

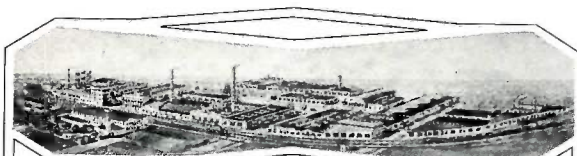
March 1931

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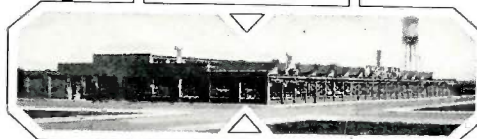
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THE FACTORIES BEHIND MUELLER PRODUCTS



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Decatur, Ill.



VITREOUS PLANT
Decatur, Ill.



IRON FOUNDRY
Decatur, Ill.



MUELLER CO., LTD.
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THE MUELLER RECORD

Vol. XX

MARCH - 1931

No. 223

The Chinese language is so pictorial that it can't be telegraphed. Some times when reading newspapers one wishes this were true of English.

One of the first virtues is to restrain the tongue. And after doing so think before speaking. In doing this you probably will have nothing worth saying.

And soon we will hear the cry: "Swat the fly," which reminds us of what Dr. Woods Hutchinson once said: "We must not blame God for the fly, for man made him. He is the resurrection, the incarnation of our own dirt and carelessness."

We do not make any marked improvement in correcting automobile carelessness. The death list mounts each year. For 1930 the safety council gives the number of deaths at 32,500 as against 31,215 in 1929. For the month of January, 81 cities showed a greater increase in fatalities than the same period in 1930. Which indicates that the slaughtering will go steadily on. If we lost 32,500 American citizens in battle we would be horror stricken, but as automobile accidents they scarcely excite a comment.

The value of habits and economy born out of poverty were known to Andrew Carnegie. He had been poor. He knew that to get rich he must be industrious, persistent and ambitious. Like most men when once he acquired wealth, he knew that hard work was the elevator to riches. It was after he had attained these that he said: "I congratulate poor young men upon being born to that ancient and honorable degree which renders it necessary that they should devote themselves to hard work." Neither poverty nor work is a disgrace. Young men who have learned their lesson rightly know that they are stepping stones to success.

ACCURACY

In every day business we find inaccuracy in small things and in important things, all of which mitigate against efficiency. Men intrusted to tasks fall short of successful accomplishment by reason of over-

sight or neglect. There is some discrepancy indicating lack of taking into account all the details of the task. Some little detail overlooked makes the work imperfect. The knack of accuracy in some people is so undeveloped that even with the aid of a foot rule they cannot make a correct or accurate measurement.

A lesson can be learned from engineers. There must be no inaccuracies in their work.

At Sydney, Australia, a 1650 foot bridge arch, the biggest in the world, was built in halves which started from opposite shores. When the two sections met, so accurate had been the care in all the details that the halves locked together within the fraction of an inch, and the combined length of the bridge represented thousands of pieces of iron of different lengths, curves and angles. Had accuracy been neglected here the whole job would have been a failure.

This fact is more than a great tribute to the designing engineers. It is equally as great a tribute to the mechanical skill and accuracy of the men who fabricate the metal.

Our great water works and dams call for an equal degree of skill and accuracy, and in the field of hydraulic engineering we have men fully capable of meeting the problems with the same degree of accuracy as was exhibited by the engineers in charge of the Australian bridge.

Front Page Picture

Editor's Note.—On the front cover of this issue of the Record is a picture of the new all steel stand pipe at San Antonio, Texas, with a capacity of two and a half million gallons. It is to be erected in the southeast part of the city by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company at a cost of \$68,300. Special consideration was given to making the stand pipe as ornamental as possible as the illustration plainly indicates. The beauty of this structure will be greatly enhanced at night by a specially planned lighting system. Neither this tank nor the one at Brackenridge Park could be regarded as reservoirs. They are only intended to stabilize pressure. (See descriptive article on Page 9.)

THE MUELLER RECORD

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Manufacturers of Vital Spots Products for the
Plumbing, Water and Gas Industries.

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor

COME HERE, LITTLE FAT HEAD

Clever Englishman Figures Out a New ABC Book

Mr. Gordon Phillips, an English writer of light verse, after looking the present day world over, concluded that America deserved a new alphabet book, which would succeed the "A stands for Apple" kind familiar to young and old alike. Acting on the thought he has produced the following:

Come here, little fathead, and sit down by me,
And let us run over your new ABC,
Whereby we impress on the immature mind
Some facts of a modern, more practical
kind.

A is for Axle and Adding Machine;
B is for Bankrupt, who hasn't a Bean;
C is for Carbon, Crank, Car, Carburetor,
D's for Debenture or Dollar or Debtor;
E is for Exchequer and office Equipment,
F is the Freight on a Foreigner's shipment;
G is for Gasoline, Gadget, and Gear,
H is the Hooter or Horn that we Hear;
I is for Inquest (as everyone knows);
J is for Joy-ride from which it arose;
K is for Kinema, Keyboard, and Keel;
L is for Limousine, wealth at the wheel;
M is for Money (and never you doubt it!);
N is the Nothing you count for without it;
O is Overdrawn, an embarrassing state,
P is the Payment that Puts the thing
straight;
Q is for Quota and Quorum and Quid—
R is for Rum, sort of terms for a kid;
S is the Screen that is Silent and mute;
T is the Talkies now hot in pursuit;
U is for Usury, not a nice word,
Value received would perhaps be preferred;
W stands for this World and its Ways;
X, I imagine, is merely X-ray;
Y is for Yen, which the Japanese chink,
And Z is for Zeppelin, Zion, and Zinc.

The ground is thus covered from A unto
Zed,
So get all these facts in your silly young
head;
And when you have finished you should be
a more
Inquisitive nuisance than ever before.

Seeds Wash Away

Recent estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that a total of 126,000,000 pounds of plant food is washed out of the soil every year.

LET LOOSE MILLIONS

Huge Government and State Expenditures Should Help All

There should be a notable change in the unemployment situation as soon as outdoor work is resumed, and as a natural sequence the speeding up of business. Road building is to be a big factor in bringing about this change. All but ten states have ahead of them a program for extension of new hard road systems, as well as maintenance of old roads. Col. Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for the unemployment, tells the United States Daily of the big budget already agreed upon.

\$650,000,000

The colonel is not merely prophesying nor is he guessing. He has collected data from 38 states on their road building program for 1931 and announces the grand total of \$650,000,000 waiting to be spent. In some few instances government road building aid is included but in the majority of cases the sums reported represent state expenditures only. If state budgets now pending secure legislative sanction there will be an additional \$225,000,000 available, swelling the grand total to \$875,000,000.

Some Work on the Side

This does not, however, take into account the millions of money that will be spent on roads and bridges by counties, cities and townships. This in itself will be a very large item and doubtless will send the grand total over one billion dollars.

That's a heap of money. It also is a good foundation upon which to again build prosperity in this country.

In building construction the great public utilities will unquestionably expend millions of dollars, and so it seems that we are to get a fine start on a new era.

Get up! Get up! Here comes the sun of prosperity.

Believe It or Not

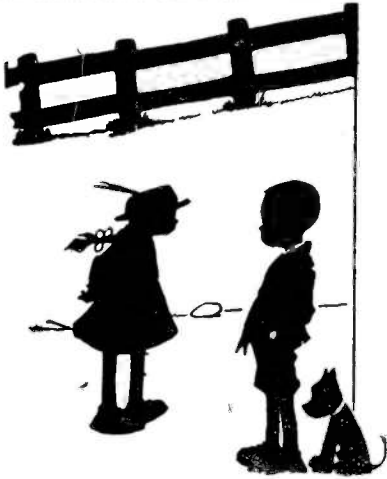
Once upon a time a papa cow and a mama cow and a baby cow were contentedly ruminating as all good bovines should. The field in which they were enclosed was surrounded by a wooden fence. Along one side of the fence a woodland stream placidly went its ways.

Presently master baby cow became inquisitive and meandered along the fence until he happened upon a hole just large enough for him to get through, whereupon he sought pastures new across the stream.

Papa cow suddenly missed his little baby and made a search. Upon looking over the fence he spied his offspring across the stream. Bawling to mama cow, he exclaimed, "Look where our little baby cow has got to."

"Yes," said mama cow, "isn't it surprising how far a little bull will go!"—Gasco Bulletin.

KID JOKES

**Just One Fireside Hero**

Proud parent (who served in the A. E. F.): "And that which I have just told you, son, is the story of my experience in the World War."

His son: "But papa, what did they need the rest of the army for?"

Knew His Cats

Kind old gentleman: "What do you call those two kittens, Johnny?"

Small boy: "I call 'em Tom and Harry."

K. O. G.: "Why don't you name them Cook and Peary after the great explorers?"

S. B.: "Aw, mister; these ain't pole cats."

Cost Accounting

Little Joey stood in his pantry gazing intently at the massive cake his mother had just made. His mother, coming in unobserved, watched him for some time and finally asked:

"What's the matter with the cake, Joey? Why do you stand there staring at it?"

"Oh, nothing's the matter with it," muttered Joey. "I was just trying to decide if a piece of it would be worth a licking."

Home Theatricals

Mother: "Ellen, why are you shouting in that horrible fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie?"

Ellen: "He's got to be quiet the way we're playing. He's papa coming home late and I'm you."

Spring's Nearly Here, Pa

Willie: "Papa, what is a magic carpet?"

Pa: "One that beats itself every spring during housecleaning time."

Algy Knew

Little Algernon, to the old lady who has just arrived and whom he has never seen before:

"So you're my grandmother, are you?"
 "Yes. On your father's side."
 "Well, you're on the wrong side. I'll tell you that, right now."—Topeka Pink Rag.

When the Day Is Done

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

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

Jimmie: "Is there any such a thing as the devil?"

Willie: "No. It's just like Santa Claus. Tain't nobody but your Daddy."

Companionate, Perhaps

Fond parent (finishing story): "And so they lived happily ever after."

Angel child: "Gee, pop, lucky they didn't get married."—Yale Record.

Devil and the Deep Sea

A small girl asked her mother: "If I grow up will I have a husband like papa?"

"Yes, my dear," mother replied.

"And if I do not get married will I be an old maid like Aunt Susan?"

"Yes, you will," was the reply.

The girl thought for a moment, put her hands to her head and said, "Well, I am in a fix!"

Full of Bounces, Too

The first time he saw a kangaroo, a motorist's little son exclaimed: "Oh, look, daddy, he's got a rumble seat."

Fly Away, Birdie

"Do angels have wings, mother?"

"Yes, they do, dear."

"Then why doesn't nurse fly? I heard daddy call her angel."

"She will in the morning, darling."

WHO WAS EFFICIENT?

An employer, noted for his energy and lack of tolerance for loafing in any form, visited his stock room and found a boy leaning idly against a packing case, whistling cheerily and with nothing at all on his mind. The boss stopped and stared.

"How much are you getting a week?" he asked with characteristic abruptness.

"Twelve dollars."

"Here's your twelve. Now get out!"

As the boy nonchalantly pocketed the money and departed, the boss turned to the chief clerk and demanded:

"Since when has that boy been with us?"

"Never, that I know of," was the response. "He just brought over a note from Dull & Sharpe."

New Style Magnifying Glass

A new pocket magnifying glass is in the form of a pencil and can be retained in a pocket with a clip.

I'm Tellin' You



Business thus far:

January was reassuring.

February was favorable.

March—Well, that's a word that gives courage. Forward! March to better times! Heads up! Let's chase this troublesome scarecrow D. E. Pression off the lot.

❖ ❖

And now science tells us that a bull does not know red from any other color. Sounds like "bull" all right, but we leave it to some one else to appeal the case to the first bull he finds in a forty acre field. If any bets are offered we'll take the "bull" end of it, and give 10 to 1 odds.

❖ ❖

It feels fine to be eighty-four says Mr. Edison. Still we would, on choice, rather be forty-eight.

❖ ❖

Any way the income tax this year will not be so hard to bear.

❖ ❖

When the driver's horse sense matches the horse power of his auto there will be more pleasure and fewer accidents and deaths on the highway. We do not hope for a realization of this condition until the automotive sharks design and perfect a robot driver as an integral part of the auto.

❖ ❖

On no less authority than Mr. Al Capone, we are informed that "prohibition has made nothing but trouble." Al has certainly been in the midst of it and should know. Next to Andy Brown he can get into more different kinds of trouble and more of it than any one we read about or listen to.

❖ ❖

A newspaper notes that a baby in Prague lived for two months without a

brain. Nothing to that. Think of how long some of your grown up acquaintances have lived.

❖ ❖

Some men are so proud of themselves that they pose in bathing suits for photographs, says an exchange. Well, why not? Bow legs and knock-knees are no uglier on a man than a woman.

❖ ❖

"Every one should start killing flies as soon as the first fly appears in the spring," says one of those health writing docs in the papers. K. O. but how do you know the first fly. This, we suspect, is plagiarism of the advice of Decatur's park custodian, who told Decatur people to sow grass seed on "top of the last snow of the spring season."

❖ ❖

A Boston philosopher opines that our existence is prolonged by humor. This is cheerful news for the Amos 'n' Andy listeners in—there's humor—if it can be called such—without end.

❖ ❖

America's travel bill last year was four billion dollars. An expert tells us that more of this was spent in Canada than France, which is easily explained. You get to where it is quicker by going to Canada.

❖ ❖

Niagara Falls had too much lip, that's why part of it was broken off.

❖ ❖

There once lived a wise democrat. His name was Grover Cleveland. He said "The people support the government, but the government should not support the people." Was he right or wrong? Time alone will tell.

❖ ❖

A man in Indiana eating fried chicken remembered having once stolen some chickens. In a conscious stricken moment he sent a check to the man who had owned the chickens. Oh yes, you guessed it—he wasn't a colored man.

❖ ❖

Always stop the car at a railroad. It's better to be held up than ground up.

❖ ❖

An Illinois legislator has introduced a bill in the lower house to prevent and to penalize hitch hiking. Any one who by word or by motion of the hands suggests that a motorist pick him up is a violator. Just as a suggestion, why not reverse the order and penalize the motorist who picks up a hitch hiker.

The times are full and fat with bunk, and business is a pile of junk. We halt, we hesitate and cry, until you'd think we're doomed to die. We are looking here and looking there but see no hope in the murky air. And yet the air is clear and bright, and beyond the clouds we should see the light. It's not because times are so bad that we mope and whine and look so sad. It's just because we've lost our nerve and forgot the ways that we might serve. We have no hope, we have no vim, and that's the reason we cannot win. Let's throw aside this dreadful pall and grab our bat and swat the ball. No game is lost, till the last man's out, but hundreds are won when we start a rout. If we lie down when e'er we might—why then we're licked—and it serves us right.



A speedometer on a car is not a necessity. The traffic officer will tell you how fast you are going. You don't even have to ask him.



A government expert advises that there are six kinds of butter. We only know of two—good and bad.

BOOTS FOR GREAT MEN

In a recent issue of the Mueller Record an article was printed concerning Decatur men who never followed the change in foot wear fashion from boots to shoes, but persistently clung to the former. Among these men was the late Hieronymous Mueller.

This was no local fad. Throughout the country are still men who cling to the "pull them with straps" foot wear.

This fact is brought to public attention by a recent press telegram from Newark, N. J. It is as follows:

"The lasts of Thomas Guthrie preserved the footprints of great men—until fire broke out in his shoe shop yesterday.

"Charred wood was all that was left of lasts from which Guthrie made boots for President Theodore Roosevelt, E. H. Harri-man, William Rockefeller, Joseph Choate, Senator Elkins of West Virginia, and Admiral Robert Peary.

"Guthrie, who came from Ireland as a boy and built up a large trade in hand made boots, still cherishes an order from Roosevelt: 'Make as high as possible, top to be of alligator hide, narrow heel and A No. 1 job.' It is dated July 24, 1883."

Monkey Business

The invention of gunpowder is often attributed to Berthold Schwartz, a German monk in 1320-1354.



Oldest Building

The White House was the first public building erected in Washington, D. C.

BEING MARRIED

Justice of Peace Who Has Tied 900 Matrimonial Knots Gives Advice

Evanston, Ill. (AP).—From the pinnacle of 77 years, Justice of the Peace Samuel Harrison looked back today over the 900 marriages he has performed in 26 years.

Some of those couples might have made a botch of it, he reflected, but after all, "a bad marriage is better than none."

Here are some of his words of counsel: "Marry early, but not too often.

"Tell your wife every day, 'I love you.'

"Tell your husband every day, 'How strong you are!' or 'How clever!'

"Do not open each other's letters. You may not like the contents.

"If you must be frank with one another, let it be in private.

"If sometimes it seems hard to be married to him, remember that he has to be married to you.

"Forgive your partner seventy times seven, and then throw away the account book."

And a last word to those still thinking about the plunge:

"The foundation of marriage should be respect for each other's intelligence instead of admiration for each other's face."



Ancient Alabaster Mine

There is an alabaster mine in Italy that has been worked continuously since it was opened up by the Etruscans more than 2,000 years ago.

DEATH RIDES WITH THE CARELESS DRIVER



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

There were 32,500 fatal auto accidents in 1930. A large portion of these were due to careless driving.

MR. ACKERMAN MAKES CHANGE

Enters on Duties as City Manager of Fall River, Massachusetts

Since January 3rd, J. Walter Ackerman has been filling the office of city manager at Fall River, Mass. Mr. Ackerman is well known in water works circles. He was formerly in charge of the water department of the Auburn, N. Y., system, and afterwards was for nine years city manager of Watertown, N. Y., a position filled very satisfactorily. His retirement from that position called from Mayor Harris, a statement in which he spoke of Mr. Ackerman in high terms.

He said: "He is an example of rare ability, a highly educated, scholarly, intelligent man, with twenty-eight years experience in public life and with never a stain upon his character."

All those who know Mr. Ackerman personally will agree with the statement made by Mr. Harris. Mayor Harris went further and said to Mr. Ackerman was due in a large measure the good financial condition of the city and emphasized the fact that Watertown under his management had the reputation of being the cleanest city in the state with well paved streets and possessing an excellent and efficient water system.

His friends are firm in the belief that his knowledge of water works and municipal affairs, his sterling qualities and high character will prove of great benefit to the citizens of Fall River, Mass.



J. Walter Ackerman

ADDRESS ON LEADERSHIP

Professor Melrose of Millikin Addresses Foremen and Wives

The Foremen's Club held a social meeting at the Club House on the evening of February 19th.

The opening feature was a moving picture of social events of last year, in which Mueller employes saw themselves in outdoor sports, playing golf, tennis, croquet, baseball, horseshoes, strolling about the grounds at Mueller Lodge, feasting on the lawn and receiving from Adolph Mueller prizes won in various contests. It was all very interesting and recalled many happy memories of pleasures of an ideal summer day.

Adolph Mueller and Prof. Melrose of Millikin University made short talks.

Business

Adolph Mueller spoke briefly on business, sketching periods of depression that have occurred during the past 20 to 30 years.

He cited the fact that our company has weathered all of these, one notable in particular when the development of the present company was made under very difficult financial conditions. This was during a period of depression together with the collapse of the roller skating industry. It left Hieronymus Mueller, the founder, facing heavy obligations. The company had engaged in the manufacture of a roller skate patented by the late Fred B. Mueller at a time when roller skating was a craze throughout the United States. The craze ended as quickly as it began. Despite this fact the company went steadily forward, overcoming many obstacles and he looked forward now to a slow but sure resumption of business, signs of which are now observable in the business world. He said he was not prophesying but he had to take cognizance of certain hopeful signs.

Leadership

Professor Melrose of Millikin University made a very interesting talk on "Leadership," interspersing his remarks with occasional humorous references that fit in with his subject. He traced the characteristics of a person from the day of birth to manhood and divided qualities into groups of yes and no, and from this demonstrated how a person naturally said yes to certain questions and as naturally resented or said no to other questions or suggestions. The result is that to show capable leadership one should understand certain human qualities and make his approach from the yes side of a man's nature. He pointed out some faults of foremen, and failure to understand how to reach the responsive part of a man's makeup. One trouble is that too many foremen watch the amount of work and neglect to watch the man's efforts and secure through him more productive activities. His talk was very interesting indeed and should prove of real benefit.

After the talk the foremen and their wives lingered for a while for a social session at cards and other amusements.

Answer to a Child

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow, the dove?

The linnet and the thrush say, "I love and I love!"

In the winter they're silent—the wind is so strong;

What it says, I don't know, but it sings a loud song.

But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny, warm weather,

And singing, and loving—all come back together.

But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,

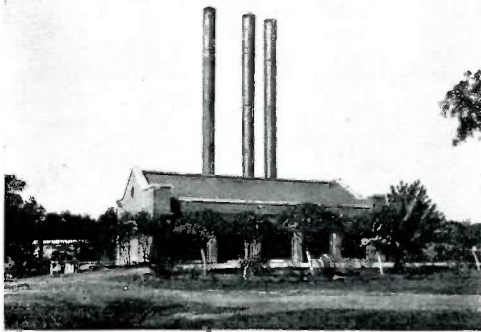
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,

That he sings, and he sings, and forever sings he—

"I love my love, and my love loves me!"

—Samuel T. Coleridge.

San Antonio's Water System



Pumping Station at Brackenridge Park, San Antonio, Texas.



Market Street Station—the main pumping plant at San Antonio, Texas.

(By J. P. Newcomb, Secretary, City Water Board)

The story of San Antonio's water system like that of the city itself, has its touch of romance. San Antonio was founded in 1716 by Spanish soldiers and Franciscan friars. Engineers were brought from Spain to build the missions, the civil and military establishments and the irrigation ditches that supplied water to the settlements in and about San Antonio. The San Antonio River and San Pedro Springs supplied an abundance of splendid water, uncontaminated by civilization, and water for the artificial ditches was taken from the river by gravity. These ditches or "Acequias" afforded water for irrigation and domestic purposes. Some of these ditches have survived for more than 200 years to the present and they are still in use by dwellers near the missions within a few minutes drive from the center of the City.

As the town gradually developed convenience demanded sources of water supply other than the river and the ditches; therefore, surface wells were dug and cisterns were built for household water supply, but gradually the demands of public convenience and health forced the residents of San Antonio to realize that they must develop a purer water supply.

Artesian Well Supply

Finally in 1878 the first system of water mains was established and the first pumping plant was built in Brackenridge Park. The water was obtained from the head waters of the river, but as the town grew and the demand for even purer water increased Colonel Brackenridge, who then controlled the Water Company, decided to develop an artesian well supply. The first well was drilled in Brackenridge Park in 1891, and it proved so successful that more wells

were drilled, until finally by 1900, the use of river water was discontinued, and from that date San Antonio's supply has been pumped directly from artesian wells to the consumer.

In these days of modern convenience and progressiveness it is difficult to realize that a century ago San Antonio's only system of water distribution was by "aguadores," Mexicans who dipped water in buckets from the river and creeks and carried these buckets pendant from yokes above their shoulders to the houses in which their customers lived, or the thrifty housewife made frequent visits, with her bucket, to the streams.

Nature Points the Way

Hundreds of thousands of years ago Nature began the work of building the catch basin and the rock pipeline which ages later were to give San Antonio its abundant supply of the purest artesian water known.

Away back in the Peleozoic age the foundations of what is now Texas were laid. On top of this were laid the layers of rock and earth of the Cretaceous period and above these, again, were laid the Eocene formations. In the formations of the Cretaceous period occurs the Edwards limestone which became the catch basin and pipeline of the artesian water supply of



Office of City Water Works Board on Market St.

today. It is a pervious rock formation lying between two impervious layers and is peculiarly adapted for imbibing and transmitting water.

Texas is the southernmost of the system of the great plains of North America and is in turn divided into three plains beginning in the north just below the Colorado River with the "Llano Estacado" or Staked Plain which extends southward to the Edwards Plateau and the latter extending to the Rio



Twelve inch well brought in at the Market Street Station in 1923.

Grande plain which begins just north of San Antonio. It is necessary to keep these facts in mind in considering the source of the supply of artesian water.

Each of the plains in Texas "steps down" in the form of a giant terrace to the plain south of it and then to the sea. Two schools of geologists have different explanations for this, one upholding the idea that the land was raised up from the sea by some giant force and the other that the land dropped into the sea, the successive breaks forming the boundaries of the plains.

Forms River and Creek

Whichever explanation is correct the fact remains that the formation of the earth is so laid and subsequently broken that rain falling on the "Llano Estacado" or Staked Plain and on the Edwards Plateau are absorbed in the earth, there being no rivers for drainage, and find their way to the Edwards limestone formation which rises to near the surface on both plains. Water seeks its own level and due to the Balcones fault or "break" in the formation which is found just north of San Antonio the Edwards limestone is brought so close to the surface that water entering it higher up on the Staked Plain and on the Edwards Plateau bubbles forth from the earth in springs which form the San Antonio River and the San Pedro Creek. Pouring it into the "pipeline" at the greater elevation forces it out of the lower end in San Antonio.

Not a Local Supply

From this it is seen that contrary to gen-

eral opinion, San Antonio's artesian water supply is not from a local source but is dependent upon the rainfall in an area the northernmost end of which is 600 miles away. Local rainfall, that falling within a short distance of San Antonio, has very little permanent effect upon the "head" of the artesian supply although this "head" has been known to rise several feet following heavy and continued rains in the city and its immediate territory. It is during long periods of drought on the plains to the north that the "head" of the artesian water has at times become so low that the springs at the head of the river have almost ceased to flow.

This same process of nature which brings water for so many hundred miles to the consumer in San Antonio gives another advantage in that the water filtered through rock and sand into great underground cavities and forming pools far removed from contamination is practically free from mineral impurities and absolutely free from bacteria. Needless to say this advantage is reflected in the health of the citizens of San Antonio, a city where epidemics of disease traceable to contaminated water supply are unknown.

System Changes Ownership

In 1906 Colonel Brackenridge sold the Water Works to a group of St. Louis capitalists who in turn sold their stock to a syndicate of Belgians.

From the time that the water system was established up to 1914, the plant grew steadily, but from 1914, under the management of the late Robert J. Harding, the system expanded by leaps and bounds in order to keep pace with the city's growth and improvements.

In 1918, after the signing of the Armistice which ended the World War, the Belgians found themselves in urgent need of money for rebuilding projects in their native land. The Belgian franc had fallen low in value,

(Continued on Page 12)



One million gallon elevated tank, north of Brackenridge Park.

ON THE LINKS



"At just what point do you begin to call a business man an executive?"

"When he takes up golf."—Life.

◆ ◆

A Toss-Up

At a golf club one Sunday morning a member turned up late. Asked why, he said it was really a toss-up whether he should come there that morning or go to church.

"And I had to toss up fifteen times," he added.

◆ ◆

One of Many

"Do you play golf?"

"No, but I can't give it up."—London Mail.

◆ ◆

Admission Paid

Two golfers, strangers to each other, were drawn as partners in a seaside four-somes tournament. One was clearly a novice at the game. He had a positive genius for sending the mutual ball into the rough.

At last his exasperated colleague approached him and whispered: "You've paid your entry money, haven't you?"

"Certainly," replied the other.

"Very well," said the first man, confidentially, "I just wanted to tell you that if you've paid, you are quite entitled to use the fairway."

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"Say, do you know anything else but golf—golf—golf?" asked the irate wife. "Why, if you spent one Sunday at home, I think the shock would kill me!"

"It don't do you any good to talk like that," returned the husband. "I refuse to be bribed."

Where Was the Cork?

An old countryman, who had been to London for the first time on business, returned in a bad temper.

"At the hotel," he complained, "they kept the light in my bedroom burning all night. I couldn't get a wink of sleep."

"Why didn't you blow it out?"

"Blow it out," said the old man. "I couldn't. It was in a bottle!"

THE 1929 DROUTH

Some Staggering Statistics Illustrating the Deficiency in Rainfall

No more drouths, thank you. No, not the kind of drouth people have talked about for the past 12 years—real drouths. They mean too little water, at least statistically. The meteorological division of the agricultural department at Washington, has recently figured out the loss during the drouth of last year. Having no means or methods of verification, we accept the finding and take the count. We admit a complete knockout.

Shortage Equals Noah's Surplus

The shortage in water as given is placed at 700 billions of tons. This would seem to be about equal to the surplus of water which Noah had to contend with in days of long ago. The authority says that during the drouth every farmer owning 100 acres of land to be irrigated would have had to pump a ton of water on his land every two minutes of the day and night during the whole season in order to make up the deficiency. We'll bet no farmer tried it. The man trying it would be a bigger fool than Thompson's colt, which got itself into history by swimming the river to get a drink.

Trail of the Drouth

Getting away from the staggering figures, the division gives some data which is interesting and incontrovertible. The great drouth began in December, 1929, with a deficiency in rainfall in the mid-Atlantic states which includes Maryland and Virginia. Its course was westward in March through Ohio and the middle Mississippi Valley. In April and May it was followed by marked dryness over a large area from the middle Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. In June the drouth struck the lower Mississippi Valley.

The Dryest Year

The figures show that in twenty states it was the dryest year known since records have been kept. East of the Rocky Mountains only three states—Nebraska, Kansas and Florida had normal rainfall.

Illinois suffered along with the rest of the country. That crops were damaged with resultant curtailment of grain is undeniable. Still there is something to say for this grand old state—we never saw any meteorological condition of drouth or flood or of insects that worked a complete failure of crops in this neck of the woods.

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Was Evidently Literary

Social Worker: "And what is your name, my good man?"

The Convict: "999."

Social Worker: "Oh, but that's not your real name."

The Convict: "Naw, that's only me pen name."

(Continued from Page 10)

and this made it possible for American investors to purchase the franc at this low price and realize the profit in the transfer, while at the same time, the Belgians would receive a proportionately larger number of francs for their stock. These circumstances resulted in the formation of a group of San Antonians, who purchased the controlling interest in the Water Company from the Belgian syndicate in 1920.

Between the years of 1914 and 1924, millions of dollars were spent in improvements and many miles of mains were laid in addition to the building of more pumping plants and the sinking of more wells.

Although the water franchises were confirmed and extended to 1956, the contract made in 1914 to supply water to the City and residents of San Antonio, was made for a term of ten years and accordingly it expired on January 1st, 1924.

Shortly before the expiration of this contract the Water Company made it known to the City that it would expect an increase in the water rates when a new contract was made. This brought about a controversy between the Water Company and the City which resulted in the Water Company being forced to sell to the City.

Under City Ownership

The purchase was consummated in 1925 through the efforts of the late Mayor John W. Tobin. Since then the plant has been operated as a City Department by a board of trustees, known as the Water-Works Board of Trustees. This Board is now composed of:

A. W. Seeligson, Chairman
C. A. Goeth, Vice-Chairman
Gus Giesecke, Trustee
James A. Gallagher, Trustee
Mayor C. M. Chambers, Trustee

W. D. Masterson is general manager, J. P. Newcomb, secretary, J. W. Eckles, superintendent, and A. C. Hagewood, master mechanic.

The water system has more than 47,000 active connections, all of which are metered, and is supplying a population of approximately 250,000 including the suburbs, consuming a daily average of twenty-three million gallons of water which is supplied from twenty-eight artesian wells, thirteen of which are located at our Market Street Station, nine at the Brackenridge Park Station, and six at the Mission Station.

New Stand Pipe

The system has no reservoirs, but in order to stabilize pressure, a one million gallon elevated steel tank was erected on the north side of the City near Brackenridge Park and a contract has been let recently for the erection of a two and one-half million gallon standpipe in the southeastern section.

The Water Board is now drilling a fifteen-inch well at the Market Street station and also a twelve-inch well at each of the Brackenridge Park and Mission stations.

The office of the Water Works is located

on Market Street on the grounds of the Market Street pumping station, and, although not of modern construction, it has been remodelled since the plant was taken over by the City, and the building is pleasing to the eye, and the grounds are beautified so as to make the property one of the many beauty spots of San Antonio.

With all of the advantages with which San Antonio's water consumers are blessed, man had but a comparatively small part to do in making the water supply available.

However, we must give due credit to the capable well drillers who have brought in so many splendid wells for the water system and for the model pumping plants and miles of mains that have taken the place of the old "Aguadores" that peddled their liquid wares a hundred years ago.

As we reflect back over the expanse of time, we cannot help but feel the touch of romance connected with San Antonio's water supply.

JOHN LOUIS BOYLE, JR.

Mr. and Mrs. John Louis Boyle announce the arrival Jan. 29th of John Louis, Jr. They do this with a clever little card designed as a miniature newspaper, "The Stork Tribune Extra." Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and John Louis, Jr., are residents of Salt Lake City and the father is one of our west coast salesmen.

GAVE US FOUR PRESIDENTS

The only birthdays of presidents of the United States remembered by the people are those of Lincoln, Feb. 12, and Washington, Feb. 22. Other great men have filled this office with distinguished service to their country but the dates of their birth are not remembered.

There are two months in the year which gave no president to the country. They are May and June. The other months are all represented: Jan. 2, Feb. 3, March 4, April 4, July 2, August 2, Sept. 1, October 4, November 5, December 3.

The presidents born in March were James Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Tyler, Grover Cleveland.

They were all men of rugged character as should befit men born in the stormy month of March. Tyler became president through the death of Wm. Henry Harrison, who died a month after the election.



Diamond Wedding Surprise

"My dear," said the old man tenderly, "today is our diamond wedding, and I have a little surprise for you."

"Yes?" said the silver-haired wife.

He took her hand in his. "You see this engagement ring I gave you seventy-six years ago?"

"Yes?" said the expectant old lady.

"Well, I paid the final installment on it today, and I am proud to announce that it is now altogether yours!"

American Water Works Officials



Mr. Ross L. Dobbin of Peterborough, Ontario, named for president of American Water Works Association.

The annual convention of the American Water Works Association will be held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., the week of May 25th.

Pittsburgh has a great many attractive sights to show visitors, including a fine water works plant and an efficient system of distribution. The city is old in water works ways. The first plant was authorized in 1824 and was in operation in 1828, over a hundred years ago.

The meeting will again bring together the best there is in brains and experience in the water works field. Aside from the technical problems which command serious consideration there will be the usual attractive entertainment features.

Mr. George H. Fenkel, superintendent and general manager

of the Board of Water Commissioners, Detroit, is the president of the association.

The nominating committee has named Mr. Ross L. Dobbin, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, as his successor. Mr. William W. Brush, Chief Engineer of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, New York, N. Y., has been named as treasurer.

Mr. Dobbin has been associated with the water works industry since 1911 when he went to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, as a resident engineer for Walter J. Francis, on the extension of the water works system of that city. In 1914 he became water works superintendent for the Utilities Commission of the city of Peterborough, Ontario. In 1925 he was made manager of the Water Works and Electric Departments and in 1929 when the gas department was ordered the title was changed to General Manager.

B. A. Sc., Toronto University.

Member of Council of Engineering Institute of Canada.

Member of Senate of University of Toronto.

Member of American Water Works Association.

Member of New England Water Works Association.

Fellow of American Public Health Association.

Past President, Rotary Club of Peterborough.

Vice President, Peterborough Curling Club.

Mr. William W. Brush as indicated by his responsible position, Chief Engineer of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, New York City, stands high in the estimation and approval of the members of the



Mr. W. W. Brush, chief engineer, New York Water Department, named for treasurer of American Water Works Association.

American Water Works Association and his brother engineers. His position calls for the highest technical skill and a deep understanding. Any one familiar with the water problems of New York recognizes the extreme importance of the position filled by Mr. Brush.

The officers, committees and members of the American Water Works Association are putting forth every effort to make this 1931 convention an outstanding event.

Every water works man, big or little, will undoubtedly profit by attending.

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Florida Section Meeting

The Florida Section of the American Water Works Association issues an official announcement that the University of Florida Extension Division will hold the second Annual Water Works Short School in co-operation with the Florida Water Works Association at West Palm Beach, Florida, March 31st, April 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

The Fifth Annual session of the Florida Section American Water Works will be held the last two days of the meeting. Headquarters will be at the El Verno Hotel, West Palm Beach. J. R. Tanner of the West Palm Beach Water Company is the local chairman. The officers of the Florida section are: Chairman, A. P. Black, University of Florida, Gainesville; Vice Chairman, F. W. Lane, St. Petersburg; Secretary, E. L. Filby, State Board of Health, Jacksonville.

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Maryland-Delaware

The Maryland and Delaware Water and Sewer Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, Wilmington, Delaware, May 5-6, 1931.

REMEMBER THE ALAMO

This Is the 95th Anniversary of One of the World's Most Famous Battles

Greece had her Thermopylae 480 years B. C. and Texas had her Alamo in 1836, two tragic events in history which have thrilled and inspired men of all nations. There are many points of similarity between these two heroic defenses of human rights and love of country. These patriotic heroes fought losing battles to repel invasion by foreign hordes. The same principles actuating Leonidas 480 B. C. inspired the Texans in 1836. Human nature is ever the same.

Fought Overwhelming Odds

Ninety-five years have passed since that brave band of resolute Texans sacrificed every life in an effort to beat off Santa Anna's army. The Texans were outnumbered more than 20 to 1, but they asked no quarter and gave none.

The Alamo is a building or group of buildings which is within the limits of San Antonio, Texas. Its fame rests entirely upon the desperate, though unsuccessful, defense by Texans against the invasion of Mexico under Santa Anna, which occurred during Texas' struggle for independence. Originally the buildings were those of the Franciscan Mission of San Antonio de Valero. They were erected about 1718 and included a church, convent, and hospital, surrounded by a stone wall ten feet in height. It was in 1836 during the struggle for independence that a band of 140 men sought shelter and protection in these grounds from the invading army of 4,000 Mexicans. The small garrison was reinforced by 32 other men who succeeded in reaching the fort under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Travis. The siege lasted from Feb. 23rd to March 6th when the Mexicans finally gained entrance to the Alamo where took place one of the bloodiest battles in all history. It was a hand to hand fight, with odds of more than 20 to 1, but not a Texan surrendered. When the fight ended six men of the 172 were still alive, but on the same day these six men were treacherously assassinated by their captors. While the Mexicans were victorious it was at a very heavy cost to themselves, about 500 Mexicans being killed or fatally wounded.

Became an Inspiration

The defense of the Alamo may have seemed a useless sacrifice of life, but the heroism and bravery of these 172 patriots became an inspiration to Texas whose later rallying cry was "Remember the Alamo." And under this inspiration they fought the battle of San Jacinto and won.

Among the protectors of the garrison were Americans whose names will always live in American history. Among these was Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Travis, who led the reinforcing party of 32 men, James Bowie,

David Crockett, and James Butler Bonham. After nearly one hundred years the school boys of today get the same thrill from this historic event as did their grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

WHAT'S A COW?

St. John's Record, Collegeville, Minnesota, published the following essay on the subject, "What Is a Cow?" It is credited to Wilfred Ludowese, a student:

"The cow is a female quadruped with an alto voice and a countenance in which there is no guile. She collaborates with the pump in the production of a liquid called milk, provides the filler for hash, sausages, and similar objects, and at last is skinned by those she has benefited, as mortals commonly are.

"The young cow is called a calf and is used in the manufacture of chicken salad, breaded veal and other uses of which no further knowledge is necessary.

"The cow's tail is mounted aft and has a universal joint. It is used to disturb marauding flies and the tassel on the end has unique educational value. Persons who come in contact with the tassel have vocabularies of peculiar and impressive force.

"The cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a warehouse and has no other function. When this one is filled, the cow retires to a quiet spot where her bad manners will occasion no comment. The raw material thus conveyed for the second time to the interior of her face is pulverized and delivered to the auxiliary stomach, where it is converted into cow.

"The cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are parked in the lower part of her face. This arrangement was perfected by an efficiency expert to keep her from gumming things up. As a result she bites up and gums down."

DEEP BLUE SEA

Animal life reaches to the greatest depths of the ocean. This fact was not discovered until the last half of the 19th century. The fact that animal life does exist on the floor of the ocean was established through the aid of scientific instruments. Most of these animals are blind and there is a similarity in coloring but a diversity of shapes and size. None of them make any claim to beauty. In fact most are repulsive. If you'd wake up at midnight and see them floating about you'd vote for a half-dozen Volstead laws and volunteer your services as an enforcement agent.

Radios for Public

Several radio receiving stations have been established in Russia, where crowds may assemble to hear concerts.

His Own Priest

Every Buddhist is supposed to be his own priest.



Left: Miss Laura M. Genkerke, Cleveland, Ohio.
Right: Miss Melba Genkerke, Decatur, Ill.

The Mueller Record has been instrumental in bringing together two families of cousins. One of these cousins, Miss Melba Genkerke resides in this city. She is a teacher in the Decatur College of Music and at our minstrel show in December acted as pianist accompanist. The program of the entertainment was printed in the January Mueller Record, a copy of which reached Miss Laura M. Genkerke in Cleveland, Ohio, who saw the name of her cousin and immediately wrote her, the first paragraph of the letter reading.

Dear Cousin Melba:

Just received the January, 1931, Mueller Record in our office this morning and in going through it more thoroughly this afternoon ran across your name and it surely was a surprise. At first I thought, "there is someone that spells their name like we do ours," then I got to thinking that the Mueller factory was in Decatur and that most likely you were my cousin. I am sending this letter to the Mueller Co. hoping that you are there and that they will deliver it to the right party. I work quite near where Aunt Laura lives and took this book with me this noon, had lunch at her house, and read her some of the jokes. Wish now I had looked through it more thoroughly as I know she would have been as interested in seeing your name in it as I was. Are you a regular employee of the Mueller Co. or were you just called in on the Christmas program?

"It is rather hard for me to write to a person I have never seen or met but I hope we will get to meet one another some day. I am not such an exceptional correspondent but I'll try and answer your letters if you write to me."

There were two Genkerke brothers who settled in different parts of the United States. The two families knew this but in the course of the years they and their families lost track of each other and for many years had no knowledge of each

other's whereabouts. The mention of Miss Melba Genkerke was fortunate indeed in bringing these families into communication again. Now they are planning visits during the summer, and looking forward to an intimate acquaintance.

Letters are now being exchanged as have photographs, which the Record is enabled to present in this issue.

REPORT EVERY INJURY

The other day a foreman came up to two employes in a huddle. One had run a splinter into his finger. The other was trying to dig it out with a nondescript pocket knife. The foreman sent the man with the slight injury to the welfare department. Neither of the persons concerned seemed to regard the injury of any importance, or to understand the danger of using a pocket knife for removal of the splinter.

Blades of pocket knives generally are not as clean as they might be. It is a certainty that they are never sterilized. A serious case of infection might easily come from using an instrument like a pocket knife. Infections arise from the slightest wound. Frequent cases have been known to occur from the prick of a pin which drew only a drop of blood. This is no exaggeration. There are many cases of this character on record.

Don't forget the good advice that Mr. Langdon has repeatedly given:

"Report every injury no matter how slight."

Our first aid department is equipped to take care in proper manner of just such cases.

FEBRUARY PERFECT MONTH

There has been a lot of talking, scheming and planning for a 13 month year, and those who have given no thought to the proposal have at least wondered how it would work out. February just ended in a splendid example. It was a perfect month of 28 days. Under the proposed new plan the other 12 months would be just like it—consisting of 28 days, the days of the week always bearing the same date. Already quite a few big businesses proper have adopted it.

Against Clubs

Mrs. Jones, near Red Gulch, was much perturbed by a letter received from her sister in San Francisco.

"Ike," said she to her husband as she read, "I call this downright cruel."

"What's the matter?" asked Ike.

"Why, in this letter Mary tells me she gets help in raisin' her children from a mother's club. I do believe in a slipper some times, an' a good birchin' doesn't do a child any harm, but I never would use a club on any of my youngsters."

Lone Star Water Works Men Hold



Waco, Texas, on January 20th and 23rd was the host to the members of the annual Water Works Short School, which is composed of representatives of Texas water works men. Waco, with Baylor University, and its new dam and lake, recently completed, and now supplying the city with pure water, proved an ideal location for a meeting of this character.

That the scenery possesses great southern charm is shown in the background of the photograph taken of the delegates and reproduced on this page. Unfortunately, the great palm trees, shrubs, and other evidence of nature's work had to be largely eliminated from the photograph. The city of Waco is located on the Brazos river, and in addition to Baylor (Baptist University), has two high schools, three hospitals, Carnegie library and the Texas Cotton Palace, where an exposition is held every fall in connection with social, athletic and industrial features. It is considerable of a jobbing and manufacturing center.

Purpose of School

The purpose of the water works school

is for training both water works and sewer plant operators in the technical requirements of these industries. While some of the best professional men in these lines in Texas attend these schools regularly, they are especially beneficial to smaller towns who do not have assistance and experience of chemical engineers in handling their work.

Much of the time of the delegates was spent in the laboratory of Baylor University as well as the new filtration plant recently completed in Waco. This session was one of the best short schools that has yet been held. All those in attendance felt that they had derived a great deal of good from the sessions and the practical instructions given at the University.

Texas was the first state to adopt these schools and their benefit became so apparent after a few years that other states have followed this line of procedure.

New Officers

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Mr. L. A. Grimes, Water Su-



Annual Short School Session at Waco



perintendent of Abilene, Texas, re-elected.

Vice-presidents—J. D. Rogers, Port Arthur, Tex.; Clyde C. Hayes, Waco, Tex.; C. M. Crawford, Childress, Tex.; Dr. E. P. Schoch, Austin, Tex.

Secretary—V. M. Ehlers, Austin, Tex.

Treasurer—E. G. Eggert, Austin, Tex.

Editor Association Publications — Miss Ella G. White, Austin, Tex.

At the final meeting it was decided to hold the 1932 school at Mineral Wells, Texas. This city was selected from five cities who bid for this meeting.

At the close of the meeting President Grimes congratulated the city of Waco on the successful manner in which the school was handled, also expressing the appreciation for the splendid entertainment features.

Time by Stars

The Naval Observatory at Washington, which furnishes the nation with its time, makes a check every night by observations of the stars.

AS LEGALLY UNDERSTOOD

The expression "Act of God" is frequently used without knowing exactly what it means. It is identified with legal language. It signifies any occurrence not caused by human negligence or intervention such as storms, lightning, volcanoes, etc. Under these and similar conditions a person under contract is in no way bound to make good to another. The term occurs most frequently in contracts and insurance policies.

Have Good Foundation

Elephants ordinarily sleep while standing. They have been known to remain standing even after death.

Avoids Bumping

In China the floors of ball rooms are divided into squares, and dancers must keep in the square allotted to them.

Powerful Light

The 25,000,000 candle-power light at the lighthouse in New York bay may be seen fifty miles.



DETERMINING VALUE

The Price Reflects the Character of Material, Methods and Workmanship

The value of an article is computed in dollars and cents. This value is represented by two basic parts—material and labor. These arbitrarily set a base price on any article. No one can sell an article below this basic price and continue in business any length of time. In legitimate business no seller ever gives one dollar's worth of goods for 95 cents. On the contrary no buyer ever gets \$1.00 in value for 95 cents, except in a bankrupt or forced sale. The person who buys a fountain pen for \$1.50 gets exactly 150 cents in value and not a penny's worth more, because the price represents the value of the material and workmanship in the pen plus the dealer's profit. The pen may give temporary satisfaction but not to be compared with that of the pen sold at \$5.00 or more. Many buyers have no sense of values, no discrimination in materials and no appreciation of fine workmanship, but are deluded by price into believing that they have secured a bargain.

A fountain pen has been used only as an illustration. The same is true of brass goods. Inferior metal, poor moulding, slipshod machining, and lack of inspection will produce a fitting that may look good and seem equal to a better made article. It can be sold at a lower price, but that price represents the character of metal and workmanship and stamps the fitting as a poor product.

It cannot be denied that this fitting can be installed and give service of a kind, but it cannot be successfully maintained that it will last, that it will not leak, that it will not break under the power necessary to install it or that the threads won't break down.

The difference in price of goods of this class and goods Mueller makes is represented by these facts:

First—A high grade mixture of new metal used.

Second—Rigid laboratory control, test all raw materials and the finished product.

Third—Accurate patterns which insure weight and strength to resist strain of installation and insure resistance to deterioration. Also to provide sufficient metal for all necessary machining without weakening any part of the article.

Fourth—A careful system of inspection at every step of the manufacturing process.

Fifth—The newest, best and most modern machines and tools for manufacturing brass goods.

Sixth—Workmen skilled in Mueller methods and familiar with our exacting requirements.

These and other careful and painstaking methods represent the value in Mueller goods compared to inferior goods—it's this

greater value that makes the spread in price. It's a value insuring you the best in material and satisfactory service, and comparatively at no greater cost than inferior material.

Mueller goods are made under these exacting details for two reasons—to protect a name in manufacturing which has stood the test of 74 years in business and to protect the user against poor material, inefficient service and costly repairs.

ALCOHOL IN AUTOS

In Germany, France and Italy, the use of alcohol in motor gasoline is compulsory. The purpose is to use up the surplus alcohol. Brazil and Australia have under consideration the same plan. In Germany and Italy this requirement calls for 30 per cent alcohol while in France it is only 10 per cent. The purpose is to compel gas importing companies to use part of the surplus alcohol produced. United States authorities claim that the addition of alcohol does not improve the quality or efficiency of the gasoline except perhaps in very high compression cars.

SLIDING NIAGARA

The Newlyweds, who have for years enjoyed their honeymoons at Niagara Falls, and will continue to do so, need feel no alarm about the falls flattening out. This was suggested as a possibility after the dislodgment of an enormous tonnage of rock on the American side. It was a newspaper suggestion, however, and caused quite a bit of concern. Niagara is one of the world's wonders. It would be a national calamity if nature in her inscrutable way should deprive us of the falls. What happened in January was just a normal occurrence and it will happen again, when sufficient erosion occurs. The falls have been receding for years without any noticeable change in the contour of the brink.

W. C. Mendenhall, acting director of the National Geological Survey, gives out this information. He says this latest slide is in keeping with the whole geological history of the recession of the falls. It is not expected that the slide will materially change the contour of the falls. These slides are caused by an underlying soft stone, which gradually yields to the force of the swirling water. The falls near Luna Island, adjoining Goat Island, have thus far had a maximum recession of 175 to 200 feet, which is much smaller than that of Horseshoe Falls which have receded about 300 feet. Of this recession some two hundred feet has occurred in the past 55 years.

About 40,000 species of molluscs are known, half living today and half known only by their remains in the rocks.

WIT OF OLD ERIN



Not an Open Air Fiend

Pat and Mike stood before a store window wherein were placed trunks on sale.

Said Pat: "Moike, why doncha buy a troonk?"

"What farr, and pray tell me?"

"To put your close in, you blitherin' ijit!"

"What, and me go naked?"—Showme.

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Also Dogs

"Do you believe in fate, Pat?"

"Shure, for what would we stand on without them?"

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One as Quick as Other

Two Irishmen had just laid a wreath of flowers on a comrade's grave, and while crossing another section of the cemetery they saw a Jap lay some rice on the grave of a countryman.

One of the Irishmen asked, "When do you expect your friend to come and eat the rice?"

"When your friend comes to smell the flowers," was the quick reply.

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An Ex-Butcher

"We never needed any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland," said O'Hara. "There's an aisy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a plank and you put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other end and shift the plank until they balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone and you have the weight of the pig."—Montreal Star.

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Familiarity Breeds Contempt

"I'll work no more for that man Sullivan," declared Casey.

"An' why?" inquired his friend Murphy.

"Sure an' 'tis on account of a remark he made."

"An' pwhat was that?"

"'Casey,' says he, 'ye're discharged.'"

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Human Incubator

"Shure, Murphy," said Pat, "bettin's a shocking bad habit!"

"Shure, Pat," said Murphy, "but why?"

"Well, Castigan bet me a bob to a tanner that I couldn't swallow an egg without breaking the shell of it!"

"And did you lose the bet?"

"No, but if I jump about I'll break it and cut me inside wid the shell; and if I kape quiet it'll hatch and I'll have a white leghorn rooster to dale with."

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Opaque Is It

At a get-together business meeting an excited man had risen to yell his satisfaction. "Sit down!" called the man behind him. "Don't you know you're opaque?"

"And that I'm not!" cried the other. "I'm O'Brien!"

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First Class Mechanic

Casey and Murphy stood looking into a jeweler's window. "Casey," asked Murphy, "how'd you like to have your pick here?"

"Sure," responded Casey, "I'd rather have my shovel."—Argonaut.

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Oh, Muther, Oh, Muther

Nurse: "Mr. Maloney, you are the father of quadruplets."

Maloney: "What? Thim things that be runnin' around on four legs!"

❖ ❖

Hand Work

Judge: "What weapon did you use to inflict these injuries?"

Pat (proudly): "None, your Honor. It was all hand work."

❖ ❖

And He Wasn't Invited

An Irishman lay dying when the odor of cooking assailed his nostrils. Summoning his weeping daughter to his bedside, he said:

"Nora, darlint, ain't it doughnuts that I smell?"

"Right for ye, father," the girl replied.

"And would ye be asking your mither if I can have one before I die?"

The daughter delivered the message to mother in the kitchen and brought back this answer:

"Mither says ye cannot have one of them doughnuts; they're for the wake."

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Fine Point of Testimony

During the trial of a celebrated will case an Irishman was the principal witness.

"Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"Yes," said the witness slowly, "that's so, but you see, I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

THE COST OF SPORT

It Runs Into Millions of Dollars Annually and No One Complains

With the big league teams firing away on their various proving grounds, the amateur athletes dusting and shining up their paraphernalia, the robins and blue birds making plans for summer housekeeping, and spring just around the corner, the multitudes are looking eagerly forward to outdoor sports. In another month it will be baseball on all professional grounds, baseball on every sand lot, golf on every link and also on every vacant lot if the Tom Thumb craze holds out, and at what a cost!

Runs Into Millions

Few persons have ever given this a thought. A hundred million dollars won't cover it. The necessary equipment costs more than half of that, but the cost of anything that gives us pleasure is never seriously considered. It's only when we have to pay for necessities like coal and ice that we let out a yowl.

In 1921, according to census figures, we manufactured athletic goods to the value of something more than \$31,000,000. In 1929 the manufactured value was \$53,000,000. This does not represent the cost to the consumer. When he got the goods in his hands he paid the manufacturers', jobbers' and retailers' profit. Golf is accredited with having contributed largely to this increase.

Scoffers Became Players

In 1921 there were not so many golfers and in general public opinion the golfer was held somewhat in the light of the early cigarette smoker, who was called a dude and other names. But the scoffers finally fell for the cigarette just as they finally fell for golf. They came to scoff but remained to play. Now it is one of the most popular outdoor summer sports, and those who can't wait for summer to come hike to California and Florida to get a swing at the ball during the winter. In addition to two or three hundred thousand domestic golf balls, we use about 800,000 imported balls in a season. If one adds to the cost of the real implements of sport, the cost of scenery, such as uniforms, clothing, hats, shoes, etc., one hundred million dollars will not begin to cover it.

Gets Them Out of Doors

These figures are interesting as indicating the cost of sport but they are also interesting as showing the extent to which the American people want to get out of doors and enjoy exercise and fresh air. It's a good condition even though costly. There was a time when an employer would not interrupt the routine of his organization by letting off the messenger to go to a ball game even though disguised under the fictional claim of his grandmother's funeral. Now the employer will drop his own work to get out on the golf course and whack the little white ball, and his organization functions just the same.

Here is a startling fact from the U. S. Daily in an article on increased cost of athletic and sporting goods. It says:

"The percentage of increase in the production of athletic and sporting goods since 1921 in this country, has been greater than the percentage of increase in the population."

It is stated that fifteen years ago working and walking constituted the exercise indulged in by the average man, but not now. Men will walk for miles chasing a golf ball, but they won't walk a mile for exercise.

Except Adolph, Robert, et al.

Note: The above paragraph may be true of some men but not of Adolph Mueller, Robert Mueller, A. G. Webber, W. E. Mueller, and some of their cronies. They play golf all right, but Sunday afternoon, regardless of season, they do some vigorous cross country walking—five or six miles at least and often ten or fifteen.

DROUTH IN ILLINOIS

Lake Decatur Saved Us Any Inconvenience From Lack of Water

Many Illinois cities have suffered as a result of the drouth. In south cities conditions were acute. Water takers were put on short supply and in other cases people were instructed not to use water for bathing purposes.

In Decatur we went forward as usual and at no time did we face the possibility of a water famine, to which fact newspapers in other cities called attention. Some of these cities taking their supply from natural sources, rivers and creeks, commented on Decatur's foresight in having created an artificial lake which in ten years has never failed us. Despite the drouth and the fact that Lake Decatur is lower than at any time since it was built, there is enough water to carry the city through another year's drouth and perhaps two years. The lake was created by damming the Sangamon river near the water works, and buying up thousands of acres of low lands.

This resulted in a lake fourteen miles long and from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide. It cost a good deal over two million dollars, but has proved worth it. The improvement did more than give the city an inexhaustible water supply. It added to the scenery and provided a sheet of water for boating in summer and skating in winter. Many tourists tell us that the shore line of Lake Decatur is as beautiful as many lake shores in Wisconsin. This lake greatly popularized Nelson Park which now has a fine lake shore drive which runs along the bank for four or five miles and is being gradually added to every year.

Tight or Elastic?

There are fourteen to eighteen square feet of skin on the average adult human body.

WHAT DO WE PLANT?

Coming of Arbor Day Suggests Appropriate Poem by Henry Abbey



*I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree;*

* * * *

*Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

In April we will celebrate Arbor Day by planting things that grow in the ground—especially trees. This custom was inaugurated by Julius C. Morton of Nebraska, in 1872. Mr. Morton was a newspaper man and politician and served in President Cleveland's cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture.

On the initial Arbor Day, April 16, in Nebraska, one million trees were planted. That was in 1872, fifty-nine years ago, and we imagine that thousands of these trees are now giving forth their protecting shade. Since that time every state in the union has adopted the custom. In some states the date is designated by law while in others it is by the governor's proclamation, which is the case in Illinois.

The poem "What Do We Plant?" by Henry Abbey, is appropriate to this practical and beautiful custom.

WHAT DO WE PLANT?

*What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea.
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the planks to withstand the
gales—
The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.*

*What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the house for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the
floors,
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams and sidings, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.*

What do we plant when we plant the tree?

*A thousand things that we daily see.
We plant the spire that out-towers the
crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.
—Henry Abbey.*

LITTLE FOOL PROOF PLANE

The National Air Craft Show will be held at Detroit, April 11 to 19. Manufacturers of air planes say that a small fool proof plane will be shown. They promise also that any one can master the art of aviation in twenty minutes. Previously the initial cost of a plane has been high and the course of instruction was between \$500 and \$600. These new planes will not call for more than a cost of \$50 to learn to operate. The idea seems to be to make the planes small, cheap, and simple, so that we can all have a plane just as we do an automobile.

If these optimistic manufacturers succeed in doing all this—make a "fool proof" plane, which anyone can fly after "20 minutes instruction," they will have accomplished an important undertaking in which makers of automobiles have failed.

An automobile is not yet fool proof. Some folk may learn to drive one in 20 minutes, but we know people who have been trying to learn for the past 20 years and are still in the primary class.

There are some things about this new plane which appeal to the air-minded person, and also to his pocket book. The plane will zip through the air at 90 miles per hour, land at a speed of 20 miles an hour, fly 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline and will sell at from \$900 to \$1500.

MELBA'S VISIT TO DECATUR

The death of Nellie Melba, for years a world's favorite in grand opera, recalls to some Decatur folk her social visit to Decatur when in her prime. In her company on concert tour was a Decatur baritone and as a compliment to him she stopped over while en route to Chicago, for a brief visit. Those who met her will never forget her sweet personality. She was at the height of her glory, a world's favorite, and yet she was no more than Nellie Melba, the Australian song bird. This was the outstanding characteristic of the famous singer, which impressed us. There was nothing artificial in her conversation, or laugh, or actions—just a wholesome, high type of womanhood.

Snail's Pace

The snail travels at the average speed of one mile in 14 days.

◆ ◆

Speed of Venus

The planet Venus moves around the sun at an average speed of 22 miles an hour.

RAILROADS AND BUSES

Changed Conditions of Transportation Bring New Problems to Railroads

The railroads once were somewhat autocratic. Now they are somewhat in distress. It's a case of "auto"—auto buses, auto trucks, and automobiles. Both railway passenger and freight suffer. One of the greatest of all industries has been seriously crippled. The railroads are not begging for quarter but they are asking for a square deal. The complaint is that the public has built highways for automobiles. When they did this few people suspected that these highways would within a year or so become roadways for transcontinental passenger buses and tremendous freight vans with no road upkeep or taxes to pay. If the railroads ignored and laughed at this undertaking in its early stages, they are not doing so now. They are viewing with alarm the situation confronting them. There really is no fair competition in this situation.

Great Value to Country

No one knowing the value of railroads to the country wishes to see them lose out. They do pay taxes, they spend millions annually for labor, millions for material and millions for improvements. They have been one of the greatest forces in the development of the country, linking all sections into the closest relationship. They provide the most luxurious means of travel by rail the world has ever known, and the safest.

Forget the Sassy Baggage Smasher

If they were once autocratic and independent, forget it. Just because some station agent or baggage smasher "sassed" you once don't hold it against the railroads. They don't do it now—even presidents of railroads are now democratic and approachable. This change of front was made many years ago, before the auto and business exhausted gasoline on the midnight air. They learned that the Vanderbilt expletive, "the public be damned," was not popular with the public.

Business Would Get a Wallop

Suppose all railroads in the United States were withdrawn from commerce and the freight and passenger auto vehicles had to maintain their own hard roads. How long do you suppose they'd last?

Say, business would get such a wallop that the disappearing depression would not count for as much as a dirty deuce.

Just Like Hades

A real estate salesman in the sagebrush country of Eastern Washington has just finished describing the glorious opportunities of that part of the country. "All this country needs to become the garden spot of the world," he said, "is good people and water."

"Huh!" replied the prospect. "That's all Hades needs."

GETTING BACK ON THE HIGH SEAS

We are gradually coming back to a place in the high seas. The government shipping board last year, under the Jones-White act loaned a considerable sum of money for the building of ships by privately owned companies.

Recently another loan of \$12,000,000 was advanced to the Panama-Mail Steamship Company and the Grace Steamship Company for the building of four passenger-cargo boats which will cost \$16,380,070. The government loans three-fourths of the costs of the vessels, \$4,095,019 each, which includes hotel equipment. The ships will be built at Federal Ship Building and Dry Dock Company at Kearney, N. J. These new vessels are intended for New York-San Francisco service with calls at various ports in Central America, Cuba and South America. The vessels are to be 508 feet overall and have a speed of 18.5 knots per hour.

TRANSPORTING GINN

Attorney Thomas C. Mayes, of Miami, Florida, writes to "The Docket," a little book issued by West Publishing Company, as follows:

"We are handling in our office a case in the Civil Court of Record, Dade County, Fla., in which the plaintiff, C. V. Mitchener, sues Gordon Ginn, defendant. The action is for damages arising out of an automobile accident. The plaintiff charges defendant with driving while intoxicated and causing the accident. It appears there may be something in a name after all."

MARK SULLIVAN VISITS HERE

On the evening of February 9th Mark Sullivan was a guest of the Association of Commerce at a banquet given in the beautiful Masonic Temple. Mark Sullivan is a newspaper correspondent at Washington, D. C. His articles appear in many daily papers. He is regarded as one of the outstanding men in his profession, and is admired and respected not only for his wide political knowledge but for the accuracy of his statements. Some six hundred Decatur people attended the banquet, and then listened to Mr. Sullivan for an hour. His address was an unconventional effort, made in a conversational way, punctuated with a few laughable stories and witty sayings. His efforts commanded the closest attention with continual smiles and occasional appreciative applause.

The officers and directors of the Association of Commerce sat at the speakers' table.

Among the directors of the association was Frank H. Mueller, youngest son of the late Philip Mueller, youngest member of the third generation of Muellers and one of the youngest men who has ever served on the board of directors of the Association of Commerce.

A Ritzy Bowling Contest



Left: Team of Great Eastern Packing Co.; Team of Mueller Co.

Here are two bowling teams that had a battle royal on the night of the 14th. The Great Eastern Packing Co. bowling team was pitted against the Mueller team. Both of these teams belong to the local league and average up very well as players, but the members conceived the idea of adding additional interest to the contest by getting Fred Kaiser of the Great Eastern Packing Co. and Adolph Mueller of our company to captain and bowl with their respective teams, which they did. Through a little carefully devised propaganda they worked

up quite a spirit of rivalry between Messrs. Kaiser and Mueller, and while they are not regular patrons of the bowling alleys they play something of a game and both exerted themselves to make the best showing.

The Mueller team won two out of three games and the big crowd of routers had a lot of fun guying the players. Messrs. Mueller and Kaiser were able to be at their place of business the morning after, and if they felt any soreness in their muscles from their athletic endeavors, they were game enough not to admit it.

ELECTRICITY FOR HEAT

Experts Predict Its Competition With Gas, Oil and Coal

According to electrical experts the final battle of house heating will not be between manufactured and natural gas with oil and coal. Electricity is going to break into the argument and fight for popular supremacy. A beautiful and enticing picture is word-painted by these experts. At no far distant day, houses, offices, and perhaps mercantile buildings will not only be lighted by electricity but will also be heated through this agency. It's going to happen when electric current is produced more cheaply. Of course no one will dispute this possibility. Electricity has shown so many wonders in past years that it would be foolish to disbelieve men who are constantly uncovering new uses and their application of this great energy.

What they predict now seems almost too good to be true. The heating wires are to be concealed in walls and floors. When one wants heat he will turn on the current and heat will radiate gently from all parts of the room without dust, dirt, ashes or other annoying accompaniments to which

we are all accustomed. The discomfort from drafts will be eliminated and the heat will be automatically regulated. We are headed for a real electrical age—but don't throw away your present heating apparatus just yet.

Remember the electric heated house depends upon the time when electricity can be produced at a cost cheap enough to justify this method of heating.

11,000 Tones

On the modern piano it is possible to strike 88 different notes. Yet scientists have found 11,000 different tones which can be told apart.



An Admirer of Scott

The professor had just finished an evening talking on Sir Walter Scott and his works when a lady said: "Oh, professor, I have so enjoyed your talk. Scott is a great favorite of mine."

"Indeed," said the professor, "what one of his books do you like best?"

"Oh," answered the lady, "I haven't read any of his books, but I am so fond of his Emulsion—I've used a lot of that."

Mueller Girls' Minstrel



Reading left to right: Back row: Wera Bauer, Mamie Nottingham, Edna Edmonson, Margaret Whalen, Dorothy Jordan, Estelle Rinehart. Middle row: Marie Yonker, Hazel Virden, Ethel Dixon, Helen Pope, Mable Lynch, Lucille Morthland, Marian Richards, Kathryn Ewing. Front row: Sylvia Barnes, Clara Uhl, Irene Santanen, Eloise McGee, Mary Wilkins, Marie Smith, Lelah Barnes.

The Mueller Girls' Minstrel deviated somewhat from the beaten path with an original introduction of the cast.

Before the curtain was raised the entire chorus sang "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." At the close the curtain went up showing the shadow of Old Black Joe against a white screen, the character being impersonated by Adolph Mueller who sang "Old Black Joe" in his usual effective manner. At the conclusion of his song, he was joined by Jupiter, portrayed by Dorothy Jordan, who seated upon a footstool at Old Black Joe's feet sang "Old Rocking Chair's Got Me." As she finished this song she arose and taking "Old Black Joe" by the arm led him into the living room, saying "There's no need to sit here and be sad and lonely when there's so much good music on the radio." The curtain was dropped and next was heard the voice of the radio announcer from station "FUN" who advised that through an elaborate system of television the audience had been enabled to see as well as hear the program given. After making a few announcements and giving the correct time, etc., the announcer introduced to the audience each member of the cast. As their names were called each girl stepped in front of the screen and greeted the audience with some salute characteristic of the name she had. After these introductions the curtain was raised upon the circle in



regular minstrel formation, and the program proceeded as follows:

"Here Comes the Sun"—Circle.

"Sweet Jenny Lee"—Circle.

"Is That Religion"—Lucille Morthland, Edna Edmonson, and circle.

Reading—"Pillar Fightin'"—Ada Mae Brown.

"It's a Lonesome Old Town"—Circle.

"Tears"—Mable Lynch.

"Blue Again"—Circle.

"Baby, Won't You Please Come Home"—Dorothy Jordan.

Dance—Kathryn Ewing and Lucille Morthland.

"Show Me the Way to Go Home"—Sylvia and Lelah Barnes, Mary Wilkins, and Marie Smith.

"What Good Am I Without You"—Kathryn Ewing.

"Sing Something Simple"—Circle.

"Everything's Gonna Be All Right"—Edna Edmonson, Kathryn Ewing, Dorothy Jordan, Lucille Morthland.

"He's My Secret Passion"—Estelle Rinehart and Marie Yonker.

Closing Chorus—"Anchors Aweigh" and "Au Revoir" by circle.

Interlocutor was Adolph Mueller, and "end men" were Lucille Morthland, Marian Richards, Edna Edmonson, and Margaret Whalen.

The girls were dressed in white shirts and overalls and appeared in black face.

DARKTOWN STUFF



"A negro preacher at the campmeeting said to his congregation:

"Now ef any of youall has anything you want us to pray foh special jus' tell us."

"A large sister arose and said: 'I sho would like to have youall pray foh mah floatin' kidney.'"

"'Floatin' kidney!' exclaimed the pulpit orator. 'Why, sister, we uns don' pray foh no floatin' kidneys. We ain't got nothin' to do with anatomy roun' heah.'"

"'You hain't?'" responded the sister. 'All las' week you was done prayin' foh loose livahs.'"

Try Anything Once

"Comin' to mah pahty, Sam? We gonna have a whole gallon o' cohn."

"Nup, can't do it, Zeek. We'se got a case o' tonsillitis over to my house."

"A whole case! Say, Zeek, can't we have that pahty to yo' house?"

None Going or Coming

"Brother Jones," said the deacon, "can't you all donate some small contribution to de fund for fencing in the cullud cemetery?"

"I dunno as I can," replied Brother Jones. "I don't see no use in a fence around a cemetery. You see, dem what's in there can't get out, and dem what's out sho' doan wanta get in."

Wholesale Deceit

"Black chile, does you all know what deceit am?"

"Suttingly ah does, Beelzebub."

"Den wut is it?"

"Well, when ah leans ovah an' heahs somethin' rip, ah knows dat's de seat."

Special Delivery

"Am dis de place where dey send flowahs by wire?" asked a negro lady at the telegraph office.

"Yes'm," replied the clerk.

"Well, here am a potted geranium. Send it down to mah son in Richmond, Virginia."

Emergency Cooking

Mistress: "How did you make these nice scallops on your pies, Mandy?"

Mandy: "O, I jes' used my false teeth."

Number Depends on Yards

Mah wife says she kin get two shirts out of a yard. Do yo' all think dat's true?

Deed I do. I got fo' shirts out of a yahd myself jes' last night.

Sensible to the Last

"Mandy, ah have one mo' wish afore ah die."

"What is that, Charley?"

"Ah wants you to marry Deacon Smith."

"Why so, Charley?"

"Well, the deacon trimmed me on a houn' dog once."

Higher Mathematics

Ephraim: "Whut you all call it when a girl gits married three times—bigotry?"

Mose: "Lawsy, boy, you suttently am a ignoramus. Why, when a girl gits married two times, dat am bigotry, but when she tries it three times, dat am trigonometry."

Consistent Borrower

"Mr. Drum, when you all gonta pay me that ten dollahs you owes me?"

"Next week!"

"Yeah, but that's what you tol' me last week."

"Uh-huh, and that's what I'm going to tell you next week, cause I'm not a man that says one thing one week and sumthin' else the next."

No Work, No Pay

A Negro was whitewashing a fence. A passerby watched him for a while and asked, "Sam, why don't you get a brush with more bristles in it?"

"Wha' for?" replied the aged worker.

"Why, if you had a good brush you could do twice as much work."

"Yessah, but Ah ain't got twict as much wu'k to do!"—Everybody's.

Extra Large Baggage

Conductor (after stumbling over obstacle in the aisle): "Madam, you must not leave your valise in the aisle."

Colored lady: "Fo' de lan' sakes, dat ain't no valise; dat's mah foot."

Particular About Fractions

"How's your better half this morning, Rastus? I hear she has been very sick."

"Boss, you sure is mighty careless with them there fractions."

"Still" Am Is Right

Rastus (stumbling upstairs at 3 a. m.): "De old gray mare she ain't what she used to be."

Mandy (coldly): "But de old white mule still am."

Gas and Its Uses

Beauty and utility blend in the new Tampa, Florida, Gas Company's building. While utility was kept steadily in mind no opportunity was overlooked to give a touch of the beautiful and artistic. The result has been wholly pleasing.

In its recent dedication, Mr. John Gribbel, president of the Tampa Gas Company said:

"We submit this building to you as our contribution to the greater and more beautiful Tampa, which is just before us.

"In 1930 the company felt the desire to do something worthwhile to add to the city's constructive recovery. It began the erection of this modern building to give employment to workers, to stimulate civic pride and spirit, to demonstrate that 'now is the time to build' and to provide the best possible facilities for promptly, conveniently, and fully serving its customers."

From the beautiful terrazzo floors to the carved cornices and architrave and to specially designed crystal lighting fixtures in the main lobby, Architect M. Leo Elliot displayed his artistry, technique and skill. Any attempt at a descriptive picture of this magnificent structure would be superfluous and also inadequate.

It may be said, however, that it is wholly Tampa—conceived by Tampa brains and built by Tampa hands, which is one very good reason why Tampa citizens take exceptional pride in it.

Officials, Tampa Gas Company

John Gribbel, president.

D. J. Collins, vice president and treasurer.

Roscoe Nettles, general manager.

Peter O. Knight, attorney.

J. D. Shattuck, consulting engineer.

Harold P. Anderson, assistant treasurer.

J. H. Bock, assistant manager.

Board of directors: Mr. Gribbel, Mr. Collins and Mr. Knight.

In its excellent description of the opening to the public of this new building, the Tampa Daily Times gives some interesting figures in the growth of the company.

In 1903 there were 109 gas stoves in Tampa, and the company had a total of only 363 consumers of gas. In 1909—

Consumers of gas, 1,160.

Gas stoves in use, 704.

Annual gas output, 35 million cubic feet.

In 1912 the company's business had grown to such an extent that the headquarters on Zack street were utterly inadequate. The company moved. It moved only those three and a half blocks, to the old building at Tampa and Madison streets which was torn down last year.

Today's Figures

The entire story of the years which in-

tervened between 1912 and the present can best be told by comparative figures again.

In 1912, the year's output of gas was 80 million cubic feet.

That has been increased to more than 600 million.

In 1912, there still were only 1,400 gas ranges in use in Tampa.

Today, there are over 16,000.

In 1912, 30 miles of gas mains served Tampa.

Today there are 353 miles of mains beneath the city streets.

Columbus, Ohio, answers a question on the duration of the supply of natural gas at a time when the present development in the southwest is focusing attention on the new fuel. As everyone knows miles of mains are reaching out from the territory mentioned, and while the supply seems inexhaustible there are many doubters as to its permanence. Columbus, Ohio, has used natural gas for forty years and some 90,000 customers are using it today. This fact should help allay the doubt concerning the supply in the southwest.

Washington, D. C., now has a natural gas supply. Of course we know that a lot of readers think or say that it has had a supply at the capital since the beginning of the country. This, however, is a new supply of natural gas that burns. It comes from the West Virginia field. The Washington Gas Light Company and the Georgetown Gas Light Company mix it with their manufactured gas. President Hoover pressed the button and released the flow when natural gas was introduced a few weeks ago.

The New York Consolidated Gas and affiliated companies showed a generous spirit in donating \$12,000 to the Red Cross.

The head of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., President Hockenbeamer, of San Francisco, talks in a most sensible and welcome way, in a recent discussion of conditions. He calls attention to the fact that during the past year his company invested 40 million of new capital in additional facilities and the entire organization of 16,000 men and women put in their best licks to make the new money pay, and he adds that all he has to say about 1931 is that he will follow the same policy as in 1930. "It means," he says, "as it meant in 1930, millions of dollars in wages to California workers and millions in business for local industries." The company, by the way, has some pay roll. In 1930 it was \$29,800,000 compared with \$25,760,000 in 1929 with a gain of 2,550 em-

(Continued on Next Page)

Graduate from High School



Miss Frieda Toole, daughter of Roy Toole of the Foundry. Clarence Pippin, son of Marion Pippin of the Tempering department. Miss Dorna Buck, daughter of Louis Buck of Dept. 8. Delmar Gibbons, stepson of Albert Man, Dept. 30.

The four young people shown at the head of this page are sons and daughters of Mueller employes. They have completed their studies at the Decatur High School, and were members of the midwinter graduating class. Some years ago the Mueller Co. established the practice of giving each

son or daughter of an employe a prize of \$10 when graduating from the high school. The quartet above received this recognition. The suggestion is that they use this money as the base of a savings account, but this is not mandatory. The recipients can do as they please with the money.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ployes in that period. That's quite different from the line of talk one generally hears nowadays. Mr. Hockenbeamer impresses one as a "go-doer" and a "go-getter."

A red flag by day and a red lantern by night has for many years been the symbol of danger. The Consolidated Gas Company of New York and affiliated companies have broken away from this common and generally accepted practice. It is now their standard practice, when doing street work at night, to flood light the street and surrounding territory. This has proved better in every way. It gives the workmen better light for their work, enables pedestrians and auto drivers to see what is going on and affords good all around protection.

SPRING FEVER

Many Profess to a Sickness That Medicine Does Not Recognize

There is no such thing as spring fever. It's just a misnomer, still many persons profess to having it. In reality it's just laziness and if it was a real disease one can't imagine any ailment so soothingly delicious and welcome. Those warm, sunny days when you have no pep and no ambition except to go fishing.

Doctors deny that there is any such fever. Perhaps they refuse to acknowledge it because they have no cure. One prominent medico says that the alleged ailment is not

confined to spring but is chronic with many people. We admit it. He says:

"Nowadays we know that the best preventives of so-called spring fever are sensible procedures during the winter, when the pressure of social and business activities is greatest. These measures are proper amount of sleep, recreation and exercise regularly, the use of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and dairy products in the diet, regular and efficient elimination of waste products, plenty of fresh air inside and outside the living and working places, the pursuit of hobbies of a diversity of interests, and a sane mental attitude."

So, if you lived a natural normal life during winter, you are not liable to get that "tired all gone feeling" when spring weather strikes in.

While there may have never been actual spring fever there was a time when papers were filled with patent medicine ads, mostly about "50 per cent stimulative," put forth as spring tonics and for which there was a great popular demand among older folks.

But for the kids, "Mom" grabbed them by the scruff of the neck and forced a tablespoonful of molasses and sulphur down their resisting little throats. Supposedly, this "thinned the blood."



Greatly Indebted

One man: "I owe a great deal to that woman on the corner."

Second: "Sort of a guiding light, eh?"

First: "No, she is my landlady."

Boys and Girls Enjoy Hike



Boy Hikers Assembled at Gymnasium.

Winter cuts no ice with Mueller activities, especially a winter like 30-31. Adolph Mueller being a great lover of outdoor life believes in getting the youngsters started early. On January 17th he had C. G. Auer, manager of our social activities, organize a hiking party for the small sons of employes. This was on Saturday afternoon, and Adolph was on hand to lead the party. They walked to Mueller Lodge where indoor and outdoor games were played. At 6 o'clock the Cafeteria attendants, who had been busy working while the boys played, announced dinner, and that's where the boys showed what vigorous outdoor play does to a young appetite. More games followed and at 8 o'clock automobiles were on hand to take the youngsters home.

Girls Next

On the following Saturday the girls' turn came. They met at the gymnasium and a line of automobiles had been provided to take them to the lodge, which was reached soon after three o'clock. A moving picture photographer was present and took action pictures. These will be shown later on. The same sort of a program was observed as at the boys' party.

Both days furnished ideal weather more like spring than midwinter.

A third hike was held on February 28th for the girls of the Welfare Home and the Anna B. Millikin Home. The program was quite similar to that of the two preceding groups.

She Should

A certain bishop once said to a little girl: "Ethel, you seem to be a bright little girl, can you repeat a verse from the Bible?"

"I'll say I can," replied Ethel.

"Very well, my dear," answered the bishop; "which one is it?"

"The Lord is my shepherd—I should worry!"



Not So Crazy

An old lady, visiting an insane asylum, observed the lunatics at work. One man was standing in a corner, idle.

"My good man," inquired the old lady, "why don't you work? Aren't you crazy?"

"Yes, mum, but not that crazy," the man replied.



Rust Loss

The loss to the world each year by rusting is said to be more than \$2,500,000,000.

Discovered Portland Cement

Joseph Aspdin, an English stonemason, is said to have invented Portland cement 100 years ago.



Kind Words

"Hey, Mike," said a workman to the other atop, "don't come down on that ladder on the north corner; I took it away."



Lot of Gods

The ancient Greeks worshipped more than 30,000 gods. Indian divinities number more than 33,300.



Tunneling Mountains

From forty to fifty feet a day is rated as a fair distance in digging a tunnel through a mountain.



The match was invented 102 years ago.

NEW YORK'S WATER SHORTAGE

City Has Urgent Necessity of Increasing Water Supply

Mueller Record has previously referred to the proposed improvement in New York City's water supply. The situation is acute, and the engineers and those closely identified with the water works system appreciate the necessity of immediately increasing New York's supply. Mr. W. W. Brush, chief engineer of the Water, Electric and Gas departments of New York City, kindly gives us the following information concerning the situation in New York.

The use of water supply for business purposes in the City of New York is metered, and there are approximately 141,000 meters through which about one-quarter of the water supply of the city is measured. At the present time the Ashokan reservoir, which is the main supply reservoir in the Catskill watersheds, holds approximately 21 billion gallons, which is by far the lowest content in this reservoir at this time of the year since the system was first put into use in 1917. The reservoir when full holds 130 billion gallons. The Schoharie reservoir, which is the other and smaller reservoir in the Catskill watershed, is practically empty, and holds when full, in round figures, 20 billion gallons. The demand on the system at the present time is just under 900 m.g.d., which is about 10% less than the estimated capacity of New York City's system, but no one can possibly tell what is the supply that will be available, as the supply is dependent upon rainfall, and no one knows what will be the extent or severity of a drought period. Under these conditions the department, through Hon. John J. Dietz, Commissioner, has consid-

ered it advisable to stop all use of hose washing streets, sidewalk, buildings, and other purposes, to urge all city departments and public service corporations to minimize the demands made on the water supply system, and through the press and radio, to appeal to the general public to stop all waste of water and limit the use of water to what is essential for the individual's needs. The demand on the Catskill system, which averaged about 600 million gallons daily in 1930, has been reduced to about 470 million gallons daily, with a further reduction to be made, the greater part of this reduction being secured by substituting Croton and other sources of supply for the Catskill supply, and through reduction in pressure.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

The Sixth Annual Younger Men's Conference was held in Hotel Kaskaskia, at La Salle, Ill., Feb. 21 and 22, 1931. There were 100 delegates present from Decatur, Moline, Peoria, Chicago, Streator, Springfield, Alton, Rock Island, and Bloomington.

Personal interviews were given by La Salle business men on such topics as Salesmanship, Banking, Factory Management, Group Organization, World Relation and Foreign Trade, and other problems which might confront young men through life.

Henry Smith of Springfield and Harry Smith and Frank Smith were appointed as downstate representatives for the 1932 conference.

Biggest Power Shovel

The largest power shovel in the world will scoop up a dozen wagon loads of material, raise it eighty-five feet, and dump it, all in one minute.



Girl Hikers photographed at Mueller Lodge.

The CAMERA CLUB



The subject of the Camera Club for February was "Miscellaneous." Pictures were judged by Mr. Pfile of the Pfile Camera Shop, and selections were made as follows:

1st—Won by Helen Pope for picture of Eugene Williams and his small son.

2nd—Won by Dorothy Gepford for pic-

ture of her nephew, Donald Ray Gepford.

3rd—Won by Margaret Marcott for picture of Big Springs at Van Buren, Mo.

The subject for March was to have been "Winter Scenes," but due to the fact that we have had no real winter weather yet this year, this subject will be changed to something more appropriate.

WHAT AILS US

An Englishman Gives His Views of "Troubles" Bessetting U. S.

Following is a talk by Mr. Herbert N. Casson, editor of the Efficiency Magazine, London, England, in which he tells we Americans what he thinks of us at this time:

"You are depressed. You think you are crippled. You are afraid of the future. You are full of fears.

"You have half the gold of the world and half of the machinery and most of the automobiles and all the sky-scrapers.

"You have the greatest home market in the world and the largest corporations that the world has ever seen.

"You are ruled more by ideas and less by tradition than any other people in the world. You have usually done what you thought you could do.

"How can it be possible that a progressive nation of 120,000,000 people can be wrecked by the speculations of a little handful of fools in Wall Street?

"The prices that were forced too high had to come down. Today all the prices are too low.

"There is a golden opportunity for every man who has eyes to see it.

"Dollars are now being sold for 30 cents. Practically every security in the United

States is now being sold less than its value.

"The best way to create a fortune is to buy from pessimists. Pay your money and take the risk.

"Frick started his career by buying coke ovens in the slump of 1873. Carnegie made \$300,000,000 by buying steel plants in the slumps.

"Hundreds of fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists. Ye gods! What a chance there is at this moment!

"In five years from now most American business men will belong to the 'I-Wish-I-Had-Club.'

"Then it will be too late to buy a dollar for thirty cents. The opportunities will be gone.

"When a horse balks, the balk is in his head, not in his legs. He moves on when he thinks he will.

"And when an American business man is depressed, the slump is in his head. There is nothing serious to prevent him from making money if he thinks he will.

"When fear rules the will, nothing can be done, but when a man casts fear out of his mind, the world becomes his oyster.

"To lose a bit of money is nothing, but to lose hope or to lose nerve and ambition—that is what makes men cripples.

"This silly depression has gone on long enough. Get rid of it. It is inside of you. Rise and walk."

Our Boy Scout Guests



Above is a picture of about 300 Boy Scouts, who were recently guests of the Mueller Co. The exercises were held in the gymnasium which was crowded to the doors. The principal feature of the evening was the building of the new Golden Arch which had just been received by the Scouts. This was a very interesting ceremony, as were the demonstrations by the Scouts showing how they created fire by friction, and by flint and steel; how they give first aid, and many other interesting accomplishments which are taught these boys. Awards were made as follows:

Gene Simpson, for fire by flint and steel.

Larry Hays, for fire by friction.

James Beaumont for knot tying.

Junior Minney and Thomas McMillan for signaling.

James Beaumont and Ross Bullard for Indian sign language.

Adolph Mueller, Judge McCoy, O. C. Keil, and numerous others made addresses and participated in the ceremony. Gene Simpson, who won the award for fire by flint and steel, is a son of J. W. Simpson, general sales manager.

At the conclusion of the exercises a group photograph was taken of the Scouts and is reproduced above.

SPEAKS AT U. OF I.

Adolph Mueller Addresses Engineering Students and Division of Commerce

Friday, February 28th, Adolph Mueller, president, L. W. Mueller, works manager, and Frank H. Mueller, engineer, were guests at the University of Illinois. L. W. and Frank H. Mueller are brothers and members of the third generation. The object of the visit was to meet a group of professors, senior students in the engineering department and for an address by Mr. Adolph Mueller before the Commerce division of the University.

The first named group was met in the Southern Tea room. Among faculty members present were Professors Mandeville, Casberg, Buswell and Moore.

All three of the visiting Muellers delivered brief talks to the engineering students. Mr. Adolph Mueller was a U. of I. student, and Lucien Mueller and Frank Mueller are graduates of Cornell, having studied engineering with a view to the part they were to take as members of the third generation in our organization. All the talks were along the line of finance and engineering.

A visit was made to the building housing the equipment for engineering shop practice. Adolph Mueller speaks enthusiastically of this equipment, and the capacity for development of ideas and the execution of work are something for Illinois to be proud of.

In his speech to the commerce division, he was introduced by Professor Mandeville, who said the Mueller Co. was one of the most prominent in Illinois. Mr. Adolph spoke largely along the business and industrial lines, referring to present economic conditions and their effect on business in general. He advised the students not to be disappointed upon leaving school if they are asked to accept salaries of from \$18 to \$20 a week. This condition, he thinks, will face the students because of the thousands of competent accountants and clerks who are now out of work.

His address was given close attention and frequently applauded.

Light Speeds Up Output

Good light increases the speed at which the eye may see objects. Factories have discovered that good lighting increases their output.

LISTEN TO MAMA!

Come Back and Get This Umbrella and Put
on Your Rubbers



March is the month of the year in which weather conditions are quite likely to be a sort of transition between winter and spring. Wind, sudden changes in temperature, and rain are quite frequent during this month. In some instances, we have the blizzards and low temperatures of mid-winter. March frequently provides a sample of every kind of weather.

Many persons unduly expose themselves during the month of March. If the weather is inclined to be balmy, people will remove their heavier clothing, and if the weather again assumes a winter aspect, many develop colds. It is wise not to make a sudden change of clothing until the weather becomes better established.

At other times, the prolongation of winter weather delays outdoor activities. With proper clothing, however, and avoidance of over-exposure, such activities should be continued or even renewed, regardless of weather conditions.

Weather plays a more important part in human affairs than most people realize. Unseasonal weather calls for the exercise of judgment, preventing undue exposure and the avoidance of colds and other respiratory infections.

One Big Dam

The longest dam in America is at Keokuk, Ia., with a length of 3,570 feet.



Large on Anthem

San Marino, the world's smallest republic, has the second largest national anthem in the world.



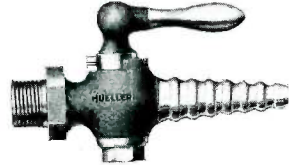
Why the Bee Is Busy

The annual production of honey in the United States is believed to be at least 250,000,000 pounds.

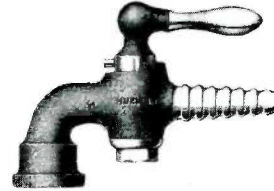
LABORATORY GOODS

Mueller Line Is Used by Many
Great Colleges

The Mueller Co. has a line of laboratory goods which has won very great favor in this country. When the company added this line they did not arbitrarily design the patterns and go on the market with these goods. On the contrary they very carefully investigated the correct pattern and style for laboratory brass goods and followed the suggestions which they received by expe-



rienced chemical engineers. The result is a line of goods that is very much in demand in industrial plants, colleges, and high schools. Some of our prominent installations include the Department of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.,



Boston Institute of Technology, University of Oklahoma, Columbia University, University of Illinois, and many very large industrial laboratories. This company naturally feels a great pride in having institutions of such outstanding importance adopt this line of goods.

Take Yeast for Manners

Two youths, evidently college boys, were seated in a trolley car directly opposite a stout woman. The woman attempted to rise to get off, but, on account of her weight and the motion of the car, she experienced some difficulty.

"If she ate yeast, maybe she'd rise better," said one of the youths to his companion, in what was meant to be a whisper. But the car had come to a stop, and the "whisper" was audible throughout the entire car.

The stout woman, who had by this time gained her feet, turned on her taunter suddenly and rasped: "And if you'd try some yourself, young man, you might be better bred!"



Making it Pay

Efficiency Expert: "You are wasting too much time on your personal appearance."
Typist: "It's not wasted. I've only been here six months and already I'm engaged to the junior partner."