

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



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MARCH, 1944

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DRILLING
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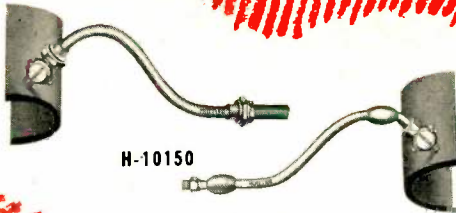
*Back the
Attack!*

*Buy More
Than Your
Share of
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H-10300

Fully adjustable extension service Lox. Adapts itself to changes in grade levels or gives under extreme loads without breaking.



H-10150

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Extra heavy lead pipe with best grade MUELLER fittings. These goosenecks come in wiped joint or lead flange models. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 branches.

Minneapolis patent curb stop with individual lapped in inverted ground key. First quality red brass. Precision built.



H-10207



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Vol. XXXIII

MARCH, 1944

No. 305

MILLIONS OF WORDS

Will Fill Fifty Volumes of Jefferson's
Life and Works

Thomas Jefferson is one of the most quoted of all Americans. Jefferson was more of a writer than he was a speaker. In his day newspapers were not published at every cross roads as now. The statesmen of Jefferson's day spread their views by correspondence and the issuance of pamphlets for circulation in America and Great Britain. The pamphlet as a means of securing circulation of one's personal views was an old institution before it was employed in America by early statesmen. This system connected with correspondence, gave wide circulation to Jefferson's advice and wisdom. This may have been one of the reasons that a complete compilation of his writings will be available in one edition some time in the future.

The publication of this edition has been undertaken by the Princeton University. From a dependable authority we glean the following:

"This project, which will take perhaps 15 years, has been announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton, and it is estimated that a total of 23,000,000 words will be contained in the 50 volumes. The cost of the edition will be \$350,000 and will be partly borne by **The New York Times** as a memorial to Adolph S. Ochs, publisher.

"The project has the approval of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission, a Congressional body which sponsored the celebration of the famed

(Continued on page 6)

COURAGE

*Courage!—Nothing can withstand
Long a wronged, undaunted land;
If the hearts within her be
True unto themselves and thee,
Thou freed giant, Liberty!
Oh! no mountain-nymph art thou,
When the helm is on thy brow,
And the sword is in thy hand,
Fighting for thy own good land!*

*Courage!—Nothing e'er withstood
Freemen fighting for their good;
Armed with all their father's fame,
They will win and wear a name
That shall go to endless glory,
Like the gods of old Greek story,
Raised to heaven and heavenly worth,
For the good they gave to earth.*

*Courage!—There is none so poor,
(None of all who wrong endure.)
None so humble, none so weak,
But may flush his father's cheek;
And his Maidens dear and true,
With the deeds that he may do.
Be his days as dark as night,
He may make himself a light.
What! though sunken be the sun,
There are stars when day is done!*

*Courage!—Who will be a slave,
That hath strength to dig a grave,
And therein his fetters hide,
And lay a tyrant by his side?
Courage!—Hope, how'er he fly
For a time, can never die!
Courage, therefore, brother men!
Cry "God! and to the fight again!"*
—Barry Cornwall.

BE CHEERFUL

Cheerfulness bears the same friendly regard to the mind as to the body; it banishes all anxiety and discontent, soothes and composes the passions and keeps them in a perpetual calm.—Addison.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor

THE SPELL OF THE YUKON

Thousands of our boys have been in the land of the Yukon during the past two years. "The land God forgot, where lonely sunsets flare forlorn," as the poet, Robert W. Service tells us in his "Spell of the Yukon." He gives us a word picture of a land which is still little known, and he does it with a strong touch and a rugged way befitting the subject. We reproduce the first and final stanzas of his "Spell of the Yukon."

I wanted the gold, and I sought it;
I scrabbled and mucked like a slave.
Was it famine or scurvy—I fought it;
I hurled my youth into the grave.
I wanted the gold and I got it—
Came out with a fortune last fall,
Yet somehow life's not what I thought it,
And somehow the gold isn't all.

There is gold, and its haunting and haunting;
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold
It's the great, big, broad land 'way up
yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace.

In between these stanzas quoted, Service tells us that it is the cussedest land that he knows and that "some say that God was tired when he made it," and adds, "but for no other land on Earth would I trade it."

We wonder how many of our boys will yield to the "Spell of the Yukon" and remain there or return there after a failure to fit into the ways and manners of the older civilization. We incline to the belief that the number yielding to the lure of that far away land will not be small. If they do not see it through Service's vivid description they will see it through the spectacles of opportunity—the gateway of which will swing ajar with the coming of peace..

JIGGLE JUGGLE



He is a juggler. Lives about eight blocks from here. Very patriotic. Insists there is no need using a paper sack for his purchases.

IMPEACHMENT

Impeachment proceedings are not common, but there have been such and there may be again. When it is decided to investigate a cabinet officer as an example, the procedure as outlined by Frederick Haskins, author of "10,000 Answers," is as follows:

"An action may be set in motion in the house by charges made on the floor on the responsibility of a member or delegate; by charges preferred in a memorial; by a message from the President; by charges transmitted from the legislature of a state or from a grand jury; or from facts developed and reported by an investigating committee of the house. If the house should vote an impeachment the trial of the case is before the Senate."

NIMBLE FINGERS

Money slips through our fingers. This is a general complaint of those who see no use in money except to spend it. The place to see money slip through the fingers is in the Treasury department at Washington. Experts trained in the work will count approximately 40,000 new notes a day and 25,000 old ones, and when they finish it will be found that the count is correct.

"Your Red Cross is at His Side"

The Red Cross has inaugurated a campaign for \$200,000,000 for carrying on its laudable work. We are confident this great organization will succeed in the effort. The American people will never let the Red Cross down. They are not built that way.

This subscription is different from buying bonds. We can overlook a slight mercenary motive in the purchase of bonds, because they will bring back more than we pay for them. In giving to the Red Cross the motive is different. It is an act of mercy to help others in distress and danger.

The Proper Spirit

When you give you should do it in the spirit expressed by Shakespeare:

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His scepter shows the force of temporal
power,

The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself,
And earthly power doth then show likest
God's

When mercy season justice.

Upholding the Red Cross' efforts with a gift of money is an attribute of the heart, one of the finest and most commendable, coming as it does within our power to benefit a noble work.

Sympathy and Generosity

This barbarous war calls loudly through the Red Cross to our sympathy and generosity, because it will help us to aid a wounded soldier who might be son, brother or father separated from the dear ones at home by fathomless oceans and miles of tangled jungles. The last connecting link to home, relatives and native land is the Red Cross nurse, a ministering angel, easing the pain of a soldier's mortal wounds or cooling the fevered brow and all the time giving him words of consolation, comfort



*Leon Fraser, national chairman
of the 1944 American Red Cross
War Fund Campaign.*

and hope, risking her own health and even life in the wilderness while discharging a christian obligation.

Let your mind dwell on these consecrated women and think not on how little you can give but how much you WILL give. If this means some small sacrifice just remember that it is nothing compared to the sacrifice that the nurse is making every hour.

Comes From The Heart

Nourish in your heart the thought that this earthly power of yours will then show likest God's. Then your conscience will whisper to your heart, "well done thou good and faithful servant" and your sleep will be more restful in the realization that you have done your part.

And when your friends ask, did you give to the Red Cross, you can answer proudly: "I did and gladly. Go thou and do likewise."

The history of the Red Cross is a long and honorable one. In times of war and disaster its activities call for many thousands of dollars which are furnished through volunteer subscriptions as at

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(Continued from Page 3)

the present instance The Red Cross is recognized and encouraged by military authorities and enjoys certain privileges and immunities under the Geneva convention

The germ of the idea seems to have had its origin in the battle of Solferino during the Italian war of 1859.

Credit To Two Noble Women

Henri Dunant is credited with the thought which eventually led to the Red Cross. He was a resident of Geneva. Mr. Dunant unselfishly gives credit to Florence Nightingale for his inspiration. In America much credit is given to Clara Barton for pioneer interest and work

The growth of the movement in European countries was rapid. At the Geneva convention in 1864 the United States was mostly concerned with the civil war but sent two unofficial delegates. They made a report to Secretary of State Seward but no official action was taken at that time

Clara Barton's Part

Clara Barton attended the Geneva Convention in 1869 and was much impressed by the work being accomplished in European countries. She was urged to become active in the movement upon her return to the United States and she followed this advice. All of this was preliminary to our present importance in the merciful deeds now prevailing in peace and war. Today the American Red Cross is an outstanding unit among the great nations of the world. There are too many of us who know too little of the devotion and sacrifice of American Red Cross workers in the theater of disaster and war. The sum total of our knowledge is that the Red Cross can be depended upon to answer the call to duty, and we rest assured that they never neglect a call that comes within the scope of the rules and purposes governing the organization.

Objectives

Among the objectives are the following:

To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war.

To perform all duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which had acceded to the treaty of Geneva.

To act in matters of voluntary relief

as a medium of communication between the army and navy.

To carry on a system of national and international relief in times of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to carry on means for preventing the same.

Help From High Up

In 1881 Miss Barton interested President Garfield and James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, and steps toward ratification of the treaty were initiated. In July of that year "The American Association of the Red Cross", with Miss Barton as president, was incorporated under the law of the District of Columbia.

Before the treaty was signed President Garfield was assassinated but on March 1, 1882, President Arthur signed it, and the Senate gave approval without a dissenting vote.

In June 1900 the association was re-incorporated by Act of Congress as The American National Red Cross. This charter proved unsatisfactory and was dissolved and a new charter was granted by Congress. This was approved January 5, 1905, by President Theodore Roosevelt. It provides for a yearly audit by the War Department of Red Cross accounts and for Federal official representation on the Red Cross governing body. President Taft gave additional Federal recognition when on August 22, 1911, he proclaimed, "That the American Red Cross is the only society authorized by this government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war."

This wonderfully efficient organization has done so much that a complete record is impossible. In a general way the following summary listed by the organization gives a limited insight to the period from March 1, 1943 to February 29, 1944: with a few exceptions in which final figures could not be compiled up to current dates:

Record of Accomplishments

U. S. servicemen given personal aid—
3,800,000 by camp and hospital workers:
2,500,000 by chapter Home Service.

5,000,000 pints of blood collected.

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ONE OF WAR'S TRICKS

Wrecking A Railroad Is Among Them As Shown By Recent Incident

There are many sidelights in war aside from the battleline; which are just as important. One of these is transportation, especially by rail. The value of this is shown by enemy demolition of railroads, engines, and cars when forced to withdraw from an advantageous position. An example of this comes from Naples, where the Allies found a mess of tracks and cars when they moved in. Some slight idea of what the Nazis did is gleaned from M. K. and T.'s *Employees Magazine* which says:

"An examination of the yards revealed more than 4,000 box cars wrecked; 600 tank cars of no value; hundreds of miles of rails torn up; frogs and switch points blown out with exactness; booby traps placed in unexpected places. There were craters 15 feet deep in the tracks, and engines that had charges stuffed down the exhaust stacks so that when these went off they blew out the entire front of the engine. Some of the heavy parts landed 100 feet from the locomotive."

The wreckage showed that the enemy knew all about railroading. Their work of destruction was methodical. In each instance the results showed that the bombs used were always placed in the same way so that the greatest damage would follow.

However what the Nazis knew about destruction the Allied troops knew more about re-construction.

For the invading troop to profit by their invasion it was necessary to clean away the wreckage and rebuild the tracks to the docks. This enormous task included two and a half miles of double track from the docks so that ships could be unloaded. The transportation force of the army accomplished this job within five days.

A railroad man is a railroad man in war as well as in peace. With him the "wheels must keep rolling."

Decatur was especially interested in this incident because of the fact that Harold Eisele, a Wabash man from here

helped on the job, not only physically but mentally as well. His knowledge, experience and active mind was an important factor in restoring order out of chaos.

■ ■ ■

LEGS LEAD THE WAY



And lo, Betty Grable's legs led all the rest. This beautiful movie star scored a bull's eye in 1943. She was the greatest box office attraction in the moving picture world during the year. Beautiful as she is in face and figure and what talent she may possess, cut no ice with the hard-hearted judges who gave no credit for her personal charms. They said it was a case of legs that caused the tinkling silver to rain into the cash drawer. Bob Hope was a close second as a drawing card. The ten ranking artists as determined by the poll made of 16,500 theater operators by the *Motion Picture Herald*, follow:

Betty Grable, Bob Hope, Abbott and Costello, Bing Crosby, Gary Cooper, Greer Garson, Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney, Mickey Rooney, Clark Gable.

■ ■ ■

Reviewers are usually people who would have been poets, historians, biographers, if they could; they have tried their talents at one or the other, and have failed; therefore they turn critics.—Coleridge.

I'M TELLIN' YOU



● Unnecessary spending mops up expected income.

● The big job in the offing is to keep politics out of the war and the war out of politics.

● Your cup is about to run over, Hitler! Say when?

● Hitler's real name is Adolph Schueckelgruber. But what's in a name—a manure pile called a rose would still smell the same.

● There are two paths to success. One is to get along with some people and get ahead of some others.

● Just like a man. One who had not kissed his wife in five years, shot a man who did kiss her.

● Does money talk? It does. If you don't acquiesce try using a public telephone without slipping a nickle into the slot.

● Success is the knack of tolerating people you can get ahead of as well as getting ahead of those who cannot tolerate you.

● Russia grows cotton in three different natural colors—red, black and green. That's nothing, we grow it in red, white, and blue, and for special occasions it is spun in silk.

● The finest silk or rayon never made a pretty pair of legs, but get credit for hiding moles, blotches and other cuticle blights which their absence exposes to view.

● An authority tells us that a presidential campaign costs between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Oh Yeah, and what do you get for your money?

● We learn that "When a Frenchman has drunk too much he wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Italian to brag, an Irishman to fight, an American to make a speech." At last we have found the reason why there are so many gabble-guts in Congress.

● Speaking of Hitler's Russian campaign, he reminds us of the draftee sent to Iceland. This draftee's ambition was to kiss a native Icelandic girl and to shoot a polar bear. From the hospital he wrote home, "I'd been better off had I tried to shoot the girl and kiss the bear".

● A "What to do with Hitler Contest," called forth the suggestion that he be compelled to read tax laws, regulations, and amendments thereto, and then explain them to Goebbels. We rise to a point of order. "That the initials OPA be stricken and the words Tax Return Blank be substituted." While we are at it let's make the punishment really fit the crime.

MILLIONS OF WORDS

(Continued from page 1)

statesman's anniversary in 1943."

These few facts give the reader some insight into Jefferson's wide knowledge, his unequalled power of expression in understandable words. It will doubtless be convincing evidence that the great Jefferson did not lay aside his pen after finishing the Declaration of Independence.

In spite of Jefferson's popularity and his outstanding personality he was not without critics and enemies whose criticism showed all too plain that they did not hold him in high regard as the following samples show.

Thomas Hamilton: "The moral character of Jefferson was repulsive. Continually puling about liberty, equality and the degrading curse of slavery, he brought his own children to the hammer, and made money of his debaucheries."

John Quincy Adams: "I incline to the opinion that he was not entirely conscious of his own insincerity, and deceived himself as well as others."

The Chicago Motor Club working with City Street Traffic Commission will install 10,000 posters designed to cut down traffic accident toll near war plants. Eight hundred thousand pamphlets, calling attention to death and accident statistics, will be inserted in pay envelopes.



Buckingham:—

The worlds a woods, in which all lose
their way, Though by a different path
they go astray.

Addison:—

Young men give, and soon forget af-
fronts; Old age is slow in both.

Pope:—

For virtue's self may too much zeal
be had,
The worst of madness is a saint run mad.

Burke:—

They were young and inexperienced;
and when will young and inexperienced
men learn caution and distrust of them-
selves.

Shakespeare:—

To persist in doing wrong, extenuates not
wrong but makes it much more heavy.

Haliburton:—

By work you get money, by talk you
get knowledge.

Carlyle:—

The modern majesty consists in work.
What man can do is his greatest orna-
ment, and he always consults his dignity
by doing it.

Ben Johnson:—

A man coins not a new word without
some peril and less fruit; for if it hap-
pens to be received, the praise is but
moderate; if refused the scorn is assured.

Trenchard:—

Be rather wise than witty; for much
wit hath commonly much froth, and 'tis
hard to jest, and not sometimes jeer,
too which many times sinks deeper than
was intended or expected; and what
was intended for mirth ends in sad-
ness.

Clarendon:—

There is not a man in the world, but

desires to be, or to be thought to be;
a wise man; and yet if he considers how
little he contributes himself there-
unto, he might wonder to find himself
in any tolerable degree of understand-
ing.

Washington Irving:—

No man knows what the wife of his
bosom is—no man knows what a min-
istering angel she is—until he has gone
with her through the fiery trials of life.

Tillotson:—

Was ever any wicked man free from
the stings of a guilty conscience, from
a secret dread of divine displeasure; and
the vengeance of another world.

Franklin:—

The way to wealth is as plain as the
way to market. It depends chiefly on
two words, industry and frugality; that
is waste neither time nor money, but
make the best use of both. Without in-
dustry and frugality nothing will do
and with them everything.

Johnson:—

Where necessity ends, curiosity begins;
and no sooner are we supplied with
everything that nature can demand,
then we sit down to contrive artificial
appetites.

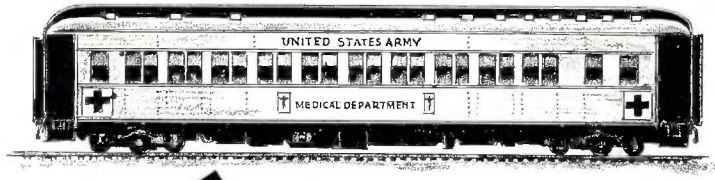
Adam Smith:—

All systems of virtue are reducible or
comprised in propriety, prudence or
benevolence.

A DAY LOST

One day lost during the year by each
employee may not seem a great deal . . .
but there are more than 53,000,000 employed
in the United States. That means our indus-
trial war effort loses more than 53,000,000
man-days of work annually . . . a loss equal
to the full-time work of 175,000 persons.
Looking at the lost day through "statistical
spectacles" gives it great importance in
times like these when everyone should be
up and coming.

Rail oddities



Top—Lounge car converted to hospital use including operating room.

Twenty-one cents of every dollar received goes for taxes compared to 4½ cents in first World War.



Forgetful lady remembers she left her electric iron on ironing board without turning off current. Quick witted conductor finds way to prevent house burning up.

One hundred and fourteen years ago there were 23 miles of railroad tracks in the United States. Today there are more than 236,842 miles. The latter figure is given as of 1939. It can be accepted as authoritative, coming as it does from the Association of American Railroads booklet published in 1940. The same authority tells us that if all railroads were in a single line it would take a train running a mile a minute two hundred and ninety two days to make a round trip.

These facts might better be classed as oddities than the story accompanying the above illustrations. It is not a story of that character, but rather one illustrative of co-ordination and accommodation, for which American railroads are famous.

They have, despite the enormous operating expense, kept abreast the demand of the public for comfort and convenience. They have done more than

meet the demand—they have met it luxuriously.

In the illustration above of a long passenger car is a striking instance of the humanitarian spirit. Many railroad coaches, including club and lounge cars have been converted into hospital cars with operating rooms. The purpose of course is to provide easy travel for sick and maimed soldiers, under surveillance of doctors, surgeons and nurses. That seems very far removed from the picture that has been painted of railroads in the garb of heartless corporations, selfish and inconsiderate of any and all things except dividends.

The dollar bill illustrated shows at a glance that of every dollar taken in by railroads in 1943 for transporting freight, passengers, express and mail, twenty-one cents were paid out in taxes. This is compared to 4½ cents in the first World War. In this particular, how-

ever, the railroads are not to be given special sympathy. We are all in the same wash, and we've all got to pay. Being a big business venture it naturally follows that the railroads do all things on a big scale. All railroads combined pay federal, state and local taxes annually in the sum of \$380,000,000. This is at the rate of more than \$1,040,000 per day.

Railroad trainmen as a rule are helpful, accommodating and polite. They have to think and act quickly as illustrated above. The lady in the picture suddenly awakens to the fact that she had left her electric iron plugged in, and that fire would follow and possibly burn down her home. She told her troubles to the conductor. He promptly scribbled the facts on a slip of paper. This he tossed off as the train whizzed by a section gang. The section boss rushed to a phone and passed the message to the home town agent who turned in an alarm to the fire department and a quick run was made to the lady's home. The hot iron had been busy and just finished burning a hole through the ironing board. There was no other damage.

What else do you call that, but quick thinking, accommodation and co-ordination originating from a train speeding through space at 50 or 60 miles an hour?

■ ■ ■

RED CROSS

(Continued from Page 4)

350 overseas clubs for servicemen and women.

50,000 nurses recruited for the Army and Navy.

65,000 volunteer nurse's aides trained for service.

119,000 persons aided in disasters.

15,000 survivors of marine disasters aided.

925,000,000 surgical dressings produced.

12,000,000 garments made.

1,500,000 first aid certificates awarded.

300,000 home nursing certificates issued.

5,300,000 prisoner of war packages packed.

\$77,000,000 foreign war relief distributed.

AN OLD TRICK OF WAR

Soldiers Camouflaged By Branches of Trees Dates Back to Shakespeare's Time

In the war of 1812 Canadian soldiers camouflaged themselves by attaching branches of maple leaves to their uniforms. This was a clever ruse but even in that early time, a hundred and thirty two years ago, it was an old trick. Shakespeare used this thought when he wrote *Macbeth* in 1605. He sent the ambitious murderer to the three witches for the last time, and was told:

"Macbeth shall never vanquish-
ed be until

Great Birnam wood to high
Dunsinane hill

Shall come against him.

Macbeth was a past master in planning murders of those who stood in his way, but he seems to have lacked imagination and foresight. He said, "forest of Birnam in motion could never be." He was satisfied that he would live the lease of nature and pay his breath to time and mortal custom.

That's where he became the victim of misplaced confidence. Shortly thereafter a messenger came to tell him that Birnam had begun to move. For his pains the messenger was called liar and slave. Macbeth still believed the witches charm that no man of woman born could harm him, and weakened only when Macduff said "that he was from his mother's womb untimely ripped"—but he still had a fighting chance and said "lay on Macduff and damned be he who first cries hold enough", and that is where Macbeth paid the penalty of his blood thirsty career and the prophecy of the witches was fulfilled. The oncoming army was hidden with branches from Birnam wood and Macduff was not naturally born.

■ ■ ■

CLOSE CALL

Judge: "I am willing to give you a fighting chance."

Prisoner: "I'd prefer to enlist in the army."

Judge: "That's what I want you to do."

Prisoner: "That's easy, judge. When you said 'fighting chance' I thought you meant I had to get married."

In The Army Now



Sergeant: "Do you serve women at this here bar?"

Bartender: "No you gotta bring your own."

Small son: "What does it mean by seasoned troops, Dad?"

Dad: "Mustered by the officers and peppered by the enemy."

The sergeant-instructor called on a rookie to explain to the class the purpose of a bolt with a left-handed thread.

This was the bewildering reply: "A bolt with a left-handed thread is a bolt which the tighter it's screwed the looser it gets!"

Selectee: "They can't make me fight."

Draft Officer: "Maybe not, but they can take you where the fighting is and you can use your own judgment."

"The most typical American expression I ever heard," says the captain of a bomber, "was when a shell exploded near the plane."

First voice: "Are you hurt?"

Second voice: "No, are you?"

"No."

"Then get the hell off me!"

Captain: "Dont give up the ship."

Private: "I haven't eaten one."

The Lord gave us two ends to use.

One to think with, one to sit with.

Heads we win; tails we lose!

The war depends on which we choose.

"My dear," wrote Jones to his wife, "don't send me any more of those nagging letters while I am at the front. I want to fight this war in peace."

Sarge: "Look here, soldier! What's the idea of the barrel? Are you a poker player?"

Private: "No Sarge. But I spent a couple of hours with some guys who are."

A woman went to the barracks to see her son, who had joined up some time ago, and, as his name was Brown, it was difficult to locate him. The sergeant on guard said to her:

"There's a man named Brown in the officers' mess. I wonder if that's him?"

"Yes, that's 'im, all right," she replied.

"'e was always in some mess or another when he was at 'home, so it's 'im, right enough."

An Australian during the World War tried to enlist at Sydney. He was refused on account of bad feet. Next morning he presented himself to the doctor once more. "It's no use, I can't take you. You couldn't stand the marching," said the medico. "But why are you so insistent?"

"Well, Doc," said the flatfoot, "I walked 187 miles to get here, and I hate to walk back."

Major: "The man who sneaked out of the barracks last night and met a girl in the woods will step forward. COMPANY HALT."

Give Him Time

"Please don't cry, honey," pleaded Boat-swain Botsford, "Honest, I ain't got a girl in every port. I ain't been in every port."

Conscience Forbids

The draft boards have discovered 34,374 conscientious objectors. Of this number 6,682 objectors have been put in camps while 12,000 have been assigned to special services. This leaves quite a large contingent to be disposed of.

Needed for Service

Selective Service Director Hershey says we must have an armed force of 11,300,000 men by July 1, 1944. It is the intention to meet this requirement despite replacements made necessary by men released from military service. The armed forces will need 1,500,000 new men by July 1st. These will come from the ranks of young men reaching 18, from men released from war industry and from pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

**SURE THING BETS
ARE SURE
IN NAME ONLY
DON'T BET — BUT BUY
WAR BONDS AND WIN
THEY ARE THE SUREST
AND SAFEST INVEST-
MENT.**

LOOKS LIKE BOY'S PLAY



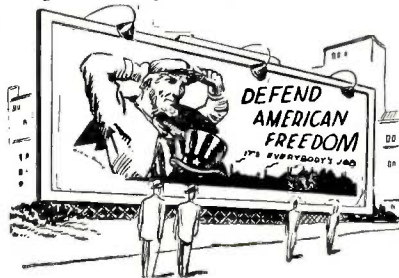
This man on a scooter borders on the thought of stealing candy from the baby. If the picture is accepted without question or investigation. But it is nothing of the kind. It is the outgrowth of the exigencies of war, which are faced by many industries. That the man is seated on a scooter there is no doubt, and that it is patterned after a child's toy is equally plain. However, it is operated by power and is a means of speeding up industry. War factories cover many blocks, which use up lot of leg power of key men. Therefore they are equipped with motor, travel at fast speed, and in a day's time save hours of the expert's time. It is just such little tricks as this that have made possible the fine production records which have astonished the world.

Many of those who have never been associated with industry have little conception of the ground space, roof, and time consumed going by foot from one end to another. Naturally there is a marked loss of time during the day and night. Plants in war work are seldom idle at any time during the 24 hour stretch. With unobstructed, wide aisles, many steps and much valuable time is saved those whose supervisory duties call them to all parts of the building. Simple as the scooter idea seems, it should be remembered, that hundreds of little things in the same class have combined to do much in saving time and cause greatly increased production.

PAY ROLLS ARE BIG

Takes Millions To Meet Salaries In Outdoor Advertising Industry

If the vast expenditure of billions of dollars for advertising on the bill boards is not the "first under the wire" neither is it the last. It is also far more important than just an "also ran". In fact it is an important connecting link between the public and the product. This importance has been greatly increased by the general use of automobiles. A few emblazoned words bring back to you some product you are familiar with



through the media of newspaper or magazine. You are reminded of something you need, and you stop at the first town to supply that need. There must be some tangible value in bill board advertising which pays in salaries and wages between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 to say nothing of the profits which is never overlooked by the capital backing any advertising media from hand bill to bill boards. There are some discriminating souls who can see nothing artistic in a bill board. We disagree. We've seen plenty of bill board advertisements of real artistic properties.

■ ■ ■

CHANGE OF COLOR

The farmers in England are complaining about the efforts of exploding bombs which the enemies drop. They say the terrific noise, not only frightens the pigs into a wild stampede but causes the porkers to turn a bright red. No such phenomena has yet been encountered in this country. The nearest we have come to it is the customer in the butcher shop at the price he has to pay and the ration coupons he has to release. He does more than turn red. His words become scarlet and flaming words shoot out from his mouth.

'RAW 'RAW BOYS



"I hear a big blond busted you in the eye at the masquerade party last night."

"Yes, I told her how beautiful she looked in a bustle."

"Well, what's wrong with that?"

"She wasn't wearing one."

FAST WORKER

Mazie: "I was getting fond of Ed—until he got fresh and spoiled it."

Daisie: "Isn't it terrible how fast a man can undo everything?"

NOW STUDIES STANDING UP

Serious Sophomore: "Were you ever bothered with athlete's foot?"

Freshman: "Yes, once when the captain of the football team caught me with his girl."

SYMPATHETIC

Prof.: "If there are any dumbbells in the room, please stand up." A long pause, then a lone freshman stood up.

Prof.: What? Do you consider yourself a dumbbell?"

Freshman: "Well, not exactly that, sir, but I hate to see you standing all alone."

THE HENGLISH WAY

Student: "Could one refer to the Venus de Milo as the girl who got the breaks?"

English Librarian: "Why not, may I awsk? It's an 'armless joke."

GENERALLY THE WAY

"Well, how was the burlesque dance?"
"Abdominal!"

MAYBE SO

"What kind of dress did Betty wear to the party last night?"

"I'm not quite certain; I think it was checked."

"Boy! Some party!"

BEFORE AND BEHIND

Lecturer (speaking on value of education): "Yes, what can take the place of a university education? Nothing.

Look at the man who only finishes grammar school. Where is he now? He is a motorman on a street car. But where is the man who has gone through college and has a diploma?"

Stude in audience: "He is the conductor!"

DISPROVED

Prof.: "When two bodies come together, is heat generated?"

Frosh: "No, sir. I hit a guy yesterday and he knocked me cold."—Texas Ranger.

STOPPED SHORT

"It certainly was a wonderful party. Last thing I remember clearly was Johnson getting into the grandfather's clock and trying to telephone to his girl."

AS OLD AS ROME

Fresh: "Who is the smallest man in history?"

Soph: "I give up."

Fresh: "Why, the Roman soldier who slept on his watch."

STOPPER AND STARTER

She: "Is it true that John stops and parks on the dark roads?"

Her: No, he does the parking, I do the stopping."

DIFFERENCE IN SEX

The Eskimo sleeps in her white bear skin and sleep very well I am told;

But last night I slept in my bare white skin and caught a helluva cold.

ABOUT TIME

Professor: "What is your idea of civilization?"

Sophomore: "I think it's a very good idea. Somebody ought to start it."

Business Ethics

"Papa, what does it mean, business ethics?"

"Well," explained papa, "it's like this. A man comes in and makes a purchase, and gives me a new five-dollar bill, which is just the right amount, and goes out. When I turn to the cash register, I find that the customer has given me two five dollar bills stuck together. Now, comes the question of business ethics. Should I tell my partner or should I say rouse mit business ethics?"

It is only one step from fanaticism to barbarism.

LOTTERY SUGGESTED

Bill Before Congress Not Likely To Gain Serious Attention

You may have overlooked the fact that there is a bill before congress to legalize a government lottery. Strictly speaking the bill is before the Committee on Finance to whom it has been referred. The purpose of the bill is to raise money without additional tax. The reference to the committee is doubtless following regular procedure but the committee may forget or lose the bill. The bill known as S. 1560 was introduced December 1, 1943. The innocent title reads, "to encourage voluntary contributions to the Treasury of the United States by means of special certificates." These certificates would cost \$2 and, for each million dollars worth of certificates distributed, prizes will be given payable in bonds ranging in value from \$100 to \$50,000. The bonds or proceeds from sale of same are specifically exempted from federal, state and local taxes. There would be 1,318 prizes for each million dollars worth of certificates distributed.

It is expected that this bill if passed will raise \$5,000,000,000 avoiding a sales tax; also it would not be necessary for the government to collect revenue from race tracks.

This lottery scheme in government is nothing new. It has been tried many times, and has not, so far as known, been successful. It is on the order of the gambler betting his last dollar.

France tried the lottery plan but after five years abolished it. Three reasons were assigned for this action; first, that the revenue produced for the State was so far below expectations as to be inconsequential; second, money spent on the races was money diverted from normal business; third, and most important, the lottery created grave moral dangers which threatened the nation's peace and prosperity.

Under Bill S. 1560, for each million dollars worth of \$2 certificates distributed there will be \$500,000 payable in bonds. The act would cease six months after the cessation of hostilities in the

present war, as proclaimed by the President.

Listen readers—don't put your money in a governmental lottery, or another lottery scheme. There is one sure way to invest your money and get back more than you pay in

BUY WAR BONDS

■ ■ ■

KEEP BLIMPS BUSY

We do not hear as much about ships of the air-blimps as we do about planes or submarines, yet they have become an efficient and important adjunct. Their part is to stalk the submarines.

Since the blimps fly at slower speeds than airplanes, they can frequently spot the Axis wolf packs more easily. Should a submarine dive and hide out on the bottom, hoping to escape detection, the blimp can hang above it indefinitely, waiting for it to be forced to the surface by the need of its crew for air.

These new blimps are smaller, non-rigid and more maneuverable than the older type ships that crossed the Atlantic in the 1930's. They are about 250 feet long and 76 feet high and are powered by two radial, air-cooled aviation engines. They can speed along at 80 miles per hour or cruise with a full military load at 50 miles per hour.

■ ■ ■

THE ART OF SPEAKING

When Hamlet instructed his players, wherewith to reach the conscience of the king, he gave them the following advice, still applicable to many persons, unschooled in the art of gentility. Hamlet said:

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it as many players do, I'd as lief the town crier spoke my lines.

"Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand, but use all gently; for in the very torrent, tempest, and as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness."

■ ■ ■

Farm Note

She: "I'm a dairy maid in a candy factory."
He: "What do you do?"
She: "Milk chocolates."

DIVORCE



● A Waukegan wife gets a divorce from her Boston husband who blacked her eye because she would not cultivate a Boston accent.

● An Oakland, California, woman got a divorce because her husband, with a \$75.00 per week job, like Rip Van Winkle, preferred sleep to work. He started a nap September 16, and did not get up until Thanksgiving.

● Mrs. Edna Johnson, Los Angeles, won freedom because her husband would drop her off at a cheap moving picture and then go to a good one himself. In addition he would not let her buy the food and as a result, "we had hamburger, sweet potatoes and gravy for three months straight." What else could be expected, Johnson married her on a bet.

● In the Hamilton County Tennessee court, the title of a divorce case read, Paradise vs. Paradise. Readers may make their own wisecracks.

● A New Jersey man is suing for divorce. His wife broke a bottle of champagne on his head on his wedding day. Specific data not given. It may be "assault and battery," or it may be the inexcusable wasteful habit of the bride.

● Company Doc: "Wine, women and song are going to kill you."
Worker: "O.K. Doctor, I'll never sing again as long as I live."

● White: "I'm going to get a divorce, my wife hasn't spoken to me in six months."
Brown: "You'd better go easy old man. You'll never get another wife like that."

MADE THE CALENDAR

Arranged By Caesar But Some Changes Came Afterwards

Before Gaius Julius Caesar reached the Et tu Brute period of life he had done a great many things for Rome. When he did not have anything else to do he corrected the calendar. It was assumed the solar year was $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. To take care of this he made every fourth year with an extra day. This was little more than a mere incident. Various other questions arose. Among these determining the date of feast days and days of religious significance. If you'll study the calendar question and the worry involved, you'll agree that Caesar did a fairly good job of straightening out a year that would pass muster for centuries. It in itself was enough to justify his reputation for honesty, patriotism, devotion to the welfare of the poorer classes, his moderation toward his opponents and his statesmanship. His "Et tu Brute" (Even thou, Brutus) carries a note of pain, disappointment and sadness for the act of one whom he had trusted.

Caesar's reformation of the Roman calendar by adding a day every fourth year was accomplished by doubling the sixth day before the calends of March, and hence the year was called bisextile—a name it still retains among the Latin nations of Europe, by whom February 24th is regarded as the intercalated day. It is English speaking countries that the year is called "leap" because the Sunday letter leaps a day, no letter being affixed to February 29th. Every year divisible by four except those divisible by 100 and not by 400 is a leap year.

Whether we got the idea from the Caesarian leap year plan for holding our presidential elections in years divisible by four or whether it is just a coincidence, we do it just the same, beginning with George Washington's second term in 1792.

■ ■ ■

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great.

COME HOME TO ROOST

In This Particular Income Tax Blank Resembles Chickens



"Wonder if I'll get
any change?"

The annual nightmare of making out tax returns is about over. If the Washington wise acres who devised this system of human torture are still outside the mad house they are in the wrong place. In imagination we envision them on the side of the road convulsed in gibbering laughter as they count their helpless victims trailing to the asylum muttering add, deduct, divide, subtract, multiply, enter on line 43 and subtract from line two. The few who have escaped are those who solved the problem by sending their income to headquarters with a polite request to return the change if any is left.

We Gave First Aid

In this organization Ross Emerson, of the personnel division was named as first aid man in solving the problem for those who knew no more about the process than those who devised it. Einstein's theory was primary grade stuff compared to the entanglements lurking in the involved verbal vexations, complicated with the intricacies of arithmetico-geometrical-mean of the tax blanks.

Ross was formerly a school teacher. Figures have no terrors for him. Combined with this is a studious mind and the patience of which Job is supposed to be past grand master. He proved to be a life saver to many of his fellow workers.

Like millions of other distracted tax payers we have wondered why these tax blanks were not reduced to the simplest proportions. Something like this.

Income

Income from all sources.

Deductions Allowed

List of deductions, and end it all with an

affidavit. The possible benefits resulting therefrom would be:

- Hours of worry.
- Sleepless nights.
- Haunting fear of errors.
- Ghosts of penalties.
- Indifferent aid from local collectors.
- Escape from profane language
- Divorces resulting from domestic disagreements.

We are told that the wiseacres devising this present tax return blank concluded to fill one out as a final test but proved unequal to the task.

What a perfect definition of that old proverb—"Curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

■ ■ ■

NEVER LOSE FAITH

Let us never lose faith in human nature, no matter how often we are deceived. Do not let deception destroy confidence in the real goodness, generosity, humanity and friendship that exist in the world. They are overwhelmingly in the majority—Chauncey M. Depew.

■ ■ ■

ONCE A KNAVE, ALWAYS ONE

The heart never grows better by age; I fear rather worse; always harder. A young liar will be an old one; and a young knave will only be a greater knave as he grows older—Chesterfield.

■ ■ ■

An adult—One who has ceased to grow vertically, but not horizontally.

A man hath many enemies when his back is against the wall. Then is when they all take a soak at him.

BUY BONDS



*They Will Help
Bring the Boys
Home
Safe and Sound*



This government on the inlet with pleasure craft in the foreground requires no great stretch of imagination in likening it to Venice.

The Fijis were formerly cannibals, now they are a very well behaved race.

There was a time not so long ago that mention of Fijians immediately suggested cannibals. Now they are classed as Christian people. Many of them can read and write. The transformation is accredited to missionaries and no doubt the influence of white men who came along when the Chiefs of the Fijians ceded the islands to Great Britain. The Fiji islands group numbers 200 to 250 of which some 80 are inhabited. The islands are of volcanic origin, rising abruptly from the shores to a height as great as 4,000 feet. The largest of



A native ceremonial known as a "meke". The participants are doubtless regarded as beautiful according to Fiji standards.

Fiji Islands An Allure

**One of the Healthiest Climates
and Exotic Nights—Soft
Suva, a Cosmopolitan
Nationality**

these is Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The capital is Suva, population 15,522, in the island of Viti Levu. The islands are situated about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand.

Discovered in 1643

This group was discovered by Tasman in 1643, but white missionaries did not reach there until 1835. Some thirty years later Thakombau, "King of the Cannibal Islands," converted to Christianity, sought to cede the Islands to Great Britain or the United States, but it was not until 1874 that Great Britain agreed. He exacted a pledge that his subjects should never be ousted from lands they owned. Then it was soon apparent that the natives were "play boys" with no desire to work and Great Britain imported laborers from India, but respected the pledge of not interfering with native land owners. The island population is now mixed and Fijians, Solomon Islanders, Samoans, Cook Islanders, Tongans, Gilbertese, Chinese and Americans live very happily in this land of sunshine and contentment.

Mueller Employe There

The Americans now are mostly our sailors and soldiers and among these is our Willie Rohman, a former messenger boy in this organization. In many minds it seems unbelievable that American boys like Willie, just through high school, should find himself in a land so strange as the "Cannibal Islands." In a recent letter he wrote.

"I send you boys and girls greetings from the wonderful islands of Fiji. The restrictions on our location have been lifted, and we are now permitted to say where we are.

"I suppose I should describe the native Fijians, as remarkable people. Their hair is the outstanding feature. This is very long and stands straight up from the scalp. The men usually

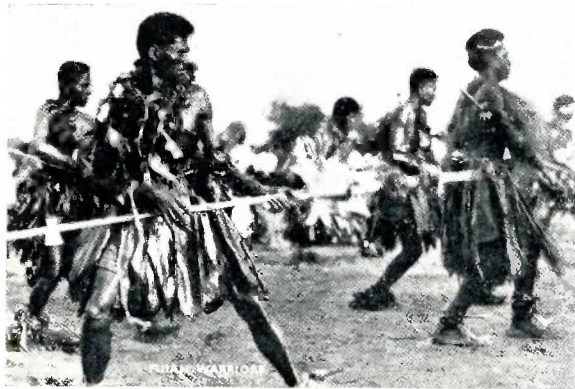
ing Tropical Dreamland

ates Known—Care Free Days
t Winds from the Sea—
a City Where Different
ities Mingle

wear a shirt called a "sulu" and the women wear dresses which extend to their ankles. Have been to Suva, the capital many times. There the theatres are located, also my favorite swimming hole.

"Hope you all had a good Christmas. It seems to me however, that you folks need your morale boosted more than we soldiers. Cheer up folks, it can't last forever."

The last few lines commenting on the subject of "morale" are significant. They



Fiji warriors in war movements. This is a "hang over" from early days as the natives are regarded as peace loving people.

are typical of the spirit of our American boys on the front lines. They don't want "sob sister stuff" or pity. They know what they are up against and they are facing it like men—Americans.

A Descriptive Booklet

Willie has sent to us a booklet of exceeding beauty and value. It's a piece of printing executed by Waite and Bull of Sydney. It would be a credit to any printing house in this country. The subject of the front cover is a Fiji girl, hair standing straight up, with a red flower over her left ear. Her dress exposes a full round neck and bare arms.



A fish bigger than the fisherman who is a true type of native Fijians. He is apparently well pleased with his catch.

Her features are regular and the face shows plenty of character. Despite her dark complexion the face is an attractive one. Beneath the picture is the single word "Fiji". The illustrations on the pages carrying this article were reproduced from the booklet mentioned. A foot note advises that the "cover design, borders and Indian sketches designed and executed in Fiji by Vera Ousey Singatoka, a Fiji", indicating that art is not lost to the people of these strange people in a strange land.

It proves beyond a doubt that we have previously been "talking through our

(Continued on Page 18)



Fiji children beating a native drum with no more harmony than clothing.

hat" about Fiji, under a misconception of what the islands and the people are in reality.

Dreamland

Here are the isles of your dreams and imagination come true. An all the year round climate of 72 to 84 degrees, soft sea winds, luxurious vegetation, long sandy beaches, days of seductive languor and intoxicating moonlights of romance and dreams. The climate is equable and remarkably healthful for Europeans. Malaria is unknown. One visit there lingers in memory for years, and many are unequal to resist the call to come-back.

Few Clothes Needed

It is said that no other country has such a happy and contented native population. The climate calls for few clothes, just enough to cover the body or part of it. Even on the outskirts of the capital fat brown children can be seen playing on the roadside sans clothing, unembarrassed and completely happy. Vegetables and fruits grow in abundance and there are many varieties of fish and shell fish. Simple diets but that they contain all requirements of mankind is evident in the magnificent physiques of the Fijians. In the villages the natives live under their own happy communal system. As far as possible their own social laws have been preserved. This preservation of native social life and customs make it possible for the visitor to witness many of the elaborate ceremonies of the past. In this particular the Fijians, exceed all other races of the South Pacific. Among these ceremonies are the war dances in all their barbaric splendor, the more graceful movements of the women's dances—the thrilling spectacle of the fire walkers of Benga. Wherever you go, along the coast or to nearby islands you are assured courtesy and hospitality from these interesting people.

The population is 198,379—Fijians, 97,574; Indians, 85,002; Europeans, 4,574. There are some Polynesians and other races sprinkled in.

In Suva, the capital, you find yourself in a metropolitan atmosphere, good hotels, clubs, golf links and country clubs, fishing, boating, hiking—everything that a lazy restful vacation calls for.

BABIES BAWL FOR 'EM

Pre-war model baby carriages, strollers, walkers and push carts will reappear as soon as manufacturers can change over from the production of war models, the only type permitted since April 1943. Recent removal of restrictions means better looking and sturdier baby vehicles. It is hoped enough material will be available to keep production high enough to take care of the increase of births in 1944. To do this means production at the capacity of the industry. This would call for 750,000 to 800,000 baby carriages, and 650,000 strollers, walkers and push carts per year. The authority for this information is a writer in one of the governments many publicity sheets and he speaks with such assurance that we suspect that some one has been counting noses. Or is that what is counted in estimating a forthcoming season's crop of babies. We don't know but from casual observation here in Central Illinois we doubt if the pre-natal census taker has made his figures large enough.

■ ■ ■

IMPORTANT DATES

March is a significant month. On the 7th, 1876, the first patent was granted to Bell. Again on that day, 1926, the first public test of two way transmission between New York and London was made.

On the 10th, 1876, Bell transmitted the first complete sentence by telephone. To his assistant he said, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." This was in Boston.

On the 27th, 1884, the first conversation over an experimental long distance line between New York and Boston was made.

On the 30th, 1933, radio telephone service between the United States and Philippine Islands was opened.

KEEP THE BONDS
BOUNCING
YOUR WAY
SURE PAY SOME DAY

M U E L L E R R E C O R D



BEAUTIFUL BUT DUMB

THE FARMER FAINTED

City Girl (looking at calf): "Tell me, Mr. Farmer, does it pay to keep so small a cow?"

WHITE LIE

She: "So you were hurt in the war? Where were you wounded?"

He: "Lady, I was hit in the Dardanelles."

She: "How dreadful."

SOUNDS FISHY

Clerk: "We've got some fine alligator pears."

Newlywed: "Silly, we don't even keep goldfish."

NEW QUIZ KID

Fond Mother: "Genevieve is so bright, only 12 years old and she is studying French and Algebra. Say good morning to Mrs. Perkins in Algebra, Genevieve."

FAR, FAR AWAY

Sweet young gal: "Mamma! Mamma! Come here and make Dick stop teasing me!"

Mamma: "What is he doing, dear?"

Sweet young gal: "He's sitting on the other end of the davenport."

THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS

Mr. Davis: "Why do you keep looking down all the time?"

Mrs. Davis: "The doctor told me to watch my stomach."

OF COURSE

Employer: "Surely, Miss Jenks, you know the King's English."

Typist: "Of course he is. Whoever said he wasn't?"

GOOD EYESIGHT

Beautiful: "I don't know what's the matter with that little man over there. He was so attentive a few moments ago and now he won't even look at me."

Not so dumb: "Perhaps he saw me come in. He's my husband."

SCANDALOUS

Mrs. Simons glanced at a headline in the newspaper which read: "Bank robbed! Police at sea." She laid down the paper. "Now look at that, Ed!" she said, repeating the headline aloud to her husband, "here's a big city bank broken into by burglars and the police force all off fishing. What a scandal!"

BIGOTED

"How do you like your new boss, Mayme?"

"Oh, he ain't so bad, Lil, only he's kinda bigoted."

"Whadda y'mean bigoted?"

"Well, he thinks words can only be spelled one way."

HAD GOOD REASON

The girl friend collects antiques, and recently she acquired a horse-hair chair, whereupon she discovered why grandmother wore six petticoats.

JUST ONE FATHER

The young kindergarten teacher bowed effusively to a gentleman on a street car and suddenly realized he was a total stranger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she stammered. "I mistook you for the father of one of my children."

AVOIDING WINDOW BLOCKADE

Customer: "I wish to try on that dress in the window."

Clerk: "Sorry, lady, but you'll have to use the fitting room."

DISTANT RELATIVE

"You seem to have an abnormal fondness for fires. You're not a pyromaniac are you?"

"No, but my husband is a fireman."

THE KEYS

I will give unto the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whosoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and what soever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.—Matthew.

ACTING

People generally overrate a fine actors genius, and moderate his trained skill. They are apt to credit him with a power of intellectual conception and poetic creation to which he has really a very slight claim, and fail to recognize all the difficulties which his artistic training has enabled him to master.—Lewes.

OFFICE OF ADMIRAL

It Was Originally a Courtesy Title
But Now Official

The highest ranking officer in the navy carries the title of admiral. It has been in use among maritime countries since the thirteenth or fourteenth century. In England the earliest use of the title was applied to the official in supreme command of all naval forces and it was not until 1311 that it became of general use in application to all commanders of fleets and squadrons. The office of Lord High Admiral seems to have been first created about 1406 and vested in John, Earl of Somerset. This was followed by grades of vice-admiral and rear admiral. Now then practically all the leading navies of the world make use of the ranks of rear admiral, vice admiral and admiral.

In the United States navy, no rank above that of captain was actually conferred until 1862 when the grades of commodore (hitherto only a courtesy title given to the commanders of squadrons) and of rear admiral were successively created by Congress and conferred upon David G. Farragut. In 1864 the rank of vice admiral and in 1866 that of admiral were established and in each case Farragut was the first to be promoted to the new rank. For a time the grades of admiral and vice admiral were held as special honorary awards to which officers might be promoted for distinguished service in war. The officers who earlier attained the rank of admiral were David G. Farragut (1866-1870), David D. Porter (1870-1891). Those who held the rank of vice admiral were Farragut, Porter and Stephen C. Rowan. At their deaths these grades became extinct. For distinguished service in the battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898) George Dewey was promoted by Congress to the high rank of "Admiral of the Navy." In more recent years efforts were made to revive highest ranks in the navy. This was not accomplished until June, 1915.

It was provided in a naval appropriation bill that after June 1, 1915, the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet,

Pacific fleet, and Asiatic fleet, while serving as such, have the rank of admiral, and the officer second in command, while serving as such, have the rank of vice admiral. Under this provision Frank F. Fletcher, Thomas B. Howard and Walter Cowles were named admirals.

Flag officers of the navy rank with general officers of the army as follows:

Admirals with generals, vice admirals with lieutenant generals, rear admirals with (first half of the list) with major generals, and (second half of the list) with brigadier generals. All officers of the navy are retired after forty years service or at the age of 62, but the age of retirement is extended for those officers who receive their ranks from congress for special meritorious and important services.

In this connection the pay of officers in the navy is an interesting item:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Admiral | \$8,000 |
| Vice Admiral | \$8,000 |
| Rear Admiral | \$6,000 |
| Captains | \$4,000 |
| Commander | \$3,500 |
| Lt. Commanader | \$3,000 |
| Lieutenant | \$2,400 |
| Lieutenant (j.g.) | \$2,000 |
| Ensign | \$1,800 |

The above does not completely cover the case of pay. Admirals are entitled to personal money allowance of \$2,200 and vice admirals to \$500 per year.

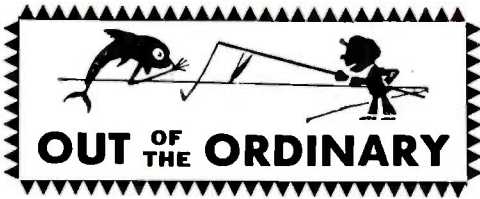
MISSING OPPORTUNITY

In a recent issue of the Water Works Journal, Harry E. Jordan, secretary of the American Water Works Association, gave those in the industry, the following bit of advice:

"You are responsible to your city for the maintenance and operation of its water service. The chances are about 10 to 1 that you are not using the amount of repair material that the War Production Board authorizes you to use. How can you justify the continued undermaintenance of your city's water system?"

All farewells should be sudden, when forever.

None but a mule denies his family.



Lady Sheriff: At a recent state meeting of Illinois State Sheriffs, two women "Sheriffesses" attended. One was Mrs. Myra Westray, Dewitt county, and the other Mrs. Erma Scheiferdecker of Schuyler county. The sheriff-husbands of the two ladies enlisted and they were named to fill the vacancies.

Rescued the Perishing: Minnie Bauer, Jefferson City, Mo., succeeded in saving her 28 dogs from a burning house, but she broke a toe and was severely burned.

For the Quiz Kids: Four boys frisked Louis Sands at Los Angeles and got three cents. An equal division of the swag was their greatest problem.

Drowned in Engine Tank: A most unusual accident on a running freight train on the Chicago Northwestern railway happened when William R. Hoye, a Chicago brakeman, slipped and fell into the tender. The body was discovered when the train stopped at a tank for water.

In the Saddle: Technical Sergeant John M. Webb, Wheeling, W. Va., flying in England, had to bail out. In a few minutes he found himself astride a horse feeding in a pasture. Giddap, horsey.

Took the Count: A Decatur woman handed the bus driver a \$10 dollar bill for a five cent fare. The driver was equal to the occasion. He handed back a handful of dimes—99 of them and two nickels. The woman was still counting them when she reached her getting off place.

Chinese Boy Made Over: Three of Decatur's nine Chinese have gone to war. One of these Chinese had a nephew sent him from his native land and enrolled the lad in the public schools.

Pastor Now Paddles Along: Deprived of his gasoline rationing books the Rev. E. L. Sutcliff, Hillsday, Michigan, is walking these days. Even a preacher is not immune from stepping on the gas.

Holy Roller: Someone attending a Holy Roller revival left a pair of crutches. Quite likely he rolled home.

Poor Saving Bank: M. J. Copp of Springfield sent his car to be given a general cleaning. He got it but not the \$2700 he had concealed in one of the seat cushions.

POETIC VISION

Man's vision in times of peace has led to victories no less renowned than those of war. The unlimited space of the heaven has robbed the sea of much of its glamor and romance. While man has dreamed of aerial navigation during past centuries its realization within bounds of reasonable safety has been accomplished during recent years. The vision of aerial navigation has not been confined to practical minded men alone. Even poets have dreamed of it. Tennyson may have used his "poetic license" when he wrote "Locksley Hall" in 1942, but later events have proved his right to stand with prophets who made rhymes a reality.

The following lines by Tennyson, seem to prove this:

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;

"Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;

"Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;

"Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm;

"Til the war drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were fur'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

**BUY BONDS
BY THE BALE
NEVER WATERED
AND NEVER FAIL**

Growth of the Postal Service



The postal service is something to think about. It has undergone mighty changes since the days when Benjamin Franklin in 1763 inspected the service in the colonies, traveling 1600 miles on horseback. Later in life he was made postmaster in Philadelphia. Days running into weeks were consumed for the delivery of a letter from one extreme of the colonies to another.

In contrast we publish in another column a letter mailed to us from a former employee now in service in the Fiji island. It was dated January 2nd and reached us January 15, the time of leaving the Fiji island is not known. It may have been several days' after the date of the letter. The near perfection of the postal service frequently makes us unjustly critical and impatient at the least delay. Promptness and speed are outstanding tenets of this public service.

Regardless of the fact that the Persians, Assyrians, Aztecs and Chinese had some system of transmission and the Romans had a fully developed system centuries ago, the first step in America was the appointment by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1639 of an official to take charge of the delivery of letters.

The first step for an inter-colonial post was taken by Governor Lovelace of New York in 1672. He organized a mail service "to go monthly between New York and Boston" stipulating, "those that be disposed to send letters shall bring them to secretary's office where in a lock't box they shall be preserved till the messenger calls for them"

In 1683 Governor William Penn established a post office in Philadelphia. Henry Waldy was made postmaster

"with authority to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the falls of the Delaware, and send a weekly mail between said places."

In 1691 Thomas Neal was "granted full power and authority to erect, settle, and establish within the chief parts of their colonies and plantations an office or offices for the receiving and dispatching of letters and paquets."

Andrew Hamilton, of Edinburg, was the first postmaster-general when a fairly good service was established.

The colonial system was taken over by the British Government in 1707 and consolidated with the post-office of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1737 Benjamin Franklin was named as Postmaster at Philadelphia and upon the death of Elliot Benger, then Postmaster General for America, Franklin and William Hunter were named co-jointly to succeed him. Franklin was removed by the British government in 1774 but the Continental Congress resolved to maintain a separate system and elected him chief at a salary of \$1,000 per year.

Under the constitution a postal service was authorized by Congress in 1789 and Samuel Osgood became the first Postmaster General of the new nation. There were 75 local offices at the time. Mails were carried 1875 miles of road. The annual cost was less than \$25,000. High rates retarded rapid development. It cost 6 cents to carry a single sheet 30 miles or for a distance of 450 miles, 25 cents.

William J. Barry was appointed Postmaster General by President Jackson, March 9, 1829. He was the first to be given a seat in the cabinet. From this point the development and growth was more pronounced.

In 1836 the postal service was reorganized on its present basis. It was during this time that railroads were in the early stages. In 1838 they became a means of transportation of mails. In 1845 high postal rates prevailing since 1792, were reduced to 5 cents for letters

of half an ounce for distances not exceeding 300 miles and 10 cents for distances greater than that figure.

The use of postage stamps was officially authorized in 1847. In this same year the first postal treaty was concluded with Bremen, then an autonomous German state.

In 1851 the postage for single letters going 3,000 miles or less was reduced 3 cents.

Building up the service was a step by step process.

The registry service came in 1855.

Free delivery in cities over 50,000 in 1863.

Money orders since 1864.

Post cards in 1873.

Two ounce or less reduced to 2 cents in 1885.

Special delivery service in 1885.

Rural free delivery in 1896

Postal savings banks, 1911.

Domestic parcel post, 1913.

One of the more recent blessings of the postal service was the introduction of rural free delivery. Prior to that time farmers frequently had to drive to the county seat, or some small town from 1 to 8 or 10 miles away to get their mail. Depending on the weather, muddy roads or urgent seasonal work on the farm there were times between mail registering anywhere from a day to ten days or two weeks. Now rural communities are practically on a level with the city folk in the matter of daily mail delivery.

It's a long reach from those early days to the present when the mail carrier knocks on the door to hand in your mail or place it in your box. He is always welcome—but as much cannot be said of the cards and letters he hands you.

This is especially true of the first few days of each month when the bills come rolling in.

At Hartford, Connecticut these words are carved on the post-office—a tribute to the service and those who have brought it to the high state of perfection. "Across the unbounded reaches of the sky

In tempest and in calm

By day and night

Over long trails upon the land

PARACUTIN STILL PUFFS

Mexican Volcano A Year Since Eruption Continues Active

Among other birthdays in February, one that got scant notice, was that of the Paracutin Volcano in Mexico. This great natural phenomenon was unknown February 20th, 1943. Preceding that day a series of earthquakes startled the residents of San Juan. On February 20, 1943, Dionisio Pulido was plowing, and noticed a small column of smoke spiraling from the level ground. Pulido thought it an ordinary fire and to put it out placed a rock over the small fissure in the earth. He went back to his plowing but later observed the smoke increasing in volume and force. Pulido hurried to tell his employer and others, but the report created no alarm and little interest. However, a group accompanied him to the field and found a 30 foot hole from which a great cloud of smoke issued. At 10 o'clock that night the first explosion occurred and the volcano was off to a good start and is still doing business. Within a week it was 500 feet high and in ten weeks 1,110 feet, while today it is 2,000. For miles in all directions all vegetation has been smothered under three feet of gray volcanic ash. The trees are dead and there is no sign of animal life. There is complete desolation, while the volcano continues to increase by constant flares of flames and tons of lava. Hundreds of travellers and tourists are in attendance everyday. Recently it was thought that the eruption was about to end as the volcano was inactive for 23 days. After this the eruption returned and now is as active as ever.

We speed at your command, and bear
By lakes and rivers and the trackless
sea,

The tidings and treasures of mankind."

■ ■ ■

"My father always proposed a toast before he disciplined me."

"That's funny. What was it?"

"Bottoms up."

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none. —Carlyle.

PLUMBING A BLESSING

Without It The Country Could Not Maintain Present War Industry

Familiarity does more than breed contempt. It breeds lack of appreciation of the blessings of science, which give us valuable service day by day with such unflinching constancy that we overlook its benefits and necessity. This is particularly true of plumbing. Without it modern life would be impossible. Imagine if you can how absolutely impossible it would be to support our defense efforts at home if we lacked plumbing. So necessary is plumbing that it follows the army into the vast camps for the convenience of the soldiers, and more important that this, the protection of their health. The protection of civil life and health is the prime reason for laws and rules governing it in practically all cities and most of the states. To become a plumber an apprentice must serve a term of four years when he becomes a journeyman if he can successfully pass the examination. The master plumber, the man who deals with the public must know not only business rules and practices but also the mechanical details as well. The present involved principles of a plumbing system makes all this necessary. Classification of plumbing as a science is justified. The Empire State Building is the only proof needed. Everyone of its 102 floors offered its own problems of supply and waste piping as well as fixtures. It takes vastly more than a hammer, monkey wrench and tongs to make a plumber. He must know the mechanics of the trade, he must have a knowledge of chemistry, sanitation, metallurgy and of the relation of controlled water supply to health.

It is not too much to expect that the day is not far distant when plumbing will be a requirement in any kind of a building erected for human occupation.

FREE THOUGHT SPEECH

"Without freedom of thought, there can be no such thing as wisdom; and no such thing as public liberty without freedom of speech; which is the right of every man as far as by it he does not

hurt or control the right of another; and this is the only check it ought to suffer and the only bounds it ought to know; . . . Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freedom of speech; a thing terrible to traitors."

SOME PROGRESS IN SAFETY

Railroading is dangerous. Humans are careless. This combination results in accidents which spell cripples and corpses. For years railroads were the open door to the hospitals and undertakers. Stringent rules and regulations proved weak deterrents. Safety education has been of much greater value, though not 100 per cent effective. Railroads and big industrialists spend millions of dollars in promotion and practice, an indication of the humanitarian spirit of those who employ fellowmen and women.

The great Illinois Central System stands well in front in this educational effort. For showing a greater reduction in employe casualty ratio than any other major railway system in 1943, as compared with 1942, the Illinois Central has been presented with the National Safety Council award for Distinguished Service to Safety.

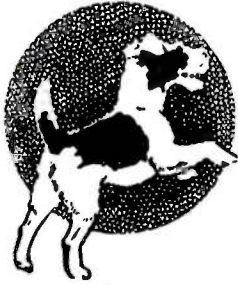
This is the first time that such an award has been made to a railroad for this type of accomplishment. On the basis of million man-hours worked, the Illinois Central ratio of personal injuries dropped during the first ten months from 9.18 in 1942 to 6.88 in 1943. The record was established in the face of increases in number of employees at work and in man-hours worked.

Commenting on the railway safety, attention is called to the fact that in 1917 and 1918, when World War I was in progress, some 7,000 employe fatalities occurred on all railroads as compared with only 2,000 in 1942 and 1943, despite the facts that a much larger volume of business has been handled and that a larger labor turn-over has added to the task of training new workers in safety methods.

Mouth: In man the gateway to the soul; in woman, the outlet to the soul.

Animals In The News

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



when she finally blew up."

Earlier in the year several hundred farmers near Decatur participated in a fox hunt. A pack of trained hounds did the hunting. Six foxes will not longer haunt the hen houses but the three which got away will work overtime.

Illinois officially last year confiscated and sold 329 furs and sold these to licensed dealers. The proceeds, \$3,000 were turned over to the Fish and Game fund.

Mrs. Nellie M. Lighter, Mason City, Iowa, left \$1,000 for the care of her pet parrot. When the news was broken to the bird it exclaimed, "Gee Whiz."

Nora, German shepherd pet dog of Coast Guard Station, near Oregon Inlet, N. C., is back on duty wearing the John P. Haines Medal of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

She isn't a war-trained dog. She's just a pet but she sensed something wrong one night after Evans Mitchell, a guard, had gone out on patrol duty.

Nora left the station and ran three miles down the beach. There she found Mitchell unconscious. He had been taken ill and fainted near the water's edge. Nora seized his cap in her jaws and took it back to the station. She then led a searching party to Mitchell, who brought him back to headquarters.

Our war dogs, says Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Parmenter are the best cared for dogs in the world. They are constantly under the eyes of trainers and veterinarians, watching for any signs of sickness. These dogs must be in the peak of condition to

make them valuable. They are given shots upon entering service and their food is scrupulously inspected, and their meals are given at the same hour each day.

Dogs loaned for war service will be returned with honorable discharges. At the expense of the government they will be "untrained" from their war spirit, and come back to their owners with all their old time friendliness.

BUT IT STILL SMELLS

Pipe smokers will doubtless vote aye on the following thought from "Sam Slick, the clock maker", but pipe smellers will say nay.

"The fact is, Squire, the moment a man takes to a pipe he becomes a philosopher. It's the poor man's friend; it calms the mind, soothes the temper and makes a man patient under difficulties. It has made more good men, good husbands, kind masters, indulgent fathers, than any other thing on this blessed earth."

FAST FLYING RECORDS

Some other evidence of fast flying: from Yakutsk, Siberia, to Washington, D. C., 28 hours; Kansas City to Chungking, China, 37 hours; Calcutta, India, to Times Square, N. Y., 41 hours; Chicago to Fairbanks, 13 hours; Boston to Sao Paulo, Brazil, 23 hours. This is just a beginning. With the end of the war and with manufacturers of airplanes developing air transportation, they promise a new era in safety, speed and comfort.

VIEWING OLD AGE

I'm growing fonder of my staff;
I'm growing dimmer in the eyes;
I'm growing fainter in my laugh;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;

I'm growing careless of my dress;
I'm growing frugal of my gold;
I'm growing wise: Im growing—yes—
I'm growing old.

Saxe.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad,
And all the wheels run down:

Creep home and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there
You loved when all was young.

Kingsley.

ILLINOIS' EARLY BIRDS

Robins First To Return and Saucy Wren Among The Last

Behold! Spring sweeps over the world
again,
Shedding soft dews from her ethereal
wings;
Flowers on the mountains; fruits over
the plain,
And music on the waves and woods,
she flings,
And love on all that lives, and calm on
lifeless things.

Spring is the first season of the year. Everybody loves it and welcomes it with its mythical disease known as "spring fever." The 21st day of March marks the official entrance, but there are many preferring the coming of our little feathered friends—blue bird, robin, flicker, meadow lark and wren. The cardinal, known also as the Virginia Nightingale, is given the honor of being Illinois' state bird. This handsome little creature remains in Central Illinois throughout the year, frequently seen in winter months and the first to break into song on the first warm days. The natural range of the Cardinal is from Mexico to New Jersey, but in late years it has become acclimated and remains through the winter as far north as New Jersey. The male is beautifully marked, with red and black and is adorned with a tall crest. It is among our few birds hardy in confinement and frequently is made into a cage bird.

The song sparrow is another all the year round resident. It lacks the beautiful markings of the Cardinal, but its song is credited with being the finest of American singing birds.

Robin First Back

The first of the birds to come back in the spring is old reliable "Robin Redbreast," probably the best known of all birds. In fact, ornithologists list it as "the most common and familiar of North American thrushes." Mr. Robin Redbreast flies into Central Illinois, the last week in February and remains well into fall. Within a few days after arrival the robin becomes as tame and familiar as domestic poultry. Beautiful in size and color it is noted for its tuneful

song, its boldness and gayety. Generally two broods are reared each season. It is valuable as a voracious destroyer of insects.

Following the robin, in four or five days, comes the blue bird, not as well known as the robin but is accepted as a "harbinger of spring." It also belongs to the thrush family. It has a blue-black color and a soft melodious warble. Again, resorting to ornithologist authorities, "it is the nearest American approach to the English robin-redbreast."

Another Early Bird

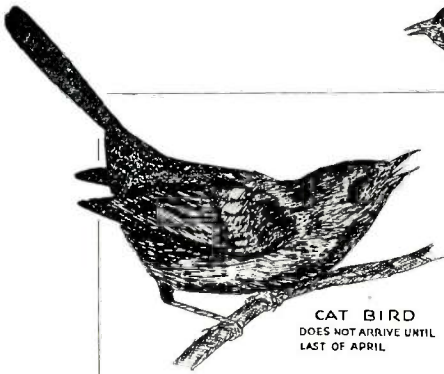
The meadow lark is another arrival in the last week of February. This bird is related to the starlings. Its about 10½ inches long with brown streaked back and bright yellow breast. The male carries on his breast a conspicuous black crescent. As the name indicates these visitors nest on the ground and live mostly on insects. There are two varieties known as Eastern and Western. The latter is common on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains. This variety "gives one of the most brilliant performances of which American birds are capable, its notes being, 'rich, musical and flute like.' The spring notes of the Eastern variety are a loud melodious call.

The red-winged black bird comes to us the first week in March. It belongs to the family of blackbirds, related to the starlings. These red-wings are noticeable for gathering in autumn in great flocks on prairies and marshes for the flight south.

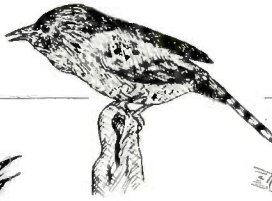
The brown thrasher comes back to us the last week in March. It looks like a thrush but is really allied to the wren. It frequents orchards and edges of woods and builds a nest in or near the ground. It has a loud, brilliant and highly varied song, which often seems to mimic the notes of other birds. It is sometimes called the "mocking thrush."

The cat-bird is a late arrival coming about the latter part of April. This bird gets its name from its mewing call but also has in spring a sprightly song. It is known sometimes as one of American mocking birds. It does not have much claim to beauty, having a

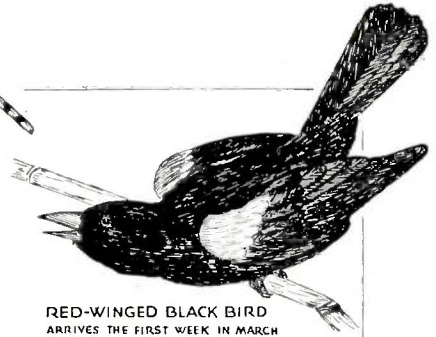
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CAT BIRD
DOES NOT ARRIVE UNTIL
LAST OF APRIL

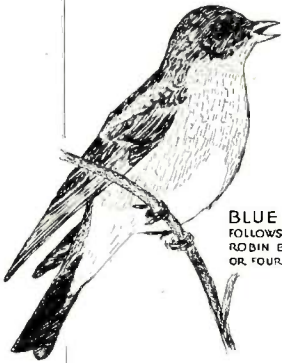


HOUSE WREN
BEGINS HOUSE HUNTING
SOON AFTER THE
THIRD WEEK IN APRIL



RED-WINGED BLACK BIRD
ARRIVES THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH

Some Spring Songsters



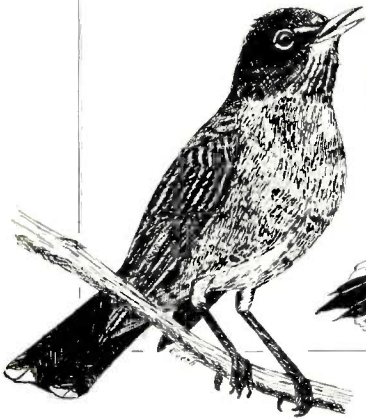
BLUE BIRD
FOLLOWS THE
ROBIN BY THREE
OR FOUR DAYS



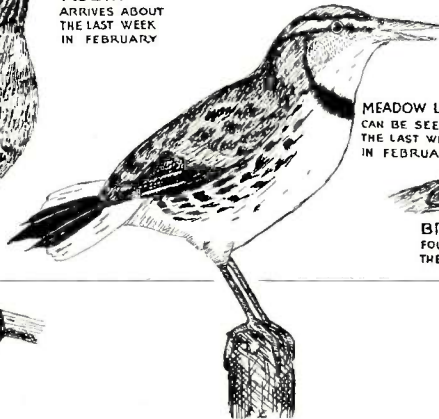
CARDINAL
OUR STATE BIRD
IS A PERMANENT
RESIDENT



SONG SPARROW
A PERMANENT RESIDENT



ROBIN
ARRIVES ABOUT
THE LAST WEEK
IN FEBRUARY



MEADOW LARK
CAN BE SEEN
THE LAST WEEK
IN FEBRUARY



BROWN THRASHER
FOUND IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS
THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH

Illinois Department of Conservation

THE SEABEES

Comparatively New Naval Division Proves Invaluable Asset

A little known branch of the army is the Seabees. Those constituting this branch are men of mechanical talents. The army authorities define them as the "Construction Battalion." The second anniversary of their formation was the 2nd of last December. In two years the Seabees have made themselves invaluable—ready to fight or work as the case maybe. In remote areas they are manning radio stations, building railroads, gun emplacements, landing fields and barracks, guarding supply lines, loading and unloading vessels, watching the skies for planes, operating search lights and making repairs of almost any character.

A Few Instances

They are doing so much and have done so much that a complete list of their activities here is not possible. A few instances suffice.

One landing field in equatorial Africa was carved out of a primitive jungle. The men were dropped with their tools by parachute. Food and equipment were supplied in the same way until they had completed a place where planes could land.

They landed at Segi with bull dozers, power shovels and trucks the day American invasion of New Georgia started. Nine days after felling the first tree the first fighter plane made an emergency landing. It required only 11 days until the first pilot took off from the landing field.

Under Water

Presented with the job of cutting a section of heavy steel 20 feet under water the Seabee crew encased a blow torch in a compressed air bell and finished the task in short order.

On a Solomon Island they carved out a strip from the jungle in 13 days during which time 16½ inches of rain fell.

With bull dozers they salvaged a half million dollars worth of small landing craft from the surfs after the Sicilian invasion.

In the face of terrific winds and cold they made a jump off base out of bare

granite hills in Newfoundland and made possible a safe water supply by building two dams at a nearby lake.

Show Resourcefulness

In the South Sea Islands two thirty-two foot water towers had to be trucked over the streets which had telephone lines only 15 feet high. They were told to cut the tanks in 3 parts and reassemble them after moving. The Seabees had a better idea. They waited until midnight, sent a crew of wire snippers ahead and had a follow-up crew of wire splicers. When day light came the tanks were in place and in use.

In Aleutian Islands they improvised a tire repair shop and mended an averaged of 175 tires daily.

Small jobs like mending tires come up every day but there is always a "know-how Seabee" near by, and the job is quickly finished.

The Seabees are well manned—they go into the service and are as busy as bees, afloat or ashore.

■ ■ ■

NOW NECESSITIES

The war production board has issued an important order permitting the manufacture of two million electric irons and 50,000 iron bath tubs. In the case of the latter, the use of the tubs is restricted to war housing projects. The electric irons will move into normal channels. Nothing is said about rationing. The irons will reach dealers sometime in May.

■ ■ ■

(Continued from Page 26)

dull colored thrush like plumage. It nests in thickets.

Smallest Is Near Last

The least in size and about the noisiest is chattering Jenny Wren, which blows in the third week in April. The family is composed of some fifteen species with many sub-species. The central Illinois variety is generally classified as the house wren. While noisy they also have a sweet little morning song, which has been described as a "bubbling, rippling, irrepressible little melody." Insects and spiders and larvae form the main part of their food. While they come late they depart early.

EMBLEM OF HONOR



Every soldier prizes an honorable discharge but a good soldier, while he may want the world to know the fact, is not apt to go about spreading the news. The government very wisely saves him this embarrassment, by providing a button which silently proclaims to the world the fact that the wearer has served his country and for some justifiable reason has been returned to civil pursuits. The emblem provided is intended to be worn in the lapel. It is given to the soldier when he receives his final discharge papers, or he may secure one upon presentation of his papers at any military or naval establishment. The button is made of plastic and is plated with gold. It is designed to cover service in either the army or the navy. The accompanying illustration was made from an official U. S. Army photo and is exact in detail but not in actual size.

■ ■ ■

NOT SO DUMB

Just how far a frog can jump depends more on the frog than on your judgment. Similarly it seems the intelligence of Solomon natives cannot be determined by their scant clothing or the way they wear their hair. A few instances:

A soldier made queer gurgles, fancy motions and signs trying for information. When the soldier had done everything but turn a handspring, the native smiled and said: "Speak English, and I'll be able to help you."

Then there was a group of marines arguing about the height of New York's Empire State building. When the argument was at its hottest, a native slipped forward and said, "none of you are right. The Empire State Building is 1250 feet high." The native was right if you accept the World Almanac as an authority.

■ ■ ■

What could Adam have done to God that made Him put Eve in the garden—Polish proverb.

Fools admire, but men of sense approve.

FOOD AND FAMINE

At the recent annual conference of the American Public Works Association in Chicago, Robert T. Oliver, Assistant Chief of the Food Conservation Division, stated that the annual waste of food in this country was sufficient to care for thirty million people. It requires no elastic mental effort to accept this as a fact. The speaker said this waste occurs somewhere along the route from the farm to the garbage dumps, amounting from 20 to 30 per cent of all food produced in the country. The loss is thus divided. Two per cent in harvesting, two per cent in shipping and three to six per cent in handling at retail stores. It's when the food reaches the home that the greedy maw of the garbage can is focused on it. This home waste reaches the surprisingly high annual total of 230 to 270 pounds of garbage per person. Two hundred and twenty-five pounds of this represents edible food. The answer to this problem is not completely solved by the conservation of food. A brake on appetite must be a co-worker. "The eye is bigger than the stomach" is an old proverb, but centuries have failed to cause the loss of a whit of its truth. We eat more than is necessary or good for us. The housewife piles food on the table so that no one goes hungry. This is the open gate to the garbage can. In any restaurant, dining car or dining room, you may see a man order a steak large enough to satisfy a family of four. He does not eat all of it. He just musses it up so that no one else can get any good from it. A man who eats a pound and a half sirloin steak at his evening meal is little less than a glutton. If we all ate sensibly and moderately, the garbage cans would not need to be of such large proportions. There would be more to go round and we would be healthier, physically and mentally. The nutritionists are doing a good work but like all reformers they make slow progress.

The reason for trying to correct an appetite, is that more die by food than from famine.

■ ■ ■

Adam and Eve had many advantages, but the principal one was that they escaped teething.—Mark Twain.



On one of the billboards featuring Smith Brothers Cough Drops, the slogan reads: "Take one to bed with you." Underneath some wag wrote: "I wouldn't sleep with either of 'em."

Gas company inserted the following advertisement in the local newspaper:

Wanted: Hard-boiled, beauty-proof man to read meters in sorority houses. We haven't made a dollar in two years.

"Miss Alice ——— has been engaged as a stewardess and social hostess aboard the S. S. Haven, which sails today. Before leaving port she had the barnacles scraped from her bottom.

Sign in restaurant: "When lunching here please don't insult the waitress—we can always get customers."

On a pin-ball machine in a Birmingham Cafe:

"In case of an air raid, crawl under the machine—it's never been hit."

In a grocery store: "Potatoes are fattening. Keep that girlish figure."

In a Decatur cobblers window—"Soles of honor."

It was a kind and courteous act of the gentleman who surrendered his Pullman berth to an aged woman, but this telegram to his wife was confusing. "Home soon. Just gave birth to an old lady."

Honesty is the best policy. Drug store sign for clerk, "Will pay you \$5.00 more than you are worth."

"Man with two cans of corn wants to meet girl with can of beans. Object: succotash."

Floorwalker to lady clerk: "Since so many clerks have been drafted, we'll have to put you on the main floor in men's underwear."

An electrical dealer who sells washing machines displays the following sign in his window: "Don't kill your wife. Let our washing machines do the dirty work."

A clergyman from northeastern Pennsylvania tells the story of an Italian who brought his baby to him to be baptized.

"Now," he said, "you see you baptize heem right. Last time I tell you I want my boy call 'Tom', you call heem Thomas. Thees time I want heem call 'Jack,' I no want you call him Jackass!"

MANY CHANGES

The changes that have taken place in warfare since the first World War, are so numerous that a list would not only be long but it would be equally surprising. These changes are not confined to warfare alone, but can be traced to industry, medicine, surgical methods, in fact to many things that figure in war as it is known today. In the field of surgery one reads of operations which border on the miraculous, but there are still many cases in which the soldier must carry scars for the remainder of his life. The National Association of Manufacturers in a recent news bulletin tells us: "At the time of the last war the United States had to import at least 42 materials that were needed for defense. Scientific research has now reduced the number from 42 to 14." The value of this is emphasized when we remember back a few months when the enemy submarines were a prowling menace to shipping of all kinds.

CAN'T CARRY THEM

Most of us go into the bond buying business with much enthusiasm and good intentions, which you know Satan uses for street paving. It many cases enthusiasm gets the best of ability to carry the bonds to maturity. It's not a case of lack of patriotism or desire, but misjudgement of expenses and income. Some one with a thinking mind and a sharp pencil now tells us that for every \$100 worth of bonds the treasury has sold \$23 worth have been cashed in.

These are the times that try men's souls. —Paine.



The National Capital



**The Center
of**



**News Notes
of the**

Feverish Activity

Past and Present

Civilian employment requires a net increase of 100,000 before July 1st. . . Seasonal labor needed for agriculture for the first half 1944, approximately 3,400,000. . . Recruiting campaign for 500,000 cannery workers, full and part time. . . It is estimated by ODT that 164,000 women could be employed on Class I railroads before the end of 1944. . . Office of Price Administration advises that since the date of meat-fats ration stamps such collections have more than doubled, at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds a year but are still 30,000,000 pounds below needs.

The War Production Board to alleviate shortage of bed sheets authorizes mills for production in some quantities as of the first quarter of 1942, the period of peak production. . . This authority includes production of increase in sley sheets, which are the lower priced. These are regarded as essential consumers goods.

Existing and anticipated supplies of copper base alloys are so favorable they permit revocation of WPB order which previously prohibited this metal in production for civilian use of automobile radiators, gaskets, fuel and oil lines, brake and clutch lining rivets and other essential parts that formerly incorporated copper in their composition. WPB's Conservation Division announces an easing of copper and steel but this rather applies to raw materials rather than to facilities or manpower for fabricating them.

Beginning March 1st, the War Production Board announces that all deliveries of new and used container machinery including that used for packag-

ing and labelling, can closing, can making, glass jar and bottle making and cleaning or reconditioning, will be restricted.

The nation is smoking borrowed cigarettes and starting fires at the rate of 125,000 a year at a loss of \$16,750,000. Makers are already drawing on next years tobacco supply. . . The total number of cigarettes manufactured annually is given as between three hundred billion per year, plus twenty billion for shipping overseas.

The pay roll of persons employed in the federal executive civil service reached a total of \$4,396,000,000 during the calendar year 1942, which was almost equal to the aggregate pay rolls of all state and local governments in the same year, whereas in 1939, the federal pay roll was much less than one-half of state and local pay rolls, and in 1929 much less than one-third

The Air Force now totals 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men. The Air Force Training Command announces graduation from flying and technical schools between January 1, 1939, and November 30, 1943, of 100,799 pilots; 20,086 bombardiers, 18,805 navigators, 55,891 technicians. War department reports 1,020,000,000 pieces of mail sent overseas since Pearl Harbor. . . Manpower requirements first six months 1944 armed forces, net addition of 800,000 men and women exclusive of replacements for discharges and battle casualties amounting to 100,000 each month.

■ ■ ■

Magistrate: "Do you claim that this man hit you with malice aforethought?"

Plaintiff: "You can't mix me up as easy as that, your honor. I said he hit me with a Ford, and I stick to it."

DEATH OF WM. BYRD JR.

It will be with deep regret that members of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau receive the news of the death of Wm. M. Byrd Jr., president of the Alabama Pipe Co., Anniston, Alabama. His death came on Sunday, January 30th, following an operation for gall stones and liver trouble. He rallied from the operation and was getting along nicely, giving strong hopes to his family and friends that he would recover. On Tuesday Jan. 28th, there was an unfavorable change, followed by his death as noted above. Funeral was at Birmingham, Alabama, Tuesday, February 1st.

Mr. Byrd was one of the founders of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau and had been a member of the board almost continuously since 1919. He was chairman of the finance committee for two years and president of bureau in 1938. Mr. Byrd was one of those that individual progress and success was largely obtained through organized collective planning and effort. Busy with his own affairs he gave generously and freely of his time to the advancement of the Bureau's interests.

■ ■ ■

SECOND MILKING

A young lady working in one of the war factories in Hartford spent a short vacation on a Vermont farm. Being patriotic, she volunteered to help with the chores, and was taught to milk. On the second day the farmer caught her feeding the milk back to the cow, and asked her what was the big idea. "The milk looked pretty thin," she explained, "So I thought it might help to run it through again."

■ ■ ■

SHERLOCK HOLMES AT HOME

The detective was enjoying a little snack at home, and when conversation lagged he suddenly remarked to his wife, "There are five flies in this room, three male and two female."

"Just how do you tell them apart?" asked the little wife caustically.

"Well, three of them are on this beer bottle and the other two are on the mirror."

■ ■ ■

Advice is always wanting when most needed.



ENGINEERED For Economy

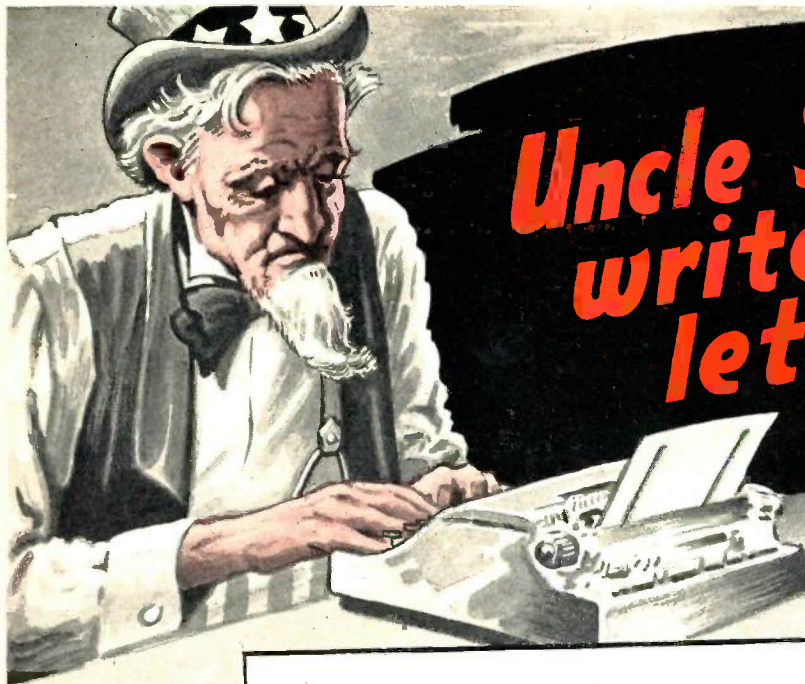
Mueller-Columbian A.W.W.A. Gate Valves are built to give many years of satisfactory service under even the most severe operating conditions.

These parallel seat, double disc gate valves are unique in their use of the FOUR-POINT principle of applying wedging action against the valve

discs at four points near the edges of the discs.

This distributes the pressure evenly and prevents warped or sprung discs. Ask any Mueller Representative for full information.

MUELLER CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



Uncle Sam writes a letter

Dear Nieces and Nephews:

I'm sorry to learn that so many of you were absent from work yesterday. True, some of you couldn't help it. Your baby was sick, Esther. You had to do something for him. And, Ed and Mary, I know you both work and someone had to pick up the laundry and go to the ration board.

But, George - you had a big week-end and laid off Monday. When you said, "Nuts. A guy's gotta have some fun. They never missed me," I'm afraid you were taking the wrong attitude. Chronic offenders like you spoil the record of hard-working, patriotic men and women. And don't think what you do isn't essential. War is a myriad of little things. The smallest piece on a gun or battleship is important.

Stay on the job - all of you. Victory depends upon everyone, every day! Lost ground can be regained - lost time, never! Let's all team together to get this war over with. Let's use our time the very best we know how.

Your affectionate,

Uncle Sam

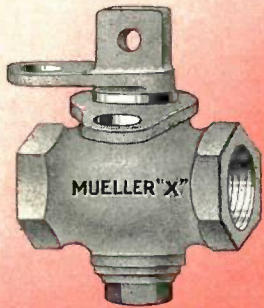


**EVERY
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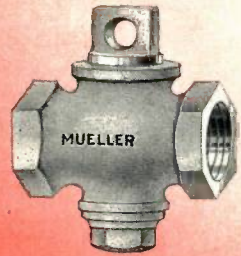
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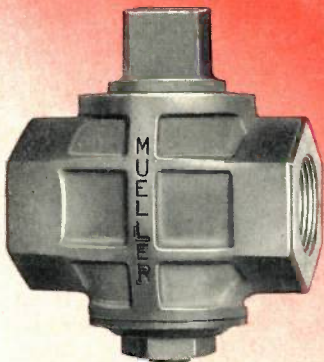
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GAS STOPS FOR EVERY NEED

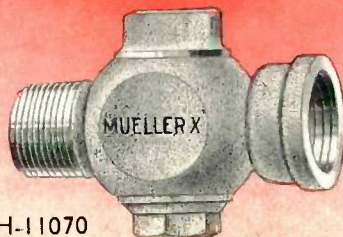
No matter what your requirements are—high pressure, low pressure, lock-wing, indicator, heavy duty—MUELLER makes a gas stop to fill your needs. Those shown here have all-brass bodies with keys specially ground to insure perfect seal. Keys have ample openings to provide full flow yet have extra sealing lap. All are fully tested with air while submerged in liquid. Right metal formulae, correct design, and precision manufacture by craftsmen with many years of experience combine to give you gas stops that will cut costs and reduce maintenance problems to a minimum.

MUELLER CO.

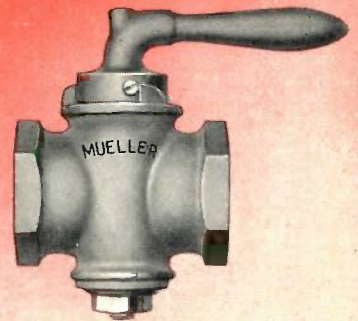
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