

1927

# MUELLER RECORD



MARCH

Spring  
number

# THE MUELLER RECORD

Vol. XVI

MARCH, 1927

No. 176

Readers of this issue of the Record will be attracted to the article on the Spartanburg, N. C., water works—a splendid monument to the enterprise of a city of 30,000 inhabitants. From the data at hand, and the illustrations speaking more plainly than words, we are convinced that Spartanburg has done a very thorough job.

These progressive folk did not stop with the actual building and machinery.

They employed a high class landscape architect to provide a system of roads and to adorn the grounds with trees, shrubs and flowers. The final result will be a park of rare attractiveness and beauty.

In doing this the authorities entrusted with this municipal improvement have exercised commendable judgment, which calls for enduring approval. Future generations shall rise up and bless them.

In our own organization we have long advocated a policy of this character. Municipally owned water works grounds should be made into parks, even though small. Nothing is so close to the people of a city as a water works, but so many are uninviting that people are not attracted to them. Parks will prove the attraction that brings the people of a city to the water works doors. Through closer contact they will learn of the advantages to them and of the problems connected with the operation of the plant.

A better understanding contributes to better relations—a more personal feeling of interest in the plant—and a more appreciative value of the service.

Spartanburg's plan is to make the water works a show place—it's the right plan.

## CHICAGO PRIMARIES

On Feb. 22 Chicago held a city primary election for candidates for mayor.

A good time was had by all present. One was fatally wounded, seven slugged and 26 jailed. The decorations were machine guns, shot guns, rifles and black jacks.

When the red, red cobin comes a-bobbin and a-bobbin—it's spring—almost.

"An old Wisconsin Indian," says the Detroit News, "laments that war paint has become rouge, the peace pipe has become the cigaret, and buckskin leggings have become sheer silk stockings.

"And let him ponder on what firewater has become."

"The molecule," says the Chicago News, "has been broken up, reports Professor Taylor of Princeton, by charging mercury atoms with light rays. The charge of the light brigade! Up, rays, and atom!"

The Prince of Wales doubtless welcomes the scientists' theory that horses are to become extinct. If it happens in time it will save H. R. H. the pain of breaking the few whole bones he has left.

Relief for the farmers has been a leading topic in congress for months. The question has been debated in town meetings, cigar stores and on street corners. Every one knows something about it but no one seems to know the cure. Remember what Oliver Goldsmith said away back in 1700. His poetic words are not inappropriate now:

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;  
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade—

A breath can make them, as a breath has made—

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

## Scrambling Two Words

A reading by Mrs. Ewell Warren, recently deceased member of the local camp, was also thoroughly enjoyed. Following the conclusion of the banquet, the veterans again went to the courthouse where a group picture was taken of them and their wives and widows standing on the front steps.—Bristol (Va.) paper.

## Ain't Science Wonderful?

The Moana Hawaiian Preserve Entertainers will also appear on the air.—Unidentified clipping.

## THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor.

### SOUND QUEER NOW

Some of the news notes of twenty and thirty years ago republished in local papers sound queer now.

For instance, the Review says that twenty years ago "The Macon County Prohibitionists held a conference which was attended by about thirty-five people." According to the way people vote now, there isn't a hall big enough to hold the prohibis.

### Farmers to Have Stills

And here is one from 20 years ago that is still funnier. It says:

"Denatured alcohol sold at 50 cents a gallon and there was talk of the day when it could be used in place of gasoline, which had risen to 20 cents a gallon. It was said congress might pass a bill enabling all farmers to operate stills for the manufacture of alcohol."

Today gasoline is selling at 19.2 cents and denatured alcohol at \$1.00, and we are talking of other substitutes for gasoline. We do not hear of any one advocating stills for farmers.

### Wages

And twenty years ago, the Review tells us, the "Carpenters raised their scale from 35 cents an hour to 40 cents; hod carriers from 31¼ to 35 cents, and painters from 35 to 37½ cents an hour."

### Motorcycles"

Thirty years ago, says the Review, the Mueller Mfg. Co., which for a year had been developing its new motorcycle, had three machines in process of manufacture.

Hieronymus Mueller, founder of this business, devoted the last few years of his life to developing the automobile, but in those days the vehicle had not yet been named. Note the paper's reference to the machines as "motorcycles."

### New Menace to Rectitude

Because while she was eating a piece of pound cake, her teeth struck a nail which snapped off three side morals, Mrs. Bertha Miller was awarded a verdict of \$5,000 against the \_\_\_\_\_ Pound Cake Company. —New York Herald Tribune.

### Dome and Dough Untouched

We don't believe one rolling-pin in a million is ever used by a wife to punish her husband—cartoons to the contrary notwithstanding—but the trouble is they are not used for anything else either.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONING

The telephone has been in use nearly a half century. First it was adopted by business men, then in homes and then in large organizations for inter-department communication. Now its use is almost universal. Nothing has had a greater influence in speeding up business. Its convenience is unlimited and invaluable. In business, in homes, in factories, it is indispensable. Remove it from present day civilization and the momentum of our rushing lives would be materially slowed down. It would be a calamity.

Old as the telephone is, it is still misunderstood and abused. There are hundreds who do not appreciate the fact that one of the primary purposes of the telephone is to save time, to promote quick action, to make short cuts by wire, saving the necessity of trips for personal conversation or sending messages by slow moving, indolent messenger boys.

We have this class in our own organization. They neglect to answer promptly when their telephone rings. They fail to deliver messages if the person called is not at the moment present. They obstruct and destroy the primary purpose of the phone—saving of time. They make the busy person calling sit in nervous idleness awaiting their convenience in answering—which is a loss of time and money.

Every telephone call should be answered promptly and politely. The person calling should never be kept waiting.

Factory and office efficiency can be greatly increased by the correct use of the telephone.

Think it over and do your part.

### BEATING A BANKER

#### Getting a Ten Dollar Safety Deposit Box for 35 Cents

A stranger entered the Boonsville National Bank and made known his desire to borrow \$5. He was told that the bank did not lend such small sums.

"But," he went on, "lending money is your business, isn't it?"

The banker admitted that it was.

"Well, I've got pretty good security," said the stranger, "and I want to borrow \$5."

Finally the banker, half from fatigue and half from amused curiosity, agreed to make the loan. When the note was drawn and the interest of 35 cents paid, the stranger drew from his pocket \$10,000 worth of Government bonds and handed them over as security. Before the banker could recover from his astonishment the stranger said, "Now, this is something like it. Over at the other bank they wanted to charge me \$10 just for a safe deposit box to keep these things in!"—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

Bare hands grip success better than kid gloves.

# The Plumber Given Some Credit

We have repeatedly called attention to the plumber as an important factor contributing to the health and happiness and comfort of the people.



Fact is the plumber has not yet received his just dues. His fellow men should look up to him and respect him. They should bless him for his work—without it, civilization of today would be several jumps away from the mark. The sanitary engineer and the plumber are daily doing their bit in the eradication of death-dealing diseases. Their knowledge and their skill makes possible sanitation which protects health, promotes cleanliness and builds

strong bodies. The medical profession recognizes this and gives full credit. In a recent article published in the Decatur Review, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine, said:

"The remains of sewers in the cities of the Assyrians, built in the year 900 B C., indicate that the disposal of waste has always played an important part in the life of man.

"Without any apparent knowledge of bacterial infection, the ancients nevertheless saw the necessity of proper removal of such wastes for a continued physical existence. However, sanitary engineering as known today is of recent origin.

## DAMPNESS AND FEVER

"A special bulletin on the subject, prepared by the department of health of Newark, N. J., points out that in 1864 at least 18,000 people lived in damp basements in New York City without proper means for disposal of wastes; in fact, in places where sewage from other places seeped into these homes. During a period of two weeks investigators found 1200 unreported cases of typhus fever.

"Today, as a result of modern plumbing, any place may be kept clean and dry, and waste disposed of without the slightest possibility of contamination to the surroundings. Practically every community now has a sanitary plumbing code which describes methods by which food and body wastes are to be removed.

## MODERN PROBLEMS

"The building of vast apartment houses and skyscrapers has brought about other problems of plumbing and water pressure, in the solution of which engineers of all types have combined for promoting human health.

"The city of Chicago last year had fewer than 200 cases of typhoid fever and fewer than twenty deaths from this disease. If the rate prevailing fifty years ago still persisted, there might have been expected 30,000 to 40,000 cases of this disorder.

"The diminishing rate has been the result of providing proper water supply, of proper disposal of sewage, and constant attention to cleanliness, particularly of milk, and finally to some extent of the use of anti-typhoid vaccination in the presence of known cases of the disease."

## GOOD COMBINATION

A press dispatch from Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, says:

"A fifty-fifty business proposition has been worked out by E. C. Bowers and his daughter here, in the unique combination of a beauty shop and plumbing establishment, both occupying the same place.

"Bowers established the plumbing shop some time ago and his daughter recently started her beauty parlor, using the display room of the shop for her work.

"The daughter uses the plumbing apparatus which Bowers fixes up in attractive form in her part of the shop as decorations, thus making her beauty parlor attractive and at the same time advertising her father's business."

What better combination could you ask? The beauty operator contributes to the looks and cleanliness of her patient and the plumber provides the means for the women to preserve these. Beauty culture and the plumbing business go hand in hand.

## Haw, Haw, Haw

An Englishman, just returning to London from a visit over here was much impressed with our slang phrase, "So's your old man." In telling his friends about it he explained: "You know they have a deucedly funny saying ovah theh when they question wot you say. Instead of sneering, 'Fiddlesticks,' or 'You don't mean it, old chappie,' they say, 'O, hell, your fawther is the same way.' Clevah, isn't it? Haw, haw."—Bottles.

## Price Cutting

Never did anyone any permanent good.

Is an admission that the first price was too high, anyway.

Is unnecessary if your customers are getting a fair deal.

Is a poor way to establish public confidence in your business.

Is easy to start and hard to stop.

Is inefficiency's last resort.

Is a first step toward a receivership.—The Last Word.

# I'm Tellin' You



The Illinois Laundrymen are invited to attend a convention at Peoria this month. The invitation reads "come if you can stand a bang-up, rip-roaring good time," and gives further assurance, "No matter what your favorite sport, pastime or amusement may be, we shall have it for you." Listens good, coming from Peoria.

Spring gets here always on time—March 21. The weather is generally a month later.

Efficiency suggestion—when you begin using the old lawn roller spread your summer trousers on the ground—two birds, you know!

"To what base uses we may return"—Washington and Lincoln pictures have had a busy month in advertisements of everything from corn plasters to radios.

A clock manufacturer visited us the other day and told us his factory made 28,000 complete time-pieces per day, mostly the spiteful "get up at 5:30 a. m. kind." But the market is evidently still some way off from the saturation point, judging from the slothful, who have so much trouble making the grade in the morning.

Rivers are crooked because they follow the paths of least resistance. Ain't some men just like rivers?

George Washington rode "hossback" to reach the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia. After all, it was not so much of an achievement. A lot of men have since crawled to get to Congress and history does not even mention them.

Steven Powlowski at Chicago confessed to killing his wife with a fire shovel. Steven shows some small refinement in methods. In lesser circles the ax and bludgeon have been accepted as most effective.

Some men are so lazy that spring fever can't wait for them to catch up.

"You can see a lot of things for your money in a moving picture show." "But," added the old tank, "you can see a heap more in a half pint of hootch."

Wonder did Charlie Chaplin, Lita, Peaches, Daddy and the rest of the bunch ever read that passage: "In law what plea so tainted and corrupt that, seasoned with a gracious voice, obscures the show of evil." After wading in the mire, and noting the gracious voice tremolo of the lawyers, one feels instinctively that the lawyers, at least, know all about it.

A man may live just outside of the city and be happy, but he can't be happy and live just outside of his income.

Paul Basil, a seventh grade pupil in Oglesby school, Decatur, writes poetry—and it's got a punch—in fact, it is a regular "knock-out." Two lines of one of his creations read:

"Women, women, when your men get tough.

Pick up a rolling pin and do your stuff." That's good advice, Paul, but why give it to experts?

Our interest and reverence for our great Americans would be just as great and sincere if historians would write of them as they really were instead of writing of them as historians imagine them to have been.

There is a bushel of truth in that old proverb that a man may talk like a wise man and act like a fool. The guilty are in the majority.

Walt Mason's philosophy is the kind that gets right down to plain understanding. He says a cow's mouthful in the following:

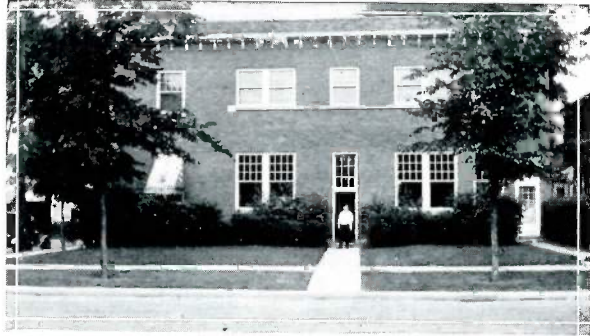
"The failures of life sit around and complain; the gods haven't treated them white; they've lost their umbrellas whenever it rains, and they haven't their lanterns at night; men tire of failures who fill with their sighs the air of their own neighborhoods; there's a man who is greeted with love-lighted eyes—he's the man who delivers the goods."

After carefully scrutinizing all the pictures of Abraham Lincoln that were printed in February newspapers and magazines, one begins to wonder what the great Emancipator did look like. He bears the reputation of being an entirely homely man but some of his pictures as conceived by artists and others do him too much credit in this regard.

Continued on Page 5.

# Water Works at Davenport

Davenport, Iowa, is supplied with water by the Davenport Water Company, incorporated in 1873. Supply is from the Mississippi River, pumped first to large settling basins, then filtered and pumped to storage reservoir, 180 feet above the river. The Meter and Service Department building, illustrated, is opposite the reservoir and in a residential district. All meters and service goods are handled from this building. All automobiles are kept there and the superintendent lives in a flat on the second floor.



The residential district is supplied by re-pumping from the reservoir directly into high service mains. There are about 12,000 meters and 800 flat rates. One hundred and twenty-five miles of oversize cast iron mains and 1,200 Ludlow hydrants furnish excellent fire protection. All corporation and curb stops are Mueller lead flange, and always have been since the beginning. Mueller tapping machines are used exclusively.

The average daily consumption is 4,750,000 gallons or 79 gallons per capita per day. C. R. Henderson is the general manager, Thomas Healey the general superintendent, and Edward Wichelum superintendent of meter and service department.

## I'M TELLIN' YOU

Continued from Page 4.

### GIDDAP, HORSEY

Things aint like they were forty years ago, and I'm glad of it. How'd you like to go back to the days when they wore red flannel underwear, even the girls?

And in those days or a few years still further back a man who missed a stage coach settled down and waited three days for the next one. Now if he misses one section of a revolving door he just raises—the roof.

Those were good old days—wood to saw, horses to feed, cows to milk, ashes to carry out, rough and muddy roads—no automobiles, movies or radios—giddap horsey, keep your tail up and let's leave them further behind.

### How's Business?

Undertakers are doing a dead business with things looking black.

Bottling companies, to the contrary, report a corking business.

Bootleggers report unfair competition by varnish makers. Naturally they are kicking.

Tailors report pessimism inasmuch as

business is pressing with the market all sewed up.

Police are looking for the leather dealers who are now in hiding as a result of the disclosure of their skin game.

Shoe dealers are on their uppers, hence preachers give up trying to save their soles.

New Haven reports the purchase of another locomotive, making a 100 per cent increase in the total of new engines.

Granite dealers are preserving stony silence regarding the strike situation. Laborers are still blasting for more.

The flower business has a rosy outlook.—Boston Beanpot.

## LITTLE 'OLE NEW YORK

Manager W. R. James furnishes us some interesting facts about Little 'Ole New York. When Billy comes west he is pumped full of the wonders of the Mississippi Valley, and returns home doubting his own belief in the greatness of the East. Then when he runs across some outstanding facts he fires them in. We are glad to publish them and to assure Billy that we recognize the greatness of the East and its people. Billy's contribution says:

New York city lacks 300 acres of having a dry land area of 300 square miles. Its precise extent is of 191,681 acres, which are divided as follows among the five boroughs, listed according to size:

Queens .....	69,075
Brooklyn .....	45,044
Richmond .....	36,600
Bronx .....	26,524
Manhattan .....	14,038

The extreme length of the city is 36 miles, north and south, and its maximum width of 16.5 miles lies in a straight line from the North River along Twenty-third street to the eastern boundary of Queens. The diagonal distance from the most westerly point of Staten Island to the most easterly of Queens Borough is 25 miles.

Manhattan Island is 12.5 miles long and has an extreme width of 2.5 miles.

# The Month of March

March is a hybrid—or a little more so. It's winter until the 21st day when spring makes her entrance officially if not actually. March is more than fickle—it's immodest if not immoral, according to poetical gossip, which paints "winter as lingering in the lap of spring." Women of other days dreaded March because of its roistering winds which took shameless and unwarranted liberties with their long skirts. It was so embarrassing, they said. But they have overcome this by cutting the skirts off and eliminated all risks of maidenly blushes and embarrassment.

March does other things that are detestable. It produces spring poets, so-called by courtesy. They inflict editors with their effusions which are occasionally published, not because of any inherent merit but to show up the sloughing off of weakening mentalities. Here's one of them:

Awake! Awake! sweet spring is here

In all her gladsome glory;

She scatters sunshine on the flowers

And laughs at old winter hoary!

And the author is allowed his liberty while men are sent to jail for assault.

There are some beautiful thoughts expressed on spring by poets who have won fame. Cowper says:

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees,

Rocked in the cradle of the western breeze.

Thompson says:

"In these green days,

Reviving sickness lifts her languid head,  
Life flows afresh; and young-eyed health  
exalts

The whole creation round. Contentment  
walks

The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss  
Spring o'er his mind beyond the power of  
kings

To purchase."

A man or woman may write that kind of poetry and make a reputation that will live through ages.

There is a sentiment which finds response in the mind attuned to real poetry.

And Shelley cuts the mustard, too, when he says:

"O, Spring! of hope, and love and youth and gladness,

Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best and fairest!

Whence comest thou, when with dark winter's sadness.

The tears that fade in sunny smilest thou sharest?



Sister of Joy, thou art the child that wearest

Thy mother's dying smile, tender and sweet;

Thy mother autumn, for whose grave thou bearest

Fresh flowers and beams like flowers, with gentle feet,

Disturbing not the caves which are her winding sheet."

Nearly all minds are infected with the poetry baccili. Solomon started the ball rolling. In one of his songs he warbles, thusly:

"Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers

appear on Earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come; and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give a good smell."

March is the third month in the year and has 31 days. It is considerable of a rough neck. The most distinguished feature of the month is the 17th day—St. Patrick's Day—when everyone becomes an Irishman. March also has ides which was the 15th day of the Roman month, but the ides of March got a big reputation through the soothsayer who advised Julius Caesar to beware the ides of March. This soothsayer person evidently had an inside tip that Cassius and Brutus had afoot a nice little assassination enterprise in which J. C. was to be the goat. Caesar spurned the soothsayer and before the day was done he had quite a few daggers inserted in his anatomy. Brutus was a little reluctant, but he took the last stick at Caesar's imperial ribs. Brutus, like our parents, pulled that old one about it hurting him more than it did Caesar, but we learned in childhood that there is nothing to that story. It unmade Caesar, but it fixed the idea of March in the minds of all Romans and those who came after them.

There is an old belief that if March comes in mildly, like a lamb, it will go out roaring, like a lion, or vice versa. We are not going to lose any sleep about this. We've put the gloves on the pair and turned them loose and may the best man win.

It doesn't look like the lamb had much chance, but then remember that David did not show much better with Goliath—and look how he beaned that old boy.

### THE BLARNEY STONE

**Every One Speaks About it But its History is Not So Well Known.**

Irish fact and fancy rightfully have a close connection with the month of March, which furnishes the anniversary of St. Patrick—Ireland's patron saint.

Every one knows about Ireland's Blarney stone—in general—but few know anything about its history although more people speak of it than any other stone in the world.

"You must have kissed the Blarney stone" is commonly applied to persons who are given to smooth wheedling talk.

In the minds of many the importance of the Blarney stone as compared to some other stones is questioned.

Americans would first point to Plymouth Rock; Englishmen to the Stone of Scone on which their kings are crowned and upon which tradition claims Jacob pillowed his head. Scientists and scholars will vote the Rosetta Stone, whose parallel columns of inscriptions unlocked the rich records of ancient Egypt.

The average man, however, will vote for the Blarney stone. He does not know anything about Egyptian hieroglyphics. Anyway, the Blarney stone is a word of three-fold importance in the English language, having been made a noun, a verb and an adjective.

Thousands of Americans have made a pilgrimage to this stone and thousands more will do likewise.

The Blarney estate together with the Blarney Castle and the Blarney stone recently passed into possession of Sir George Blarney by death of his father of the same name and title.

The change of ownership was made the occasion of a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society of Washington, and in this bulletin some interesting facts are given, as follows:

"Blarney—village, castle and stone—is geographically a sort of adjunct of the city of Cork," says the bulletin. "But when one witnesses the haste of tourists to push on to the castle he is tempted to turn the relationship about and consider Cork as merely the convenient gateway to the romantically famous stone. The traveler bound for Blarney journeys five miles northwest from Cork, then one hundred and twenty-five feet up winding stone stairs to the top of the massive castle tower. The latter dimension is far the more important; for in order to kiss the bit of rock one must hang head down, someone holding on to his legs, with nothing between him and the ground but a few feathery, impotent tree tops, far below. Romantic philanderers to the contrary notwithstanding, this is probably the world's most hair-raising and goose-flesh producing kiss.

"Blarney Castle was built in the fifteenth century as a great family fortress, that of the MacCarthys, chieftains of Munster. Homes had to withstand sieges in those days, and the tower of Blarney was built to be siege-proof. The walls are eighteen feet thick in places, and the stairway rises between the outer and inner faces. At the top is an overhanging cornice with open spaces in the floor outside the main tower walls. Through these openings the defenders dropped on besiegers who came close enough, stones, hot cinders, burning oil, molten lead and other discouraging missiles. It is through one of these loop-holes that he who would kiss the Blarney stone must be lowered.

"The stone itself is one of the rectangular building blocks of which the tower is constructed and lies in the outer wall just below the overhanging structure. A noticeable depression has been worn in it by the hundreds of thousands of lips that have been pressed against it since the odd legend in regard to it arose. The legend, so potent that it has worn down the old tower steps and has turned countless visitors upside down, is that he who kisses the stone will be endowed with irresistible eloquence—will receive 'the gift of Blarney.'

"The origin of the legend is a subject of dispute. One version has it that a MacCarthy, invested by an overwhelming English force, successfully put the leader off month after month, each time offering a new and plausible excuse for delay in surrendering the stronghold. Legends, too, have grown up about the origin of the stone. One asserts that it was brought to Ireland by Phoenician colonists, and had previously been a 'mighty talisman' in both Syria and Carthage.

"Because kissing the Blarney stone is such a hair-raising experience, many who climb the narrow stairway to the top of the tower do not perform the rite, but their climb is not wholly in vain. From the tower one sees spread out miles of as lovely and peaceful a section of Ireland as is to be found.

"Blarney village, alongside the estate, has a population of about 1000 souls. The inhabitants have not capitalized their supposed opportunities and become a community of orators. They follow the matter-of-fact industry of weaving tweed."

### Assembling the Parts

Afternoon Caller—"And your husband has become violently religious?"

Mrs. Radionut—"I should say so. Last Sunday he picked up the offertory from Fort Worth, the text from Winnipeg, the sermon from Boston and the doxology from San Francisco."—Life.

### His Little Weakness

Theatrical Landlady (to servant)—"Mary, I've just let the front room to the sword swallower, so you must always be careful and count the cutlery."—London Opinion.



# The Passing of Fred B. Mueller



The death of Fred B. Mueller on January 5, 1927, needs no extended notice here. The regrettable fact of his passing is still fresh in all minds.

Nearly all Mueller employes knew Mr. Fred, if not personally, by sight.

His acquaintance with members of the plumbing, water and gas trades throughout the United States was a wide one. As field secretary of the company for a long period of years, he had visited all sections of the country many times, and counted his acquaintances and friends by scores.

His was a face and figure commanding attention everywhere he went and his personality was one attracting people to him. There was about him a certain natural reserve, but behind this was a warm heart, genial personality and a ready sympathy.

His last two years brought out the strength of his character. Marked as he knew by a fatal disease, he retained his buoyancy of spirit and he daily occupied his mind and body with duties of business, in which he

lost interest only in the feebleness of illness during the last few weeks. He made a brave but losing fight for life, which is sweet to all of us despite its trials.

Mueller employes paid a handsome tribute to his memory by attending his funeral in a body and acting as an escort to the cemetery, where brief funeral services were held before the body was placed in the Mueller-Cruikshank mausoleum.

With the closing of the crypt one recalled Horatio's sad, sweet words:

"Now cracks a noble heart—Good night  
sweet prince.  
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

### A Line That Moves

"Customers push my goods for me," said the manufacturer.

"What line are you in, anyway?" asked the hardware jobber.

"Baby carriages," was the reply.—Good Hardware.

**FORWARD, MARCH!**

Forward March! Oh, Month of Breezes,  
 Teary eyes and creaky wheezes,  
 Clouds of dust and twigs and gravel,  
 Buffeting all folk who travel;  
 Flying hats that call for chasing,  
 Aye, a desperate, breathless racing,  
 Hats possessed to pause—worse luck!—  
 Prone before a speeding truck;  
 Banging door and slamming shutter  
 Say the things we should not utter,  
 But when they perform at night  
 Then we say those things all right!  
 Yes, you're Nature's best house-cleaner,  
 And we know we're rather meaner  
 Than is usually good taste  
 When we pray you to make haste,  
 Crying that you're "forward," pert,  
 With your gestures brusque and curt;  
 And you feel disdainful pity  
 When we struggle to be witty,  
 Piping up with accent arch,  
 "Forward, March!"

—M. L. Upton.

**A LITTLE SNOW ROMPER**



Robert Eugene Mueller, son of Ebert Mueller, general manager of our iron foundry, and grandson of Mr. Robert Mueller, snapped during a romp in the snow. It happened to be the big snow of the winter, a matter of small moment to this young gentleman whose attire would apparently baffle the rigors of the Arctic regions.

The woman who used to astonish her husband by getting the family's vacation wardrobe into one trunk is now living up to her reputation by getting an antique cupboard into the sedan.—South Bend Tribune.

A brilliant egotist may be entertaining in his talk, but it is easier to leave him than some duller person who is talking about you.

**BIG NEW YORK BANK**

**Had Its Beginning in Old Time Water Company**

At least one big bank of New York City had its beginning in a water works company whose mains were wooden logs bored through the center to carry water. One of these mains 125 years old was recently dug up and in connection therewith a New York paper gives the following bit of history:

Workmen excavating the middle of Broad street near Beaver street found a section of oak pipe in a good state of preservation. The pipe is over 125 years old and piped fresh water to the small but thriving colony of little old New York.

In the fall of 1798 New York City was stricken by an epidemic of yellow fever. People were dying by the hundreds and the situation became critical. The cause of this outbreak was traced to the city's poor and inadequate water supply. Aaron Burr, who had failed to obtain a bank charter which he desired, was quick to seize the opportunity thus presented. He was a member of the Assembly and presented a bill which ostensibly sought authorization for the organization of a company to supply water to New York.

His new company immediately began the construction of water works, and at the same time, owing to some shrewd wording of the bill, it was announced that the company would open a bank at what was then No. 23 Wall street. The piece of water pipe found this week was a section of that laid by Burr's company and the bank, which is now the second oldest in New York, is the Bank of the Manhattan Co.

**How's This?**

The boy left the farm and went to the city, where he did well and eventually got in the swim to some extent. A brother stuck to the farm. One day the farm boy got a letter from his city brother, and among other things it said:

"Thursday we autoed out to the country club where we golfed till dark. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there."

The farm boy wrote back:

"Yesterday we flivvered to town and base-balled all afternoon. Then we went to Mead's and poked till morning. Today we muled out to the cornfield and geehawed until sundown. Then we suppered and piped for a while; after which we staircased up to our room and bed-steaded until the clock fived."—Wroe's Writings.

**Now You Tell One**

"The robber wore rubbers and walked backwards," deduced Hawkshaw.

"Ah," observed the silly mug. "Then we must look for a man with receding gums."

A lot of stuff that passes for enthusiasm is merely hot air.

# Suggestion Prize Winners



Back Row—Left to Right: Paul Jacka, G. A. Hodges, Walter Auer, Lewis Bland, Ira Auer, W. J. Baldwin, C. F. Dunaway.  
Front Row—Left to Right: Roy Hartwig, W. F. Dannewitz, W. E. Smith, John Mertz, Glen Hester, G. J. Yonker, Roy Pease.

In the December issue of The Record we announced the principal winners in the distribution of \$2,175 prize money for suggestions covering the following subjects:

- For Increasing Production.
- For Reducing Overhead.
- For Safety Precautions.

The winners are pictured above. We reproduce from the December Record the names and amount won by each man:

## FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION

Prize	Name	Dept. No.	Amount
1	C. F. Dunaway	57	\$100.00
2	W. J. Baldwin	90	60.00
3	Glen Hester	90	40.00
4	G. A. Hodges	30	25.00
5	W. T. Auer	27	15.00
6	Roy Hartwig	30	10.00
Total			\$250.00

## FOR REDUCTION OF OVERHEAD

Prize	Name	Dept. No.	Amount
1	W. T. Auer	27	\$100.00
2	Paul G. Jacka	27	60.00
3	C. F. Dunaway	57	40.00
4	John Mertz	90	25.00
5	Lewis Bland	21	15.00
6	W. E. Smith	50	10.00
Total			\$250.00

## SUGGESTION FOR SAFETY

Prize	Name	Dept. No.	Amount
1	Ira L. Auer	55	\$100.00
2	Roy B. Pease	27	60.00
3	G. J. Yonker	73	40.00
4	W. F. Dannewitz	30	25.00
5	C. F. Dunaway	57	15.00
6	Walter Auer	27	10.00
Total			\$250.00

## Apt Pupil

Here's a little story from Germany that ought to be naturalized immediately and assimilated at once into America's Book of Sugar-Coated Morals.

For thirty-five years Hans had watched Karl and Oscar play chess at the village inn. Every evening he'd load his pipe and look on in stolid silence, first over Karl's shoulder, then over Oscar's, while each player alternately attacked his opponent's troops and nobles, or defended his own.

One night Karl came alone to the inn, set up the chessboard and chessmen, and fiddled nervously with them. Hans, dependable, was there, too. But no Oscar. Finally a messenger arrived to bring the news that Oscar was too ill to play.

Karl turned eagerly to Hans. "Sit down in Oscar's place, Hans. Play a game with me," he invited.

Hans, deliberate, tamped his pipe, answered slowly, "Sorry, Karl, I can't play. I never had a chance to learn the game."—The Better Boxer.

## An Old Epitaph

Here is an epitaph that was recently discovered on an old tombstone near Wetumpka, Alabama:

"Here lies the body of Solomon Peas,  
Under the daisies and under the trees.  
Peas is not here—only the pod,  
Peas shelled out; went home to God."

## Had to Like It

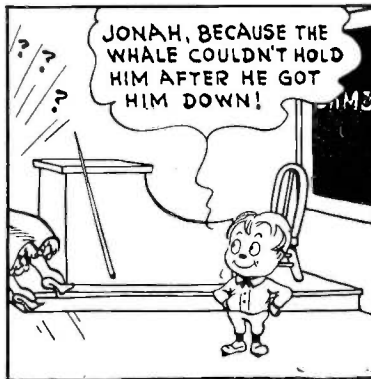
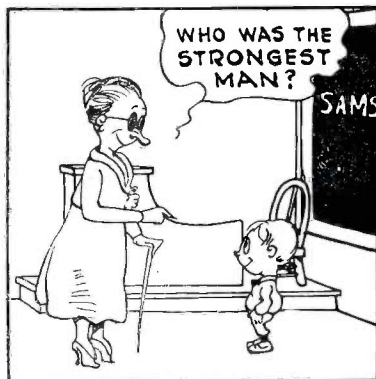
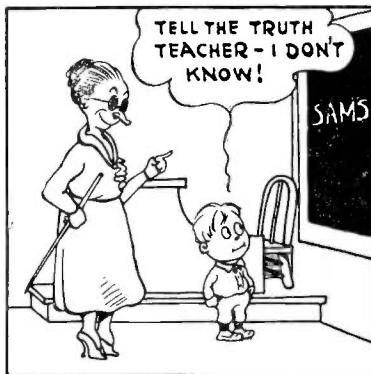
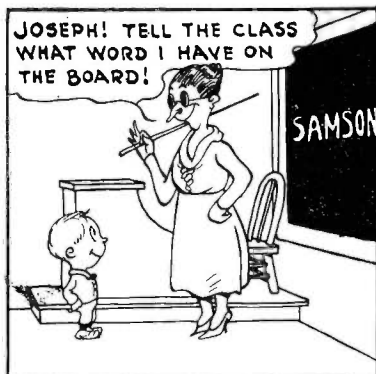
"Clarence," she called. He stopped the car and looked around.

"I am not accustomed to call my chauffeurs by their first name, Clarence. What is your surname?"

"Darling, madam."

"Drive on, Clarence."—Kreolite News.

## Joe's Version of It



### IN THE OPERATING CHAIR

This oculist while poking into my right eye kept me amused and my mind off the optic by telling me funny little incidents which came up in his practice, which was very large. Among his professional duties was service to a large manufacturing plant where the nature of the work was productive of many injuries. One of the victims, a large, male specimen of the genus *Africanus*, came in one day with a badly damaged eye, which the oculist gave the best and most patient care. The color of the man's skin never entered his mind or jarred his professional instinct to relieve present suffering and prevent future serious results. As he finished and the patient passed from the operating room, a very carefully groomed Jewish gentleman entered, whose features took on a look of surprise and almost horror at seeing a colored man just coming from the operating room.

"Why, doctor!" he exclaimed, "do you treat negroes?"

Oh, yes," responded the doctor, "negroes and Jews also."

The Jewish gentleman was true to his racial instincts and laughed gleefully as he said, "Dot's fine."

The leader of an orchestra in the city dropped in to see the doctor about his hearing. He was very much perturbed, because his hearing was giving him a great deal of concern. He realized, or felt that he was, on the verge of deafness, which to one in his profession, would be a fair-sized calamity. Under this nervous apprehension he was willing to pay liberally to avert the impending doom. After some little work the aurist removed a chunk of accumulated wax from each ear.

"What's the charge?" asked the patient, stepping from the chair.

"Fifty dollars," said the aurist, very softly and in a scarcely audible voice.

"What!" yelled the patient, "fifty dollars for that little bit of work?"

"No," replied the doctor, "only ten dollars. I was just testing your hearing. There is no danger of you losing it—it is remarkably sensitive."

### WEARING OF THE GREEN

#### I

Apropos of St. Patrick's Day is the song, "Wearing of the Green," dear to the heart of all Irishmen, but everybody sings it and likes it because of its patriotic sentiment.

#### WEARING OF THE GREEN

Oh! Paddy, dear, and did you hear the news  
that's going around,  
The shamrock is forbid by law to grow on  
Irish ground:  
Saint Patrick's day no more we'll keep, his  
color can't be seen,  
For there's a bloody law agin' the Wearin'  
o' the Green:  
I met with Napper Tandy and he tuk me by  
the hand.  
And he said, "How's poor ould Ireland, and  
how does she stand?"  
She's the most distressful country, that ever  
you have seen;  
They're hanging men and women there for  
wearing of the green.

#### II

Then since the color we must wear, is Eng-  
land's cruel red,  
Sure Ireland's sons will ne'er forget, the  
blood that they have shed;  
You may take the shamrock from your hat  
and cast it on the sod,  
But 'twill take root and flourish still, tho'  
underfoot 'tis trod;  
When the law can stop the blades of grass  
from growing as they grow,  
And when the leaves in summer time their  
verdure dare not show;  
Then I will change the color I wear in my  
caubeen.  
But 'till that day, I'll stick for aye to wear-  
ing of the green.

#### III

But if at last our color should be torn from  
Ireland's heart,  
Her sons with shame and sorrow from the  
dear old soil will part;  
I've heard whisper of a country that lies  
far beyant the say,  
Where rich and poor stand equal, in the light  
of freedom's day;  
Oh, Erin must we lave you, driven by the  
tyrant's hand,  
Must we ask a mother's welcome from a  
strange but happy land?  
Where the cruel cross of England's thraldom  
never shall be seen,  
And where, in peace, we'll live and die,  
a-wearing of the green.

Things that have a common quality ever  
quickly seek their kind.—Marcus Aurelius.

Liars ought to have good memories.

### STANDARD TEXT BOOK

#### Trade Extension Bureau Announces Com- pletion of Important Work.

The text-book prepared by the Apprenticeship Service Department of the Trade Extension Bureau is now complete and ready for distribution. Due to the extensiveness of this material, delay was occasioned in its completion.

The text is prepared in groups under the following headings: Plumbing Installations; Maintenance and Repair Work; Care and Use of Tools; Arithmetic for Plumbers; Plan Reading and Sketching for Plumbers; Science for Plumbers; The Progress of Sanitation; The Apprentice and His Opportunity; and the Apprentice as a Team-Worker. The text is very complete, covering in detail the entire plumbing trade. It consists of 905 pages of printed material and 573 illustrations.

The complete text sells for \$7.50 with leather three-ring binder, or \$6.00 without binder. While the price does not cover the publication cost, even when published in a large quantity, this price will be effective for the first edition of the completed text.

Any one or more groups of the text may be purchased in case the complete edition is not desired.

### SOME CLIMATE

There are different parts of the country specializing on climate. In Illinois we do not. We run a climate department store—any kind you want at any season of the year. Some times we put on a sale and deal in one particular kind as we did in February, when spring weather caused the buds to swell and the grass to turn green. In fact the weather broke records and "the oldest inhabitant" threw up his hands aghast.

The official February figures show a mean average temperature for the month of 38.9 degrees, the highest mark in thirty-four years that the records have been compiled. This is a departure of 9.8 degrees above the normal.

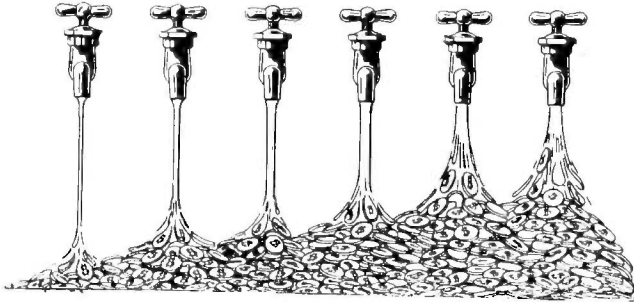
Precipitation was 1.11 inches or 1.6 inches below the normal February drop. There were seven rainy days in the month; fourteen clear days; seven part cloudy and seven totally cloudy.

### A BOY'S WAY



Mother—Tommy, you're a half hour late for piano practice!  
Tommy—That's all right. I'll play twice as fast to make up.

# Preventing Water Waste



## HOW LEAKS RUN INTO MONEY

Size Leak	Waste Per Hour Gallons	Cost Per Day
$\frac{1}{64}$ "	2	\$0.01
$\frac{1}{32}$ "	8	.05
$\frac{1}{16}$ "	34	.21
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	137	.86
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	514	3.21
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2057	12.84

Water leaks are expensive. They should be taken care of at once. A dripping faucet allowed to go unrepaired soon wastes in dollars and cents more than a new faucet costs. Generally a new washer is all that is required. The above table shows how water runs into money under average water rates and average pressures.

Water has no real value to the average person. The general conception is that it is as free as air. This is correct when the user goes to the lake or river and helps himself. But this is no longer a popular practice.

Large centers of population necessitate an easier and less laborious method of supply, hence the water works, either municipal or privately owned. They put an end to free water, but they did not entirely efface the long established idea that water was a commodity of no value. The terms under which water is supplied are such that few can legitimately use the minimum allowance. This leads to waste and carelessness. Water works men, plumbers and allied interests realize this and seek to correct the evil.

The Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco have instituted an educational campaign for the elimination of water waste. Carelessness on the part of the consumer and defective plumbing and piping are two principal causes of waste.

In the past two years the Spring Valley company has made 30,000 inspections and found 10,000 defective toilets, thousands of leaking faucets, hundreds of broken and defective house pipes.

Large water consumers, such as hotels and candy companies, have been taught how to use water economically at a saving of one-fourth to one-third of their water bills.

Private consumers have been shown that a forgotten garden hose, a leaky faucet or a defective toilet is capable of wasting more water in a single day than a family can legitimately use in a month.

This company has done its patrons a real service and has created a better feeling.

It's a common practice for consumers to protest water bills which they consider too large. They distrust the company, the meter and the meter reader, and many of them truthfully protest that they did not use the water with which they are charged.

The water was of course pumped but es-

aped use through leaks in the house system.

A good way to satisfy and pacify these customers is to show them how small leaks are responsible for their trouble. An illustrated placard which we furnish on application is very convincing proof. Write for one, care Department No. 75, Mueller Co.

## PICTURE OF THE BOSS

Who pays the salesman's salary? asks Chappelows Advertising Bulletin. Who advances expense money whether orders come in or not? Who plans the policy that makes for success or failure? Who works and worries in hard times to keep things going and holds his people together? Who sees profits wiped out by a sudden rise in price of raw materials? Who suffers from the errors of honest but careless or unfortunate employes? Who negotiates loans at the bank, maybe even pledging his personal property, to bridge over thin ice and maintain the credit and standing of the house? Who thinks, eats, sleeps—in fact, lives in the business every twenty-four hours of the day? Whose heart, mind, soul—whose every physical, financial and mental resource is tied up in the success of the house and the happiness, prosperity and well-being of every salesman, every clerk, every office boy?

## Eggs Not Included

A Scotch farmer had agreed to deliver twenty hens to the local market. Only nineteen, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the twentieth bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didna lay until this afternoon."—Progressive grocer.

Take your work seriously, but not yourself.

## WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN



Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac. Thousands of patriotic Americans and dignitaries from all lands visit this shrine each year. Photograph by W. J. Mix.

The two great names in American history—Washington and Lincoln—are by reason of their birth, forever associated with the month of February.

In recent years the writers, seeking new fields of interest, have devoted much time and labor to prove which is the greater of the two men, according, of course, to the viewpoint of the writer. They have also sought to disillusion the people as to the kind and character of the men. These iconoclasts may attract attention, provoke controversy and win some adherents, but on the whole the American boys and girls are still being brought up to revere and honor these two outstanding characters, both typical Americans standing forth as our national ideals.

A writer in a current magazine, while clinging to these ideals, seeks to prove that Lincoln is the greater American. He points out that Washington, by reason of his English ancestry and training and his associations, was not typically American, while Lincoln, springing from the middle classes of the pioneers in the west, was everything American.

By the same token it might be said that none of the statesmen and patriots of Washington's time was a typical American. However, the majority will not seriously question the nationalism of a band of men who courageously discarded monarchical rule for independence.

The American people will continue to think of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln as two great men, each indispensable in his time as the man necessary to the development and preservation of America the country. It's a fifty-fifty proposition.

From each life we draw lessons for the young and old.

George Washington was born 195 years ago on Feb. 22. His English ancestry, his aristocracy, his wealth and social position may be admitted without detracting one

jot from his character. In face of his willingness to make sacrifices for his chosen country, these conditions serve merely to emphasize the real Washington.

His loyalty was inflexible, and according to writers, he was a hardy outdoor man living an active life. He gave loyalty to everything he undertook, and when the break with England came he was ready to give his fortune, himself and his very life to the cause of independence. He was a complete patriot. This fervent loyalty, self-sacrifice and patriotism must burn in the breasts of all Americans for if it ever burns out the nation will burn out with it.

After all, Americans have got a far more important job in building up their patriotism and maintaining reverence for their ideals rather than permitting destruction of their ideals with consequent dying out of patriotism.

Washington may not have been all we imagine him to have been, but our belief that he was is very satisfying and sustaining.

## LINCOLN

The American view of Lincoln is pretty generally understood because it is much the same. The estimate placed upon him by a foreign statesman of world-wide reputation is therefore interesting. Mr. Lloyd George, famous premier of England, said of Lincoln:

"I doubt whether any statesman who ever lived sank so deeply into the hearts of the people of many lands as Abraham Lincoln did. I am not sure that you in America realize the extent to which he is also our possession and our pride. His courage, fortitude, patience, humanity, clemency, his trust in the people, his belief in democracy, and may I add, some of the phrases in which he gave expression to the attributes, will stand out forever as beacons to quiet troubled nations and their perplexed leaders. Resolute in war, he was moderate in victory. Misrepresented, misunderstood, underestimated, he was patient to the last. But the people believed in him all the time, and they still believe in him.

In his life he was a great American. He is an American no longer. He is one of those giant figures, of whom there are very few in history, who lose their nationality in death. They are no longer Greek or Hebrew or English or American—they belong to mankind. I wonder whether I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people of every land.  
—Lloyd George."

### LINCOLN'S CREED

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your kindness and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their

Continued on Page 38.

# N. A. of M. P. Convention

## Minneapolis, June 20-24, 1927

The forty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers will be held at Minneapolis June 20-24, 1927.

Elaborate preparations are being made for this event which presage the greatest gathering in the history of the trade.

The exhibits promise to be large and varied, and the program, both from a business and social standpoint, indicates a busy four days for the plumbers and their friends. In point of attractiveness the displays will out-rank all previous efforts. The Mueller Co. display will be advantageously located in the center of the auditorium directly opposite the stage. W. J. Lang, manager of the exhibit, is leaving nothing undone to insure complete success.

The prospective scheduled program for the meeting follows:

### MONDAY

Reception of delegations at depots by committees and Standard and Kohler bands.  
9:30 A. M.—Board of Directors meeting, Radisson Hotel.

6 to 8 P. M.—Dinner-Dance in Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

7 P. M.—Banquet, Gold Room, Radisson Hotel, for Board of Directors, Past Presidents and Manufacturers.

8 P. M.—Reception in Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

9 to 12 P. M.—Entertainment in Gold Room, Radisson Hotel.

11 P. M.—Viking Room, Radisson Hotel.

### TUESDAY

8 A. M.—Serenade by Kohler and Standard Bands, Radisson Hotel.

9:30 A. M.—Parade from Radisson Hotel to Auditorium Headquarters. Standard and Kohler Bands.

10 A. M.—Opening session of Convention.

1 to 2 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall by Kohler Band.

2 P. M.—Afternoon session of Convention.

5 to 6 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall by Standard Band.

6 to 8 P. M.—Dinner-Dance, Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

8:15 P. M.—Vaudeville, Auditorium, for delegates, visitors and public. Capacity, 12,000, by courtesy of Crane Company.

11 P. M.—Viking Room, Radisson Hotel.

### WEDNESDAY

8 A. M.—Serenade by Standard and Kohler Bands, Radisson Hotel.

10 A. M.—Morning session of Convention.

1 to 2 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall by Standard Band.

2 P. M.—Afternoon session of Convention.

5 to 6 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall by Standard Band.

6 to 8 P. M.—Dinner-Dance, Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

7 P. M.—Presidents Dinner for National Directors and State Presidents in Office, Gold Room, Radisson Hotel.

9 P. M.—Athletic Stag, Auditorium Exhibit Hall, for Delegates, Members and Exhibitors. By courtesy of Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company. Standard and Kohler Bands.

11 P. M.—Viking Room, Radisson Hotel.

### THURSDAY

8 A. M.—Serenade by Kohler and Standard Bands—Radisson Hotel.

10 A. M.—Morning session of Convention.

1 to 2 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall—Kohler Band.

2 P. M.—Closing session of Convention.

5 to 6 P. M.—Concert on stage of Exhibit Hall by Standard Band.

6 to 8 P. M.—Dinner-Dance, Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

7 P. M.—Banquet in Gold Room, Radisson Hotel, for Exhibit Committee and Managers in charge of Exhibits.

8 P. M.—Ball, Auditorium.

9 P. M.—Vaudeville on stage of Exhibit Hall.

11 P. M.—Viking Room, Radisson Hotel.

### FRIDAY

9 A. M.—Automobile trip from Radisson Hotel, by courtesy of American Radiator Company. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Lake Regions, returning to Hotel Radisson at 4 P. M.

### LADIES PROGRAM

#### THURSDAY

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon in Flame Room, Radisson Hotel. Standard Band.

2 P. M.—Meeting of Auxiliary in Gold Room, Radisson Hotel.

#### WEDNESDAY

10 A. M.—Automobiles from the Radisson Hotel to the Radisson Inn.

12 P. M.—Luncheon at Radisson Inn. Kohler Band. Cards in afternoon, returning to Hotel 5 P. M.

8 P. M.—Musical Entertainment in Flame Room, Radisson Hotel.

#### THURSDAY

9 A. M.—Business session of the Women's Auxiliary in Gold Room, Radisson Hotel.

### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Minneapolis has plenty of hotels. The list sent out by the committee includes the following with single and double rate.

Continued on Page 39.



# Easter and Easter Customs

To those who are religious, Easter has a deep and tender significance. As a feast day it's rank of importance to the world is close to Christmas.

To those who are not so religious it is a fashion day parade. A lot of people who might not be able to tell what event the day commemorates can still make you feel smaller than a dirty deuce by their lavish adornment.

Populous centers have no monopoly of this annual parade, although Michigan boulevard, Fifth avenue and Atlantic City stand forth in shining distinction, especially the latter. Every one within reach of this famous resort makes it a point to get there if they have been able to buy necessary scenery or stand off some trustful merchant for it. And there they strut like peacocks, endeavoring to appear unconscious but praying secretly that they are being looked at and favorably commented on.

The girl in Podunk who Easterizes herself from the 5 and 10, struts her little Main street actuated by the same vain hopes.

Humans are all alike at heart. The size of the roll and the station in life make the big difference.

Easter, like many other festivals and holidays, is covered with barnacles of custom which may or may not have any true relationship to the day.

Some people believe that there can be no settled weather until after Easter. Other old housewives believe if you do not wear something new on Easter you'll wear old clothes the rest of the year. There is something in this last belief. Most of us do wear old things the remainder of the year, and are glad we have got them to wear.

And then there is the belief that if it rains on Easter it will rain for ten succeeding Sundays.

Little folks are stuffed with stories of the rabbit's nest full of Easter eggs, and down at Washington the kids are given the freedom of the White House lawn for egg rollings.

Another few hundred centuries will doubtless materially increase this fund of beliefs and superstitions which really do no harm

and add some diversions to the day, which has no religious significance to many—it's just another Sunday to them.

Easter is preceded by forty days' fasting known as Lent, which begins on Ash Wednesday, but does not include Sundays which are recognized and observed as feast days. The days of Lent are devoted to preparation for the Easter celebration. As the Sundays are not counted they are spoken of as "Sundays in Lent and of Lent." In the earlier days the length of Lent varied somewhat according to locality, but in the fourth century forty days was pretty generally established as the proper period of preparation.

Easter of course commemorates the Resurrection of Christ. You do not need a calendar to tell when Easter comes. Just remember that it falls close to the vernal equinox, i. e., the Sunday following the first full moon of the calendar on or after March 21.

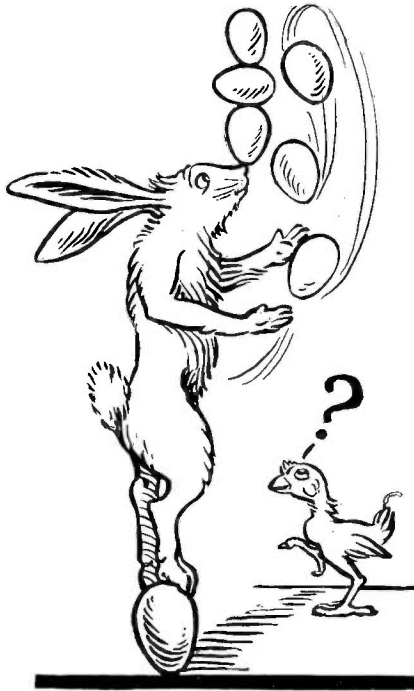
The name is derived from a Saxon goddess named Eastre, whose festival occurred about the same time synchronizing with a festival kept in classical times. The eating of hot cross buns on Good Friday is a survival of an ancient custom of making special Easter cakes for the festival. We are told that the lavish use of eggs on Easter probably came from a pagan custom, the egg having been a symbol of resurrection.

All churches celebrate the day with special exercises, in which music has an important part.

One trouble with teeth in the Prohibition Law is that they require so much gold filling.—Seattle Argus.

The press is quite colorful these days reviewing the yellow peril, the red menace and the blue laws.—Atlanta Constitution.

World peace will finally come when nobody wants to fight any oftener than a world's champion fighter does.—San Diego Union.



THE BUILDING OUTLOOK

Architectural Forum Presents Facts and Figures Showing Big Program for 1927.

The Architectural Forum has figures to show that this is going to be another big building year, not under 12 per cent lower than the record-breaking performance of 1926, which produced the astounding total of over \$7,000,000,000. The prediction for 1927 is a six billion expenditure.

For several years past, says the Architectural Forum, we have carried out a comprehensive survey among architects, obtaining over 2,000 confidential reports of work actually on the boards or seriously contemplated, to reach the contract stage the following year. Having these actual figures in hand, it has been found possible to apply a series of ratios which have resulted each year in a fairly close approximation of actual figures ultimately recorded. Primarily, of course, this forecast deals with work carried out through architects' offices, but with the exception of small residential work (houses under \$10,000), and factory buildings, the bulk of the building of this country is controlled by architects. To the figure established by new work must, of course, be added an estimate covering remodeling and alterations.

In order that some detailed measure may be had of anticipated building activity during the year 1927, the architects' reports received by The Architectural Forum have been correlated and weighted and show the expected activity in 19 types of buildings, allocated to six divisions of the country. This tabulation shows a total of \$4,856,817,500, which it is believed represents the approximate value of the new construction which will be planned and executed in 1927 through architects. In addition to this, there will be several hundred million dollars expended for small residences in rural districts, which do not come within the architect's scope of service, together with a large volume of industrial building and a considerable program of remodeling, a part of which is handled by the architect, but which is not recorded in this table. In total, therefore, the forecast for 1927 exceeds six billion dollars."

The Forum estimates that a considerable portion of the decrease for 1927 is due to the cutting down of cheap speculative building. Important mortgage centers report a constantly growing tendency to discourage flimsy construction.

The increased activity in 1926 and 1927 is credited to the desire for better housing.

Coupled with increased standards of social and commercial housing conditions, there is the significant fact that the continued period of prosperity has placed the public in a position to pay for what it wants in the way of new buildings. There is at present no great danger of over-building.

In the capitulation of prospective building the following divisions are made:

Automotive .....	\$ 54,853,000
Banks .....	63,463,000
Apartments .....	243,200,000
Apartment Hotels .....	83,295,000
Club and Fraternal .....	103,136,000
Community and Memorial ..	38,653,000
Churches .....	125,960,000
Dwellings below \$20,000...	46,328,000
Dwellings, \$20,000-\$50,000..	46,592,000
Dwellings over \$50,000 ...	36,132,000
Hotels .....	218,707,000
Hospitals .....	109,179,000
Industrial .....	141,916,000
Office .....	247,051,000
Public .....	108,111,000
Schools and Colleges .....	226,496,000
Retail and Department Stores	42,827,000
Theatres, Motion Pictures...	79,861,000
Welfare, Y. M. C. A., etc. . .	30,967,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,046,727,000</b>

This total was reported by 1,687 architects as the volume of actual prospective construction in their offices. From other reliable sources the Architectural Forum gathers information justifying its prediction of prospective building in 1927 totaling \$4,856,817,500, with work unaccounted for swelling the grand total to six billion.

AN ANCIENT GAME

Writing in American Speech, Anne Angel, has something to say about the word golf, which is interesting as showing its antiquity:



"The word golf so far as lexicographers can trace it, is first mentioned in documents that have come down to us, in 1457. It appears, together with fut-ball,

in a Scottish statute of James II which deals with forbidden games. Those learned in etymology conjecture that the word is related to the Dutch kolf, club, and may be cognate with the German kolben, club, and the Latin globus. Plainly golf was a game of antiquity in Scotland. It is often said to be ultimately Dutch or German; yet none of the Dutch games have been convincingly identified with it. Moreover, golf is mentioned earlier than any of the Dutch sports. In Scotland, rarely in the United States, the word is pronounced without sounding the l. An early occurrence of the word in standard literature appears in the second chapter of Sir Walter Scott's Antiquary (1816): 'Rather than go to the golf or the change house.'"

This, says the author, is about all the lore the dictionary makers have been able to exhume of the early history of the name.

Would-Be-Author—Hurrah! Five dollars for my latest story!

Friend—Who from?

Would-Be-Author—The express company. They lost it.

# Gas and Its Uses

The growing popularity of gas for heating is being carefully studied by gas experts, who also give their services to users in advisory capacity. A report on this subject says

"Insulation is an important factor when gas is used for heating. In some cities it has been proved that an insulated house can be heated with gas for the same cost as an uninsulated house with coal. Such savings as these, it is claimed, will give Americans the many benefits of gas heating, which is the most automatic means known today, with the expenditure of no more money than is paid now for a system that has no automatic features.

"Many times a house heating expert has proved to prospects that they can afford to heat their houses with gas by calling attention to the various factors that enter into the use of solid fuels," the report continues. "When fuel is paid for before use, it is more expensive than when paid for after use. Storage costs also must be counted in as 'overhead,' and damage to interior decoration and drapes because of dust, smoke and soot. If all these items are given proper consideration, gas does not appear to be as expensive for house heating."

All high class gas companies have the confidence of their users. A large California company recently received from a customer a blank signed check with the request to "fill in for the amount due." Not very good business perhaps, but a fine example of confidence.

The year 1926 established a new record for the use of manufactured gas, the total consumption, as officially reported to the American Gas Association, being 459,326,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of practically 38 billion cubic feet over 1925, and an increase of 132 billion cubic feet or 40 per cent in the past five years.

In New York recently Dr. Louis J. Harris, health commissioner, announces an embargo on 110,000 feet of rubber gas tubing on the ground of inferior quality. New York City has a new ordinance which denies the right to sell tubing that has not passed certain tests. The New York health department is trying in every way to eliminate defective gas equipment.

The municipally owned gas plant at Santa Clara, Cal., has been sold to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of San Francisco for \$50,000. The city of Santa Clara faced the problem of selling or spending a large sum of money in improvements. The voters decided to sell. The purchasing company at once improved the same by boosting the pressure and making other temporary im-

provements preparatory to expending \$100,000. Co-incidentally the company announced a rate reduction that will save Santa Clara residents \$9000 per year.

There are 6000 hotels in New York exclusive of Brooklyn. It's claimed that 90% of hotels and restaurants use gas for cooking. As a matter of fact gas is used almost universally for cooking purposes. It is economical, clean and safe.

## CONVENTIONS

The following meetings and conventions have been announced in the gas trade:

### APRIL

- 6 Pennsylvania Gas Association. Annual meeting, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. G. L. Cullen, secretary-treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 7-8 Eastern States Gas Conference. Annual meeting, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. J. Calhoun Smith, secretary, Reading, Pa.
- 7-8 New Jersey Gas Association. Annual meeting, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Louis Stoeker, secretary, Newark, N. J.
- 19-21 Southern Gas Association. Annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
- 20-22 Midwest Gas Association. Annual convention, The St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.
- 26-29 Southwestern Public Service Association. Annual meeting, New Orleans, La.

### MAY

- 5-7 Missouri Association of Public Utilities. Location to be selected later.

### JULY

- 5-7 Michigan Gas Association. Annual convention, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich. Albert G. Schroeder, secretary-treasurer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## FIRST U. S. GAS CO. WAS INCORPORATED A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

February 5 was the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the incorporation of the first manufactured gas company to be established in the United States. On February 5, 1817, the Gas Light Company of Baltimore, Md., came into official existence.

It was in 1816 that the Baltimore city council passed an ordinance permitting Rembrandt Peale, of portrait fame, to manufacture gas, lay pipes and contract for street lighting in Baltimore. It was not until the next year, however, that the company was incorporated.

Continued on Page 27.



MUELLER Iron Body, Brass Plug  
Gas Service Stop

Since 1857 Mueller Co. has been manufacturing brass goods of recognized dependability. Write for special catalog of Mueller products for gas companies.

## Iron Body Gas Stops Are Not Distorted By the Most Severe Installation Strains

❶ A powerful pipe-fitter with a long handle wrench puts an enormous strain on a gas stop. Ordinary stops can't stand it. They are twisted out of line, making faulty connections and starting leaks. It means replacement long before the stop has served its full life.

❷ Gas men now turn to Mueller Iron Body Gas Stops to eliminate this waste. The special design, exclusively Mueller, gives

greater strength to iron body stops. Of course it takes more metal to make a Mueller stop. And it's that extra metal that gives this stop its long life. It won't distort and lose the perfect alignment of inlet and outlet. Both are machined in a single operation on an automatic machine insuring permanent accuracy.

❸ Mueller Iron Body Gas Stops are made with and Without the Lock Wing.

MUELLER CO. (Established 1857) Factories: Decatur, Ill., Port Huron, Mich.  
Branches: New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles  
Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Limited, Sarnia

# MUELLER

# Make Water Works Plant

Behold the water works plant at Spartanburg, N. C. You will admit it is a fine looking public building with all the ear marks of an enterprising progressive community back of it. We opine that Spartanburg is proud of it—even a little stuck up. Who could blame them. If they want to put on their best bib and tucker and high-hat us we'll stand for it.

The plant is a new one, having been opened on June 19, 1926.

Spartanburg nestles in the foothills of the famous Southern Blue Ridge Mountains, with an excellent natural supply of water. The city has a population of about 30,000.

In 1923 the commissioner of public works called attention to the rapidly decaying and insufficient facilities for meeting the necessary demands for water.

After a thorough investigation the South Pacolet River was finally chosen as the source of supply.

Plans for the new water plant were drawn immediately, the work being put in the hands of Paul H. Norcross, a well-known consulting engineer. The contracts for the work were let in May, 1925, and shortly after Mr. Norcross met with a fatal accident. The work was then carried on by his successors, the Solomon-Norcross Company, with H. F. Wiedeman in charge of the design of the plant and acting in a general supervisory capacity during its construction.

The selection of the South Pacolet River as the source of water supply places Spartanburg in the enviable position of having a supply which may be progressively expanded to meet the water demands of the city for the next fifty years. The new plant provides for a capacity in excess of twice the present consumption of water, and in design, construction and equipment, it is a water plant that stands second to none in the South—if not preeminently the only one of its kind in this section.



Spartanburg, N. C., C  
with Park—Progressive  
Plan Well Wo



Upper left circle—  
Commissioner D.  
W. Hendrix.

Lower left circle—  
Commissioner C. L.  
Cannon.

The dam has been constructed across the South Pacolet River at a point about eleven miles from the city. Below the dam is a filter plant that takes water from the dam by gravity. The minimum recorded flow of the river at the dam is 20,000,000 gallons per day, and the average flow is approximately 70,000,000 gallons per day. The topography is such that a total head of 63 feet is available, and a hydro-electric plant has been constructed to utilize the excess water.

The dam is of the hollow, reinforced concrete type with full concrete apron, having an overall length of 450 feet, a height of 50 feet above normal water surface, and contains 7,200 cubic yards of concrete. Flash boards 3 feet high are placed on the dam. The reservoir created by the dam floods 350 acres, and has a storage capacity of 1,250,000,000 gallons. Of this amount, 900,000,000 gallons is in the upper 15 feet, and is available for draw-down. The buttresses of the dam are founded upon a relatively soft granite, but the cut-off trench is in hard blue granite, which acts as an effective seal against leakage.

The reservoir area has been cleared of all trees and brush, but was

**SPARTANBURG**  
SOUTH PACOLET RIVER  
CONSTRUCTION SITE  
COMPLETED

---

COMMISSIONERS OF  
D. W. HENDRIX  
W. R. DILLINGHAM  
C. L. CANNON

---

R. B. SIMMS, SUPERVISOR

---

P. H. NORCROSS AND  
SOLOMON-NORCROSS COMPANY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

---

CONTRACTORS  
FILTER PLANT  
TUCKER & LAXTON

---

DAM & POWER  
A. PHELPS & SON

---

POWER & PUMPS  
BURFORD, HALL & COMPANY

---

CLEAR WATER  
ROME CONTRACTORS

# the Show Place of the City

Combines Public Utility  
City of 30,000 Develops  
North Emulating



**WATER WORKS**  
**DEVELOPMENT**  
 STARTED MAY 1925  
 MAY 1926

**PUBLIC WORKS**  
 CHAIRMAN  
 HAM

**PERINTENDENT**

**CROSS**  
 CROSS COMPANY  
 A. GA.  
 ENGINEERS

**CTORS**  
 SUPPLY MAIN  
 INC., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**ER HOUSE**  
 S. KNOXVILLE, IA.

**NG MACHINERY**  
 SMITH, ATLANTA, GA.

**RESERVOIR**  
 NG' CO., ROME, GA.

Upper right circle  
 — Commissioner  
 W. P. Dillingham,  
 Chairman.  
 Lower right circle  
 — Superintendent  
 R. B. Stams.

switchboard. About 2,500,-  
 000 to 3,000,000 kilowatt  
 hours of energy is available  
 for sale each year.

The filter plant consists of  
 6 units of 1,000,000 gallons  
 daily capacity. The plant is  
 built in a continuous line with  
 open pipe gallery. Under the  
 filters is a clear water well of  
 750,000 gallons capacity.  
 Two concrete coagulating bas-  
 ins are back of the filter plant  
 and have a retention period of  
 6 hours at 6,000,000 rate.

They are preceded by a mix-  
 ing chamber of the over-and-under type  
 with a retention of 30 minutes at 6,000,-  
 000 gallon rate. This mixing chamber is  
 in three compartments for flexibility.

A 75,000 gallon tank on a 25 foot tower  
 supplies wash water through a 16 inch  
 pipe line. This tank connects with a 300

gallon per minute, motor-  
 driven centrifugal pump tak-  
 ing suction from the clear  
 well; also with the high pres-  
 sure mains for emergency sup-  
 ply. All water entering the  
 tank is metered. Dry feed  
 machines supply sulphate of  
 alumina to water entering the  
 mixing chamber. Raw water is  
 supplied by gravity to the  
 plant through a 24 inch cast  
 iron pipe connected to the  
 penstock. A 12 inch hydraul-  
 ically operated valve equipped  
 with simplex control mecnan-  
 ism controls the rate of flow.  
 Chlorine is applied as water  
 passes from filter to the clear  
 well.

not stripped, because it is believed that aeration  
 at certain seasons of the year will successfully  
 remove odors and tastes caused by decaying  
 vegetable matter.

The power house is the first unit after leav-  
 ing the dam, from which the river bed falls 17  
 feet in a series of shoals. The power house is  
 near the last of these shoals, 1700 feet from  
 the dam.

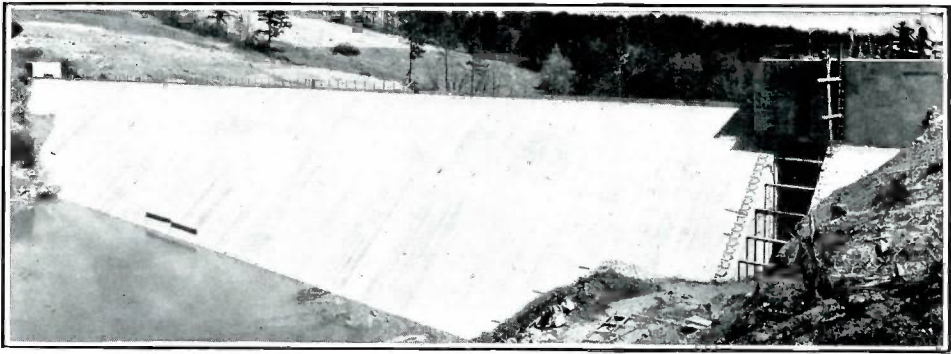
A 78 inch penstock divided into two pen-  
 stocks at the power house delivers the water in  
 two units. The penstock is controlled by a 5x7  
 sluice gate at the dam and by two 54 inch  
 hydraulically operated gate valves at the tur-  
 bine. A differential surge tank at the end of  
 the 78 inch penstock protects it against exces-  
 sive pressures due to change in or rejection of  
 load.

In the power house are two 750 H.P. vertical  
 S. Morgan Smith turbines, with steel scroll cases,  
 equipped with 5,000-foot-pound Lombard gov-  
 ernors. These turbines are connected direct to two General Electric  
 generators of 400 R.P.M. 2,300 volts, 625 KVA at .8 power factor.

These generate power for operating and lighting the plant and  
 grounds. Excess power is sold to a local power company at the city's

Filtered water is pumped  
 from the well under the filters  
 in the filter plant through a  
 24-inch cast-iron pipe line,  
 15,000 feet long, to a 3,000,-  
 000 gallon clear-water reser-  
 voir. This reservoir is cov-  
 ered, circular in shape, of the  
 ring-tension type. It is 240  
 feet higher than the pumps,  
 and 200 feet higher than the  
 city it serves. At the reser-  
 voir there is installed a Gur-  
 ley electric water level gauge,  
 which is connected to an indi-  
 cating and recording register  
 in the filter plant.

From the reservoir the  
 water flows by gravity throug  
 a cast-iron pipe line to the  
 city. To make the pipe lines  
 easily accessible, the gravity  
 supply line for its entire

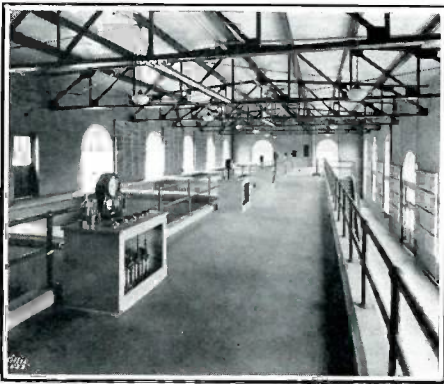


A view of the complete dam. It has a spillway of 359 feet and backs up the water for a distance of 6 miles

length, and the major portion of the force main, are laid in a top-soiled highway which is maintained by the county.

The gravity main has a maximum capacity of 10,000,000 gallons per day. A steel standpipe of 1,000,000 gallons capacity will be constructed near the city to provide a supply in case of a break in the supply main, and to regulate pressures and provide for peak loads when the consumption begins to approach the capacity of the line.

The city of Spartanburg can well be proud of its new water plant. Not only does it meet the present and future demands of the city, but it is a definite asset to the city in and of itself. It is a model of its kind, even having extraordinary homes for the operating engineers built right on the grounds. The water works has built its own roads, its own telephone lines, and will beautify the grounds to such an extent that they will be a show place of Spartanburg. Richard Schemerhorn, Jr., one of the country's best known landscape architects, has been engaged for the beautifying of the grounds. His plan of roads will make all parts of the "park" accessible. Trees and shrubbery will be planted around the buildings and the res-



Second floor of the filter plant, showing the six filter units, each with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons in 24 hours.

ervoir. Within the grounds will be placed camp sites and play-grounds, with a general beautifying scheme around the homes of the operating engineers. Actually, when com-



Interior view of the power house showing two 750-horsepower generators and switchboard.

pleted, the grounds of the water works will be an additional park of rare beauty for Spartanburg.

In addition to Solomon-Norcross Company and H. F. Wiedeman already mentioned, the following had part in the construction of this fine plant:

George W. Hackett, resident engineer in charge of the work.

Lowell Cady, assistant resident engineer.

A. Phelps & Son, Knoxville, la., contractors for dam and power house.

Tucker & Laxton, Charlotte, N. C., contractors for filter plant and pipe lines.

Rome Contracting Co., Rome, Ga., contractors for high level reservoir.

Burford, Hall & Smith, Atlanta, Ga., power and pumping machinery.

The general construction program was carried out under the supervision of R. B. Simms, Superintendent of the Spartanburg Water Works. The incumbent Water Commissioners who initiated the idea of a new plant are: D. W. Hendrix, chairman; W. R. Dillingham and C. L. Cannon.

**RECOGNIZING THE PLUMBER**

On another page we print an article on "Giving the Plumber Some Credit," a medical writer giving him an important position. The better thinkers and writers are today taking into account the value of the sanitary engineer to society's welfare. The San Francisco Bulletin in an editorial on "Plumbing" says:

"Your quite recent ancestors drew water for domestic uses from the private well and typhoid exchange in the back lot, working the well sweep or the pump. The reason you are here is that they were tough.

"Today you turn a nickel plated lever, and water that is both safe and potable, and hot or cold as you choose, gushes into a shining white basin in order that you may enjoy your ablutions in luxury.

That is part of your dwelling and so much part of your daily life that it is become matter of routine. You rarely or never give a thought to the art and engineering involved either in collecting and storing the water or in piping and fitting your house to deliver it. The hardest work you do about it is turning the little shining lever. You don't even have to think about that, you are so used to it.

But the plumber had to think about it, had to make the household system secure, smooth working and effective. He had to know about the pressures and the flow, and traps to keep sewer gas out of your house, and vents to keep the water seals from syphoning out by a process of physics quite mysterious to most people.

If he scamped his job or did his work improperly there was trouble. Think of all the buildings there are in San Francisco—hotels, apartment houses, separate dwellings. The plumbing in most of them works with astonishing smoothness. Of course, it takes a small army of plumbers to keep it all in order; but we have them, and they do it.

Fifty years ago the plumber was a rough mechanic. Today he is a skilled artisan, familiar with the laws of physics and apply-



The pipe gallery on the first floor of the filter plant building at Spartanburg, N. C.

ing engineering principles for your convenience and luxury. Plumbing is not the crude trade it was. Modern plumbing is sanitary engineering.

**THE WORLD'S WAR VETERANS**

The pilgrimage of the American Legion to Paris for the convention to be held September 19 to 23 inclusive, is a tremendous undertaking when one considers the statistical phase of the enterprise.

This pilgrimage is expected to include 30,000 veterans, and upon this number all plans are being based. By reason of this gigantic migration the committees working on the project in America and France for the past two years are enabled to announce some material savings over the standard cost of such a trip taken under regular conditions. This total saving is placed at \$5,000,000. This includes reduced steamship rates, abolition of landing, passport and visa charges.

Seven trans-Atlantic steamship companies will furnish fifty-five large liners for transporting the veterans. The Leviathan, the largest steamer afloat, is to be the flagship of the movement.

Ports of embarkation: Montreal, New York, Hampton Roads, Boston, Charleston, Jacksonville, Galveston and New Orleans.

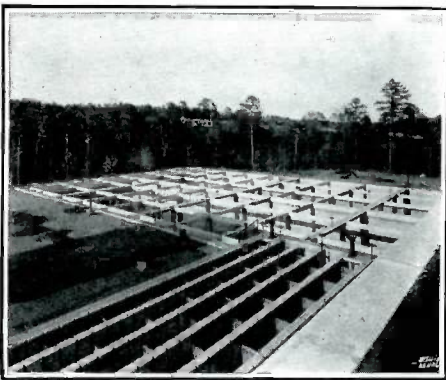
Continued on Page 27.

**HAD TO USE FORCE**



Dorothy—But, surely, you didn't tell him straight out that you loved him?

Jane—Goodness, no! He simply had to squeeze it out of me.



Mixing chamber and coagulating basin where the water is treated with chemicals and a majority of the mud settles out before reaching the filters at Spartanburg, N. C.



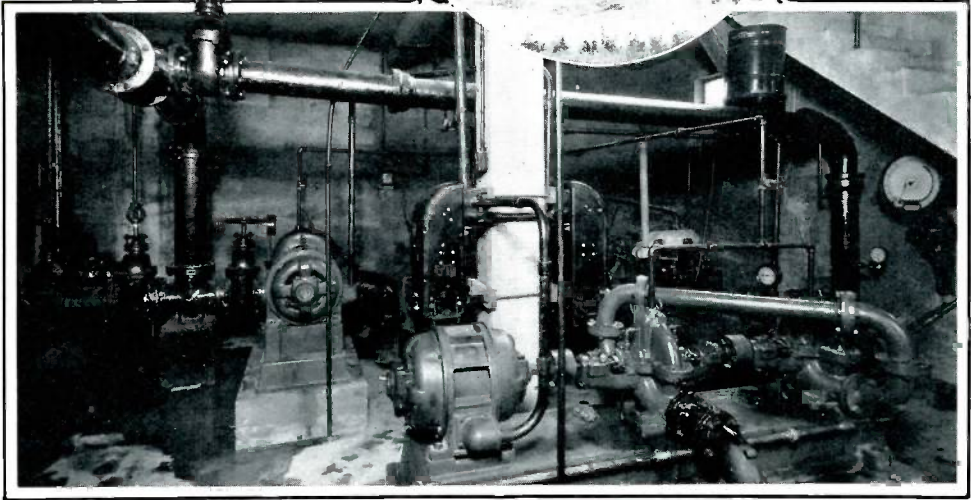
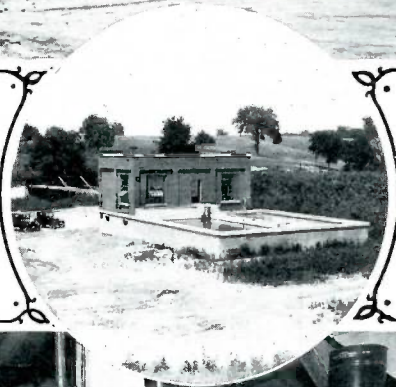
## *Carthage Feels Proud with a Fine New Works*



Top: The reservoir covering 65 acres and dam 500 feet wide.

Circle: Outside of filtering plant and settling basin.

Bottom: Interior of pumping room, showing two electric driven pumps and one gas engine pump.



The city of Carthage, Illinois, is not so big, but it is not backward in doing big things.

During the past year a reservoir and pumping station has been completed which puts that city well forward in its class. The reservoir has a capacity of 125 million gallons.

The settling basin has a capacity of 117,000 gallons. There are two filtering units with a capacity each of 350,000 gallons daily.

Concerning the new plant the Carthage Gazette says:

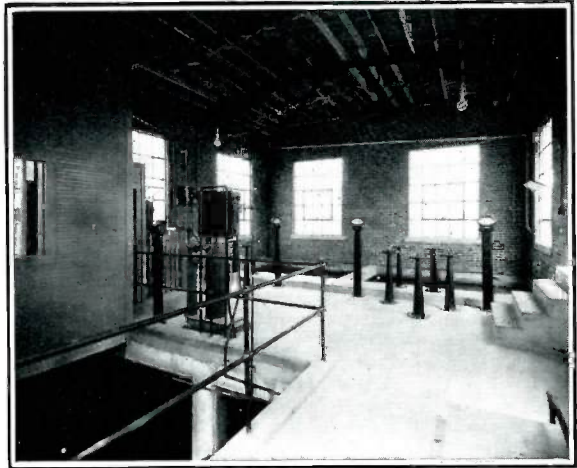
"When the water is first admitted to these filters it goes through quickly, leaving in the gravel and sand all of the material which was not settled out in the earlier process. This deposit of dirt and sediment in the filters gradually grows until finally it is difficult to pass enough water through to supply the needs of the city. It is then necessary to wash the filters and this is done by reversing the process, pumping clear water through the bottom which picks up and takes with it all of this deposit. Automatic gauges tell the operator when it is necessary to clean

the filters and this is done easily and quickly by starting an electric pump in the basement. There are also gauges in the operating room which indicate the number of gallons of water being used during any given period.

After being filtered the water passes into the clear water well which is under the building. It is 10 feet deep and holds 57,000 gallons. With the exception of being finally purified the water is then ready to be pumped into the city distribution system.

Purifying the water is one of the simplest of the many processes necessary in getting it ready for use, Mr. Caldwell said. Chlorine gas is passed by an automatic controller into the clear water and all germs and bacteria are destroyed. Chlorine is known to be a very powerful germicide and yet its presence in the water does not affect its taste noticeably.

One of the most interesting features in connection with insuring purity in the city water is the establishment of a little chemical laboratory at the pumping plant. The operator of the plant will make daily tests of the water in this laboratory to determine the presence or absence of bacteria. No knowledge of chemistry is necessary and the process is easily learned. The equipment includes an electric oven and a warmer in which samples of water may be placed for the purpose of "hatching" bacteria. In addition to making daily tests of the water, samples are to be sent every 30 days to the state laboratory where an analysis will be made and copies sent to this city and to the Caldwell Engineering Co. If analysis should show that bacteria were present to a danger-



Two filters, gauges and gate valves for operating filters and for treating water.

ous degree then steps could be taken immediately to remove the trouble.

Equipment in the basement of the pump house includes automatic water controllers, a wash water pump, a priming pump and two high pressure lift pumps.

The wash water pump is to be used for washing the filters and is capable of forcing 1900 gallons of water per minute through the sand and gravel in the filter beds. It is operated by a 20-horse power electric motor. The filters may also be cleaned by water directly from the city mains.

Each of the two high pressure lift pumps has a capacity of 250 gallons per minute. One is operated by a 25-horse power electric motor and is to be used regularly in forcing the water into the city system. The other is operated by a 30-horse power gasoline engine and will be used only in case of emergency, such as might arise if the electric current should be shut off or in case of fire. If there should be a severe fire in the city it would be possible by operating both pumps to get 450 gallons per minute from the plant.

The water level at the pumping station is approximately 150 feet lower than the level of the water in the city stand pipe. Pressure of the water in the mains at the station is 80 pounds per square inch, while that in the city mains will average 35 or 40 pounds per square inch.

Facts of unusual interest regarding the new dam and filtration plant may be summarized as follows:

Contract let June 10, 1925.

Construction began July 8, 1925.

Total cost of construction \$127,570.00.



Showing spillway for releasing surplus water

Continued on Page 39.

### MR. WELLS GETS THE FAITH

#### Celebrated English Author Makes Out Strong Case for Advertising.

Mr. H. G. Wells, that prodigious English writer, whose books at once command world attention no matter what his theme, has now arisen to new heights of fame and glory by writing advertising into his latest literary undertaking, "The World of William Clissold." The book is reported to be the talk of London, where it requires some book to arouse general interest.

In this book Mr. Wells gives a description of the great London merchant, Henry Gordon Selfridge, formerly of America. This affords the opportunity of discussing advertising, when the author makes the hero say: "My brother," says the hero of the book, "has a great admiration for Mr. Selfridge, and I have been privileged to meet him; an unobtrusive man with something of the shy quiet of the poet. My brother compares him to Mozart on account of their interest and variety. 'He makes some of the older advertisers sound like the village idiot at a fair beating a pan,' says Dickon. 'Some day people will make collection of those Selfridge advertisements'."

This hero is an enthusiast on advertising. He calls the twelve apostles "drummers traveling in salvation." And he says: "A man or a class or a religion—or anything that will not advertise—isn't fit to exist in the world! It means it really doesn't believe in itself. To want to exist and not to dare to exist is something beneath vulgarity."

Mr. Wells is assuredly keen to the great forces of life in all of its various phases, and it was hardly to be expected that he would for any great length of time overlook so important a subject as advertising, a recognized stimulus in the commercial and industrial world for the strengthening and up-building of business.

And again Mr. Wells reverts to the subject:

"As time went on and his interests spread and his wealth and power increased, Clementine was obliged almost in spite of himself to recognize the part that he and his like were playing in the rephrasing of human life. They were assisting at a synthesis that was replacing the scattered autonomous various individualisms of the past by a more and more intricate inter-dependent life. He began to think of advertising less and less as an adventure, and more and more as an integral social function, with obligations and standards of its own.

"The war's been a bloody mess, Billy, but at least it taught us to handle things in the big way," he said: "the advertising way. We learnt it by selling mustard and motorcars, but these were only the things we learnt upon."

And again: "Advertising; what is it? Education, modern education, nothing more or less. The airs schoolmasters and collegians give themselves are extraordinary. They think they're the only people who

teach. We teach ten times as much. Why! even the little chaps who write the attractions in the big weeklies and monthlies, Kipling, Jack London, Benett, Galsworthy, Wodehouse, all that lot—teach more than the schoolmasters do....

"The only use I've got for schools now is to fit people to read advertisements. After that, we take on."

### TO HOLD YOUR JOB, KEEP YOUR TEMPER



Back in the days when chivalry was blooming and men wore lace trimmed pants and jackets no gentleman was properly dressed without a sword. And this cutlery wasn't carried for ornament. If we can believe Rafael Sabatini's colorful yarns slicing each other was as common as pig sticking at the Chicago Stock yards.

In our own frontier days men wore buckskin shirts and carried a pair of hip-pocket cannons which went into action on the slightest provocation.

Nowadays fighting is out of style, except in the ring. Swords are worn only on lodge parades and carrying six-shooting hardware is contrary to law in most localities. Nature's weapons are the only ones available and there is nothing romantic about a fist fight. Time was when a man used to fight to show his devotion to his lady love. But now if he calls on her showing the marks of combat she is likely to regard him as a common brawler and give him the air.

One man with a scrappy disposition can do a lot of damage to the morale of a plant. The tough bird with a foul mouth is disturbing to harmonious relations but sooner or later he meets his match. Another disturbing influence is the fellow who carries a chip on his shoulder.

Perhaps there are times when putting up your dukes is more effective than turning the other cheek. But that time is not on company time. An angry man is not a safe worker. One way to keep safe and keep your job is to keep your temper.

Continued from Page 18.

Today, according to the American Gas Association, the gas industry serves 52,000,000 persons through 87,000 miles of gas mains and nearly 11,000,000 meters. Sales of gas for 1926 reached the record-breaking total of 459 billion cubic feet.

Rendering better service and giving proper cooking instruction to the housewives who are users of gas service is part of a program that has been announced by the American Gas Association, the official organization of the manufactured gas industry.

The Association now has on its headquarters staff a trained and experienced home service director who will assist gas companies in organizing and promoting departments for the assistance of customers. Territorial surveys will be made, and in addition many companies will arrange for special lecture-demonstrations before clubs, women's organizations, etc.

A survey recently made brings out the interesting fact that in the year ending November 1 last, seven and a half million women were given cooking instruction by home service departments of the various gas companies.

### OUR OWN HISTORY CLASS

Dean Inge, the famous "Gloomy Dean," has had an up-to-date gas heating stove installed in the Deanery at St. Paul's in London. This is the first time that modern heating equipment has invaded the Deanery, the old-fashioned fireplace having been in order since the history of the Cathedral began, in the days of William the Conqueror.

During the past, several gas companies have sold gas heating boilers to coal dealers for keeping homes and offices warm, but a recent case came to light in New York City which describes the sale of a gas boiler to an ice company.

The gas company at Tonawanda, New York, has sold a coal company a thermostatically controlled gas-fired boiler for use in heating an ice house. It is necessary for the ice house to have heat to keep the ice blocks from freezing together at extremely low temperatures, making separation of the blocks impossible. The gas boiler will maintain a temperature of approximately 30 degrees in the ice house all the time.

Local politics of Brooklyn, N. Y., is apparently to be savored with the home influence. Recently Miss Ruth Soule, of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company gave a lecture on the baking of desserts and cakes before the 22nd Assembly District Republican Club. The climax of a perfect evening was reached when she distributed samples of the cake and cream puffs she had prepared.

### APPRENTICE AGREEMENT

The Trades Extension Bureau has for some time been engaged on a plan for the education and training of plumbers' apprentices. The idea is to build up the ranks of plumbers.

It is a co-operative plan in which the master journeyman, board of education and the apprentice has a part, and the interests of each party is protected. The agreement is flexible enough to be adapted to any city. These agreements, the Bureau can now be obtained at 10c in set or \$7.50 per hundred sets. The agreement is too long for publication in *The Record*, but inquiries to the Bureau will be taken care of.

The plan provides that the apprentice will receive the benefits of schooling at the same time he is acquiring a knowledge of the trade.

Any ambitious boy is furnished a splendid opportunity to acquire a good trade with full assurance that all his rights are protected, and same protection is extended to the master and the journeymen.

Much thought and study have been given the subject, the opinions and criticism of those most interested having been sought and used in an effort to produce an agreement mutually acceptable to all concerned.

Continued from Page 23.

Landing ports: Cherbourg, Havre, Boulogne and Antwerp.

Eleven great tourist companies have arranged itineraries to all parts of the continent for the convenience of the visiting veterans Railroads abroad make concessions in fare reductions ranging from 25% to 50%.

Twenty-five thousand rooms have been provided in Paris at rates ranging from \$10 to \$49 per week per person.

State quotas for this trip are limited by the ability of Paris to house the veterans.

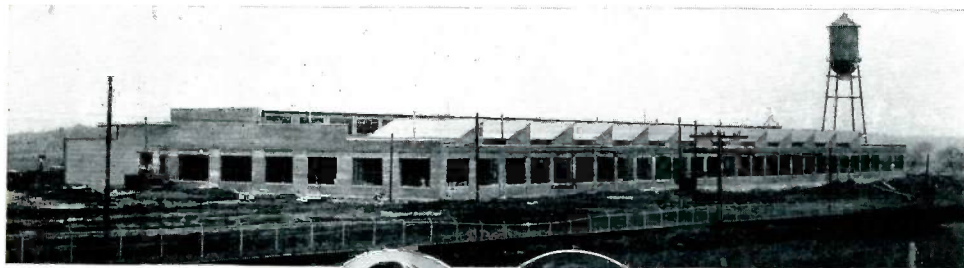
Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander of the Allied Armies and General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary forces, will be in the reviewing stand on the day when the veterans swing triumphantly down the Avenue des Champs Elysees. This event is scheduled for September 20th, when the entire city of Paris takes a holiday.

### THAT'S DIFFERENT



Visitor—How is the baby today?  
Mrs. Snooks—Quite well, thank you.  
Visitor—And what do you call him?  
Mrs. Snooks—We call him a girl.

## Vitreous Plant



Philip Cruikshank, son of F. W. and Mrs. Ledah Mueller Cruikshank, general manager.



A. V. Lawton, expert in the ceramic industry, general superintendent.

The Mueller vitreous ware plant south of the city stands on the high ground overlooking Lake Decatur. It faces State Highway No. 2, Chicago to St. Louis, with ample land for expansion. The company for a number of years planned for this acquisition to our manufacturing activities, but it was not until 1923 that initial steps were taken to put in operation the preliminaries to actual building.

In September, 1923, the company began the work of seriously investigating the vitreous ware industry, and gathering data with a view to entering the field at a future date.

P. H. Cruikshank was assigned the task of carrying on this investigation, which consumed about a year's time. In July, 1924, A. V. Lawton, a man of well known achievements in the ceramics industry, became associated with the project, and definite operations were begun in the way of experimental work.

This work was carried on in the company's building on East Eldorado street, known as the old Tait building.

A small unoccupied portion of this building was assigned to the experimental work on vitreous ware. These quarters served as a workshop for a year and a half until the completion in 1926 of the new plant south of the city.

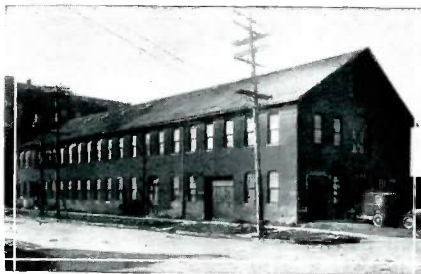
The Tait building will always possess an interest to our organization as the spot where our vitreous ware industry had its beginning.

The temporary quarters in this building were used as a mold

(In the June issue of the Mueller Record this article will be continued, explaining processes used in our clay mixing departments, mold department and casting shop.)

shop, where models, patterns and other necessary equipment were made for production at the new plant. Four mold makers were employed and made several thousand molds for wash down closets, reverse trap closets, low tanks and lavatories. In connection with these activities laboratory machinery was installed for mixing clay and a small kiln for firing samples was set up. The production of molds and the development of a sanitary clay body with definite advantages in regard to strength, uniformity and color over anything known to be in use at the present time, moved forward together.

During the progress of this preparatory work the big plant south of the city was in course of construction. It is a one story structure 538 feet long and 201 feet wide. This building is brick and steel with concrete floor and splendidly lighted. It is the first unit of our pottery lay-out, which provides for from three to seven more identical units. In addition to the main plant there is the slip house, mold shop, warehouse, sagger department, offices, etc., of a designed capacity to meet the requirements of more than one unit.



The old Tait Building, E. Cerro Gordo Street, where preliminary work was done.

The vitreous ware plant has been in operation one year and has already reached its capacity of 500 pieces per day, which production includes two sizes of tanks, wash down bowls, reverse trap bowls and lavatories.

All mechanical equipment is of the latest and most efficient patterns. In fact there is nothing more modern in the vitreous ware line.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE

Not the One Markham Wrote About, But the Gardening Guy.

Now is the time when the laziest of us feels himself a potential gardener. Now is the time when seed catalogues are the most popular form of literature. Now is the time when we all are given to making plans for flowers and vegetables—we know just where we would put them. A good many of these dream gardens, of course, will materialize. For the benefit of those gardeners who really will garden we give these March Garden Reminders as they are suggested in garden magazines:

Remove the mulch from the hardy borders gradually. If manure was used for mulch, spade as much of it as possible into the soil. Do not remove all of the covering too early or the tender plants may be hit by a late frost.

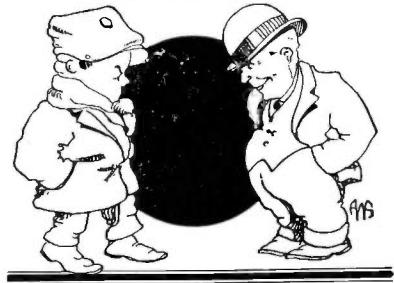
Exact planting dates for flowers and vegetables cannot safely be given, but a reliable rule is to plant hardy vegetables such as radishes, onions, lettuce, peas, carrots, beets and the like when plum and peach trees are in bloom or when the temperature averages 45 degrees in the shade. About the only flowers which may be planted this early are sweet peas, which should be put out as soon as the ground is at all workable, and poppies, which may be sown broadcast over a late spring snow if desired. Tender vegetables and flowers should not be planted out until all danger of frost is over. Remember nothing is to be gained by being too impatient to start spring work.

Transplanting of trees and shrubs should be done early in the season. Have the new location ready before moving, making sure that the hole is large enough for the tree or shrub which it is to receive. Do not allow fresh manure to come in contact with the roots.

Plowing or spading should be done as soon as the ground is in workable condition. Do not attempt the work while the ground is heavy and wet. A deeply dug, well-worked seed bed is the first requisite to growing good vegetables and flowers.

Loosen up the soil around trees and bush fruits as soon as the frost is out of the ground, provided the soil is not wet. Some fertilizer may be

GOT SOMETHING



Bill—Ever realize anything on that investment?  
 Bob—Oh, yes.  
 Bill—What?  
 Bob—What a fool I had been.

worked into the soil at this time. Many roses are injured each year by improper pruning. A good rule to remember is that most climbing roses bear the best blooms on growth still to be made. Prune early before growth commences.

Asparagus beds must be fertilized well each year and now is a good time to do the work. A top dressing of commercial fertilizer will do as well as manure and has the added advantage of being free from weed seeds.

Gladiolus can be planted as early in the season as the ground can be worked. Plant the bulbs a few at a time to insure successive blooms. Set the small bulbs two inches deep and the larger ones in proportion.

Paint fences, trellises, and the like before the plants are up. Be sure the yard and garden are entirely free from litter before garden-making time. Put up bird houses early in the season. Give lawn furniture and the like a fresh coat of paint. Brighten up your surroundings.

Plants which have been started indoors must be watered consistently. Early in the season the soil does not dry out quickly and there is danger of over-watering. Later, the reverse is true. Accordingly, at first water the plants sparingly, preferably in the morning. Give more water as the season advances and soil dries out more rapidly. Keep the soil in as near the same state of moisture as possible.



These men hold the high official positions of the Vitreous ware plant, but that does not make them back away from work. We have them here in battle array—General Supt. A. V. Lawton on the left and General Manager Phil Cruikshank on the right.

# Water Works Convention

## Chicago, June 6-11, 1927



The annual convention of the American Water Works Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, June 6 to 11.

This is the most important organization in the water works field. Included in it are water works managers, superintendents, hydraulic engineers and manufacturers.

Chicago members are already perfecting an organization for handling the convention. The following executive committee has been appointed:

John Ericson, Chairman—City Engineer, City of Chicago.

A. E. Gorman, Executive Secretary—Chief Sanitary Engineer, City of Chicago.

Louis I. Birdsall, General Chemical Company (Manufacturers).

W. W. DeBerard, Chicago Regional Plan Association (Membership at Large).

L. R. Howson, Alvord, Burdick & Howson (Consulting Engineers).

Langdon Pearse, Chicago Sanitary District.

### "THE OLD WATER TOWER BECKONS"

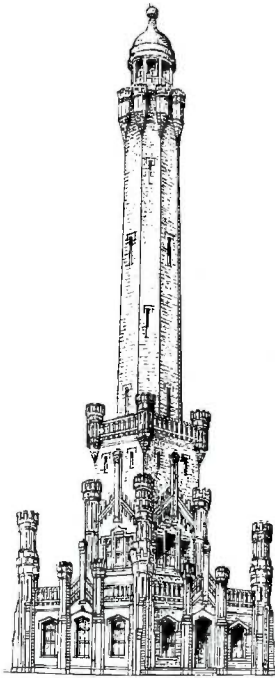
This is the slogan adopted by the Chicago committee as a rallying cry for the convention, and the advance literature is illustrated with a picture of Chicago's old tower. Its history is interesting.

The construction of the old water works tower, which stands at the corner of Chicago and Michigan avenues, was begun in 1867 and was first put into service in connection with the New North Side pumping station in 1869.

Within the shade of this water works tower the first public water supply for Chicago was furnished. This was a dug well in the Kinzie Addition near Cass street and Michigan avenue, for the construction of which the Board of Trustees paid a contractor \$95.50 on November 10, 1834.

The Chicago fire, which began at 9:00 p. m. on Sunday, October 8, 1871, reached and destroyed the North Side pumping station adjacent to the tower at 3:00 a. m. on Monday, October 9. The water tower was left untouched. The pumping station was out of service eight days following the fire.

The water tower symbolizes the present water works system of Chicago and for this reason the publicity surrounding the American Water Works Association convention is being centered around this structure. It is built in castellated Gothic style with battlemented corners of solid-faced Ashla stone.



At the time it was built it was the most substantial and elaborate structure of its kind on this continent. The external shaft is octagonal in shape and 154 feet high to the top stone work, on which the iron cupola is set. It formerly housed wrought iron stand-pipe 138 feet high. The citizens of Chicago are proud of this historic structure and every movement to remove it has been frowned upon, and although the tower is not used in connection with the present water supply system it is doubtful if it ever will be destroyed.

For twenty-five years Chicago has awaited the opportunity of being host to the American Water Works Association. At the same time the old water tower will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary.

### NEW OFFICERS

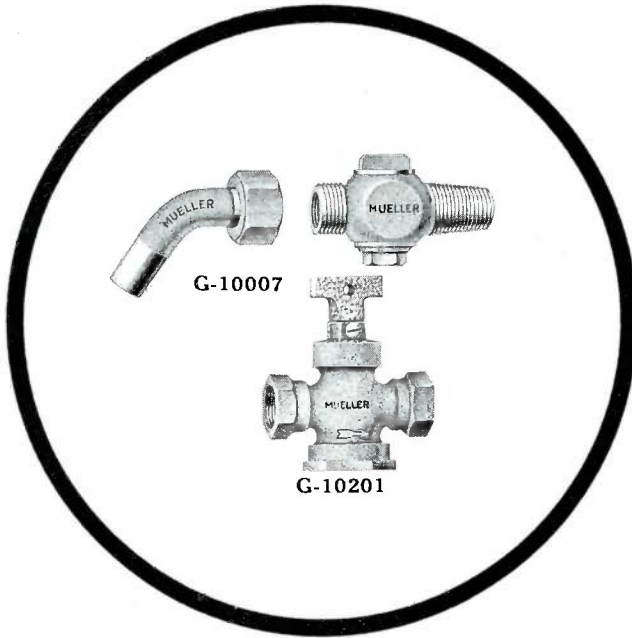
The nominating committee of the American Water Works Association has issued the following:

In accordance with our Constitution you are hereby notified that the Nominating Committee has selected the following nominees for the various offices to be filled at the Chicago Convention for 1927-28. In case no other independent nominations are filed, as provided for in the Constitution, the report of the Nominating Committee will be considered as an election.

For President: James E. Gibson, Manager and Engineer Water Department, 14 George St., Charleston, S. C.

For Vice-President: William W. Brush,

Continued on Page 39.



In addition to the two stops illustrated, the Mueller line includes a size and style for every need.

## Quality Pays Big Dividends In Underground Water Fittings

Underground water connections are costly to replace. Not only the price of a new fitting but the entire cost of installation is repeated when a curb stop or corporation stop develops a leak. Often this cost is higher than the original cost when pavement has been laid over the installation.

### PREVENT THIS WASTE!

Install MUELLER fittings the first time. Eliminate costly repairs. Mueller Red Brass is made under a special Mueller formula developed after years of experience. It is stronger and less susceptible to corrosives than ordinary brass. Uniform quality is maintained throughout by scientific laboratory control and rigid inspection.

Write today for complete information.

# MUELLER

MUELLER CO. (Established 1857)

FACTORIES: Decatur, Illinois; Port Huron, Michigan

CANADIAN FACTORY:  
MUELLER, Limited, Sarnia

BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles



## PUBLIC UTILITIES

When the gas goes out, the water is shut off or the electric current is ditched we rail at public utilities. It's an American habit to attack any organized body catering to the public. What would this country be without water and gas companies? The very nature of the business makes it necessary that they have exclusive rights, which means one of each to a community. Even with this privilege and the temptation of monopolistic control, water and gas companies do not press their advantage. On the contrary, they constantly seek to provide better service at lower rates.

Without the public utilities we would still be living under conditions of centuries ago, beset with hardships and plagues.

The real progress of every great city has been co-incidental with the introduction of public utilities.

It is interesting to turn back the pages of American progress and note the commercial birth of various public utilities, beginning more than two and a half centuries ago.

Water Supply—Boston, 1652.

Gas Supply—London & Westminster Gas Light & Coke Co., 1812. Gas Light Company of Baltimore, 1816.

Steam Railroads—Stockton & Darlington Ry., England, 1825.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1830.

Telegraph—Morse, Baltimore to Washington, 1844.

Magnetic Telegraph Co., N. Y., to Philadelphia, 1845.

Electric Telegraph Co., England, 1846.

Telephone—Bell, 109 Court St., Boston, 1876.

Boston to Somerville, 1877.

Bell Telephone Assn. (unincorporated), 1877.

Electric Supply—Edison Electric Illuminating Co., N. Y., 1882. (This was a steam plant.)

Appleton (Wisconsin) Electric Co., 1882. (This was a hydro plant.)

Electric Railway—Cleveland, slot conduct, 1884.

Richmond, Va., trolley, 1888.

Electric Interurban Railway—Anderson to Alexandria, Indiana, Union Traction Co., 1898.

### CIRCUS MUST PAY

The small boy no longer gets to carry water to the elephant. Nowadays the circus people buy their water from the municipality just like the permanent resident does.

At Indianapolis they have to pay \$18 a day, the city furnishing a man from the water department to guard the fire plug.

Racine, Wis., has a higher price. In that city the price is \$25 per day.

### MUELLER MACHINE, OF COURSE

In tapping deLavaud pipe, says Water Works Engineering, it has been the experience of one city that it is not necessary to change the size of the tap for this work. They use a Mueller machine and tap the mains as they come. A good thread is obtained and everything seems satisfactory. There is practically no difference in the time required to make a tap in this class of pipe from that required for other types.

### CUT OUT FREE WATER

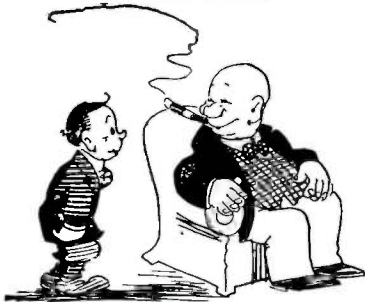
In many cities it has been the custom of municipalities to supply free water to schools, churches, hospitals and other public and quasi-public institutions. This "pass" system, however, is now being eliminated. Each year an increasing number of cities put these institutions on the pay list. Among cities that have done so recently are the following:

Dallas, Texas.  
 Denver.  
 Des Moines.  
 Duluth.  
 Flint, Mich.  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Hartford, Conn.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Lowell, Mass.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Norfolk, Va.  
 Rochester, N. Y.  
 Seattle, Wash.  
 St. Paul, Minn.

### OLD WORLD LOSES

This old world is sometimes jealous of the chap who means to rise;  
 It sneers at what he's doing or it bats him 'twixt the eyes;  
 It trips him when he's careless, and it makes his way so hard,  
 What's left of him is sinew, not a walking tub of lard;  
 But it's only wasting effort, for by George, the guy keeps on  
 When his hopes have crumbled round him and you'd think his faith was gone,  
 'Till the world at last knocks under and it passes him a crown;  
 Once, twice, thrice it has upset him,  
 But he won't stay down.

### PA AND PETE



Pete—Say, Pa, ever hear about the little boy that swallowed a spoon?

Pa—No, what about him?

Pete—Why, he can't stir!

# Unintentional Humor

Some of the best humor is unintentional. One can find in almost any publication, especially in newspapers, where writers of advertisements and contributions, unused to composition, make laughable "bulls." However, this class has no monopoly. Experienced writers are not immune. When everything else fails the intelligent compositor comes to the front and messes the types. Following are a few samples of unintentional humor grabbed from advertising and newspaper columns, and the work of the intelligent compositors.

This interesting pot-pourri was compiled by a writer in "The Golden Book."

## From Advertising Columns

PARTY who took green silk pajamas from my clothes line, please return and no embarrassing exposure will be made.—Oklahoma newspaper (via Hawkins (Tex.) Call).

WANTED—Strong husky young man to work on farm that drives horses that speaks good English.—Kemmerer (Wyo.) Gazette.

Lady wants real young lady pal with car between 35 and 40; object pleasure evenings; references exchanged. Address G. 666 Star.—Kansas City Star.

### BJERKE & BJERKE

3-Year Palmer Chiropractors  
Phone 85-R Hampton, Ia.  
—Hampton (Ia.) newspaper.

NOTICE—A large collection of beautiful ladies sent free to anyone upon request. Address Prof. Ward, Box 503, Valley, Nebr.—Western newspaper.

WANTED—A reliable man to do plain and fancy sewing at my home 401 Liberty Street. Prices reasonable. Will appreciate patronage. Mrs. T. J. Polk.—Milan (Tenn.) Exchange.

ATTRACTIVE room, connecting porch, almost private bath, modern home. Phone 3799.—Joplin (Mo.) News-Herald.

LIVE STOCK—Pair black and tan hounds year old; fine for rabbies. \$25. Guaranteed. H. C. McCarter, Fountain Inn, S. C.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

CHINESE BRASS TEACASKET—with 150 years of Independence of America. 75 cents.—Sign at Sesquicentennial.

TWO and 3 rms., newly painted and cleaned inside and out. Children free. 117 W. 1st North.—Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune.

## Passing 'Em On

"Who will have your fine collection of pictures when you die?"

"My children, when I marry,"

"And if you have none?"

"My grandchildren, I suppose."—Punch.

## From News Columns

Carew fell dead in Newark a few days ago and told reporters yesterday that nobody had paid much attention to the clothes and mattress, and that he had burned them some time ago with other litter.—New York Evening World.

Mathew Lensen was kicked on the urday night, every one had a good time.—Sisseton (S. Dak.) Weekly Standard.

The discoverer of ether as the producer of unconsciousness was William Thomas Green Morton, a Boston dentist, who had experimented for nearly two years in using the fumes upon animals and upon himself before he ventured to try it in practice and upon a human being.—New York Telegram (editorial).

Harry F. Kraemer, insurance agent and musical entertainer, leaped to his death from the tenth floor of the Southmoor Hotel. His next jump will be for either Naples, Italy, or Marseilles, France.—Chicago Evening Post.

Late in the day, she was to receive her official welcome at the White House. Following the mode of sovereigns from time immemorial, she was to call formally upon the President.—Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Evening Star.

### CONNIE LEAVES HUSBAND

Miss Talmadge to Divorce Her Scot Souze  
Austin (Tex.) American—(headline).

Every child should have at least one bath a week and if possible more, we have a new bath chart on which we make our baths each week.—Stanley (N. Dak.) Sun.

## Try Sitting on 'Em

According to a trade journal, glycerin makes an excellent anti-freeze mixture for automobile radiators. Now if some bright Johnny would only discover something for the radiators in apartment houses.—Judge.

If one does not know, he can make quite a pose by pretending he is concealing a great deal.

# Office and Factory

A meeting was held in the Mueller gymnasium Wednesday, Jan. 26, for the purpose of organizing a Girls Club, under the auspices of the Athletic Association. Twenty-three girls were present. An open discussion was held regarding the different activities that could be carried out in this club. The following officers were elected:

President—Helen Pope.

Vice-President—Joyce Carder.

Secretary-Treasurer—Lois Christy.

It was decided to call a meeting for the following Wednesday to further organize the club.

## The Girls Club

The second meeting of the Girls Club was held on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at which time Mr. C. G. Auer gave an oyster supper. Forty-four girls were present. Following the supper the business meeting was held in the gymnasium. The name "Chummy Girls Association" was tentatively adopted with the idea of using C. G. Auer's initials. The constitution and by-laws which had been drawn up by a committee, was amended and adopted. Committees were appointed to promote the different lines of recreation. Members of the committees are as follows:

Card Club—Niena Greening, Enola Smith, Dorothea Hill.

Hiking Club—Mary Wilkins, Hazel Virden, Goldie Karl.

Tennis Club—Pauline Verner, Mary Schultz.

Dramatic Club—Joyce Carder, Violet Blankenship, Margaret Marcott.

Ukelele Club—Imogen Organ, Florence Waymire, Estelle Rinehart.

Archery—Margaret Whalen, Lois Christy.

## Carnival Dance

The carnival dance, given Feb. 12 by the Mueller Employes Dancing Club, had the largest attendance of any dance of the season. Approximately 175 couples were present. Music was furnished by Leslie Cripe's orchestra. Decorations were in keeping with the valentine spirit. Balloons, paper hats, horns, serpentine, snow balls, etc., were furnished the guests. Everyone had an enjoyable evening, including the "cafeteria cat," who came up to the gym and chased serpentine and snow balls.

## WEDDINGS

### Neal-Hornbrock

Dorothy Neal of the Core Room and Edward Hornbrock were married at Sullivan Feb. 5. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. George Silvers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robertson. The bride wore a dress of tan canton crepe with tan accessories. They are living at 2035 E. William street.

### Osterloh-Finnegan

Ruby Osterloh of the Core Room and Mathew Finnegan were married Jan. 29 in Urbana by Rev. Baldus. The bride wore a dress of blue canton crepe with tan accessories to match. After a wedding trip to Champaign they returned to Decatur and are living at 1085 W. Forrest street. The groom is employed by the Bowman Taxi Co.

### Oleson-Drake

Helen Oleson of the Core Room, and Howard Drake were married Jan. 22 at the parsonage of the Grace Methodist Church by Rev. Wilbur Dowson. They will live at Hammond, Ind.

### Sanders-McDougall

Lucy Sanders of the core room and Lloyd McDougall were married Feb. 5 by Rev. Matthew Mueller. Those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. George Hale, Mr. and Mrs. William Lyster, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders, Miss Hazel Sanders, Mrs. George Maymin, Miss Ione McDougall. The bride wore a dress of powder blue canton crepe. The bridegroom is employed in the Grinding Dept. at the C. B. & Q. shops. They are living at 1203 E. Prairie.

### Smith-Gaddis

Miss Agnes Smith of Mattoon and Cecil C. Gaddis of Dept. 15, were married Jan. 31 at Charleston, Ill., by Judge J. B. Lane. They are living at 1037 E. North street.

## BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Algine Mier, Jan. 25, a son. He has been named James Gordon Mier. Mr. Mier is employed in Dept. 14.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Sheets, Feb. 6, a son. He has been named Charles Edward. Mr. Sheets is employed in Dept. 15.

## DEATHS

### Mrs. Ethel Taylor

Mrs. Ethel Taylor, wife of Frank E. Taylor, foreman of Dept. 8, died Friday afternoon in the Decatur and Macon County Hospital following a surgical operation.

Ethel P. Tilton was born Jan. 30, 1897, near Bearsdale and was married to Frank E. Taylor Oct. 3, 1915. She leaves her husband, a son, Robert E., and daughter, Dorothy Ann; her mother, Mrs. Walter Drew, and a brother, Charles Tilton of Decatur.

Funeral services were conducted Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of God church.

# An Early Decatur Orchestra



Back Row: John Oakes, Bert Oakes, Herman Roust, Prof. Goodman  
 First Row: Herman Martin, Joseph Michl, second French horn, Philip Mueller, first French horn, Henry Mueller, flute, Frank Goodman

There is always something new. Heretofore we have all recognized Philip Mueller as a hunter and a fisherman. He was and is and will be. But none of us knew he was a musician, although in his perfect dancing we had visible evidence of his knowledge of tempo. We have in the accompanying picture, made from a very old photograph, Philip as a musician. He is the smallest one in the group and we know he was consumed with pride and ambition over his new French horn. The orchestra was sponsored by Prof. Goodman, whose name still lives in Decatur musical circles. Our band, known throughout this section, still bears his name.

Phil not only played the French horn, but in the orchestra he played first violin, and was also a member of Goodman's band.

All Decatur readers of The Record will be interested in the personnel of the orchestra. Many of the members have passed away, but Phil formed friendship in those days with other members which still endure.

The photograph from which the cut was made was taken about 1870.

### Pot Luck Supper

The Jolly Sixteen Five Hundred Club had a pot luck supper at the Mueller Athletic Club, Saturday, February 5. This was followed by dancing to music by the Orthophonic Victrola. Four tables of Five Hundred were played, and prizes won by the following: Ladies—First, by Mrs. Andrew Hartmann; second, by Mrs. P. D. Ross; consolation, by Mrs. Roy Housman. Men—First, Charles Miller; second, P. D. Ross; consolation, Andrew Hartmann.

### Financial Statement Employes Aid Society

Jan. 25, 1927—Feb. 21, 1927

Jan. 25, Balance .....\$1,831.31

#### RECEIPTS

Company's contribution for February .....	\$ 50.00	
L. W. Mueller Dues Class A for year of 1927 .....	4.20	
February Dues .....	1,082.80	
Error in Listing Check.....	1.80	
		1,138.80

#### PAYMENTS

Dues Refunded .....	\$ 10.00	\$2,970.11
Benefits paid .....	1,169.00	
		1,179.00

Cash Balance ..... \$1,791.11

### HOW IT IS DONE

Yesterday, in a Decatur bank, the last payment on a contract was made and a deed to a home delivered to a young man—twenty-four years old.

"How did you do it?" asked the banker.

"It was easy after I got started—really started. I began and quit three times before I got a strangle hold, but from then on no bulldog ever held on tighter. When I was tempted to spend a dollar for something not absolutely necessary I would say 'NO', out loud, and go straightway and deposit that dollar in the bank. My savings account grew very slowly at first, but I kept at it and it became easier and easier. Saving became a habit, like taking a bath or combing my hair—I just had to do it."

"Yes," said the banker, "a good habit is as hard to break as a bad one. The strength is in the habit. A young man can continually fritter away his hard earned money, or he can save it—and have it. He CAN save if he WILL. If he would say 'NO', out loud, as you did when tempted to spend a dollar foolishly and put that dollar in the bank he could, one day, buy a home, as you have done."

### DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS

Plans are under way for a series of semi-annual departmental meetings. These will be held at the Club House, preceded by the usual fine dinner.

Company members and heads of departments will meet with the employes for a renewal of acquaintances and a discussion of shop and business questions.

The place for a crab is in the ocean, not in the office.



This bright healthy looking little fellow is Jack Norman, son of Henry Morey, first aid man. Jack will be one year old the 7th of March.

### ADVERTISING BRINGS RESULTS

In the February issue of the Mueller Record we inserted a little note asking for two missing copies of the paper to complete our files. These copies happened to be over a year old.

The day following the appearance of the Record Mrs. Ed Wills sent us the missing copies.

Toney Roesh also notified us that he could furnish them.

### CALLED TO WYOMING

E. H. Langdon, manager of the welfare and personnel department, was called to Wyoming by telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his sister.

W. E. Mueller and J. W. Simpson of the sales department were in Chicago Feb. 22 and 23 attending a meeting of the Central Brass Association.

Fred Riggan of the Port Huron company paid us several visits during the past few weeks.

### CHICAGO'S BUILDING ACTIVITY

Further encouraging building figures are coming in, justifying the belief that 1927 will show a big total.

Chicago's record for February is very encouraging. The Chicago Journal of Commerce, conservative and reliable, says:

Chicago's building construction volume for February broke February records for the last five years, making for the first twenty-seven days of the month a total of \$33,813,200, 35 per cent ahead of February last year, and 54 per cent ahead of January, 1927.

It is to be noted that this record is based on the first twenty-seven days of the month, and that including the volume for February 28, the total for the month will likely be well over \$34,000,000, making this month probably the largest February in the history of Chicago.

As in last month, there was a large volume of construction of small building units.

The comparative figures for February, from 1922 to 1927, are:

February 1927 (27 days)	\$33,813,200.
February 1926 (27 days)	24,923,800.
February 1925 (27 days)	27,220,450.
February 1924 (27 days)	18,694,410.
February 1923 (27 days)	27,712,400.
February 1922 (27 days)	13,493,800.

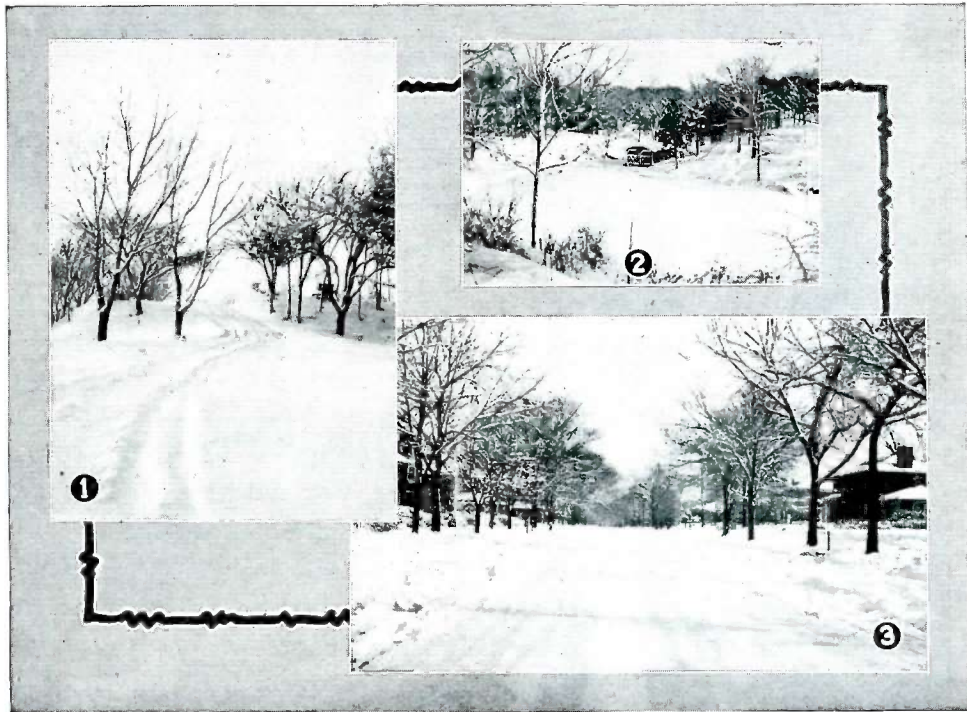
### Cautious Cook

Mistress—"Shall I send for your luggage?"  
New Cook—"No, thank you; I usually leave it at the station for the first week!"—  
London Opinion.

### Page the Squirrel

And if the protection of Americans abroad becomes an issue demanding decision, the American people will stand as a nut in support of their government.—El Paso Herald.

# Winter Scenes Around Decatur



## CAMERA CLUB CONTEST

The subject for the Camera Club for the month of February was "Winter," but the heavy snow which we had in January turned it into snow scenes. A larger number of pictures were turned in than at any of the recent contests. Pictures were judged by Dr. C. M. Postlewait.

First prize was awarded to Margaret Marcott.

Second prize to Harry Woodruff.

Third prize to Marie Eagleton.

## HAVE HOPES FOR HUMPY

With a little more practice, Humpy Behrns will be able to leave the doors on his garage when he backs his car out.

### Any Change is a Rest

Hannah: "What fo' yo'all readin' dat physical culchah book, honey?"

Mandy: "Ah's int-rested, Ah is. Soon's Ah gits mah washin' done, Ah's gonna do dem exercises."—Life.

Politics is either a matter of passing the buck or passing the doe.—El Paso Times.

Curves have ousted angles in Paris styles. Excepting, of course, triangles.—Chicago Daily News.

## CAMERA CLUB ELECTS

The annual meeting of the Camera Club was held Thursday evening, January 27, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Marie Eagleton.  
 Vice-President—Paul Burke.  
 Secretary—Mary Wilkins.

It was decided that pictures which are turned in one month and are rejected can be turned in again another month.

The list of subjects for this year was discussed and it was decided to adopt the following:

- March 10—Winter Scenes.
- April 10—Action.
- May 10—Miscellaneous.
- June 10—Spring .
- July 10—Lake.
- August 10—Sports
- Sept. 10—Vacation (not landscapes or buildings).
- Oct. 10—Landscapes.
- Nov. 10—Children.
- Dec. 10—Miscellaneous.
- Jan. 10—Interiors.

All pictures must be turned in to Marie Eagleton not later than the 15th of each month.

**PLUMBING MAKES THIS BUILDING  
POSSIBLE**

This enormous hotel—The Morrison of Chicago—provides accommodation for 3000 persons. And each person enjoys a high degree of comfort, which would be impossible were it not for modern plumbing. Think for a moment what a building of this



character would be like without its complete system of plumbing. It might be habitable but it certainly would not be desirable. The comic newspapers and the comedians whose aim in life is to create a laugh regardless of where their quips strike, continue to have fun with the plumber, but serious-minded people realize the importance of the sanitary engineer, whose skill and knowledge and mechanical ability do more for the health and comfort of the people than any other branch of industry.

Take the plumber and plumbing away from our civilization and the modern city would be unknown.

Continued from Page 14.

hearts can be thrilled and made happier. The kind things you meant to say when they are dead and gone, say before they go. The flowers you meant to send for their coffins, send now to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them.

If my friends have any alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy, good-will and affection which they intend to break over my dead body, I would prefer they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them that I may be refreshed, cheered and made better while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and good-will.

Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burials. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit, flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way. Remember, we travel the road of life but once; let us all try to make the world better by our having lived.

Do good because it is right to do good, not with the hope of reward or fear of punishment.—Printed for free distribution by George Foster Howell, 187 Windsor place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**IN THE FOURTH GENERATION**

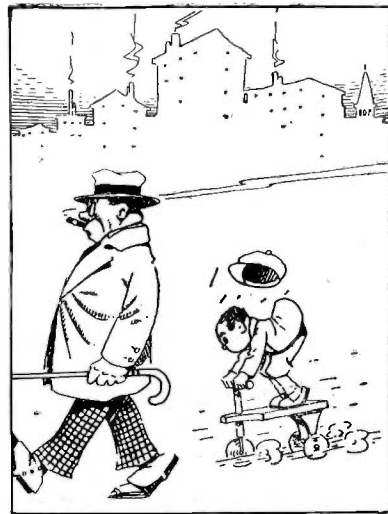
Philip Cruikshank, general manager of the Vitreous Ware Plant, gracefully accepted congratulations on Monday, February 28th, on the arrival of a son at his home.

The new arrival is a grandson of Frank and Ledah Mueller Cruikshank and a grand nephew of Philip, Robert, Adolph and Oscar Mueller, and reinforces the ranks of the fourth generation.

Customer—"This skunk coat is very fine. Will it stand the rain?"

Salesman—"Madam, did you ever see a skunk carry an umbrella?"—Utica Gas & Electric Co.

**IMPENDING DOOM**



At peace with the world  
Is Williams D. Queer,  
But in one more second  
He'll be on his ear.

## JUST WOMEN

## College Education and Business Life Does Not Change Nature.

College bred women of trained minds do not differ materially from the great majority of their sex in feminine qualities, and in individual effort they travel very much the same paths as men.

The Journal of the American Association of University Women, with 29,000 readers, made a survey which discloses some interesting facts as well as upsetting some pet theories and opinions concerning women of pronounced personalities.

The questionnaire was sent to a list of 957 representative subscribers selected at random in different sections of the country.

The number selected, however, in various sections was in proportion to the number of subscribers.

Thirty-seven per cent of the questionnaires came back.

The replies showed 42 per cent were married women and exactly the percent was engaged in teaching.

Of those married 74 per cent had children.

Business and professions other than teaching claimed 23 per cent, this group including lawyers, physicians, executives, writers, tea room managers, etc. In fact, nearly every field of professional and commercial activity was represented.

Eighty-three per cent were members of woman's clubs or similar organizations.

Seventy per cent were interested in reading good books.

Over 93 per cent expressed themselves as interested in travel.

Asked what activities outside of home interested them, practically every woman named one or two, which covered a variety of subjects. On the question of hobbies the result was similar.

The result shows these women are not a special or peculiar class by themselves. On the contrary, they are like other women—home-makers and mothers. In business and professions they fill positions like men, and in hobbies they have their athletics and clubs just as men have their Kiwanis and Lion organizations, golf, etc.

After all, they are just women, more active, perhaps, more aggressive and more ambitious than many of their sisters and therefore attract more attention.

Continued from Page 30.

Chief Engineer, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, 2456 Municipal Bldg., New York, N. Y.

For Treasurer: George C. Gensheimer, Secretary, Commissioners of Water Works, Erie, Pa.

For Trustee, District No. 4: Seth M. Van-Loan, Deputy Chief, Bureau of Water, 709 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Trustee, District No. 8: Louis R.

Howson, Messrs. Alvord, Burdick & Howson, 1417 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Trustee, District No. 9: George W. Pracy, Superintendent, Spring Valley Water Co., 425 Mason St., San Francisco, Calif.

Continued from Page 15.

## HOTELS (European)—RATES PER DAY

Radisson, 7th St. between Nicollet and Hennepin. S—\$3.00 to \$6.00. D—\$3.00 to \$12.

Dyckman, 6th St. between Nicollet and Hennepin. S—\$2.00 to \$5.00. D—\$3.50 to \$7.00.

Andrews, 4th and Hennepin. S—\$2.00 to \$3.50. D—\$3.00 to \$5.00.

Rogers, 4th and Nicollet. S—\$1.50 to \$2.50. D—\$2.50 to \$3.50.

Sheridan Residence, Marquette and 12th. S—\$1.50 to \$4.00. D—\$2.50 to \$5.00.

West, 5th and Hennepin. S—\$1.50 up. D—\$2.50 up.

Curtis, 4th Ave. S. and 10th. S—\$2.00 to \$3.00. D—\$3.00 to \$4.00.

Leamington, 3rd Ave. S. and 10th. S—\$2.50 to \$4.00. D—\$4.50 to \$8.00.

Buckingham, 1500 LaSalle Ave. S—\$2.50 to \$3.00. D—\$4.00.

Oak Grove, 230 Oak Grove. S—\$3.00 to \$3.50. D—\$4.00 to \$5.00.

Maryland, Grant St. and LaSalle. S—\$2.00 and up. D—\$3.00 and up. Ensuite—\$5.00 and up.

Vendome, 17 S. 4th. \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Russell, 16 S. 4th. S—\$2.00 and \$2.50 without bath. D—\$2.50 and \$3.50 with bath.

Lincoln, 822 Nicollet. S—\$2.50 to \$3.50 with bath. D—\$3.50 to \$4.50 with bath.

Elgin, 806 Hennepin Ave. S—\$2.00 to \$3.00 with bath. D—\$3.00 to \$5.00 with bath.

Ritz, 122 Washington Ave. S. \$1.25 and up.

Majestic, 7th St. between Nicollet and Hennepin. S—\$1.50 without bath. D—\$2.00 without bath. S—\$2.00 with bath. D—\$3.00 to \$3.50 with bath.

Kenesaw, 1378 Nicollet Ave. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Continued from Page 25.

Dam is 650 feet long, 121 feet wide at base, and 10 feet wide at top.

Construction involved moving of 40,000 cubic yards of dirt.

Lake covers 64 acres. Deepest point at present 25 feet.

Capacity of lake 125 million gallons. Present volume 70 million gallons.

Normal capacity of filtration and pumping plant 700,000 gallons per day.

Water purified by use of chlorine gas.

Bronze tablet on corner of pump house contains names of Mayor John L. Paris, former Aldermen O. L. O'Dell, Robert Compton, E. L. Booth, and Alderman J. W. Fleming, E. S. Martin, and L. G. Starkey. It also contains the names of the Caldwell Engineering Co. and the Johnson Construction Co."



### THE JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER

#### Great Opportunity Offered Him for Co-operative Salesmanship.

In an article published in the Merchant Plumber & Filter 1927 Holiday issue, Mr. Adolph Mueller said:

Each year the plumbing and heating industry should strive to extend its business. There is a natural increase in the demand throughout the country that comes to the trade at its own free will. The only way to increase this natural demand is by new methods of creating sales. That is, create a desire where sales are possible, but to be effective, must be brought to the attention of the consumer.

We recognize the good work done by the Trade Extension Bureau with the entrance of the Premise Report card.

In shops where the journeyman plumber is co-operating with the master, the journeyman on repair work is frequently able to bring about sales through the medium of this report. This report advises the master of the character and condition of the fixtures and fittings in the house, which enables the master to bring to the attention of the owner more modern and desirable fittings. This is a move in the right direction but is susceptible of enlargement for a still greater cultivation of the field offered by replacement work.

Hundreds of homes in every city are equipped with obsolete patterns of brass goods and lavatories, tubs, and sinks.

In many instances owners have not replaced them because they are not advised of the changes and improvements that have taken place in the last few years. Hundreds of these owners, all live prospects, are awaiting someone to ask them to buy. The journeyman plumber who goes into the homes to do repair work has the most favorable opportunity of presenting these facts to the house owner. There are lots of journeymen plumbers who could be educated in the fundamentals and present the facts in a convincing way.

It seems to me that with the right co-operative spirit, the journeyman in this way, if paid a reasonable commission, could not only benefit himself financially but be the means of creating a lot of new business for the master plumber and more work for the journeyman. I do not believe that any such antagonism exists between these two important branches of the plumbing trade which can not, and should be removed. The creation of any new business is of equal advantage and benefit to the master and the journeyman. The latter's opinion of presenting the managers of modern equipment is generally withheld from master plumbers and salesmen because of inability to secure the desired contact. The journeyman, therefore, is the logical person and his field is almost unlimited. We can not but feel

that the master plumber who can bring about this method of selling is going to gradually increase his business.

#### "RESTERAW LANGWIDGE"

You've gone into restaurants and placed an order for fried eggs and heard the waiter bawl, "fry two sunny side up"; or asked for the leg of a chicken and heard him interpret it, "a run of the chick" and wondered if he were kidding you.

Waiters have a language all their own when placing their orders with the serving room, but the champion is reported to hold sway in a Pennsylvania city. Here are a few samples that make hungry customers wonder if the waiter's place is in an insane asylum or in the position he fills:

"One order of split pea soup," cries the customer.

"Splash the split peas," cries the waiter.

"Cup of coffee, without cream, and a couple of doughnuts," another will order.

"Two submarines and a mug of murk—no cowl!" orders the waiter.

"An order of ham and eggs," says one.

"Roast two on a slice of squeal!" the waiter shouts into the tube.

"Beef stew and a cup of tea for me," a new arrival says.

"Boss in a bowl—boiled leaves on the side!" sings the waiter.

"A dozen raw oysters," orders a busy business man.

"Twelve alive in the shell!" shouts the waiter.

"Where are my eggs and toast?" complains a man who has been waiting.

"Rush the biddies on a raft!" cries the waiter.

"I want a rump steak rare," orders another man.

"Slab the moo—let him chew it!" the waiter calls.

"I want a bowl of tomato soup," ordered one man, "a plate of beans, bread and butter, a piece of apple pie and a glass of water."

The waiter seemed puzzled for an instant; then he shouted into the tube:

"One splash of red noise, platter of Saturday nights, dough well done with cow to cover, Eve with the lid on and a chaser of Adam's Ale!"

#### WE THANK THEE

For flowers that bloom about our feet;  
For tender grass, so fresh, so sweet;  
For song of bird, and hum of bee;  
For all things fair we hear or see,  
Father in heaven, we thank Thee!

For blue of stream and blue of sky;  
For pleasant shade of branches high;  
For fragrant air and cooling breeze;  
For beauty of the blooming trees,  
Father in heaven, we thank Thee!

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



## What is the *price* of FAUCET SATISFACTION?

The true cost of faucets is recorded in time—not on price tags. From the standpoint of first cost, even the finest faucets are inexpensive—almost negligible when compared to the rest of the plumbing installation.

The established *merchant* plumber in your community is glad to recommend and install Mueller Faucets, for as a skilled craftsman he is fully in accord with the Mueller

standards. If your plumber does not carry Mueller Faucets he can quickly get them through the nearest Mueller jobber.

There are three hundred of these jobbers—established wholesalers whose extensive facilities reduce distribution costs and thereby enable your local plumber to give you greater value per dollar in your plumbing fixtures.

MUELLER CO. (Established 1857) Factories: Decatur, Illinois; Port Huron, Michigan  
Branches: New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles  
Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Limited, Sarnia

# MUELLER FAUCETS

*faucets without a fault*