 1897

This patent covered an improvement on the variable speed transmission in which a friction disc was used. In modern cars a friction clutch is used in combination with shifting gears.

U. S. Patent No. 582,540 Granted to Oscar Mueller May 11, 1897

This patent covered the earliest form of spark plug which is identical in principle with the spark plugs used in modern cars.

U. S. Patent No. 587,747 Granted to Philip Mueller August 10, 1897

This patent is the original patent on the "make and brake" circuit used in the distributors of modern cars.

So to live and so to think that those about us will have more courage and self-sacrifice and larger and truer vision of what is required of man—these things are more important than all the scientific principles we can discover or all the material results we can achieve.—Arthur T. Hadley.

PRESIDENTS AND WHISKERS

Fashions in Hirsute Adornments from Washington to Hoover.

Why do men wear whiskers?

Do they think it gives them an appearance of manliness or contributes to an austere demeanor?

Or do they do it to hide a weak face or save laundrying of shirts or to protect shirt bosoms from a wild pitch which misses the plate "upper or lower?"

"How many cowards whose hearts are as false as stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins the beards of Hercules and frowning Mars, who inward searched have livers white as milk?"

Generally speaking, whiskers impress one as evidence of strength of character. The older history from the cave man up indicate that safety razors were not popular. There has never been an unanimity of opinion on the subject.

Candidates and Whiskers

In this presidential year it is of passing interest to inquire into the whisker or non-whisker taste of men who have sat in the White House.

The earlier presidents were not much given to whiskers. From George Washington to Lincoln there was one president who wore hair on his face. That was Martin Van Buren, but his whiskers were confined to the sides, or rather a downward trend of the shaggy mane surmounting a fine old head. Lincoln wore a beard after he entered the White House. Whiskers came in about the Civil war period.

All Were Generals

Grant, Hays, and Garfield wore beards, but not the long flowing variety. Arthur wore mustaches and side adornments which have been irreverently called lace curtains. Benjamin Harrison wore a beard. Note that the only president who grew chin whiskers were Civil war products. After Harrison came McKinley with clean shaven classic features. After him we had a little run on mustaches and then back to beardless faces—Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

Clean Shaves Lead

Whiskers are not popular with presidents. 19 of them have been clean shaven.

2 had side whiskers.

4 had beards.

3 had mustaches.

Lincoln is not included because he wore a beard part of the time. Whiskerless presidents have predominated by a majority of ten.

The biggest coward in the world is the man who is afraid of a new idea.—Sherman Perry.

He—Does the moon affect the tide
She—No, only the untied.

The Mueller Co. of Today



Adolph Mueller
Pres. & Gen.
Mgr.



Robt. Mueller
V.-P. in charge
of Pub. Relations



W. E. Mueller
Executive
V.-P. and Treas.



L. W. Mueller
V.-P. &
Works Mgr.



R. H. Mueller
Div. of Research
& Development



J. W. Simpson
V.-P. in charge
of Sales



J. W. Wells
Sec. & Asst.
to Pres.



Mrs. Ora Mueller
Blair
Director



Ebert B.
Mueller



Frank H.
Mueller

The members of the Mueller Co. as it is today are shown above. Adolph and Robert Mueller of the second generation are the only two brothers now living in Decatur. Oscar B. Mueller, the other surviving brother, is located at Port Huron, Mich., at the head of the Mueller Brass Co.

The third generation has come actively into the business and is represented by three sons on the Board of Directors. They are Wm. E. Mueller, son of Adolph, R. H. and Lucien W. Mueller, sons of the late Philip Mueller. Two other sons of the third generation are identified with the factory but are not as yet members of the company, although they will some day no doubt succeed to membership.

These two are the youngest of the third generation, Ebert B. Mueller, son of Robert Mueller, was formerly in charge of Plant 2 on East Eldorado street, manufacturing all iron products marketed by Mueller Co. He is now identified with the Cost Department of the main plant.

Frank H. Mueller, son of the late Philip Mueller, is Utility and Specialty Engineer, his education having been planned to fit him for this specific line of work. His duty is to develop goods for large public utilities. While these younger men are not as yet members of the company, they are active in promoting its policies.

J. W. Simpson is the Vice-President in Charge of Sales. He has been with this

company for more than thirty-two years. The other member of the Board of Directors is J. W. Wells. He came to Decatur about fifteen years ago as the patent attorney for Mueller Co. His splendid grasp of details resulted in his selection as company secretary and assistant to the president, in addition to his important duties looking after the patent end of the business.

Good management is the art of securing the good will of employes and the buying public—of training employes and fitting them to their jobs—of creating a routine that prevents waste—of building up an efficient organization and developing it as a maker of more and more net profits.—Herbert N. Casson.

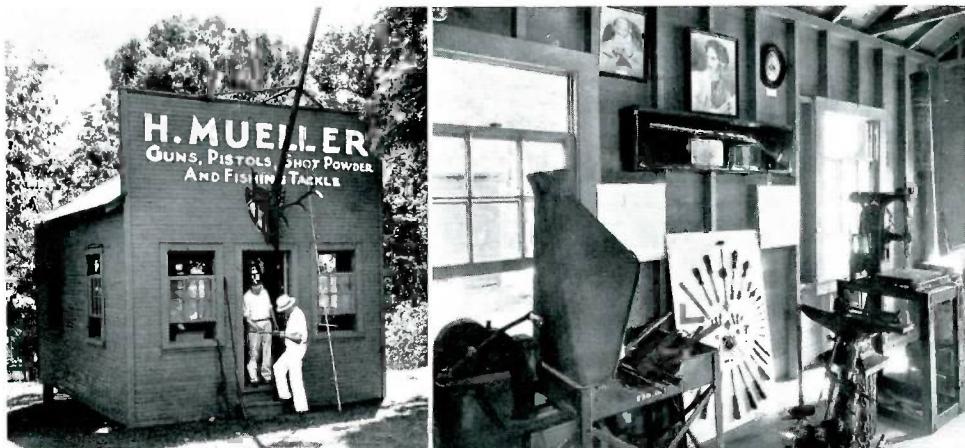
Customer—To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman?

Salesman—To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the door—"Miss, is your mother in?"

"Once a friend has given you a loan," says a writer, "don't stay and bore him with the story of your troubles." Touch and go.

"Why are you angry with Max,"
"He promised not to kiss me—and kept his word."

Replica of First Shop and Relics



One of the chief points of interest on the picnic grounds, July 16th, was the replica of the first shop of Hieronymus Mueller, where he began his business career in Decatur, Sept. 7, 1857. This replica was, in the main, a faithful reproduction of that early shop insofar as the memory of the older people who knew Mr. Mueller could furnish details.

Signs of the Time

Being a gunsmith in those days, Mr. Mueller adapted signs which indicated the character of his shop and work, as well as their relation to hunting. In that day the gunsmith business was very necessary to every community. The Illinois prairies were in many cases still unbroken and portions of the land were heavily timbered. The country abounded with quail, wild pigeons, wild turkeys, prairie chicken, ducks, geese and fox wolves, coons, mink, and other fur-bearing animals. The streams were alive with fish and many residents depended on their line and rod and their guns and traps for a supply of fresh meat. Fur-bearing animals were shot and trapped for their pelts.

The illustration of the exterior of the replica of the shop erected at Mueller Heights tells its own story. Inside there were many things of interest to the public.

Few Machines Then

Mr. Mueller's equipment in the days when he first began business consisted of a simple lathe, drill press, grind stone, and forge, and these were on display as shown in the picture above. In addition, one of the guns that he made by hand occupied a prominent place on the walls of the building. Residents of Decatur and Macon County loaned guns and pistols which they had purchased from Hieronymus Mueller or upon which he had made repairs. Among other things was a

hand-made hoe, a hand-made brass plate for repairing shot guns, an old powder horn such as used in the Civil War, and which Mr. Mueller had repaired.

Some of the Relics

There were also tools of his making and several water services which he had installed as city plumber when the water works were established in Decatur in the early 70's. One of these services—a lead or iron connection—was recently dug up from beneath the foundation of a fountain in Central Park, when the fountain was removed. It was covered with concrete and W. E. Adams, the plumber, who, by the way, learned his trade under Mr. Mueller, said that the location of this service was such that it would have been impossible to ever have repaired it without removing the entire fountain. Mr. Mueller evidently appreciated this situation for he made this joint so thoroughly good that after 50 years of service, it was in perfect condition, and from its appearance was good for fifty to one hundred years more.

Fine Collection of Fire Arms

A feature of the display in the old shop was a collection of fire arms loaned by Lawrence Rottz. This is said to be the finest collection of fire arms in Illinois. There were some very interesting and curious specimens. The replica of the old shop was constantly thronged with people both on Saturday when the picnic was held and on Sunday when a public reception was held and band concert was given on the Lodge lawn.

And Hurry

"Hello, is this the Better Business Bureau?"

"Yes."

"Well, how'd you like to come down and make ours a little better."

DRIFTING THAT WAY

Former Cabinet Officer Predicts Government Will Be Biggest Industry in Next Ten Years.

Formerly employment by the government was thought to be restricted to a chosen few who earned their places as a political reward. Jobs were doled out to those who had rendered service to the higher-up politicians. Civil service changed this somewhat. The old idea still prevails to a considerable extent. The idea never prevailed that government employment offered a future to young men justifying special preparation just as he might select the law or medicine as his goal.

Now, however, government employment is looked upon as the surest and most certain guarantee of steady work. No less a person than a former cabinet officer so regards it.

The Modern Idea

In a recent issue of the "Nation's Business" there was published a letter from Mr. Clyde H. Porter of Playfair Farms, Armstrong, Mo., who said:

"My son is a freshman in college. I advise him to fit himself for government employment. I tell him that since government activities in America cost between a fourth and a third of our national income, and since only one-ninth of the employed work for the government, his chance of a good income is better as a government employee than any place else. I tell him I expect Government to take over most all business in the next twenty years so he can fit in anywhere he wants to."

Answering this letter the editor quotes a former cabinet officer who says he is going to raise his boy to be a government employe. This former cabinet officer said:

"It will be the biggest industry, and provide the greatest opening for a young man, ten or twelve years from now. I do not want him to be a clerk—that would limit his future. I want him to choose the work that he likes best, and he can find that work in the government service. If he has an aptitude for pedagogy, or printing, operating a barge line, or making bindery glue, running hotels or hospitals, farming, manufacturing or plumbing, in short, for almost any field of human endeavor, he will find the Government engaged in that work."

Selfish Eve

Mother—Why did you strike your little sister?

Young Bobby—Well, we were playing Adam and Eve and instead of tempting me with the apple, she ate it herself.

Wonder of Science

Science is wonderful. When you hear a lot of wild hollering in the apartment overhead, it is an announcer 900 miles away.—Rocky Mountain News.

HOW ACCIDENTS PILE UP

The Farmer Boy Who Started One Had Nothing on Us.

Accidents pile up after one has occurred. There was the farmer boy, told of by Tenney Service. In haste the boy ran over a \$4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who, running to his aid, failed to notice a barbed wire fence, and ran into it, breaking it down, and cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a pair of trousers. The cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field, and killed herself eating green corn.

Hearing the racket, the wife ran out, upsetting a four gallon churn of cream into a basket of kittens, drowning them. The baby, left alone, crawled through the cream into the parlor, ruining a new rug. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man; the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four shirts drying on the line.

Reminds Us

Which reminds us of an accident in our factory about twenty years ago. An employe lost a finger or two in a machine. During subsequent excitement, another employe, explaining how it happened, was so realistic in going through the motions that he sacrificed a finger. The second man who tried to explain how the other two got hurt escaped with a badly cut hand. Then some one conceived the idea of shutting off the power and the machine stopped and was harmless, which ended a boom in surgical lines.

PICNIC NOTES

One of the features of the afternoon program was listed as "Del Marvel—Escape Artist." Many in the audience were surprised to learn that this was one of their former co-workers, Harold Denhardt, who worked in the Cost Department eight or nine years ago. In those days Harold's spare time was devoted to the study of accounting, so it was quite a surprise to learn that he had also developed a side line as a magician.

—o—

Another comic field stunt was the catching of six chickens, but it lacked the excitement of the greased pig chase. Cooped up all day, the chickens showed no interest in the sport when released. The small boys caught them in short order. One boy captured two. The grin on his face indicated anticipation of his Sunday dinner.

Humble and Proud

Be humble, for the worst thing in the world is the same stuff as you, be confident, for the stars are of the same stuff as you.—Nicholai Velimirovic.

GUN MADE BY H. MUELLER



The editor of the Mueller Record inspecting a double barreled shotgun of the hammer and trigger type, made by Hieronymus Mueller, including barrels, ramrod, stock and lock. It's a beautiful piece of work. Mr. Mueller was originally a gunsmith and this sample of his work leaves no shadow of doubt as to his skill. It is an exceptional piece of work, and all the more remarkable because of the fact that it was practically all handwork. At the time Mr. Mueller made this gun, there were no highly perfected machines such as are now commonly in use.

This fowling piece is in excellent condition and as effective for shooting as the day it was completed. The modern sportsman might find it difficult to use. He has nothing to do in the field but insert shells into the magazine of his gun, aim and fire. The muzzle-loading gun required the ramming home of a charge of powder, and shot, and placing percussion caps on the nipples at the breech. If the hunter missed with one barrel he had only one more chance and then had to reload. The name

H. Mueller,
Decatur, Ill.

appears on the barrels and stock. Mr. Mueller made many of these fowling pieces to order, but this is the only one in possession of the family. It belongs to Oscar B. Mueller, president of Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich.

But Docked

"I said my ship would come in this week."
"Were you right?"
"Well, partly. My salary was docked."

The first duty of every man, woman and child is to so order their lives that they make the least possible demand at all times upon the energy of others.—Sir Auckland Geddes.

DECATUR BUSINESS CHART

A reminder of old Decatur appears on next page. Among the cards shown is that of H. Mueller's. Mr. Mueller, at that time, had lived only two years in this city, but he knew the value of advertising. His is the only name appearing on the chart whose direct descendants still carry on business in this city. The chart has a place on the walls of Millikin National Bank.

DISREGARD RULES

Investigation Shows Why So Many Men Fail in Business.

A small per cent of business men are successful. This, perhaps, is not because they are so much smarter than those who are unsuccessful. It is more likely because they know business rules and principles and do not violate them. There are hundreds of reasons why so many men fail in business. The state of New Jersey offers some interesting cases. During 1929 and 1930 there were 612 business failures and bankruptcies in that state. The U. S. Department of Commerce assisted by Yale College has made an analysis of these.

Inefficiency Responsible

Of the 612 mentioned, a majority blamed the business depression and unemployment. Analysis of individual cases, however, did not sustain this claim. Inefficient methods were mostly to blame. As one reads the analysis of these 612 failures there is little to wonder at.

For instance, fifty-three per cent failed to keep any books; thirty-one per cent never took inventory; fifty-four per cent were unsuccessful in making collections; ninety per cent did not use credit bureaus. Then there were other causes, none of which ever contributed to the upbuilding or permanence of a business, and in this list were speculation outside of business; dishonesty, too much rent, too much overhead, poor location, endorsing notes for others.

Competition Not a Cause

Causes which one might naturally expect to lead to failure do not appear. The investigators found that "in very few cases could it be said that competition was a cause, and neither was lack of capital important in bringing about the downfall of business." As a matter of fact, the investigators found in some cases too much capital had proved a contributory cause of failure.

Same Causes Still at Work

In the list of causes of failure there is nothing new or startling. The same causes have been at work for years and will continue to work in the future as they have in the past. Too many men in business will continue to disregard the simplest rules and principles for the proper and successful conduct of business.

Picnic Day Ends



Photograph by Pile.

Mueller family reunion and dinner taken on the south lawn of the Lodge overlooking beautiful Lake Decatur.

Long Table—Adolph Mueller, Mrs. Adolph Mueller, Jean Simpson, Wm. E. Mueller, Mrs. Wm. E. Mueller, Fredrie Schluter, Ebert Mueller, Robert Mueller, Robert Eugene Mueller, Mrs. Robert Mueller, Mrs. Lee Homebrook, Mr. W. E. Adams, Mrs. W. E. Adams, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Ora Mueller Blair.

Right Side—John Adolph Schluter, Dorothy Knauss, Fredrie E. Schluter, Jr., Wm. E. M. Schluter, Mrs. Fredrie Schluter, Bernhardt Mueller, Oscar B. Mueller, Clarence Cozid, Mrs. Philip Mueller, Lee Homebrook, Mrs. Fred Kaiser, Mrs. Will Shorb, Mrs. Paul Needham, Will Shorb, Mrs. A. E. Staley, Jr., Miss McClanahan.

Standing—R. H. Mueller, Betty Kaiser, Eloise Brownback, Joe Brownback, Mary Jane Brownback, Glen Shafer, Mrs. Vere Brownback, Mrs. Frank Mueller, Jane Plutek, Eddie Huebner, Frank Mueller.

First Table (left side)—W. G. Traver, Mrs. W. G. Traver, L. W. Mueller, Mrs. L. W. Mueller, Carlos Lyons, Monte Crawford, Mrs. T. Samuels, Tom Samuels, C. F. Mattes, Mrs. C. F. Mattes.

Right Side—Mrs. H. B. Kenney, Mrs. W. Hornaday, Mr. H. B. Kenney, Mr. W. Hornaday, Mrs. Carlos Lyons, Mrs. Monte Crawford, Mrs. W. Shellabarger, Mr. W. Shellabarger.

The picnic commemorating the 100th birthday of Hieronymus Mueller and the 75th anniversary of the company in business in Decatur was held at Mueller Heights, July 16, with perfect July picnic weather. The sky was cloudless throughout the day and while the temperature was high at noon, it was not unbearable and was accepted as typical weather for an outing. The crowd at its height numbered between three and four thousand persons, the maximum being reached after 6 o'clock.

Festivities began at 10 A. M. with the pony rides for the children and the annual golf tourney of Mueller employees at Sunnyside Golf course. The pony man was present with twelve gentle little beasts and all the kiddies under twelve years of age were given free rides.

All Mueller employees were provided with free transportation to the grounds and free

tickets at the refreshment stands. The total number of tickets deposited during the day at the stand was approximately twenty thousand.

Band Concert

At 1:30 P. M. Goodman's Band began a concert from the stage at the open air theatre. They played a very attractive program up until 3 o'clock. An hour later they assembled on the lawn at the Lodge and continued the program until 6:30.

A feature accompanied by band music which attracted a large crowd was retreat for the flag lowering, by Mueller Boy Scouts. The stars and stripes floated gallantly from the flag pole at the Lodge all day and until the bugle call announcing the ceremony mentioned at 6:15. As the Scouts lowered the flag, Goodman's full band played, "Star Spangled Banner," and all persons on the grounds stood at attention facing the flag.

It was a very pretty, impressing, patriotic ceremony.

Throughout the afternoon athletic contests were in progress in different parts of the grounds. These included the children's games, cane and doll racks, horseshoe tournament, archery, free Beano, the winners being awarded cans of vegetables, of which about five cases were distributed, baseball, catching chickens, and a greased pig, and climbing the greased pole. These events are separately mentioned elsewhere.

Evening Exercises

The climax of the day came in the evening. As dusk came on, the electric illuminations on the grounds were turned on and the sight was one of the most beautiful of its kind ever witnessed in this city. From the public road, the long drive way through the Heights to the Athletic Club building, was lined on each side with red, green, and yellow electric lights placed at intervals of every four or five feet. At the Athletic Club building the lights were carried around the edges and corners of the building and from there encircled the big refreshment stand, then stretching off through the trees to encircle the open air theatre and then reaching across to the Lodge building, which, like the Athletic Club building, was outlined by colored globes. Approaching the Heights from the city or passing on the public high-

way, the grounds presented a colorful picture and evoked the admiration of all witnesses.

The culminating feature of the day was the exercises honoring the memory of Hieronymus Mueller, together with a pictorial history of incidents in his life and of memories of old Decatur. The evening program was as follows:

6:45 P. M.—Band.

Drawing of sink combination and tub shower faucet.

Awarding of golf prizes—Adolph Mueller.

Address by J. J. Maloney, President Association of Commerce.

Address, "Home Life of Mueller Family"—Robert Mueller.

Address, "Hieronymus Mueller as I Knew Him"—A. G. Webber, Sr.

Address, "Father as a Business Man"—Adolph Mueller.

Address, "Our Responsibility"—L. W. Mueller.

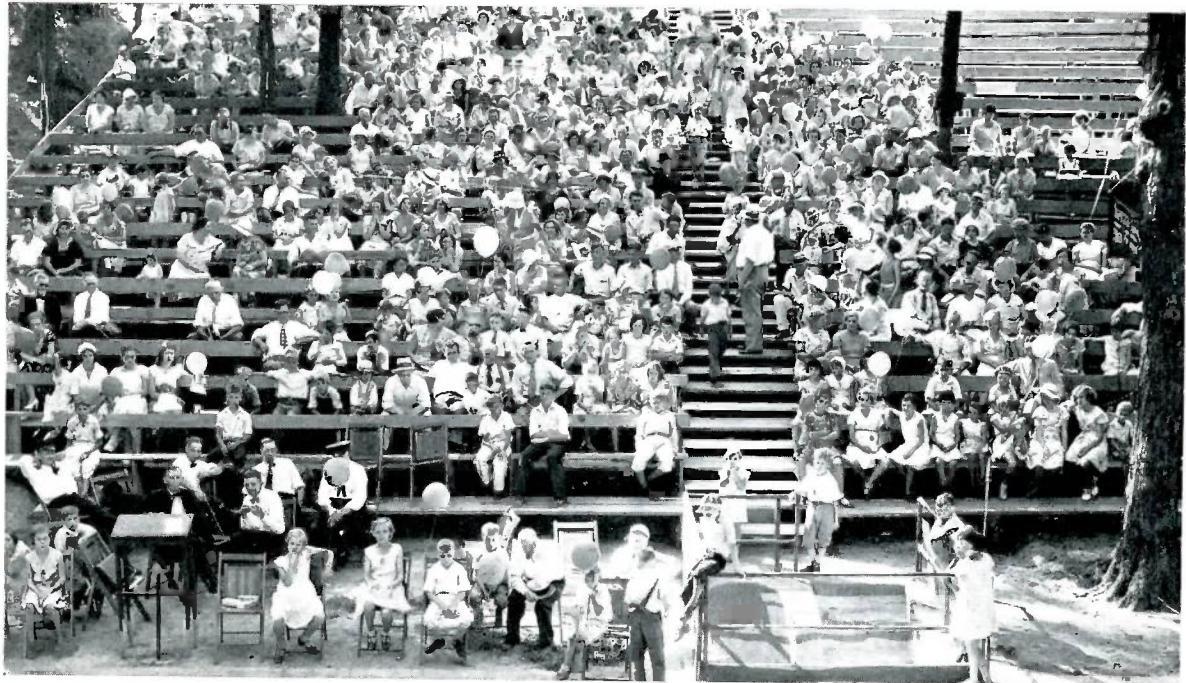
Pictorial History—Pictorial History of the Life of Hieronymus Mueller with Memories of Old Decatur.

9:30 P. M.—Dancing. Homebrook's Orchestra.

11:00 P. M.—"Home Sweet Home."

(The addresses made will be found in full in another portion of this publication.)

(Continued on Page 22)



A section of the seats in the open air theatre during the afternoon performance on the stage. It was a gay scene—with men, women and children in holiday attire, colored balloons floating in the air and the sun streaming through the branches of the oak trees that form a natural covering for the theatre.

Photograph by Pfle.

A Chronological Record

This record begins with the birth of Hieronymus Mueller and leads up to his beginning business in Decatur Sept. 7, 1857, and then continues with the activities of Mr. Mueller and sons during the succeeding three-quarters of a century.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1832—Hieronymus Mueller born July 16 at Wertheim, Germany.
- 1849—Came to United States.
- 1853—Resided at Chicago and Freeport, Ill.
- 1856—Married Fredericka Bernhardt.
- 1857—Came to Decatur and laid foundation for Mueller Co.
- 1859—Hieronymus Mueller joined the "Pike's Peak or Bust" gold rush.
- 1869—Decatur City Council passed first water works ordinance July 11th.
- 1870-1—City failed with first small pumping plant near corner of Wood and Illinois Central right of way. Source of supply was a well.
- 1871—Hieronymus Mueller appointed by the city council as "city plumber" in charge of making water connections at mains and of plumbing.
- 1871—Council votes water works plant on Sangamon river—the present site—adopting the Holly System.
- 1872—On March 8th water was turned into the mains for testing at three fire plugs—St. Nicholas corner, Wood and South Main, and Water and East Main. Satisfactory.
- 1872—Hieronymus Mueller invented water main tapping machine.
- 1872—Erected three story factory, corner of Main and State streets, now the savings department of Millikin National Bank.
- 1882—Invented water pressure regulator.
- 1884—Fred B. Mueller granted patent on Crown Roller Skate.
- 1885—Partnership entered into between Hieronymus Mueller and his son, Philip Mueller, on May 1st, under the name of H. Mueller & Son.
- 1885—Henry Mueller granted patent on improvement on Roller Skate.
- 1885—Partnership formed by H. Mueller and L. L. Burrows to manufacture Crown Roller Skates.
- 1885—Established Gun and Sporting Goods store, 138 Merchant street.
- 1885—Began manufacture of brass goods on enlarged scale.
- 1886—Henry, Fred, and Robert Mueller admitted to partnership of H. Mueller & Sons.
- 1886—Roller Skate craze collapsed. Manufacture of skates discontinued.
- 1887—Plumbing department separated from factory and made separate business at 249 E. Main street.
- 1890—Adolph Mueller admitted to partnership of H. Mueller & Sons.
- 1891—The H. Mueller Plumbing & Heating Co. incorporated.
- 1891—Erected three story business block, 257 N. Main.
- 1892—H. Mueller Gun Co. incorporated May 25th.
- 1892—Gun and Sporting Goods store moved to 134 E. Prairie street.
- 1893—H. Mueller Mfg. Co. organized with capital of \$68,000.
- 1895—Imported gasoline motor driven wagon (automobile) from Mannheim, Germany, redesigning and rebuilding same.
- 1895—Cerro Gordo street plant started by erection of first unit, corner College and Cerro Gordo streets, occupied Sept. 7, 1895.
- 1895—Benz motor wagon imported from Germany and rebuilt by Hieronymus Mueller wins the first automobile road race run in America, winning prize of \$500. This was on Nov. 2. The race was from Jackson Park to Waukegan and return, 92 miles. The Mueller car was the only one to finish the course. The first race was called a consolation race owing to many postponements of the big event, which finally took place in a snow storm, Jackson Park to Evanston and return, on Nov. 28. Mueller's car was second, winning prize of \$1500.
- 1896—W. J. Bryan, Democratic free silver candidate for president, had his first automobile ride in Mueller car, when he visited Decatur on Oct. 23rd.
- 1896—Oscar B. Mueller becomes a stockholder in H. Mueller Mfg Co.
- 1896—Interest in the H. Mueller Plumbing & Heating Co. sold to the Decatur Plumbing & Heating Co.
- 1897—H. Mueller Gun Co. store sold to enable Fred B. Mueller to become active member of H. Mueller Mfg. Co.

- 1897—Mutual Benefit Assn. of H. Mueller Mfg. Co. organized.
- 1900—Death of Hieronymus Mueller, March 1st.
- 1900—Henry Mueller elected president April 4th.
- 1902—Adolph Mueller elected president and Robert Mueller secretary, Jan. 22.
- 1902-3—Power plant and warehouse of three stories and basement added to the company's buildings.
- 1903—General offices of the company removed from the North Main street building to new quarters in the warehouse building.
- 1904—Mutual Benefit Assn. disbanded May 3rd.
- 1904—Exhibit of the H. Mueller Mfg. Co. at the St. Louis World's Fair awarded two grand prizes and one gold medal.
- 1905—Eastern Division established in New York City with Oscar B. Mueller as manager.
- 1906—Employees Aid Society organized April 12th.
- 1906—Decatur Fountain Co. acquired Nov. 19.
- 1907—Golden anniversary at Mechanicsburg, Ill.
- 1910—Death of Henry Mueller, August 13.
- 1911—Death of Mrs. Fredericka Mueller, Jan. 26th.
- 1912—H. Mueller Mig. Co., Ltd., later renamed Mueller, Ltd., incorporated Feb. 15th. Plant built at Sarnia, Ont.
- 1915—Panama Exposition at San Francisco awards three official ribbons and three medals to H. Mueller Mfg. Co.
- 1917—Mueller Metals Co., Port Huron, Mich., incorporated, Dec. 17, for the purpose of manufacturing munitions for U. S. Government. In operation about July, 1918.
- 1918—Additions made to the Decatur plant for manufacturing ammunitions for the allies.
- 1919—Name of Decatur Fountain Co. changed to Mueller Fountain and Fixture Co., April 16th.
- 1920—Building of Mueller Lodge and improvement of Mueller Heights authorized by Board of Directors, Aug. 11th.
- 1922—Mueller Heights Floral Co. incorporated March 2nd.
- 1922—Mueller Club building and gymnasium authorized by Board of Directors, Oct. 27 and completed in 1923.
- 1922—Robert H. Mueller and Win. E. Mueller elected directors at special meeting of stockholders, June 23rd.
- 1923—San Francisco branch house building authorized by Board of Directors, Feb. 19th, and completed that year.
- 1923—Building of Los Angeles branch house authorized by Board of Directors, Feb. 19th, and completed that year.
- 1924—Name changed from H. Mueller Mfg. Co. to Mueller Co., Jan. 1.
- 1924—Mueller Iron Foundry Co. incorporated, March 6th. Corporation dissolved June 13, 1925. Plant taken over by Mueller Co. and now known as Plant 2 of the Decatur property.
- 1925—Mueller Land Improvement Trust formed, June 25th.
- 1925—Building of vitreous ware plant authorized by Board of Directors, April 15th, and practically completed during that year.
- 1925—Name of Mueller Metals Co., Port Huron, Mich., changed to corporate name of Mueller Brass Co.
- 1926—Mueller Heights Floral Co. dissolved.
- 1926—Name of Mueller Fountain & Fixture Co. changed to Mueller Fixture Co., May 28th.
- 1927—Death of Fred B. Mueller, Jan. 5th.
- 1927—Dallas branch warehouse building authorized by Board of Directors, March 1, and completed that year.
- 1927—Oscar B. Mueller sold to Mueller Co. all of his holdings in Mueller Co., Mueller, Ltd., Mueller Fixture Co. and Mueller Land Improvement Trust Co. and took over all stock owned by Mueller Co. in Mueller Brass Co. The contract was effective as of Jan. 18, 1927.
- 1928—Mueller Co. authorized purchase from Mueller Land Improvement Trust of land for location of Vitreous Ware plant; recreation field occupied by and surrounding Mueller Lodge and Athletic Club.
- 1928—J. W. Simpson and Mrs. Ora Mueller Blair elected directors at annual meeting, Jan. 3rd.
- 1928—Death of Philip Mueller, Jan. 23rd.
- 1929—J. W. Wells elected secretary Mueller Co. Jan. 3rd.
- 1929—Atlanta branch building authorized by Board of Directors May 18th.
- 1932—Picnic commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Hieronymus Mueller (July 16, 1832) and Mueller Co.'s 75th year in business (Sept. 7, 1857) held at Mueller Heights, July 16th.

THE LONE LADY PLUMBER

Mrs. Merle Siebrecht of Texas Enjoys Unusual Distinction.



This lady, Mrs. Merle Siebrecht, is the "Lone Lady Plumber" of Texas. It's a title she is proud of, as she should be, because she earned it by a successful and convincing examination to qualify as a journeyman plumber. On March 4th of this year she went before the board of examiners along with five men and passed with high honors. Mr. E. Hoenig, plumbing inspector at San Antonio, is quoted as saying Mrs. Siebrecht's averages were the highest of any applicant for a plumber's license during his term of office, which covers a period of about 25 years.

Her lead work was only five points off of perfect and her blue print work graded 99.

At present Mrs. Siebrecht is doing the office work for her husband.

She is more than a journeyman plumber, being a graduate registered nurse, which profession she still follows when not engaged in the plumbing trade.

Mrs. Siebrecht was photographed in front of a bath tub. The goods she holds in her hands bear the name "Mueller," which line Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht have used ever since going into the plumbing business. So far as we have heard, Mrs. Siebrecht is not only the "Lone Lady Plumber of Texas," but of the United States as well. There are many ladies, however, connected with the business as stenographers, office attendants, or in the selling end of the business, and not a few of them have been very successful.

(Continued from Page 19)

Dance Revue

A very pretty feature between the speaking and the pictorial pageant was the dance by pupils of Miss Annette Van Dyke. An audience of about 3,000 people showed keen interest in the agility, grace and skill of these dancers, many of whom were daughters of Mueller employes, and through the courtesy of the firm, pupils of Miss Van Dyke.

Pictorial Pageant

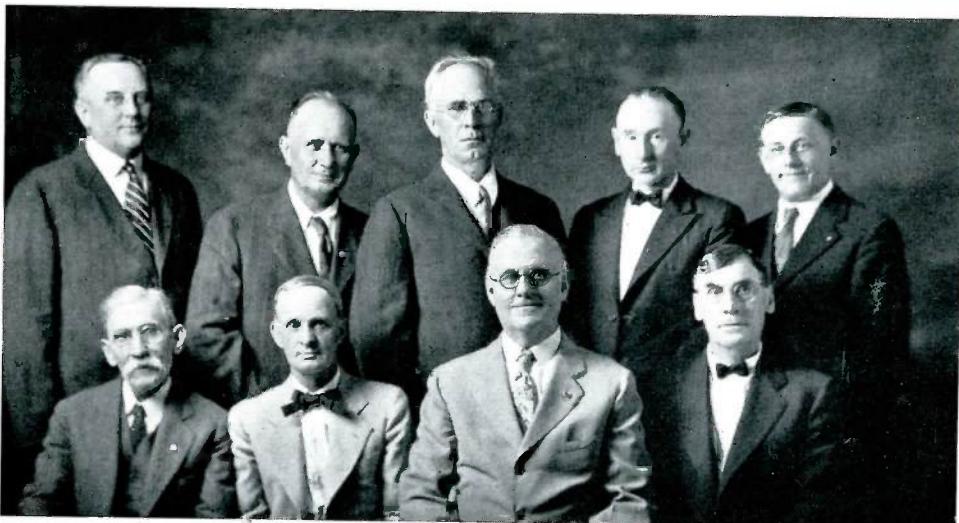
The final event on the program was the pictorial pageant. Mr. Adolph Mueller read the titles to the various pictures thrown on the screen. These included one hundred and fifty different views. The program opened with a large portrait of Hieronymus Mueller and his wife, Fredericka Bernhardt Mueller. The audience greeted these with great applause. These were followed with views in Wertheim, the birthplace of Mr. Mueller, Mannheim, where he learned his trade as a gunsmith and machinist, an old sailing vessel of the type in which he crossed the ocean, the harbor of New York in 1849, methods of transportation such as were in use when he traveled from New York to Illinois. Then followed pictures of Decatur in the period of 1857, the first and following gun shops of Mr. Mueller, scenes of the civil war, great union generals, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Mueller in that early day, and so down to the present. These pictures were accompanied by music by Lee Homebrook's orchestra, and included "Die Wacht am Rhine," "Blue Danube," "Over the Bounding Main," "Star Spangled Banner," which accompanied the showing of the beautiful slide of Columbia and the American flag, "Illinois," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," for the war scenes, "Moonlight on the Colorado" for the slides of the period of 1859 when Hieronymus Mueller joined the "Pike's Peak or Bust" rush, and so on through the list, the music being fitted to the subject of the picture.

Interjected into the picture by slides was a moving picture of Frank Mueller making a tap with the "crow" machine such as was used by his grandfather and from which it was impossible to escape a ducking, because of the inability to control the flow of water after the tap had gone through the main. Frank, dressed in coveralls, took a good ducking. The picture then showed Frank making a tap with a modern Mueller "B" machine, dressed in his office clothes. This tap was made without the loss of more than a cup of water, and without Frank getting a speck of dirt or water on either his clothes or his shoes. It was a vivid demonstration of what the tapping machine has meant to the water works men.

At the close of this program, the annual dance began on the open air theatre stage and continued until 11 o'clock.

(Continued on Page 32)

Linking the Present With the Past



Nine men who worked with Hieronymus Mueller and their years of service. Seated (left to right): Frank O. Zetterlind, 52+; W. H. Campbell, 39; B. J. Marty, 38+; Wm. Seeforth, 37. Standing: Louis Wallenbrock, 35+; August Schudziara, 34+; U. S. Friend, 33+; Lewis Fagan, 33+; John Kush, 33.

These nine men shown on this page definitely link the present Mueller Co. with Hieronymus Mueller, the founder. Each of them was a member of the force when Mr. Mueller was the directing head, and each of them, especially Messrs. Zetterlind, Campbell, Marty, Seeforth, Wallenbrock and Schudziara, knew him intimately. All of them were associated with Mr. Mueller a sufficient length of time to have known him both as a man and as an employer. The others, while they served under Mr. Mueller, were associated with him but a short time before his passing, and were young men in the day that they worked for him.

Frank Zetterlind was in Mr. Mueller's employ for 20 years and met him day after day during that period. Wm. Campbell was with him for 7 years, B. J. Marty was with him 6 years, Wm. Seeforth 5 years, Louis Wallenbrock 3 years, and August Schudziara 2 years.

U. S. Friend, Lewis Fagan, and John Kush came as younger men in the shop, but were associated with Mr. Mueller for about two years. Two other men of the sales department, whose pictures are not shown here, were also associated with Mr. Mueller. They are W. B. Ford, who worked in the factory before he became traveling representative for the Mueller Co. in the south, and J. W. Simpson, vice-president and general sales manager, who was Mr. Mueller's errand boy for about a year.

One is never so happy nor so unhappy as one believes.

DEATHS

MRS. FRANK O ZETTERLIND

Mrs. Frank O. Zetterlind, wife of Frank Zetterlind, died July 21st, a victim of the heat. Mrs. Zetterlind, though 74 years old and an invalid for thirty-eight years, had stood the heat very well until just a day or two before her death.

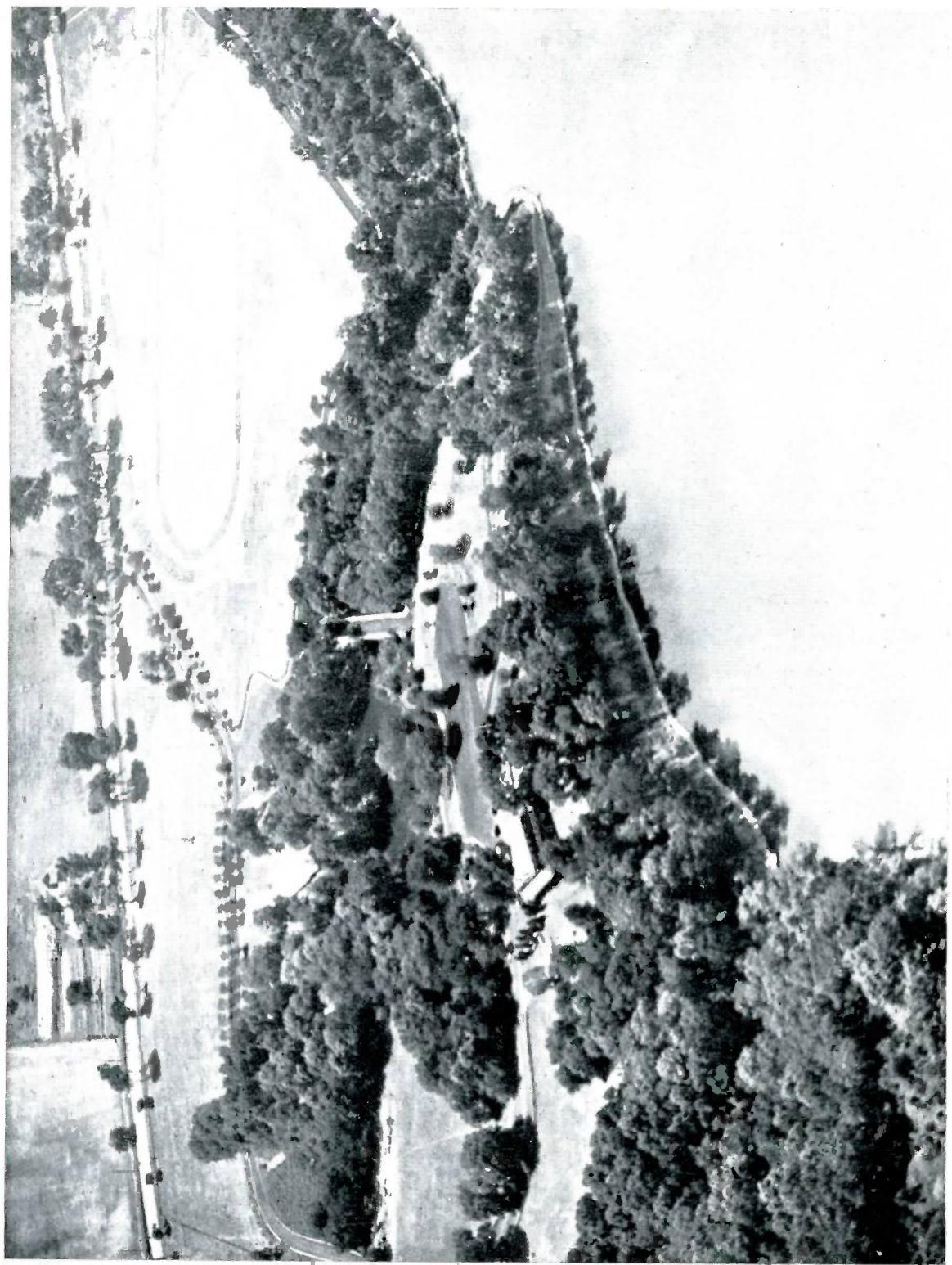
Her maiden name was Johanna C. Johnson. She was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, Aug. 1, 1858, and was married there in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Zetterlind came to Decatur in 1880 and have lived here ever since, Mr. Zetterlind having been in the employ of the Mueller Co. for fifty-two years. Thirty-eight years ago Mrs. Zetterlind experienced an illness that left her an invalid and for the last eighteen years she has occupied a wheel chair. In spite of her infirmity she had a remarkably cheerful disposition. She seemed happy and contented, and was never known to complain.

She is survived by her husband and four children: Mrs. Hilma Andres, Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. Archie Weaver, Frank Jr., and Oscar of Detroit. A son, Harry, died in 1918.

Imagine my embarrassment when, according to my usual custom, I looked under the bed before retiring. I had forgotten that I was in an upper berth.

He—If I had known that tunnel was so long, I would have kissed you.

She—Heavens, wasn't that you?



Mueller Heights From the Air

The aerial picture of Mueller Heights shown on opposite page was photographed by Pfile the day preceding the picnic. It gives a very good idea of the lay of the land and its natural beauty and the wooded sections.

Entering the Lodge grounds, one drives through a long row of cherry trees, passing the athletic field on the left. This field consists of baseball diamond, bleachers, and a quarter mile running track. The road then passes the Athletic Club house, the open air theatre, and winds around the brink of a ravine to Mueller Lodge. The ravine mentioned is dammed and this forms the lake which separates the Athletic Club and the

Lodge buildings. South of the Lodge there is a broad expanse of lawn, bordered by the wooded edge of another ravine. North of the Lodge is a croquet court, a horseshoe court, and parking space. From the Athletic field there is a road running north and then winding along the lake shore to an exit, and other private roads on the lake shore are laid out. The Lodge building may be seen nestling on the bank of Lake Decatur about the lower center of the picture and just above and left of it may be seen the top of the Athletic Club building.

At the right is shown the shore line of Lake Decatur and Mueller Heights, and this gives one a very good idea of the elevation of the property above the lake level.

GIRARD'S QUEER WILL

Missionaries and Ministers Forever Barred From College He Founded.

Stephen Girard was an early millionaire in this country. He lived in Philadelphia and you will know that he was a citizen of some importance if you happen to visit there. He founded Girard College and did other things which stamped his name and life on the history of that famous old city. He was a contradictory character, miserly and close-fisted in private affairs but open-hearted and generous in public affairs. Girard College was founded in 1833, provision having been made for it in the will of Stephen Girard, who died in 1831. The provision of the will for building the college is a most unusual document. It reads:

Ministers and Missionaries Barred

"Secondly, I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatsoever in said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, with in the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college. In making this restriction I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever, but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantages from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college, shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time, such religious tenets as their matured reason may cause them to prefer."

And the will stood, notwithstanding the heirs, aided by the great Daniel Webster, tried to break it. The supreme court said no.

For Orphan White Boys

Girard College is for the education of poor white orphan boys of Philadelphia between the ages of 6 and 18. The object is to fit these boys for immediate employment on leaving college. It's a home for boys of the ages mentioned as well as a school. Provision was made for admission first from Philadelphia, then Pennsylvania, New York and New Orleans. In all, it's a wonderful college costing nearly four million dollars, owning property in excess of twenty-two million dollars, and has a library of 17,000 volumes.

Stephen Girard was himself a poor boy born in Bordeaux, France, in 1750. At an early age he went to sea and at 19 was captain and part owner of a trading vessel. He settled in Philadelphia in 1769 and became immensely wealthy for that period. During the war of 1812, he took the whole government loan of \$5,000,000 for which no subscription had been received. His fortune in 1831, the year of his death, was placed at nine million dollars.

Sailor and Ship Owner

One may judge that going to sea at an early age and being captain and half owner of a ship at 19 may have influenced him in prescribing an education for orphan boys between the ages of 6 and 18, and one wonders why he should have made the school available to boys of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York and then extended it to the city of New Orleans. The fact that being of French birth himself, and New Orleans having a large French population, may have led to the inclusion of that city. As a great philanthropist, Girard's name will live for ages. His private habits of thrift and the harsh ways attributed to him in private dealings were his own private affair.

Little Folks and Little Ponies



VISITORS FROM NEW YORK

Fredric Schluter and his wife, the former Charlotte Mueller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mueller, together with their three interesting little sons, Fredric E., William E. M. and John Adolph, were guests of Mrs. Schluter's parents for a week or ten days prior to and following the picnic. It was a great event for the juvenile New Yorkers, and there was not a moment during their stay that some wholesome amusement was not provided for them.

In the picture of the pony riders above, Fredric E. is shown at the left leading a procession of ponies. In the center is William on his mount, and in the third picture is John Adolph, the youngest of the Schluter trio, having a ride in the "circus ring" with a groom leading pony.

Prior to the picnic, these little boys had daily use of a pony provided for them at Mueller Heights, and when they were not riding the pony they were with their parents, fishing in the lake. The Schluters returned to their home in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 20th.

NOW'S THE TIME

Do you remember this verse by James Whitcomb Riley:

When a man ain't got a cent,
And he's feeling kinda blue,
And the clouds hang dark and heavy
An' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren,
For a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder
In a friendly sort o'way.

Well, now's the time to follow the rhythmical advice of the Hoosier poet. But hold! Wait a moment! There are too many shoulders now and not enough hands.

On the opposite page is a collection of snapshots of scenes at Mueller Heights which give some idea of the beauty of the scenery. The ravines in various portions of the ground retain their original rugged characteristics. It is the intention to preserve them as they are. Reading down the left side of the page:

The Lodge as it is today looking from the large expanse of lawn south of the building. At the left, just out of the picture, are rows of stately evergreens lining the walk leading from the driveway to the building.

In the oval, a beautiful vista down a ravine opening on Lake Decatur. The little boat landing with men and boys standing on it can be seen to the left. Across the lake may be dimly seen the shore line of the city of Decatur. It is three-quarters of a mile from the point where the photographer stood.

In the square below is the private lake on Mueller Heights. The open air theatre is on the left bank. This lake is in a ravine with steep wooded sides. The lake is fed by springs, and is alive with game fish but fishing is not permitted. The dam which creates this lake is seen in the distance.

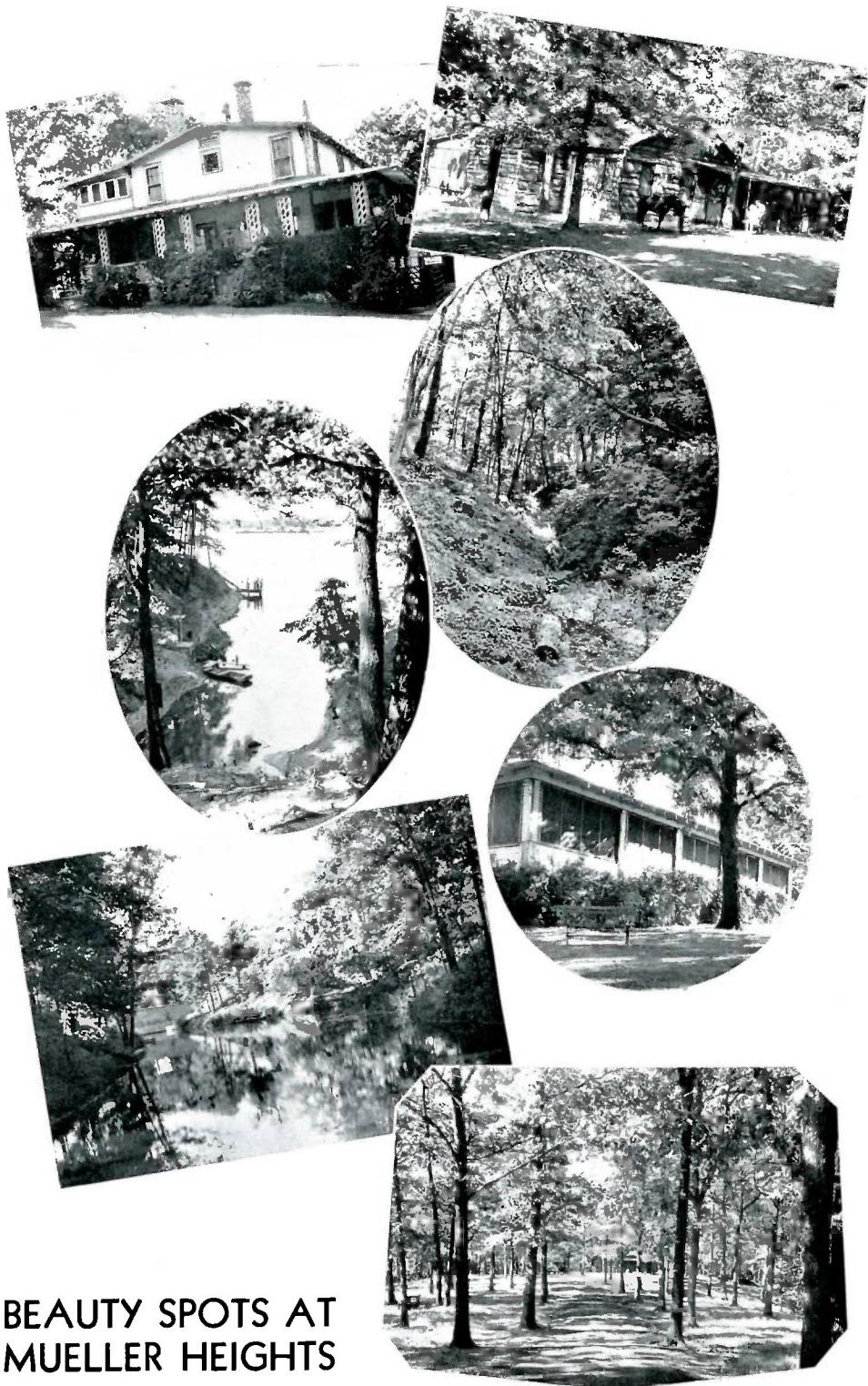
On the right side reading down:

The log cabin on a high bank of the lake. This cabin is furnished with everything ready for occupancy except bedding. Employees go there for an outing. From spring until late fall it is always occupied.

Another natural ravine leading to the lake.

The east side of the Lodge. Screened in during summer and protected by windows and steam heated in the winter. This is the dining room with seating capacity for one hundred guests.

Another scene of rare natural beauty looking toward the log cabin mentioned above.



BEAUTY SPOTS AT
MUELLER HEIGHTS

(Continued from Page 4)

The gradual development brought water works in 1871, which proved to be an avenue to greater growth and to the present company, with a large national and export business in the water, plumbing and gas brass goods lines.

Begins Plumbing Business

Convinced of the growth of Decatur and sensing the possibilities of plumbing with the advent of water works, Mr. Mueller merged into that line and later was named by the city to supervise all extensions of water services. This proved to be most fortunate for him and marked the turning point to greater business for Mr. Mueller. It led to the invention of the Mueller Water Main Tapping machine, which is now used by 95% of the water works in the United States and by many foreign countries. The clumsy, unmechanical method of tapping a main under water pressure incited Mr. Mueller's mechanical mind to a more convenient, suitable and efficient method, and he designed, patented, and built the machine mentioned above.

Had Correct Idea

That he grasped the full significance of the requirements of such a device has been fully demonstrated by the fact that after more than a half century nothing has been devised to take its place.

Improvements in the original machine have been made and other drilling and tapping machines added to the line but the principle of the original machine has been retained because Mr. Mueller during his life found nothing better, nor has any one else.

With this expansion came a larger building on East Main street, which was quickly outgrown. The plumbing business was given separate quarters and also the gun business, while the East Main street factory was devoted to the rapidly increasing water works business.

Begins Making Brass Goods

After the tapping machine was put on the market, Mr. Mueller learned that brass corporation and curb stops, then on the market, were manufactured with little or no regard to accurate machining. They were not what he considered accurate or serviceable, and they did not work with his machine in a satisfactory way. He determined that even though these goods were buried from sight in the ground they should be accurate in casting and machining and of a quality of metal which insured long and efficient service. This was the second step in manufacturing process which established Mueller goods as a quality product.

The next important step was the present factory on Cerro Gordo street. The first unit was built in 1895.

From that time Hieronymus Mueller, in his specially equipped experimental room, gave his energies and talents to various mechanical problems and plans, until the acci-

dent which deprived him of his well earned reward of rest, independence and pleasure. Up until his last day, he was a robust, vigorous, active man. Erect, alert and ambitious, he bore his 68 years lightly and happily.

Still Lives in Memory

Hieronymus Mueller lives in the memory of his family and the citizens of Decatur as a man of high character, a desirable citizen and a benefactor to his home town in that his genius gave to the city one of its two or three great industrial enterprises. Incidentally, it stands as a monument to the memory of the founder as the result of one man's initial effort, built through his untiring zeal without the aid or favor of anyone outside of the members of his own family.

Keenly interested in municipal affairs, especially water supply and its distribution, he was never a politician. When it was once suggested to him to be a candidate for mayor, he stopped the campaign before it began by a flat refusal to consider the idea. He was sincere in his beliefs of whatsoever kind they might be, emphatic in defense of them, and untiringly zealous in the promotion of any undertaking.

He was rugged and brusque in manner but the exterior hid a kindly, friendly nature with which all who knew him intimately were familiar.

Limited Vocabulary

One thousand persons spoke, using 80,000 words, of which only 2,240 were different. And of these different words 819 were used only once. Thus 99 per cent of 80,000 words of conversation were made up of only 1,421 words used over and over again many times.

Thus might be summarized findings of a study of the words and sounds of telephone conversation, and quoted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "Obviously this study points an accusing finger at the diminutive vocabulary of the average American, even when 500 different people pool their resources of speech," the science body's report said.

"This is believed to be the first study of the frequency of speech sounds in oral English," the scientists believe. "Written matter has been analyzed before and the results of these past researches supply interesting material for comparison with the study of oral speech."

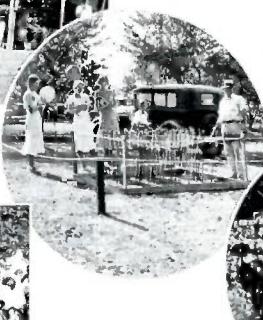
"Observations were made on typical toll conversations in New York City. Data was taken on 500 conversations over a period of several weeks."—Grit.

Stand By

Little girl (disturbed at her prayers by scratching on the screen door)—Stand by, God, while I let the cat out.

The heart cannot wholly petrify without some honest revulsions.—Beecher.

PICNIC DAY SNAP SHOTS



LUNCH HOUR



Mary Jane Langdon, daughter of our personnel director, E. H. Langdon, is somewhat surprised at the colt's action pictured above. Mr. Langdon snapped the picture. Mary Jane stopped in her ride near the diminutive mare's colt, which promptly got busy. Picnic or no picnic, the colt was hungry and availed itself of the opportunity to satisfy those "gnawing pangs."

CHILDREN'S GAMES

(Pictures Opposite)

The children had their picnic games on the Lodge lawn from 1 P. M. to the completion of the program, and as the prizes were refreshment tickets, which meant pop, ice cream, pop corn, hamburgers, and other refreshments, there was very keen competition. Some of the little folks who won prizes in two or three different contests had to work as hard at the refreshment stand to get rid of their tickets before closing time as they had to win them.

The Winners

In the drawing August Schudziara won the tub shower faucet and Frank Tosh the combination sink faucet.

Children's Contests Results

50 yd. dash for girls under 10:

- 1st place—Mildred Trimmer.
- 2nd place—Mildred Hoy.
- 3rd place—Dorothy Hoy.

100 yd. dash for boys 10 to 16 years:

- 1st place—LeRoy Stacey.
- 2nd place—Jack March.
- 3rd place—Charles Enloe.

50 yd. dash for girls under 10 years:

- 1st place—Lillian Bohn.
- 2nd place—Dorothy Manning.
- 3rd place—Dorothy June Stacey.

100 yd. dash for boys 10 to 16 years:

- 1st place—Fay Rankins.
- 2nd place—Ben Harshbarger.
- 3rd place—Fred Strocher.

One-legged race for girls under 10 years:

- 1st place—Louise Steidner.
- 2nd place—Dorothy Hoy.
- 3rd place—Mildred Hoy.

One-legged race for boys under 10 years:

- 1st place—Edward Dyer.
- 2nd place—Junior Dial.
- 3rd place—Junior Murray.

Wheel barrow race for boys, 10 to 16 yrs.:

- 1st place—Fay Rankins, Ben Harshbarger.
- 2nd place—Melvin Trimmer, Orville Trimmer.
- 3rd place—Reo Dial, Edward Dyer.

Potato race for girls 10 to 16 years:

- 1st place—Dorothy Manning.
- 2nd place—Mildred Hoy.
- 3rd place—Dorothy Hoy.

Potato race for girls under 10 years:

- 1st place—Louise Steidner.
- 2nd place—Pauline Beneze.
- 3rd place—Vanita Watkins.

Sack race for boys under 10 years:

- 1st place—Edward Dyer.
- 2nd place—Leo Dial.
- 3rd place—Sam Keris.

Sack race for boys 10 to 16 years:

- 1st place—Melvin Trimmer.
- 2nd place—Ben Harshbarger.
- 3rd place—Harry Stoddard.

Ball throwing contest, girls 10 to 1 years:

- 1st place—Dorothy Manning.
- 2nd place—Maxine Riley.
- 3rd place—Erna Watkins.

Cracker eating contest, boys under 10 years:

- 1st place—Junior Murray.
- 2nd place—Sam Keris.
- 3rd place—Harry Stoddard.

Egg race for girls 10 years to 16 years:

- 1st place—Esther Davis.
- 2nd place—Kathryn Riley.
- 3rd place—Helen Warren.

No Social Errors

"Is your sweetheart a gentleman, Lily?"

"Sure is. He took me to a restaurant last night and poured his tea in a saucer to cool it, but he didn't blow it like common people do—he fanned it with his hat."—The Pretzel.

Long-Felt Want

Young Miss—And next week I'm sailing for Paris to get my clothes.

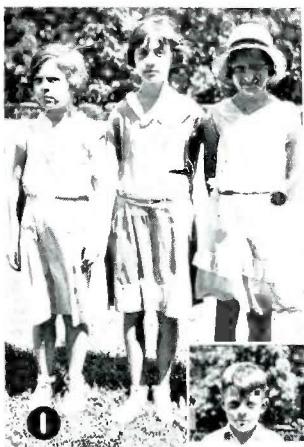
Grandmother—Yes, yes. I wondered where you'd left them.—Schenectady Union-Star.

Inherited

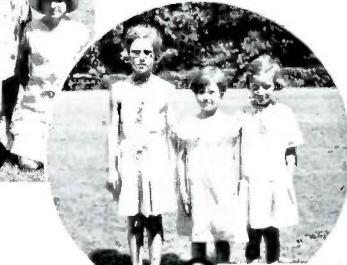
"Late for parade again, O'Malley," snorted the irate captain. "How do you account for this persistent tardiness?"

"'Tis inherited, sir," answered Private O'Malley."

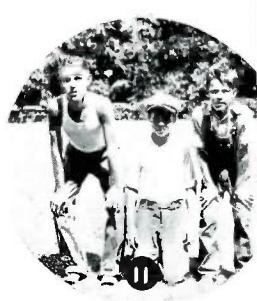
Then there was the absent-minded Chicago bandit who, after lighting a bomb, tossed the match away.—Judge.



7



9



11



12



13



14

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

They Were First Transmitted Year H. Mueller Was Born.

The transmission of messages was demonstrated by Samuel Finley Breese Morse in 1832, the year that Hieronymus Mueller was born. Morse was an artist and professor of the History of Art at the University of the City of New York. He conceived the idea of telegraphing messages while on board the "Scully" coming back to the United States from France. A recent article in the International System News, a publication devoted to telegraphy by wire and cable, says Morse conceived the idea after examining an electro-magnet shown him by a fellow passenger, Charles F. Jackson, of Boston.

Morse Became Interested

Morse was so interested in his idea that he worked out many of the problems in a little note book during the remainder of the voyage. In this note book he drew diagrams and his dash and dot system of the alphabet and a certified copy of this book is now in the National Museum at Washington. The plan as then outlined is practically the telegraph of today. Like many other noted inventors, Morse was hampered for time and money, and for three years he worked at odd times perfecting his idea.

The First Message

In 1835 in his rooms at the University, he gave a successful exhibition of his telegraph. The first telegraphic message to be sent by electricity over a metal wire was on Jan. 24, 1836. This was merely a test. The message read: "Attention! The Universe, By Kingdoms, right wheel." The message was sent from one room into another at the University. It travelled only a few feet when today messages fly around the world in the course of a few seconds. In developing his idea he collaborated with Prof. Leonard Gale and Alfred Vail. The published discoveries of Prof. Joseph Henry also proved of material benefit. Authorities say these three men should be given credit, but in reality Morse is entitled to full credit for the invention.

An Experimental Line

After many delays and disappointments, Congress in 1843 voted \$30,000 for an experimental telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. It was not until 1844, however, that the first famous message "What God hath wrought," was flashed over the wire. Brief as it was, it established the correctness of Morse's theory and elevated his name to the ranks of the immortals. However, Morse had to defend his discovery in many law suits brought to deprive him of his rights and honors. It is said that Morse also conceived the idea of the Atlantic cable. At any rate, he laid the first submarine cable in New York harbor in 1842.

Rapid Development

The telegraph, after having been proved up, developed rapidly. Now, after a hundred years it is one of the greatest commercial enterprises in the country. The telephone and radio have as yet failed to displace the system of telegraph, but many improvements have been made in the Morse system without rejecting the basic principle.

The telegraph, almost as well known as the postal service, was the first great advance for rapid communication made in our history, and as big a sensation in its day as the telephone of later years or the radio of this day.

(Continued from Page 22)

Reception Sunday

Sunday afternoon the members of the Mueller Co. and the picnic committee were on the grounds to receive the general public and quite a large number of citizens came out to inspect the beautiful Heights, look through the replica of the first Mueller shop in Decatur, and enjoy a band concert on the Lodge lawn from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

In the evening the visitors were entertained with a repetition of the pictures shown on Saturday night.

THE ANNUAL GOLF TOURNEY

The annual Mueller Factory Golf Tourney was held at Sunnyside course Saturday morning, July 16th, with the following results:

1st Low Net Score—Engraved rotating trophy emblematic of Factory Championship to keep for one year, and an engraved watch fob to keep permanently.

2nd Low Net Score (3 golf balls)—1st and 2nd low net tied by E. W. Bailey and F. E. Carroll with net scores of 68 each. Will be played off.

3rd Low Net Score (2 golf balls).

4th Low Net Score (1 golf ball each)—Tied by W. R. Gustin, E. K. Shaw, and R. H. Mueller with net scores of 72.

1st Low Gross Score (1 golf ball)—Frank H. Mueller, gross score 79.

High Score on Blind Hole (1 golf ball)—O. J. Hawkins with 11 strokes on No. 6 hole.

Low Score on Blind Hole (1 golf ball each)—Tied by Ray Bulla and Louis Wyart with 4 strokes on No. 9 hole.

Guest Prizes (1 golf ball each)—Oscar B. Mueller, Port Huron, Mich.; Bernhardt Mueller, Port Huron, Mich.; Fredric Schluter, New York City.

By—What do you think of the Napoleonic period?

Heck—I never knew a durn thing about grammar anyway.

"Tis not the dying for a faith that's so hard; 'tis the living up to it that is difficult.
—Wm Makepeace Thackeray.

A Group of Mueller Babies



Photograph by File.

Only a small crowd of mothers with their babies got into the picture. There were between 40 and 50 babies born to Mueller employees during the year 1932. All Mueller babies are fine babies and therefore all winners. Each one got a bank book with a \$1 credit therein as the nucleus of savings account. For every dollar added in a ten-year period the company adds a dollar.

JUST MISINFORMATION

Scissors Hurriedly Used Sometimes Make Printed Statements Unreliable.

Misinformation constantly gets into print. Few pieces of printed matter are letter perfect. Even the dictionary is not infallible. Even though a writer is sure of his facts, type frequently plays queer pranks to make him look ridiculous. When it comes to misinformation, the writer is at fault. In order to plug a hole, the handy cutting scissors are grabbed by a desperate writer and copy is magically produced without much thought as to its correctness or reliability. The other day we came across ten items listed under the heading "One Hundred Years Ago." Four of these items follow:

But There Was!

1. There was not a public library in the United States.
 2. Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.
 3. Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the United States.
 4. Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.
- The other six pertained to social customs, and may be the truth, but curiosity prompt-

ed an investigation of the four printed above.

Boston Had Library in 1653

1. Boston had bequest for a public library foundation in 1653. It was established in the Town House through the will of Captain Keayne. New York had one some time early in 1700, as a result of donations of books. The earliest municipal libraries to be established with town funds were those at Salesbury, Conn., 1803, and at Peterborough, N. H., the latter maintained by public taxation since 1833.

Wigs and Pigtails

2. Queues or rather wigs with "pig tails," go back to the days of Egypt, and were later popular in France and England, both as fashionable attire and as a judicial adornment. Wigs were worn by the early colonists in America, but looking through a gallery of pictures from Washington to Hoover, no artificial hair is to be found.

3. The 1830 census gave Virginia a population of 1,211,403. The total population of the United States at that time was 12,866,020.

Button, Button?

4. Buttons were used by Egyptians and Chinese centuries ago. They have been manufactured in the U. S. since the beginning of the 19th century, and were in common use. It is just possible that a hundred years ago some people clung to the primeval habit of using pegs and in the back woods some may still do so. Who would not use a little wooden peg to keep his trousers up if he couldn't find a button? The man who would not is no gentleman. Buttons, however, were in common use a hundred years ago and had been generally adopted.

Genealogy of Mueller Family

The Mueller family of Decatur trace their lineage back to the 16th century in direct line of descent. The progenitor of the family was Michael Mueller, who was born about 1550, and lived in and about Wertheim, Germany, until his death January 5, 1613. He was a piscator or fisherman, and for more than one hundred years his descendants followed the sea. They were either fishermen or sailors. Gradually the descendants of the first Michael Mueller drifted into other lines. The genealogy shows that they became public officials or business men. The genealogy which follows was not so difficult to trace in Germany, although it involved considerable research. Germany has always been exacting in keeping accurate records of her citizens. The genealogy of the German branch of the Decatur Muellers was compiled by a counsellor of Wertheim. His task was to gather the facts from ancient church and other records. At the time of Michael Mueller's birth the German town of Wertheim was already 500 years old. There are buildings still standing, and in use in Wertheim, which were built during the life time of Michael Mueller.

	Married
	Name Unknown
MICHAEL MUELLER Piscator. Fisherman Born "Ca" about 1550 Died Jan. 5, 1613	
ANDREAS MUELLER Seaman or Sailor of Wertheim Born 1596 Died on Sunday Jubilate, 1645	Margaret Henlein
MICHAEL MUELLER Masschiffer, Sailor of Wertheim Born Nov. 2, 1621, in Wertheim Died June 21, 1694	Anna Barbara Theuerkauff
JOHN MICHAEL MUELLER Sailor of Wertheim Born Sept. 4, 1647, in Wertheim Died July 19, 1717, in Wertheim	Anna Maria Hollerbach
JOHN MUELLER Sailor and Fisherman in Wertheim Born April 29, 1679, in Wertheim Died 1733	Anna Maria Seger
JOHN MICHAEL MUELLER Superior or Chief of Sailors in Wertheim Born Feb. 16, 1712, in Wertheim Died Sept. 4, 1770, in Wertheim	Maria Salome Topp
GEORGE MICHAEL MUELLER Citizen, Shipper, and Business Man Superior of Custom Officers and Counselor Born March 13, 1735, in Wertheim Died Oct. 6th, 1800, in Wertheim	Maria Katherina Bach
GEORG HEINRICH MUELLER Shipper and Business Man Born Dec. 4, 1761, in Wertheim Died Feb. 2, 1814	Ursula Clara Bauer
JOHN MICHAEL MUELLER Business Man Born June 11, 1794, in Wertheim Died June 29, 1850, in Wertheim	Ursula Elizabeth Kast
HIERONYMUS MUELLER Born July 16, 1832, in Wertheim Died March 1st, 1900, in Decatur, Ill.	Fredericka Bernhardt

The following compilation of the genealogy of the Decatur branch of this family brings the line down to the fourth generation, which is represented by two recent newcomers, William Adolph Mueller, son of William E. and Pauline Verner Mueller, and Henry Mueller Staley, son of A. E. and Lenore Mueller Staley.

<table border="0"> <tr><td>Henry Mueller (Deceased)</td><td>Henrietta Mueller (Deceased)</td></tr> <tr><td>Ora McClanahan</td><td>Lenore Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>A. E. Staley, Jr.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Clara Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Fred W. Kaiser</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Robert H. Mueller</td></tr> </table> <p>GENEALOGY OF THE MUELLER FAMILY DECATUR BRANCH</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Philip Mueller (Deceased)</td><td>Leda Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td>Mary Snorb</td><td>Vere Brownback</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Phyllis Mueller (Deceased)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Delos Cozad</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Lucien W. Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Claribel Rorick</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Clarence Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Frank H. Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Isabell Pluck</td></tr> </table>	Henry Mueller (Deceased)	Henrietta Mueller (Deceased)	Ora McClanahan	Lenore Mueller		A. E. Staley, Jr.		Clara Mueller		Fred W. Kaiser		Robert H. Mueller	Philip Mueller (Deceased)	Leda Mueller	Mary Snorb	Vere Brownback		Phyllis Mueller (Deceased)		Delos Cozad		Lucien W. Mueller		Claribel Rorick		Clarence Mueller		Frank H. Mueller		Isabell Pluck	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Henry Mueller (Deceased)</td><td>{ A. E. Staley, III</td></tr> <tr><td>Ora McClanahan</td><td>{ Henry Mueller Staley</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Fred W. Kaiser, Jr.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Phyllis Kaiser</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Betty Kaiser</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Mary Jane Brownback</td><td>{ Mary Jane Brownback</td></tr> <tr><td>Joe Brownback</td><td>{ Eloise Brownback</td></tr> <tr><td>Eloise Brownback</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Mueller Cozad</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Janet Cozad</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Delos Cozad</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Clarence Cozad</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Philip Mueller (Deceased)</td><td>{ Philip Mueller II</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Robert Eugene Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Ruth Staley</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Robert Mueller</td><td>{ Ebart B. Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td>Addie Ebert</td><td>{ Ruth Staley</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Adolph Mueller</td><td>{ William Everett Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td>Minnie T. Bachman</td><td>{ Pauline Verner</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Charles Philip Mueller (Deceased)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Charlotte Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Fredric E. Schlueter</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Leda Mueller</td><td>{ Fredric E. Schlueter</td></tr> <tr><td>Frank W. Cruikshank</td><td>{ Philip H. Cruikshank</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Gertrude Parke</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Frances Cruikshank</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Allan F. Moore</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>William Cruikshank (Deceased)</td></tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Oscar B. Mueller</td><td>{ Bernhardt Mueller</td></tr> <tr><td>Beatrice Wetzel</td><td>{ Mayme McQueen</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ Florence Mueller (Deceased)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>{ John Hamilton Irving</td></tr> </table>	Henry Mueller (Deceased)	{ A. E. Staley, III	Ora McClanahan	{ Henry Mueller Staley		{ Fred W. Kaiser, Jr.		{ Phyllis Kaiser		{ Betty Kaiser	Mary Jane Brownback	{ Mary Jane Brownback	Joe Brownback	{ Eloise Brownback	Eloise Brownback			Mueller Cozad		{ Janet Cozad		{ Delos Cozad		{ Clarence Cozad	Philip Mueller (Deceased)	{ Philip Mueller II		{ Robert Eugene Mueller		{ Ruth Staley	Robert Mueller	{ Ebart B. Mueller	Addie Ebert	{ Ruth Staley			Adolph Mueller	{ William Everett Mueller	Minnie T. Bachman	{ Pauline Verner				Charles Philip Mueller (Deceased)		{ Charlotte Mueller		{ Fredric E. Schlueter	Leda Mueller	{ Fredric E. Schlueter	Frank W. Cruikshank	{ Philip H. Cruikshank		{ Gertrude Parke		Frances Cruikshank		Allan F. Moore		William Cruikshank (Deceased)	Oscar B. Mueller	{ Bernhardt Mueller	Beatrice Wetzel	{ Mayme McQueen				{ Florence Mueller (Deceased)		{ John Hamilton Irving
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Tribute From Association of Commerce

Resolution of Manufacturers' Division
Read by President J. J. Maloney at
Commemorative Exercises preceding
His Congratulatory Address

"It is fitting that the Mueller Company should honor the memory of its founder on this, the 100th Anniversary of his birth. It is equally fitting that fellow manufacturers of Decatur should give their tribute to the industry, established by the late Hieronymus Mueller seventy-five years ago.

"THE Mueller Company's neighbors can say what the officials of the Mueller Company are prevented by modesty from saying. Back of the success of any industry are the personalities of the men who direct it. Hieronymus Mueller's children brought to the business the same regard for honest workmanship and patient research which constituted the genius of their father. On a secure foundation they built well. They called science to their aid and instituted modern processes. They expanded wisely with no ambition to dominate the markets, but with a determination that in quality and design of output, they would not be excelled.

"IN building up a national business, the Mueller Company did more for the community than they realized. In the lifetime of the Company, other men with brilliant ideas have come and gone. Enterprises have been started and have disappeared. The Mueller Company has continued, stable and sound, contributing to the solidity of the city.

"So the fellow manufacturers of Decatur take this opportunity to congratulate the Mueller Company on its seventy-five years of good performance and to extend their best wishes to officers and employees."

The Butcher's Love Song

I never sausage eyes as thine,
And if you'll butcher hands in mine,
And liver 'round me every day,
We'll seek some ham-let far away.
We'll meet life's frown with love's caress
And cleaver road to happiness.

—Two Bells.

"I went out west in '89," said the New Yorker.

"How fur d'yu git?" queried the miner.
"Buffalo," said the New Yorker.

"I went east th' same year," said the miner. Went as fur's Butte, Montana. Nearly ran into each other, didn't we?"—New York Times.

Earth gets its price for what earth gives us.—Lowell.

"Darling, may I kiss your hand?" asked the young man with old-fashioned ways.

"Sure kid, hop to it," said the modern Jane, "but be careful you don't burn your nose on my cigarette."

"I am losing my memory. What can I do?"

"Borrow as much money as you can."

"What you doing these days, Ole?"

"I bane a snake in a roundhouse."

"What's that?"

"A viper."

How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes.—Shakespeare.

Knowledge is not power—education is power.—John P. Gross.

Catching the Greased Pig



Photograph by Pfile.
Mervil Curry Catches Pig.

An old picnic stunt was introduced at the picnic, which furnished sport for our grandfathers, but it proved just as interesting and amusing as in the days of old. This was chasing a greased pig. At first it was determined to limit the competition to boys under 17 years of age, but at the last moment the bars were lowered and it was made an open competition for men and boys. The fat, sleek porker, weighing 70 pounds, was released from his cage and started across the field at eight cylinder pig speed. About one hundred and fifty men and boys were quickly in pursuit, while the audience yelled its delight as the sleek pig eluded all pursuers. After a long chase, Mervil Curry of the foundry office succeeded in getting a firm hold on the porker's leg, and downed the animal. The prize was the pig itself, and we are presuming that Mervil will have the porker nice and fat and ready for the butcher in November, with a fine supply of pork for the winter season.

THE GOVERNOR'S TRADE

The "governor trade" is a good one, but the demand is limited. It is not obligatory that an apprenticeship be served. All you need is plenty of those tubular things that hold bologna in a roll and a pair of Texas steer horns. The first of the two requisites is for the purpose of making up your mind you want to work at the "governor's trade," and the second to horn in with, pushing aside the herd that is short on the sausage casings. Hundreds, in the past, have got jobs at the governor's trade with nothing more to recommend them, and in some instances at least made pretty good political workmen as well as fair public servants.

In these parlous times the thought flitted through our mind, there being nothing there-



Pig a jump and a half ahead.
Boys chasing chickens.

in to obstruct it, that maybe this was the time that opportunity was knocking at our door. Of one thing there is a certainty which is that we could sign the pay roll regularly and in legible hand every thirty days—or oftener—if convenient to the state paymaster. And again become letter perfect in "maintaining silence whereby we might be reputed wise," and let the lesser lights do the work.

Some of the jobs are not worth considering. The most appealing is in Pennsylvania, which has attached to it a salary of \$18,000.00. The next juicy plum is here in Illinois, \$12,000. Then there are six \$10,000 opportunities — California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

From this point the "wage scale" drops rapidly. Indiana and Rhode Island pay \$8000; Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon and South Carolina pay \$7,500. Minnesota, Nevada, \$7,000; Arizona, Kentucky, North Carolina, \$6,500; Utah, Wyoming, Washington, \$6,000; Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, \$5,000; Maryland and Oklahoma, \$4,500; Delaware, Tennessee, Texas, \$4,000; New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, \$3,000.

The duties and responsibilities of governors are very much the same. How much do you think the job's worth?

(Continued from Page 9)
was in operation. And the Decatur Waterworks were also being built.

H. Mueller's Part

These public works and improvements called for the service of experienced and capable men, and Hieronymus Mueller became a recognized leader. He was appointed Supervisor of tapping water mains and of the installation or water service.

In making taps of water mains, it was necessary to shut off the water main and sometimes the drain of the water pipes would make it very difficult to tap the water mains without becoming splashed and saturated with the escaping water. There were no tapping machines in use at that time.

Hieronymus Mueller rose to the occasion and his mechanical genius soon conquered the situation by the invention of what is now known as the Mueller Tapping Machine, the first device of that kind known. This speaker, as an apprentice, helped Mr. Mueller make taps of water mains with the tapping machine, during the early installation of the water service in Decatur, in 1871 and 1872.

In Love With His Work

The deepest impression that Mr. Mueller made upon me was that at the time of the delivery of any mechanical work that he had made, he had a look of pride and satisfaction, as if every piece of work was his masterpiece.

I remember of a workman having made repairs on a gun and had allowed the screw driver to rupture the screw head, and when Mr. Mueller was about to hand the work over to the customer he observed this blemish and he promptly replaced the gun into the case, and said: "I am sorry, but the work is not finished," and a new screw was made to take the place of the damaged one.

Every piece of work passed the close scrutiny of Hieronymus Mueller before it was allowed to be delivered to the customer, and it was his established custom that everything must be made as nearly perfect mechanically, as it was possible to make it.

The Precious Legacy

This precious legacy of high mechanical perfection of all goods made by Hieronymus Mueller remains the unchanged requirement of Mueller Co. and constitutes the basis for the superiority of the Mueller products in the trade.

This is the real secret of the survival, aided by good management, of this industry, and is the reason why we are celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the birth of this distinguished founder and of the 75th Anniversary of the great accomplishments of Mueller Co.

HOME LIFE OF MUELLER FAMILY

An Intimate Picture of the Family by Robert Mueller.

Dear Friends:

It is not an easy task to speak of one's own kin. One is likely to be prejudiced or biased, and may not be able to get the right perspective.

Blood relationship is liable to create partiality for the subject.

A son does not always see his father through the eyes of the public or a father's intimate associates.

The care of children and the responsibility of rearing them demands that parents must set a good example in the home, in action, conversation, and habits. It may, therefore, be assumed that children do not always form correct judgment of parents.

However, I believe myself capable of an impartial discussion of my father, Hieronymus Mueller.

It happens that by reason of close association with father in both home and business life, I am in a position to estimate his qualities and characteristics.

Again, I am of an age now that enables me to form judgment on any man, based upon

his life and acts as they appear to me uninfluenced by ties of friendship or relationship.

Always Wanted to Be Right

That father may have been wrong in his judgment sometimes, I'll not deny, but on the whole he was nearly always right, and his conduct and habits were so thoroughly a part of him that I feel he was always the same, Hieronymus Mueller, in or out of his home.

I believe all those who knew him will agree with me on that. At least, he always wanted to be right.

He was a determined man. Some people thought he was gruff. That, however, was his way. Beneath his outward actions and manners he was a kindly man, considerate and thoughtful of others.

No better proof of this is needed than the relations that existed between him and his employes. These employes stayed with him through thick and thin—good years and bad years.

Employes Helped Him

Once in financial difficulties, he put his cards on the table. The employes voluntarily loaned him money.

He never regarded men as employes. They were fellow-men.

He maintained intimate friendly relations with them, and yet retained their respect for his authority.

In his home life he was much the same. Kindly and good-natured, but always the authority in directing his children. He permitted all the liberty that we were entitled to, encouraged us to be industrious and thrifty, but when he formulated a rule of conduct, there was not a child of his who did not understand that the rule must be observed. He was firm in this.

He did not often have to resort to corporal punishment to enforce his rules. He made us understand through firmness that his word must be obeyed.

He did not force his personal beliefs and opinions on us in an effort to make us believe as he did. He discussed with us any question that might arise defending his position, but in the end respected our position. In fact, he was always pleased to see us assert our beliefs or opinions.

Pronounced Disciplinarian

Father was a pronounced disciplinarian. He believed in corporal punishment when the offense merited extreme measures.

Order was a first law with him. When bed time came, we boys placed our shoes with toes against the base board, and we put our hats or caps in a certain place. Our toys had a place assigned to them. If all of these things were not in their regular place, we were called to order and made to put them where they belonged.

Father did not, as many parents do, threaten us with punishment if we repeated an offense. He simply called us and in no uncertain way told us of our infraction of his rule. We quickly learned that his word must be respected.

Occasionally he resorted to corporal punishment. I recall one incident over which we have laughed in later years.

The Cherry Tree

Mr. Pahmeyer lived a block east of us on East Wood street. He had a cherry tree in his yard and the branches hung heavy with tempting fruit. So tempting were the cherries that Adolph and I could not resist them, try as we would to do so.

One evening about dusk we made a sortie from the alley and helped ourselves.

Unknown to us, we had been observed by Mrs. Pahmeyer and she carried the news to father.

Trespassing on another's property and helping ourselves to fruit without an invitation was an offense in father's eyes, which called for more than a reprimand.

We were asked to meet him in the base-

(Continued on Page 40)

I'M TELLIN' YOU



The cost of operating an automobile since 1929 has decreased in all particulars except one. You've guessed it. The one particular is taxation. That has jumped from \$928,- 155,062 in 1929 to \$1,022,000,000. It is not a matter of record that any legislative body authorized to levy taxes ever overlooked a chance.

When vexed by parking problems be patient like Noah. It took him forty days to park his "old boat" and then he had to nudge in to the top of a mountain.

What is life just a bowl of now? Skimmed milk—somebody got the cream.

A Note of Warning

With the hay fever season in sight, "neck-chewing" masculines should be advised of what the cannibal chief's wife said when the chief medicine man advised her that her lord and master was ill of hay-fever. "Serves him right. I told him not to eat that grass widow."

A son of the late Thomas Edison has patented a device for removing vibrations from machinery. It's a good idea but comes a little late. The two-year depression had already removed the vibration in machinery.

'Twas once true:

June
Tulips
July
Juleps

We went to war and fought our way to independence because of taxation without representation, but we submit peacefully to taxation by misrepresentation and put our dependence on farm boards, finance corporations, congressional relief measures and Community Chests.

Just so. Man is hard to please. He goes to a hotel looking for home atmosphere, but he goes home and expects hotel service.

Remember when you used to emphasize value with the saying "good as old wheat in the mill?" Of course, you do, but you don't say it any more. How times have changed, Johnathan.

"It's a case of hives," said one economist referring to present conditions. Maybe he is kidding, but there is many a true word spoken in jest. Everybody is sure scratching to find that thing that's just around the corner.

"One considerable receipt for a happy life is absorption in what you are doing," opines Ivor Brown. Sounds like an h. b. party.

Austria proposes to legislate against the importation of luxuries and compel the people to buy necessities, but nothing is said about beer. This probably is not due to either an oversight or forgetfulness.

It's still "just around there," if we could only find the corner.

During the war we spent till it hurt and now is the time to spend until it helps.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

National Association of Master Plumbers Hold Successful 1932 Convention.

With an attendance of 3350 men and women, the Golden Anniversary Convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers, passes into history as an unqualified success. The sessions were in Madison Square Garden, New York City, June 21-23.

The decorations were all that the local committee had promised and the arrangements perfected to the last detail.

New officers elected are:

Edward B. Kleine, Cincinnati, President.
Robert J. Barrett, Washington, Vice-President.

H. O. Green, Tulsa, Oklahoma, re-elected Treasurer.

Edward Frank, Cincinnati, Secretary.

All these officers are able and progressive men and well qualified to handle the business of the association in an efficient manner.

It is estimated that 60,000 visitors passed through the exhibit hall during the meeting of the plumbers.

The National Association enjoys a strong financial position as shown by the report of Treasurer Green. Total assets, May 31, 1932, were \$33,734.87.

The loss of membership suffered in 1931-32 because of economic conditions, was 414.

Retiring President J. W. Donoghue of Boston made a fine executive officer. Secretary Pelham's report showed that President Donoghue kept expenditures approximately \$9,400 below the estimated total budget at the beginning of this term.

New Orleans was selected as the meeting place in 1933.

(Continued from Page 38)

ment where father talked to us with a wooden paddle on certain portions of our anatomy which were keener of understanding the purpose of it all much better than a boyish mind could have grasped a lecture on deportment.

Our home life was not exceptional, perhaps, for the period in which we lived, but it was all that any child could wish for.

There was not so much to distract children in those days—no movies, no radios, nor automobiles. There were but few theatrical attractions in Decatur at the time.

Boys were not generally permitted to roam the streets at night. However, I do believe that had our parents had to rear us at the present time they would not have permitted us to do many of the things that boys of today do.

The reason for my thinking this is based on our knowledge of mother's strong maternal instinct which bound us to her, and father's marked adherence to home discipline.

Home Life

There were six Mueller boys and one daughter. In our earlier lives, all the boys, unless by special concession, were in the house at dark. Newspapers and magazines were not so plentiful then as now, but we always had reading matter. St. Louis and Chicago papers, in German and English, were available. In addition, there were story papers.

When lamp lighting time came, mother gathered us about a table and read stories to us. Frequently they were continued stories and in her reading she interjected enough dramatic power to keep our interest alive. Other evenings, she would tell us stories.

Father was very much a home man. Our family circle was always complete. This is not an exceptional picture of home life of the period. I wonder how many such quiet evening domestic scenes of this character there are in Decatur now.

Not many, I imagine, but I believe there are still families who are kept together in this way.

Self-Development

Our parents believed in letting us develop ourselves in a wholesome way. If any child had a taste or inclination for sports, music, athletics, hunting or fishing, that child was encouraged in his desires.

Henry and Philip were inclined to band and orchestra music, and they were given instruction by Prof. Geo. Goodman, whose name is still familiar to all Decatur people because of the band which he founded and led for so many years.

Henry played the flute and Philip the French horn. There were other boys who were members of the orchestra conducted by Mr. Goodman, at that time including Joe Michl, Herman Martin, and Frank Goodman.

Fred B. Mueller was always interested in athletics and was a member of the Rescue Hose Company, and also of the running team of that company. This team competed in Volunteer Firemen's Tournaments throughout the country and for several years held the national championship, bringing back many trophies to Decatur.

Later in life, as manager of the Mueller Gun Store, he managed Decatur's semi-professional ball club.

As boys we were sent on stated evenings to the Tuniverin Hall for regular instructions in tumbling and turning. All parents of German antecedents considered this a necessary part of a boy's education. All of the Mueller boys were encouraged in outdoor life and for hunting, fishing, and skating, we were provided with the necessary equipment.

Methodical Habits

I remarked that father was very much a home man. When not at his place of business, he could generally be found with his family. His habits of living were much like his habits of working—orderly and methodical. When

the factory was at the corner of East Main and State street and we lived on West Wood just off of South Main, there was a regular Mueller procession four times a day. In the morning Father and Henry led the way, followed by Phil, Adolph, and myself. The minute the noon whistle blew we were out and on the way to dinner. This is good evidence of father's punctuality. Going to work on time, he believed in quitting on time. After dinner the procession reformed and marched to the factory and in the evening the final march was made for home. People living on the route said they could tell the time by the Mueller men.

When father got an idea to develop, he persevered until successful. He worked eight years on his water pressure regulator before getting it to do what he had designed it for.

Until it was perfected he did not make a cent on it. It was this spirit in his work that had a strong influence on his home and social life.

On Sundays

Sunday afternoon he dressed up in his tailor-made clothes, Prince Albert coat and trousers to match. With mother at his side dressed in silk or velvet, they would go for a walk and to call on old friends.

Sunday afternoon visiting was an established custom in Decatur in an earlier day.

Father, when dressed up, always carried a gold-headed cane and wore a derby hat. He never wore a man's shoe. Progressive in all things, he refused to give up boots. Perhaps he thought shoes too feminine. There were two other men like him in this particular—Henry Bachrach, and Frank Shafer, whose residence property on Wood street we occupied.

Another peculiarity of father's was his distaste for neckties. He seldom wore one.

It seems permissible and proper for me to say that we had good parents—sensible, loving parents, who did not spoil us by over-indulgence, but gave us within reason a wide range of free action. They taught us self-respect, good habits, to be industrious, thrifty and ambitious and to get along in the world. And as individuals and a group, the Mueller children of Hieronymus and Fredericka Mueller appreciate all that they did for us and we revere their memory.

"FATHER AS BUSINESS MAN"

President Adolph Mueller Tells of H. Mueller's Qualifications.

Hieronymus Mueller, founder of the Mueller industry in Decatur, had a thorough mechanical training. He was educated in Germany, first in the grammar schools and then the gymnasium. The latter is a preparatory school for college. It compares with our normal schools.

Generally speaking, men trained in mechanical lines have mechanical talent. This was true of father. His mind, however, grasped many phases of life. He was what I should say a good business man. He laid the foundation of our business in the face of great obstacles; this he could not have done had he not been blessed with sound business judgment. Some of the obstacles which he had to overcome were:

The necessity of learning to read and write the English language.

The limited demand for his services in a small community.

His large family to be supported and educated.

The necessity of learning the ways and manners of this country.

Father was conscious of the need of impressing the people with his ability, his responsibility and trustworthiness.

His lack of financial resources.

(Continued on Page 42)

Great Guns! Look at Elmer



Elmer Miller shouldered arms and marched away with this big fowling piece. He delivered it to State Highway Policeman Ralph Lookabaugh and Charlie Cochran, our chief of police on picnic day. The gun, twelve feet long, was made in the Mueller Pattern Room. By reference to the replica of H. Mueller's original shop, you will see to what use it was put.

THREE HORSES LEFT

Railway Express Formerly Used Thousands for Their Delivery Wagons.

The railway express companies and their predecessors at one time owned 25,000 horses, generally of the draft type.

Today, we are told by the Delaware and Hudson Bulletin that the company owns just three horses. This is one company out of thousands which formerly depended upon the good old horse for delivery purposes. The number of horses thus used in this country numbered millions. Every horse had to have harness, a stable, a groom's care, hay, straw, oats and corn. It's easy to comprehend the results of making this the horseless age. Stables are no more and the lumber dealer has lost by it, even though the garage is seen on nearly every lot. One good stable would make several garages.

The occupation of the groom and stable man is lost forever. There are young folks today who never saw a curry comb and brush or a pitch fork.

The harness industry and the saddler's trade are nearly lost arts. At one time in Decatur the Starr Harness and Buggy store was outstanding in the city's business life.

One Big Market Lost

Compute for yourself from the express company's new means of delivery what the "horseless age" has done to the farmer! One

State Policeman Ralph Lookabaugh and Charles Cochran, well armed for any possible trouble.

big market for his product was the horse. Old Dobbin fed on corn and oats. The automobile feeds on gasoline and the farmer as well as the rest of the world helps to do the feeding.

In Decatur, which is a fair example, the only horse-drawn vehicles seen on the streets are the milk wagons.

We always get a big kick out of these fine, intelligent beasts as they travel their route, stopping at exactly the right spot, several of them without command of the delivery boy, and even turning back to retrace their steps over the route just covered is finished. It's a sight worth seeing and when we think of the passing of man's best friend, we are prone to say with Hamlet, with slight paraphrase:

"Alas! Poor Dobbin,
He hath borne me on his back a thousand times."

"Can you type?"
"Well, I use the Columbus system."
"What's that?"
"I discover a key then land on it."

Nothing is impossible to industry.

(Continued from Page 40)

All this he accomplished by his untiring ambition through his own unaided will power and ability.

He had the essential qualities necessary to make the long hard fight—firm determination with great patience, perseverance, and self-reliance. Nothing daunted him when once his mind was made up. Certainly he did not have a cheering or encouraging outlook as a young German in his new home with a limited knowledge of our language and customs. And I know that the struggle, at times, was desperate.

Early Evidence

The first evidence I have that father possessed the instinct and power of a good business judgment is that he had the vision of a great future for Decatur when he located here. The "Decatur Business Chart" printed in 1859 and still preserved by the Millikin National Bank, furnishes further evidence of his forward-looking disposition. You will see a reproduction of this chart on the screen. It was, in fact, a business directory, advertising the leading firms of the small city of Decatur, having a population of 3750 people. Father's business was represented on that chart. At that time, he had been in business here about two years; although a stranger and a new beginner here, he demonstrated that he had confidence in the future of Decatur, and he knew the value of advertising which, in these days, is recognized as one of the most effective aids of business. In that day, back in 1859, few men grasped the value and benefit of advertising. Throughout his business life father kept his name before the public in a proper and dignified way. When our business gained national proportions we immediately availed ourselves of the trade publications and have always used direct advertising to a large extent.

Enters Waterworks Field

Decatur first installed its waterworks of some kind in 1868, when the rolling mill decided to locate here. That hastened the waterworks improvement. A temporary supply of water for this mill, erected on the west side of the Illinois Central Railroad at East Wood Street, failed. In 1871 the City Council abandoned this waterworks plant and located a more efficient and permanent pumping plant on the north bank of the Sangamon River, on the site now occupied by our City Water Works. In October, 1871, father was appointed supervisor of the installation of water service and plumbing.

One of his duties was to tap the mains and make service connections. The method of doing this at that time was crude. Water had to be shut off to make taps of water mains. This condition led to the invention of the tapping machine by father.

Attorney A. G. Webber was an apprentice of father in 1869-72. He distinctly remembers father inventing and developing the tapping machine for water mains.

Mind Always on Business

Father was so intensely obsessed with this work, that on one occasion mother related his deep interest in perfecting his invention, when he failed to come home for dinner at his regular hour. Henry, the oldest son, was sent to the shop to remind him of dinner hour. Henry did not return, then Philip was sent as a second messenger; neither of them returned, and brother Fred was sent to call them, but no one came to dinner. So brother Robert was dispatched, with the same disappointing results. Finally, although only five years old, mother sent me, and a little later father, with his five sons, all interested in their father's invention, appeared for his noon-day meal. He was perfecting a part of his water tapping machine and to him all else was in oblivion during the concentration of his mind on this invention.

Always Progressed

Every move made by father reflects not only good business judgment but also a keen in-

sight and faith in the future of his business and in Decatur. If you follow the pictures to be shown here this evening, you will note that each move made by father always was to larger business and buildings.

He never hesitated to take a chance, when he became convinced to go forward and progress. Few of the younger generation know the extent of father's intense interest in the industrial and commercial growth and prosperity of Decatur.

In the eighties and nineties his interests were as follows:

The factory building at East Main and State Streets housed the factory in the rear of the first floor. The plumbing shop was in the basement. The gun repair and pattern shop were on the second floor. The stock of guns and pistols was displayed in show cases on the east side of the first floor in the front of the building, and the office was on the west side of the first floor.

In 1883, the gun-shop and stock were moved to Merchant Street and later to the east side of the alley east of the present Piggly-Wiggly store.

The plumbing department moved from the basement, East Main and State Streets, to the south side of East Main between State and Franklin Streets. Later it was moved to North Main Street, in the building afterwards occupied by the Decatur Herald.

In 1895 the factory was moved to the new building erected at the corner of Cerro Gordo and College Streets. Afterwards the plumbing and gun stores were sold.

Father had expanded the business into a number of separate units. He had quite a few irons in the fire. His sons had, however, attained their young manhood and aided him, but while he lived, father maintained general supervision and gave his personal attention to his business.

Results of Fifteen Years

According to Brink's History of Macon County, published in the early seventies, about fifteen years after father came to Decatur, he employed sixteen men. He was doing a manufacturing business amounting to \$25,000.00 per year. This was outside of his local business, which would have increased his receipts considerably, as he did plumbing and gas fitting in Decatur. Gas fitting then was a good business. Electric lights for store and residence illumination were then unknown. Rightly judged by these facts, he was making progress and he was quick at seeing and in availing himself of business opportunities.

It seems to me that coming to Decatur under the handicaps mentioned, that any man, not particularly limited to father, who, in about fifteen years made the progress mentioned, shows unusual business capacity and energy.

Money was not plentiful when father started business here. It was not as safe as it is today. Financial stabilization had not been accomplished. The unrest preceding and following the Civil War did not help matters for beginners nor for a man of small business.

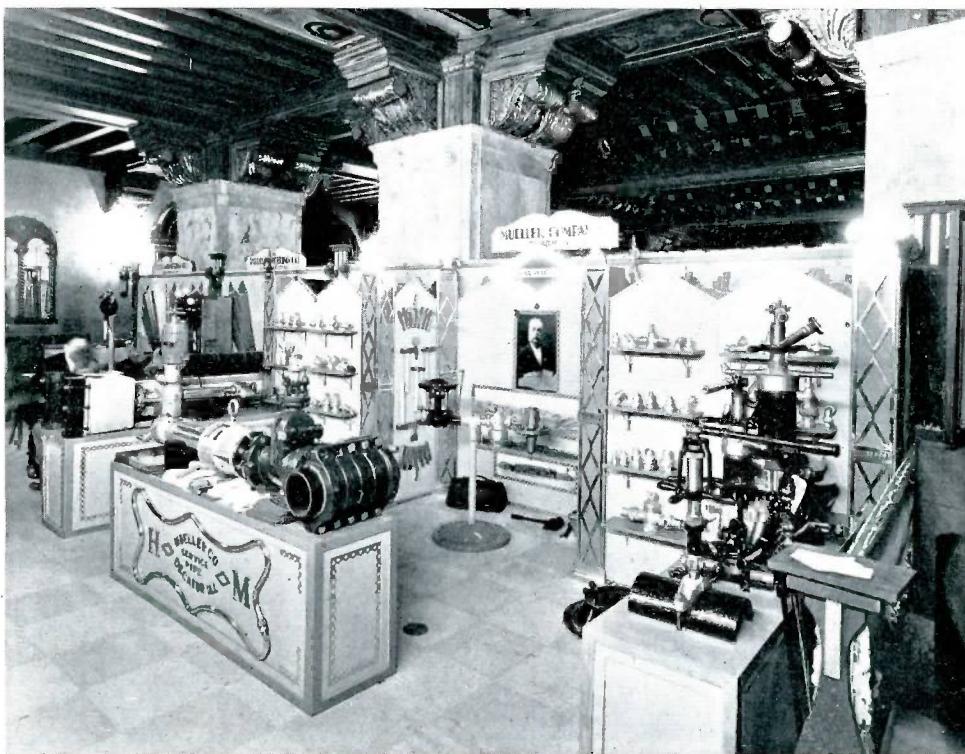
Credit and Coon Skins

The larger part of business was done on credit and a lot more by trading. For instance, father did repairing of guns and had to accept in payment mink, muskrat, squirrel, coon, and other skins. Then it was up to him to market them in Chicago and St. Louis. In this he was controlled by market price. Between taking these skins in payment for work and having to hold them until the market price was favorable, left father with little ready cash. I know this to be a fact because I've heard mother protest against the practice of accepting such payments as unfair to father.

Some modern writers and students of economics frequently refer to a failure of, what they call, the capitalistic system or failure of the profit motive. One is inclined to question the correctness of the theory. Modern busi-

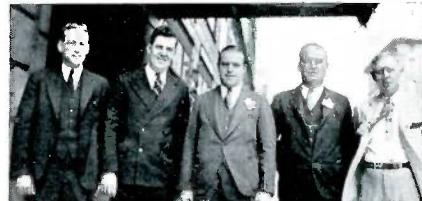
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Mueller Display at Memphis



This display of Mueller water works products was made at the annual convention of the American Water Works Association, Memphis, Tenn., May 2-6. This gathering was composed of the foremost men in the water works industry and engineering profession. Exhibitors at the A. W. W. A. convention always get a good play. Water works men are interested in new products. They are natural born investigators. And there is always something new to some one even though it be an old story to others, because the ranks of water works men are always welcoming newcomers.

The Mueller display was in keeping with our 75th "Diamond Anniversary" in business. The back board was done in two shades of green, the pillars and borders being jade and the panels old colony green. The face of the pillars carried a net work of polished brass, the motif of which was diamond-shaped. A smaller diamond pattern in polished brass was used as edging on the panels. This was designed and manufactured by Mueller Co. In the center panel was a picture of Hieronymus Mueller, founder, his original shop, the main plant, vitreous ware plant, and Plant 2. The top piece in the center was a diamond-shaped Neon sign bearing the words:



Mr. E. Wade of Memphis Water Department; Floyd V. Johnson, traveling for Mueller Co. in Kentucky and Tennessee; Frank H. Mueller, son of the late Philip Mueller, Engineer with Mueller Co.; George White, southern Illinois representative of Mueller Co.; W. C. Heinrichs, Missouri representative of Mueller Co.

MUELLER CO. DECATUR, ILL. DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY 75 Years in Business

Our large drilling machines, two-inch to twelve-inch, hand-operated and power driven, attracted many delegates, as did our line of new meter yokes and other goods.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us that it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

(Continued from Page 42)

ness, however, is an open battlefield. He who wins does so through a better understanding of business principles, a more thorough knowledge of reducing the cost of production and the cheapest cost of marketing and better financial management.

If there are objectionable features to the present method, they certainly are not as serious as the conditions under which father did business. And he was not the only one to suffer through the system. Grocers traded staple goods for eggs and butter. Editors took a load of cord wood for a subscription to their papers.

Who of us today desires a return to that method of barter in doing business. It may have fitted in with conditions of 75 years ago, but it would not fit in with modern life.

Secondary Consideration

In many things profit seemed a secondary consideration to father. When he tapped water main for connecting a water supply to a building, he called it a "Service Connection." I feel that he had no serious thought of a profit on supplies or labor. His main objective was to give the best service.

Father was devoted to and sacrificed a great deal for his business. He did not own his own home at his death.

In the years that he occupied the old home on West Wood Street, he more than paid in rent a fair purchase value of the property. More than this, he personally equipped this house with a good heating plant, the best then known in plumbing. Our home was among the earliest in Decatur to have these modern comforts and conveniences. He was amply able, at that time, to own a home, but he always felt that his business must grow first, and to accomplish this, he cheerfully contributed every dollar that he could to expand the business.

Eight Years' Persistent Work

Following the invention of the water tapping machine, father gave long study and much experimentation in the development of a water pressure regulator. The normal pressure in water mains in Decatur is approximately 50 pounds. In case of fire, this rises to 125 pounds or more. Fifty pounds water pressure at a domestic faucet is entirely too much and difficult to control. His purpose was to invent a device which would receive the water at 50 or 125 pounds and deliver it at such pressure as needed for domestic or industrial use. He worked for many years on this invention. He made many tests in the basement of our home, trying out different devices he had made, but often without results much desired. Some of these experimental devices would control the pressures he desired but in doing so created a terrific rumbling and jarring of the water pipes throughout the house. I have seen father sit for hours studying these experimental water regulators, noting the pressure on the high and low sides, in his endeavor to accomplish his object of a smooth working reliable water pressure regulator. It was eight years before he discovered a device which satisfied him that it was commercially perfected for the purpose designed. We have further perfected this invention of father's, but retaining the original principle, and these new regulators are now in use throughout the country. The result is that water takers, where they adopt Mueller regulators, get a smooth, non-splashing flow from their faucets.

Benefits Consumer

These two inventions, the tapping machine and the pressure regulators, in themselves, have been of inestimable value to consumers of water furnished by public waterworks, but father secured many other patents. Some of these are on automobiles, paris. The Government record shows patents on variable speed transmission, steering gear and body suspension, water cooling radiator; another patent on an improvement on variable speed

transmission. Brother Oscar secured a patent on the earliest form of spark plug. Brother Philip had an original patent on the make and break circuit used in the distributor of modern cars. All these features mentioned here are in use in all automobiles, at least in principle.

Reduced Fred's Wages

Father was disciplinarian in the factory, and in his home. He enforced discipline, however, with toleration and moderation that left no sting. He believed that boys and young men needed the counsel and guidance of an older and experienced man. He believed that a boy should work for a boy's wage. When he learned that Brother Fred had secured a job with the late B. Z. Taylor at \$10.00 a week, he did not approve it. At that time the wage rate in all lines was much lower than now. Wages were in keeping with the cost of living of that day. Father, no doubt, was proud that Fred could get that wage when a mere boy, but with him that was not most essential. He said it was too much money to pay a boy and he insisted that Mr. Taylor cut the wage to \$4.00 a week. Father realized that a boy with \$10 of his own money every week would be facing great temptations which might prove his ruin. Fred did not like it, but he obeyed; he had been taught to obey.

Billy Ford's Experience

No one who showed an interest in business ever failed to receive encouragement from father. He was a good judge of workmen, because his own thorough training had taught him that there was a right way to do a thing and a wrong way. He was always interested in the welfare of young men. He never considered his own time too valuable to give instruction and counsel to young workmen. W. B. Ford, the oldest salesman in our organization, began in the factory. He recalls the occasion when father stopped at his bench and showed Billy the correct way to use a file. It's a small incident, perhaps, but it illustrates father's characteristic willingness to help a boy in his efforts to improve and better himself.

No one who knew Hieronymus Mueller questioned his patriotism. He left Germany for the same reason actuating Carl Schurz, General Herman Lieb, and others identified with the Schleswick-Holstein revolution in Germany in 1849. Although only seventeen, father was identified with this movement. He wanted freedom such as America offered, and once here, he was inspired with the American spirit. He never had a desire nor inclination to return to his native country. America with her free institutions possessed his whole heart and sympathy. W. B. Ford recalls this trait. He remembers distinctly a noon meeting held in June, 1892, when father addressed the men on the subject of true loyalty and patriotism to our government and our country.

Patriotism

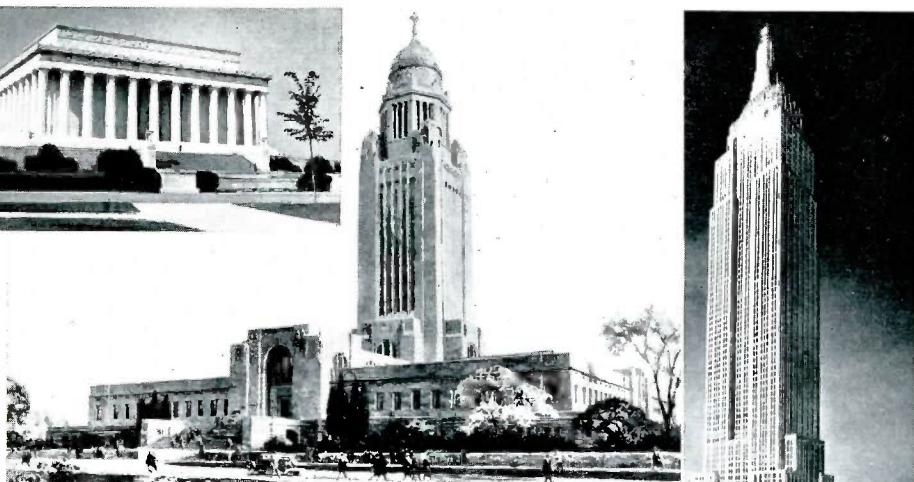
At that time there may not have been a better and truer patriotism than that of today, but I believe it was more fervent and pronounced and there was greater respect for the American flag and for American institutions than prevails at this time. To me it seems of the greatest importance that we should foster and safeguard loyalty and patriotism of the kind and character that has been handed down to us through the centuries by great men like Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and others whose fervent patriotism and fidelity to the principle of independence made it possible for us to have and enjoy the rights of American Citizens.

I feel that patriotism should be instilled in the heart of every child, and I believe that at every public meeting there should be rendered appropriate and patriotic music and singing. In the day when father lived, it was not a requirement in our plant that an employee should be an American Citizen or that an alien

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Three Most Beautiful Buildings

The Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., Empire State Building, New York City, and Nebraska State Capitol Named



The Lincoln Memorial at the national capital is the most beautiful structure in the United States. This statement is not based on our individual judgment or opinion. We have not seen all the beautiful buildings, but have seen quite a few. And we have stood in silent admiration before the Lincoln Memorial, and been impressed with its classic outlines. Therefore, we are not intending to precipitate an argument with the fifty architects who have made the decision.

These men, whose training and education fit them to determine the question, represented the American Architects Association.

Their second choice is the new Empire State building in New York City.

Third place was awarded the Nebraska State Capitol building at Lincoln, Nebraska, which is evidence that the young and hustling west knows something besides cow-punching and growing alfalfa and sugar beets.

Other selections in order are the J. P. Morgan Library building, New York City; the Scottish Rite Temple in Washington; and St. Thomas Church in New York.

As a whole lay judges may differ from the committee of fifty, but will accept the decision of the experts as embodying a group representative of the best there is in American architecture.

It appears from the selections made by the architects that they are not ready to discard in toto past practices in favor of the present trend toward modernism. In fact, five of the first eight buildings selected show the influence of historic motif while three are classed as modern.

Art alone did not determine the decision of the committee. Extraordinary design, ornament, and relations of parts composing a whole, played a part.

In the selection, the Lincoln Memorial received 17 votes, Empire State 14, and the Lincoln capitol 13.

Chicago with its many beautiful structures, was not overlooked but did not get a place in the first group of eight. The Palmolive building received four votes, Tribune Tower three votes, Adler Planetarium two votes. Those who know Chicago architecture may be surprised to learn that the Daily News Building received eight votes. One hears so much about the Tribune Tower and so little about the News building that the former is generally accepted as the one most popular in architectural adornment and beauty.

Tutti—What a surprise to see you in a full dress suit! Did you rent it?

Fruiti—No; but every time I stooped over I thought I would.

Electric power will be installed in the tin mining districts of British Malaya.

BASEBALL GAME

No picnic would be complete without a baseball game, and our anniversary picnic produced a very good contest between the Brother Crawfords and the Kingfishers. A large crowd sat on the bleachers and enjoyed the contest from the beginning to the close. The prize was a box of cigars and was won by Kingfishers, 13-7.



KINGFISHERS

Left to right—Lefty Adams, Wade Rambo, Fred Nash, C. E. Burcham, Red Smith, Fred Kondritz, Jack Bain, M. Hobbs (Mgr.), Fred Kondritz, R. Bulla, E. Connors. Geo. Anderson not in picture.



BROTHER CRAWFORDS

Left to right (front row)—Henry Stratman, Orville Keller, Bob Hill, Art Augustine, Henry Leipski. C. C. Roarick.
(Back Row)—Ray Caudle, Walter Roarick, Ralph Duncan, Bert Flaugher.

The Crook

"There," exclaimed wifey, in righteous indignation. "I told you that overnight guest of yours wasn't to be trusted. One of our towels is missing."

"Was it a good one?" inquired hubby.

"It was the best one we had—the one with 'Grand Palace Hotel' on it."

Statistics Useless

"Next to a beautiful girl, what do you think is the most interesting thing in the world?"

"When I'm next to a beautiful girl I'm not worrying about statistics."

Out of Date

"I'd like to buy a petticoat," said a young woman, somewhat hesitantly.

"Antique department on the third floor, miss," chirped the floorwalker.

Maid—While you were gone, ma'am, your little Willie swallowed a bug, but don't worry. I had him take an insect powder.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

It's an Easy Matter If You Recognize the Inevitable and Do Not Worry.

Many men grow old because they put forth no physical or mental effort to prevent it.

Old age is a "scarum" to many people. They begin dreading it when they are still young and active, and do not try to put this dread out of their mind. Again they set an age which they consider old age and have that constantly before them. One cannot prevent old age any more than one can prevent death. Here are two things in life that "will come when they will come," which is the very best reason in the world for not worrying about them.

Captain Dollar an Example

Of course, accumulating years affect different people in different ways, but the man who is inclined to worry over the subject is more apt to age than the one who discards all thought of it and keeps his mind active and alert on his daily problems.

Captain Dollar, the great ship owner, was old in years but not in thought or actions. His greatest achievement in business was after he was 70 years of age, and until he fell a victim of pneumonia he was daily at work directing a great fleet of freighters and another great fleet of as fine liners as sailed the seas.

Some Rules

Recently a noted psychologist gave a radio talk on "How to Grow Old Gracefully." Among other things:

"Keep active at those things you do best and that you like to do just as long as you are able.

"Take up new interests and new ideas as much as possible before the so-called retirement age. They serve to occupy your time and attention.

"Do not permit yourself to be waited upon or babied. Keep in charge of your own personal affairs.

"Finally, one must study his own problems and make his own solutions. Serenity and happiness follow the selection of a course or plan of existence which satisfies the desires of each individual, because it has been rationally thought out."

Familiar Face (Companionate Version)—Say, haven't I been married to you before some place?—Life.

First Fan—Say, boob, sit down in front. Second Ditto—I can't, I'm not made that way.

He—I never guessed you were in the Follies, though I've seen them heaps of times.

She—Well, a gal looks so different when she's dressed.

When dining tables first came into use, diners reclined on them and ate with their fingers.

(Continued from Page 44)

must declare his intention of becoming an American Citizen, but today it is. We do not employ anyone who is not or has not declared his intentions to become an American Citizen.

Old Panics

In our picture program tonight you will see two scenes from an old print of the panic of 1857 in Wall Street, where men threw their stock and worthless bonds in the gutter for the trashman to gather up. We forget these things as time rolls on. We feel that the disappearing depression of today is the severest in our history, in which I do not coincide. In the 1857 panic the financial policy of the U. S. Government was not on a firm basis. There was a lot of wild cat money and wild cat bonds which cost thousands of men their fortune. In this last depression, we, at least, had the consolation of feeling that our money was sound and a majority of stocks, although dropping in price, were still on a stable foundation. This last depression has demonstrated that neither economic nor political security can be found in money, tariffs, or war. Prosperity is based on the regular supply of crops and manufactured goods and this, seemingly, has not been possible under prevailing tariff conditions which, by action of various nations, interfered with the normal flow of industry, commerce and agriculture.

Hold Out Brighter Hope

The recent recommendation on reparations reached at the Lausanne conference seems to hold out to us a brighter hope for the future. Whether it is the right course to pursue, I do not say. Any plan now, however, because of international relations and interests, involves many questions which can only be adjusted and smoothed out by men with keen vision and broad understanding of the real meaning and the effects of the proposed plan in its entirety. The war is long passed. The hatred and enmity and jealousy engendered by that terrible world conflict should now be put aside, if not forgotten. Fairness, justice and right dealing must take their place in the solution of the problems which obstruct the path to a return of normal and better times for all nations. It is my sincere hope and deep desire that out of the Lausanne plan we shall rapidly move from the dark shadows of adversity into the welcome light of good times for everybody with prosperity to all the world. We all have suffered, lost and have been made poorer by this world wide adversity, but the time is here for each of us to seek to rise to a higher stature of good citizenry and a larger and broader patriotism. Our reverses were not entirely the result of international errors, nor of politics, nor of business methods. Much of our reverse was caused by a failure to understand individual problems in which we did not measure up to our requirements and our failure to understand our world wide readjustment to harmonize with the conditions brought on by the great World War.

I believe that through the vision of faith and hope we can behold the dawn of a brighter and better day.

It is my heartfelt petition that each of us will do our best to usher in the return of a more prosperous era for all of us.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Lucien W. Mueller, Speaking for Third Generation, Accepts the Trust.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls and Boys:

Uncle Adolph, Uncle Bob, and Mr. Webber have related to you a most interesting story of Grandfather Mueller's life. I have often wished that I might have been a little older during his life so I could have known him as some of you men knew him. He must have been a man of strong character and with a great deal of kindness to have left with his employees, business associates, friends, and family such treasured memories.

Those of us who were not fortunate enough

to be associated with Grandfather Mueller have been equally rewarded by having been closely associated with his sons, who have given to us liberally that which they received from him.

Past, Present and Future

Grandfather's life and his association with the Mueller Co., we think of as the past, or as many of you wish to call it, "the good old days."

Uncle Henry, Uncle Bob, Uncle Fred, Uncle Adolph and Uncle Oscar, the so-called second generation, we think of as the present.

Brother Bob, Cousin Everett, Cousin Ebert, Brother Frank and myself, the so-called third generation, we think of as the future, the unknown and yet to be proven.

Eternal Relay Race

In a book which I have recently been reading, the author made this statement:

"One of the delights and tragedies of life is that every few years the management of affairs must be passed on to a new generation. Existence on earth is something like an eternal relay race. The goal is unfixed. All we know is that we must keep going."

The third generation, in behalf of whom I am speaking tonight, must keep going.

Future social, political, financial and business conditions cannot with certainty be predicted by any human being. We can, however, plan our future actions based upon certain fundamental and proven principles so that to a large extent our future circumstances may be predetermined,

For example: I know that certain chemicals taken internally will kill me. Therefore, if I avoid taking those chemicals internally I know with certainty that they will not in the future harm me.

Business the Same

Business is exactly like this. There are certain fundamental and proven principles which if strictly adhered to will, without a doubt, protect that business from bankruptcy, at least in so far as those principles are a factor. For the protection and perpetuation of the business then, it is necessary to understand thoroughly and apply religiously the most important of these principles.

The fundamentals of any business are men and money. Money is the blood stream furnishing life and vitality. Men are bones, muscle and intelligence. The conservation, protection, and intelligent coordination of these physical factors will perpetuate any business.

We members of the third generation have fortunately been exceptionally well schooled and trained practically by our fathers in the fundamental and proven principles which have been in successful operation in the Mueller Co. for 75 years.

This depression through which we are now passing has impressed upon us in an unforgettable manner the soundness and wisdom of our fathers' teachings.

Our business schooling having been so well administered, and our critical business experiences so well guided, you, like ourselves, have every right to believe that this business will continue in the future as it has in the past.

You fathers and mothers are of course thinking of your sons' and daughters' future. Your daughters, you hope, may marry an industrious boy who will have steady employment. Your sons, you hope, may obtain steady and profitable employment with a company that permits him opportunities for advancement. We sincerely wish that each of you may have your desires fulfilled and that we may do our part in furnishing you this happiness.

Are Trustees

We younger fellows, as we are becoming more responsible for the operation of the business, realize we are assuming a tremendous responsibility. We have been taught that the Mueller Co. is a trust of which we are the trustees, to whom our fathers have entrusted

the carrying out of specific duties toward employees, stockholders, and customers.

We believe in this trust and have confidence in ourselves to the extent that we can assure you and our fathers that all the provisions of the trust will be safely and efficiently executed.

WIENERS AND BEEFSTEAK



One of the three brick ovens erected at different locations at Mueller Heights. They are protected from the weather by a roof and small building of the pavilion type. The iron ovens or six hole stoves are encased in brick. There are two of these six hole ovens at each location. An ample supply of fuel is available for use by employees who wish to have a warm dinner picnic either afternoon or evening.

Wiener roast and beefsteak dinners promise to be popular at the Heights this fall.

THE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE

The invention of the steam locomotive by George Stephenson was accomplished something over a century ago, but its practical application to transportation dates back about one hundred years. A replica of Stephenson's "Rocket" has been on temporary exhibition at the Union Station in Chicago, but will find a permanent home in the Museum of Science and Industry, founded at Jackson Park by the late Julius Rosenwald. The replica was built by Robert Stephenson & Co., London.

"When the famous Rainhill trials were held near Liverpool, England, in October, 1829," says Craftwise of the D. & H. Co., "to determine whether horses, fixed engines with cables or steam locomotives were most practical for use on the new Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, a prize of £500 was offered for the best engine that would haul 6 tons at 10 miles an hour. The original Rocket averaged 15 miles an hour and attained a speed of 29 miles an hour and was awarded the prize."

Because it had the following four basic elements still found in modern locomotives—elements which made it the first commer-

cially successful locomotive—the Rocket is regarded as the grandfather of all locomotives:

(1) Fire-box surrounded by water of the boiler.

(2) Boiler was horizontal and hot gases passed from the fire-box to smoke-stack through tubes in boiler and heated the surrounding water.

(3) The steam exhausted into the smoke-stack, thereby increasing draft and making a hot fire.

(4) Power derived from steam was exerted through the piston-rods and connecting rods directly on the driving wheels to which the connecting-rods were attached without intervening parts."

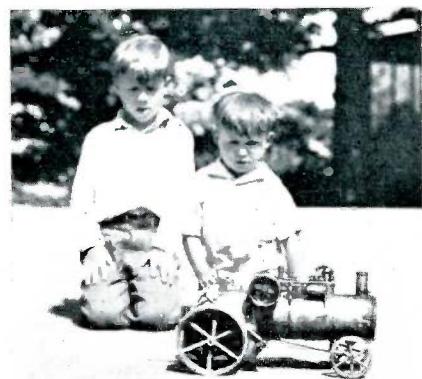
PICNIC FOR GENEVA

Mrs. Paul Ashenfelter, formerly Miss Geneva Porter, now of Los Angeles, Calif., was guest of honor at a picnic held at the Mueller Heights, Wednesday evening, July 20th. The picnic was rather of the nature of a reunion between Geneva and the girls with whom she worked in the Cost Department several years ago. Those who attended were Estelle Rinehart, Ada Mae Brown, Mrs. Enola Smith, Marie Yonker, Helen Rinehart, and Erma Barth. The picnic ended promptly at 9 o'clock.

Brethren

The Governor of the state one day appeared before the convicts at the state prison to make a speech. Forgetting his audience, he began in the usual manner: "Fellow Citizens"—a murmur of laughter ran about the hall. The Governor became confused, and began: "Fellow Convicts"—The laughter increased. "Oh, you know what I mean," he stammered. "I mean I'm glad to see so many of you here." Uproar.

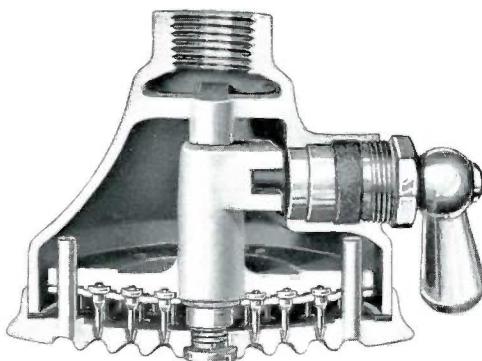
MAKES MINIATURE TRACTION



Alva Moats of Dept. 300 uses his spare time making small engines. At the picnic, he exhibited this little steam traction engine which ran about on its own power, to the delight of small boys.

A Positive Cleansing Shower Head

POSITIVE CLEANING



The Culmination of
Years of Research
in Shower Head »
Problems » » » »

THE Mueller H-5400 Positive-cleansing shower head (patent pending) has fifty-four (54) floating chrome nickel stainless steel tapered pins inserted in a plate, attached to a yoke, operated by a lever handle. As the pins move in and out they PUNCH OUT all water encrustments such as lime, alkali and corrosion from the holes in the face of the shower head.

Exhaustive experiments have proven conclusively that such encrustments can not be FLUSHED out.

Rotation of the handle inducing movement of the tapered pins through the holes in the face of the head controls volume, forming different sized streams which range from a rain shower to a stinging needle stream. The pins, not being rigid, float to center, producing even, unbroken streams.

For further details, write for booklet on the new Mueller Positive-cleaning variable stream shower head.

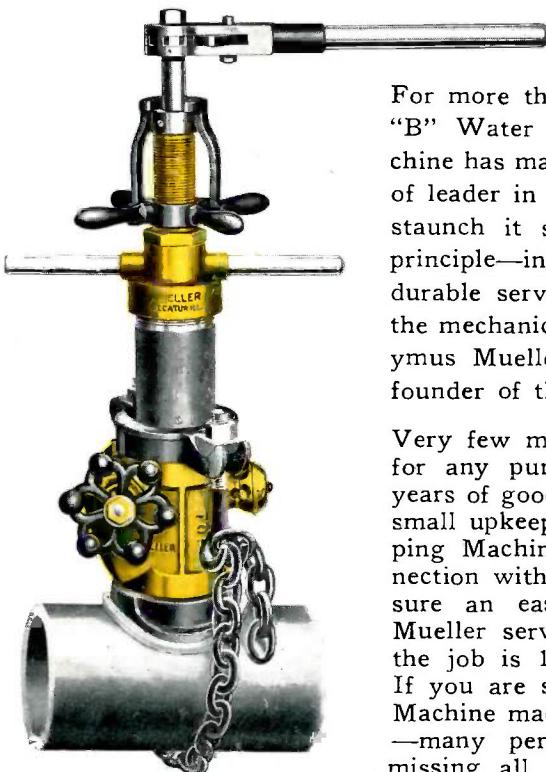
VARIABLE STREAM

Trade Mark

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Mueller Co.
Decatur, Illinois
New York : Los Angeles : Dallas

Sturdy and Staunch It Stands Today



For more than 60 years Mueller "B" Water Main Tapping Machine has maintained the position of leader in its field—sturdy and staunch it stands—the same in principle—in efficiency—in long durable service—a monument to the mechanical genius of Hieronymus Mueller, the inventor and founder of this business.

Very few machines of any kind for any purpose give so many years of good hard usage at such small upkeep. Mueller "B" Tapping Machine makes every connection with a main under pressure an easy task, and when Mueller service goods are used, the job is 100 per cent perfect. If you are still using a Mueller Machine made over 50 years ago —many persons are—you are missing all the benefits of improvements that have been made. Write us today for liberal trade. Mueller "B" Machine makes taps and inserts corporation stops $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" in mains under pressure.

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