

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



ALL AMERICA BUYS WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

MAY, 1942

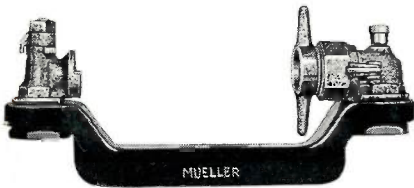


The **FINEST** **PROTECTION**

● In times like these you need the greatest protection possible for your meters. The best insurance against external damage from traffic accidents, weather, or other sources is the MUELLER Meter Box Cover. Its heavy iron truss-type construction will withstand the severest blows without damage. The special worm-type lock with special key can be opened only by authorized persons. This unique lock forces the lid open no matter how tightly stuck. And it forces the lid shut, excluding all dirt and cold air. This makes possible meter reading and frequent testing at any time without consumer inconvenience.

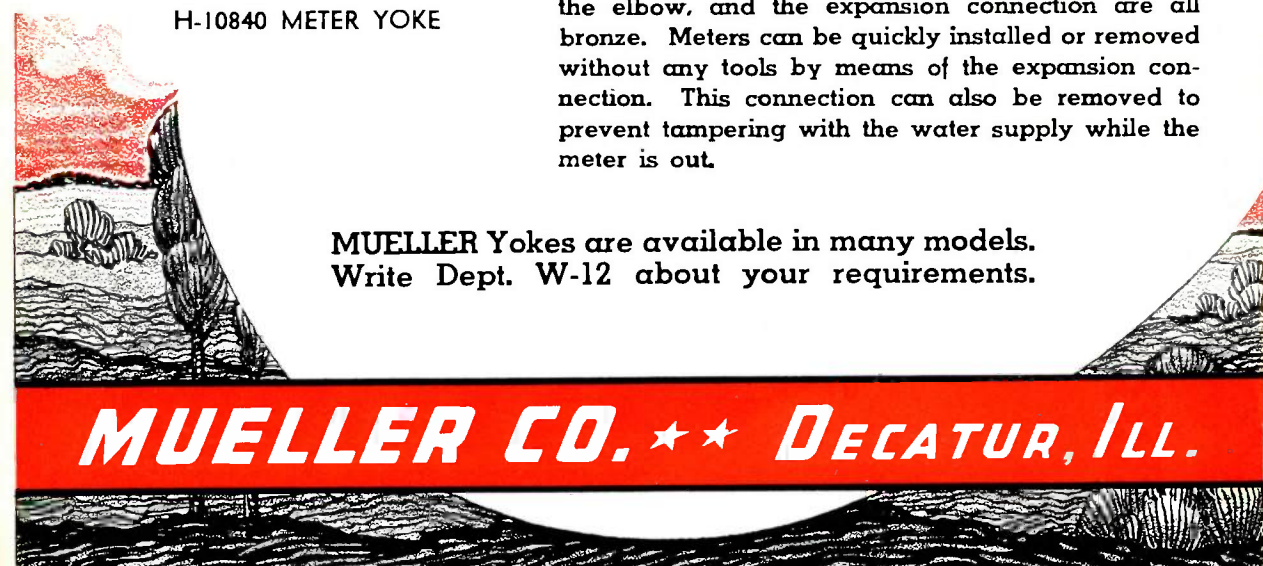


H-10810 METER BOX COVER



H-10840 METER YOKE

● For those hidden dangers such as shifting and settling pipes, the MUELLER Meter Yoke is the ideal solution. Ruggedly built, it can be installed as a permanent fitting and never need be removed. The spacing and alignment of the pipes is kept rigidly the same at all times whether the meter is in or out. The ground key stop (an integral part of the yoke), the elbow, and the expansion connection are all bronze. Meters can be quickly installed or removed without any tools by means of the expansion connection. This connection can also be removed to prevent tampering with the water supply while the meter is out.



MUELLER Yokes are available in many models.
Write Dept. W-12 about your requirements.

MUELLER CO. ★ ★ DECATUR, ILL.

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A NOTE OF WARNING

**Necessity of Conservation and Protection
of Water Supply**

Writing in the Wall Street Journal, Harry T. Rohs sounds a note of warning of the importance of water to life and industry, and the necessity for protection and conservation of our supply.

People are more wasteful of water than any other commodity. This is because of our seeming inexhaustible supply, its cheapness, and the ease of obtaining it through the flick of a faucet handle.

Overlook Value

The average person considering water does not think of it beyond his own personal desires and needs. He knows the earth is full of it, that rivers and lakes everywhere carry vast quantities of it, and it seems impossible that this should ever be exhausted. He seldom considers its value to him in sustaining life. He couldn't live a week without water, and as to its necessity in industry and its vital importance to our defense effort, makes little or no impression. In this defense particularly it has become a vital consideration.

Requirements Small

The human machine does not require much water. Less than a gallon daily is ample for drinking and food preparation, and not over 25 gallons daily for sanitary purposes. Small as this seems to those who are accustomed to wasteful use, it is not too small to practice economy in use. This should be done in the interest of industry if nothing else. This is one phase of the water problem of which the layman knows but little of the detail. In a general view it is known that the daily use of water runs into uncountable billions of gallons.

Examples

In his article, Mr. Rohs gives many examples.

"The world's largest powder plant at
(Continued on Page 2)

THE AMERICAN CREED

Have you forgotten it? If so, read it, love it, and stand by it, now and forever. This creed was written by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, in 1917, and was accepted by the House on behalf of the American people. This action was taken on April 3, 1918. Here it is in full:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution, to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

ALMOST NAUGHTY

But you'll read it! Here it is, from the "Galveston Wharf."

I just hate men, yet they take me everywhere—to dances, to parties, even to the bath room, and to road houses. After they get me lit, they hold me to their lips. Then they drag the life out of me. They get all the enjoyment they can, then cast me aside. Many times I am picked up, but always cast away. They take me here; they take me there. I am treated the same no matter where they take me. Why should they take advantage of me so? It seems I am on everyone's lips. But some day I will burn them—even though I am only a little cigarette.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

APPROACHING VACATION

A Way to Avoid Long, Hard Trips Pointed Out by Thoreau

Traveling affords great relaxation, education, rest, enjoyment and a lot of other things, if the traveler learns to make the most of his opportunities, which many of them do not. The automobile has been a medium of enlargement and extension for profitable acquisition of knowledge, but there are not many drivers who know this. The big idea in an auto trip is to do 400 miles a day and boast about it all evening in the lobby of the hotel. Those driving at that speed are too busy to see anything or learn anything if they have paid strict attention to their duty.

Miss the Good Things

They overlook the historic spots, which might add to their store of knowledge through medium of old settlers, or the local color of these spots. They fail to see the fine sweep of prairie, the beauty of the tree-covered hills, the pretty little hamlets, or a thousand other throbbing, pulsating pictures. The only thing they think of seeing is the city and hotel they have made their goal for that day, and all they think of is to step on the gas. The auto traveler, however, is not much different from some widely traveled persons. Some of those who have been world-wide travelers come back to tell you of the restaurant they ate in, beggars and snake charmers of Cairo, how they became personally acquainted with the steamer captain, and other stock incidents which every tourist seems to repeat.

Follow Thoreau's Plan

After all you do not necessarily have to travel to improve yourself. Keep your eyes open at home and you may vastly improve in knowledge and intelligence. The great Thoreau said: "I have traveled a good deal in Concord," meaning that he used his eyes and brain to satisfy his inquiring mind, learning facts of life and people at his own door yard.

Every day of life gives us contact with friends and neighbors, and presents new phases of life from which we may enhance our knowledge and pleasure, but how many do as Thoreau did, do a lot of traveling in his home town and vicinity.

And—we almost forgot to add—it does not cost so much money.

NOTE OF WARNING

(Continued from Page 1)

Charleston, Indiana, uses 65 million gallons daily. Across the Ohio River is Louisville with 307,000 population, using only 43 million gallons daily. It takes 100 gallons of water to make a pound of powder. It requires much more than that to prepare the cotton linters for this powder plant.

The steel industry operating at capacity uses $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion gallons daily. Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1% of this is used for sanitary and drinking purposes. Going down the line Mr. Rohs points out other industry dependent on water and using vast quantities daily. These include:

Glass, packing plants, canning companies, breweries, distilleries, electric power and light companies, paper makers, railroads.

Emphasizes Importance

In the Eastern industrial states and in New York City, the water supply has become of grave importance. The U. S. Geological Survey, a part of the Department of the Interior, stated recently: "Water conditions during the next few months in eastern industrial states are extremely important to the national war effort. Despite the small but significant gains in some reservoirs and storage, the situation is still critical since many reservoirs were not filled last spring and all large power reservoirs have been nearly emptied as a result of the large deficiencies in stream flow that have been accumulating during the past year. If precipitation in the East continues its sub-normal trend the opportunity for replenishing the empty reservoirs will not be afforded this coming winter and spring."

NEW YORK LOSES LANDMARK

For many years the aquarium at Battery Park was regarded as one of the show places of New York. Now it is a thing of the past. It was closed on October 1, 1941. A large proportion of the fishes were moved to the zoo, and installed in the exhibition tanks in the Lion House. Included in the transfer were the rare tropical varieties. The closing of the aquarium was to make way for the approaches to the Brooklyn Battery tunnel. Fishes that could not be cared for at the zoo were presented to aquariums in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. New York is making plans for an aquarium at another point.

Mama Should Know

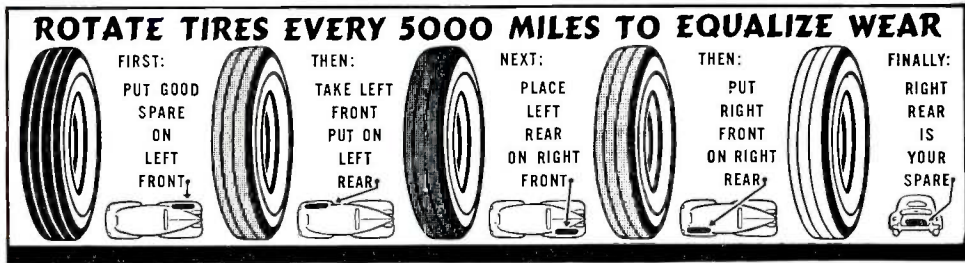
Johnny: "Mama, don't men ever go to heaven?"

Mama: "Why, of course, my dear."

Johnny: "I never see any angels with whiskers."

Mama: "That's because they got in by a close shave."

ROLL LONGER BY ROTATION ❖



A majority of automobile drivers regard a spare tire for use in emergencies, such as a puncture or blowout. Its real value is in service. It can be made to prolong the wear of all the tires. The Illinois Department of Highways shows you how this diagram published in the department's safety bulletin will do the trick for you. Non-use of rubber does not prolong safe and satisfactory service. Keep 'em all rolling.

ALPACA USEFUL ANIMAL

A Small Beast of Burden—Fleece Makes Fine Cloth

When we say Alpaca we are more inclined to think of a cloth than an animal native to South America, and no other place. It's a relative of the Llama, but smaller, and is a native of the Andes from the equator to Terra Del Fuegos, but is more common on the high mountains of Chile and Peru, living almost on the border of perpetual snow where it is kept in flocks by Peruvian Indians. The alpaca somewhat resembles sheep, differing in a longer neck and more erect carriage of head. Its motions are free and active, its ordinary pace being a rapid bounding canter. The alpaca is sometimes used for carrying light burdens, but is prized mostly for its long, fine fleece, which has an uncommon lustrousness, almost metallic appearance.

Long Wool

The wool grows from 6 to 8 inches per year, but if left undisturbed for longer periods, the length is greatly increased. The Peruvians use the wool for weaving blankets and ponchos. The wool was first exported to England in 1836 through efforts of Sir Titus Salt, who had extensive mills at Saltaire. The fabric is manufactured into light, cool, durable cloth for fine clothing and for covering umbrellas. However, much of the so-called alpaca is a mixture of silk and wool of a texture to resemble genuine alpaca. All efforts to acclimate the alpaca have failed. The animal thrives only in its natural cold location.

How many lives we live in one and how much less than one in all.—Alice Cary.

PUTTING 'EM BACK

Removing Garage Doors to Save Opening Is Proving Costly

Decatur, with 60,000 inhabitants, may be accepted as an average sized city, which is to say what is done in Decatur is being done in other cities. We are all worked up about the tire problem—so are thieves, but from a different motive. Several years ago someone started the practice of removing doors from garages. It became almost a general practice. The rationing of tires now shows its folly. Already thefts of tires are reported daily. The thieves do not stop at tires, they take the wheels also. Carpenters have found a profitable line of work rehandling the doors, providing the owner had not sold them, as many owners did.

We know all this to be true. We removed the doors two years ago, but luckily did not sell them. Had we done so it probably would have cost \$30 for a new pair instead of \$10 for rehandling the old ones. Editors are lucky.

■ ■ ■

Only Thing To Do

Young Lieut. (English): "Good morning, General."

Gen.: "Grumpff."

Y. L.: "Lovely day, isn't it?"

Gen.: "Garumph."

Y. L.: "General, I trust you will pardon me for speaking of such a personal matter, but I read in the papers that you buried your wife yesterday, and I want to extend my heartfelt sympathy."

General (adjusting monocle and staring): "Oh, yes—yes. I buried my wife . . . Had to—dead, y'know."

Columbia Is Calling!

**"Don't Fail Me! Buy Bonds, Buy Stamps
In Defense of Your Country"**

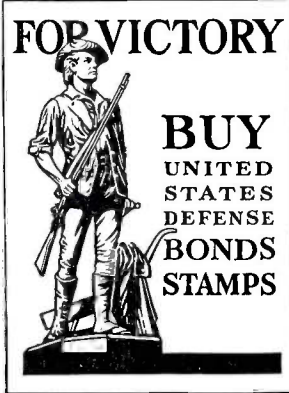
"United we stand—divided we fall." These words of George P. Morris, written in the middle of the 19th century, are as true and meaningful today as they were then. It's a time when we must stand together, pull together and be sure as individuals and as a nation that we are all going in the same direction.

This thought and this plan encompasses every man, woman and child. All can help. The children can do this—they can be led and influenced to buy savings stamps and bonds. Give them a double course—saving money and learning lessons in patriotism and loyalty.

The Government needs all the financial support that can be given. Keep in mind this thought—you are not giving this money to the Government—you are simply making an investment which brings you interest—you are in reality saving money, saving it while helping a cause nearest and dearest to the heart of every American.

The stamps and bonds you buy are the safest investment you can make—just as good as money you have in your pocket or in your bank account. The Government is behind the money and the stamps and bonds, which puts all of them on equal footing.

It's our belief that people really want to help by buying bonds, but there are too many who have yet failed to realize the seriousness of the situation. That's why you read so much about it and hear so much over the radio. The Government, the Army and the Navy, and the aerial forces know the



need of more guns, more tanks, more planes—it's more the instruments of war at this time—than men.

It's bonds or bondage—there can be no compromise—there must be no delay. Our part and your part is to stand solidly behind the brave young American army by buying stamps and bonds, so that the Government can buy uniforms, foods, planes, tanks, guns, and ships with which to smash the enemy in overwhelming defeat and submission to the will of those nations who are seeking to maintain their rights as free men privileged to live as they choose in their own countries under peaceful and democratic methods.

Awake, you men, women and children, and do your part.

Buy Stamps — Buy Bonds. Do it systematically and persistently, so long as any power is a threat to your happiness and your right to live in peace.

■ ■ ■

Three Trumpet Notes to Victory

Hold up your head! You were not made for failure, you were made for victory. Go forward with a joyful confidence in that result sooner or later, and the sooner or later depends mainly on yourself.—Anne Gilchrist.

I wish, I can, I will—these are the three trumpet notes to victory.—Anonymous.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on.—Abraham Lincoln.

Tightwad Joe Loosens Up. Why Not You?





In The Restaurant

WIDE DISTRIBUTION

Waiter: "Mr. Brown left his umbrella again. I believe he'd leave his head if it were loose."

Manager: "I dare say you're right. I heard him say only yesterday that he was going to Switzerland for his lungs."

AND GETTING CLOSER

Diner: "Waiter, look at the ends of this sausage."

Waiter: "What's wrong with them, sir?"

Diner: "They're very close together, aren't they?"

CHANGE THE SUBJECT

Talkative Diner: "Tell me, what do you do with your tips?"

Clever Waiter: "I put them in my bill-fold."

POLICE KNEW HIM

Waiter (rushing into police station): "I've just killed the manager of the restaurant."

Police Sergeant: "You've come to the wrong place. You have to go to the sheriff's office to collect the bounty."

BACK FROM BRAZIL

Slow Waiter: "Your coffee, sir; it's special from South America, sir."

Diner (sarcastically): "Oh, so that is where you've been!"

NEAR MISS

A big buck Indian had just ordered a ham sandwich at a drug counter and was peering between the slices of bread when he turned and said to the waiter: "Ugh, you slice 'em ham?"

The waiter replied: "Yes, I sliced the ham."

"Ugh," grunted the Indian. "You damn near miss 'em."

FOUR GRUNTS TO WALK

Customer: "Give me four pork sandwiches to take out."

Counter Man (calling to cook): "Dress up four grunts to go walking."

SURE PROOF

Manager: "Why did you turn that diner out?"

Waiter: "He wasn't sober, sir."

Manager: "Wasn't sober? And how did you know?"

Waiter: "Easy, sir. He put his newspaper in the ring and read his table-napkin."

KNEW HER HENS

Diner: "Here, waitress, take this chicken away; it's as tough as a paving stone."

Waitress: "Maybe it's a Plymouth Rock."

WHERE TIRES GO TO

Customer: "How come? Piece of motor tire in this sausage?"

Waiter: "Yes sir, we are proud to demonstrate our progress. Just another example of the motor car replacing the horse."

IN MEMORIAM

Diner: "Say, waiter, this steak is burnt black. What's the idea?"

Waiter: "Jes' a ma'k o' respect, sah. Didn't youall heah 'bout ouah head waitah dyin' yistiddy?"



ALFALFA VALUABLE CROP

Originated in Asia, Now Found in Nearly All Countries

Alfalfa, now widely grown in the United States for pasture and forage, is an old plant, and found its way to this country by a devious route. It originated in Southwest Asia and has now found its way to all parts of the world. Spaniards introduced it into Mexico and South America. It was brought from Chile to San Francisco in 1854 and since then has become the principal forage crop in the Western United States. In the Eastern United States it is largely limited to areas of limestone soil. It is one of the most highly nutritive and palatable of feeding stuffs. The great bulk of the crop is used for hay. It furnishes excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, though it sometimes causes bloat in cattle and sheep. It increases fertility of the soil by the addition of nitrates, and is therefore used to advantage in rotation of crops. There are two classes of plant disease which affect it—root rot, the most common, and leaf spot disease, leaf rust, powdery and downy mildew, and the anthracnose disease.

I'M TELLIN' YOU

©A.C.S.



• Easy to get into trouble—just help yourself.

• If you can't pay your bills, don't throw 'em away. Be patriotic and conserve paper by passing them to the junk man.

• The Congressional Record recently carried 23 pages of undelivered speeches. Who said there was a paper shortage?

• The almost complete disappearance of cavalry leads to a suggestion that the practice of making spurs part of officers' equipment be discontinued, and the metal used for better purposes. Spurs were popular in the first World's War for holding feet fast on top of desks. There is no time for that now.

• Sometimes we are sorely tempted not to argue with the old grouch who said, "The moving picture director should in many cases shoot the actors instead of the picture."

• The best ten years of a woman's life is the period between 28 and 65.

• Feeding a child spinach to make him grow up big and strong, is in another sense to make him strong enough to eat it and like it.

• You'll be back on your feet when your shoes wear out.

• Don't lie awake nights worrying about the tire question. Get "tired" enough doing your bit during the day to go to bed and sleep.

• Conserve your tires, and also your car, by giving all trains the right of way at crossings.

• Don't get sore when the stork drops another one in the cradle. Thank him and

urge him to call again. Means tax exemption.

• Should anyone tell you to go to grass, consider the suggestion carefully and thoroughly—there are some 1500 varieties.

• Where is Harold? Why he is in Reno undergoing the change of wife!

• We are told that "the owners of homes and farms and others who pay general taxes, have borne more than half the cost of highways." Why stop on the highways? The signs tell you not to!

• He is as dull as a joke without legs to stand.

• Those who think the door of opportunity is closed against them should not turn away. Try butting in.

• You ask, what is propoganda? Well, Americans have a strong smelling synonym, but it can't be printed.

• If adults were not so helpless as individuals they would not have to rely so much on governmental protection.

• A correspondent asks, "What do elderly married persons find to quarrel about?" They don't have to find anything. They've always got it in stock.

• The price of food is going up, but the food is still going down.

• The launching of the Alabama, newest battleship, was given a press description of the "35,000 ton engine of destruction." Let us hope it will not be "for destruction," which has been the fate of so many battleships.

• A Decatur man who spent 20 years in Japan corrects a local newspaper's use of the Japanese words "Hara-Kira." "We are often amused," this man writes, "at Japanese attempts at English, such as

"A hen's egg store.

"Extract of hen (eggs).

"Ladies have fits upstairs."

Continuing his letter to the editor, he says, "The word you were after is spelled 'Hara-Kiri.' Hara means 'guts' or 'bowels,' as we know it, and 'kiri' from the verb 'kiru' means to cut, or as you know to cut the bowels

(Continued on Page 11)



Always Something New

(From January "Nation's Business")

2. Treatment of sole leather in shoes is said to increase wear 50 per cent, make them more resistant to water, increase flexibility, with a dry non-aging finish result.

3. Dies for embossing designs and lettering into name plates, and tags of soft brass, terneplate and other metals are now made of half-hard engraved brass. Cheaper than steel dies. May be assembled for use in any punch press.

4. A new concentrating floodlight bulb for high-bay lighting in industrial plants. Sizes up to 1500 watts are available. The inside of the bulb is polished silver reflector.

8. A new product prevents rust and keeps water from metal tanks or pipes clear—a tasteless, harmless liquid added in minute quantities. Suitable for keeping clear drinking water in metal tanks, protects hot water heating systems and many other uses. It also protects tanks, and in stronger solutions, clears up old rust.

9. Letters and figures of stamps are available in sufficient hardness to mark steel as hard as Brinell 380. Designed to mark stainless steel, forged parts, and half hard metals.

13. A rubber attachment is made which will hold the cradle type telephone on the shoulder next to the ear, and in convenient talking position. Purpose is to leave both hands free while talking.

17. A novel unit fitting inside a closet drawer in effect adds another closet or with drawers a small bureau.

18. For pickles, olives, etc., there is a small plastic three-tined fork with a spear on the other end.

19. Hair curlers of light weight plastic replace aluminum. Unaffected by water, acids, alkalis or alcohol. Can be made transparent in many colors.

■ ■ ■

When a dog is drowning every one offers him a drink.

CONSIDER YOUR "DOGS"

There Are Reasons Why So Many Persons Have Foot Trouble

Pity the "poor old dogs." They are for you all the time, and want to give you faithful service. All they demand is the thought and care you should give to them. When the day's work is done, and you tramp on tired and aching feet, there are a few basic rules of personal hygiene, says Dr. Victor G. Heiser, which will bring you relief and added comfort.

Naturally Hurt

If you have been walking, standing or using your feet operating a machine all day they may resent an "overdose" of continued strain, and quite naturally hurt you. And they hurt you in a way that cannot always be appeased. Getting your weight off of them may give partial or momentary relief, but there is more than that needed; there is fatigue that needs attention. This is a part of you day and night. It reduces your output and efficiency, and makes you more liable to accidents.

Good Advice

The doctor referred to gives some good advice. Keep your feet immaculately clean, wear shoes large enough, properly fitted and in good repair. Shoes should be straight on the inside. General Munson demonstrated this for the U. S. Army. Now the Munson last is used in all army shoes. This last will save you a lot of fatigue. Be sure your heels are not run down and don't let the soles wear thin. If you do, you can't walk correctly. That in turn disturbs the balance between the many muscles and ligaments in your feet; causing fatigue and in time leads to corns, bunions and callouses.

Should your work be in damp places, keep your shoes well oiled, and when out in rain or snow wear rubbers or boots. If your feet feel tired when you go home at night, try a foot bath of warm water to stimulate the circulation. Better still, use two pans of water—one hot, the other cold, and change from one to the other about 15 or 20 times.

How Not To Walk

We think the doctor's advice on walking is important enough to keep in mind and practice. He says:

"Few people know how to walk correctly, I've found, yet correct walking is one of the essentials in proper foot care. The toes should point straight ahead, not out. If they point out the weight of the body tends to throw the foot out of balance; it places strain on bones and ligaments that are not perfectly adapted to that strain, and fatigue is the inevitable result. If it is continued for any length of time it will produce corns and callouses, and your feet will be pushed out of their proper shape."



WISE CRACKS

by the

SMALL FOLKS

A BOX OF DONALDS

Mamie: "If you put a mamma duck and five little ducks in a box and shake them—what do you have?"

Dicky: "A box of quackers."

CALLING WPB

Papa: "What would you like for your birthday?"

Small Son: "A baby sister."

Papa: "But it's only two weeks to your birthday and that doesn't leave much time."

Small Son: "I know, father, but can't you put more men on the job?"

QUIZ KID ANSWER

Radio Announcer: "Now, Charlie, what can you tell me about Goliath?"

Quiz Kid: "Goliath was the man David rocked to sleep."

COMMON FATE OF ALL

Visitor: "How do you know that this is the first of the month?"

Little Girl: "Because all Daddy's letters today have got front windows in them."

FUTURE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER

Boy: "Father's being chased by a bull!"

Clerk: "What do you expect me to do?"

Boy: "Give me a roll of film for my camera—and hurry up!"

DETAILS, PLEASE

Dad: "When I was a little boy Willie, I didn't tell lies."

Son: "How old wuz you when you started?"

NO CHANGE

Elder Brother: "I ought to know, I go to school, stupid."

Younger B: "Yes, and you come home the same way."

SWEET TOOTH

Dentist: "What kind of filling do you want in that tooth, son?"

Billy: "Chocolate, please."

OPEN TO BRIBE

Fond Mother: "Quiet, dear, the sandman is coming."

Modern Child: "Okay, Mother, dear. A dollar and I won't tell Daddy."

RIGHT, AUDREY

Mr. and Mrs. Wong had a baby—which turned out white. They couldn't understand it, but little Audrey luffed and luffed and luffed, and then lisped: "Two Wongs couldn't make a white."

BEWARE OF GARBAGE MAN

Betty was playing in the yard with her wagon.

Her mother happened by, stopped and kissed her. Quickly she wiped the kiss off.

"Don't kiss me, Mamma," she said. "I am the garbage man."

■ ■ ■

DON'T FALL ON SCHEDULE

Meteors Have Habit of Dropping Without Presenting Card

Meteorites have a habit of dropping from the sky at unexpected times and striking in equally unexpected places. There are others which fall on something like regular schedule. The largest one of which the date is known fell on February 17, 1930, about fourteen miles southwest of Paragould, Arkansas. It broke into many fragments, one of which, the largest, weighed 820 pounds, and the next largest 80 pounds. The next largest known fell in Hungary, June 6, 1866. It weighed 647 pounds. Several meteors of great weight have been found buried, one in Africa, said to have weighed many tons. Another, said to be 300 feet long, was found in Mauretania.

There are periodic showers of meteorites, one, the Leonids, have in the past made brilliant displays in November about 33 years apart. The last visit expected for 1932 or 1933, failed to fill the engagement. The Andromedes appear each year, usually between November 23 and December 7.

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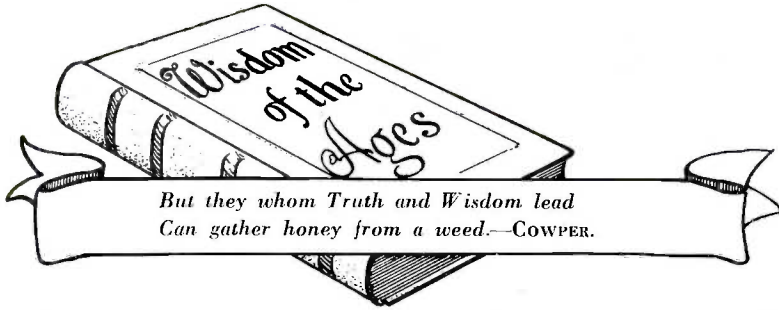
Sarge Is Right

Said the hard-boiled Sarge: "Our tastes change as we mature. Little girls like painted dolls; little boys like soldiers. When they grow up, the girls like the soldiers and the boys like the painted dolls."

■ ■ ■

Tomorrow let my sun his beams display,
Or in clouds hide them:—I have lived today.

—Abraham Cowley.



Proverbs IV-7:—

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

Shakespeare:—

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind. The thief doth fear each bush an officer.

Mrs. Jameson:—

In morals, what begins in fear usually ends in wickedness; in religion, what begins in fear usually ends in fanaticism. Fear, either as a principle or motive, is the beginning of all evil.

Seneca:—

As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation can never produce good fruit.

Addison:—

If you wish for success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

Author Unknown:—

You will never be sorry for living a white life, for doing your level best, for faith in humanity, for being kind to the poor, for looking before leaping; for hearing before judging; for being candid and frank; for thinking before speaking.

Gow:—

Enthusiasm is shown to the best advantage in the quality and quantity of the work you do.

Franklin:—

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune; for our faculties then undergo development and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible.

Cicero:—

The diligent farmer plants trees, of which he himself will never see the fruit.

Longfellow:—

If thou art worn and hard beset with sorrows thou wouldst forget, if thou

wouldst read a lesson that will keep, go to the woods and hills. No tears dim the sweet look that nature wears.

Rockefeller:—

There is no feeling in this world to be compared to self-reliance—do not sacrifice that to anything else.

Stevenson:—

You cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand.

Elmes:—

Courage, by keeping the senses quiet and the understanding clear, puts us in a condition to receive true intelligence, to make computations upon danger, and pronounce rightly upon that which threatens us. Innocence of life, consciousness of worth and great expectations, are the best foundations of courage. These ingredients make a richer cordial than youth can prepare; they warm the heart at eighty, and seldom fail in operation.

Dryden:—

All desp'rate hazards courage do create,
As he plays frankly, who has least estate;

Presence of mind, and courage in distress,

Are more than armies, to procure success.



COFFEE A LUXURY

Coffee has always been a worry to Germany. In the 7th century a license was necessary in that country to roast coffee. More recently it has been carefully guarded and since war was inaugurated, it has been rationed. Dealers have refused to sell more than one-eighth of a pound to each customer. Now the price is prohibitive, coffee in Germany selling at \$1.25 per pound. This, however, is not so bad as in Russia where the price is \$16.00 per pound. Even we are liable to go through trials somewhat similar. Much of our coffee comes from Brazil and that country is now in the mix-up.

Some Hobbies Bring Surprising Results



Hobbies are pursued by many persons and sometimes it seems that the hobbies are pursuers. A person with a hobby is not to be despised or ridiculed. They frequently lead to surprising results showing undoubted skill and artistry. In fact a hobby is an outlet for unsuspected talent. Reading is not catalogued as a hobby but rather as a habit, which sounds more dignified and elevating. Yet it might well be called a hobby because it is "a topic or subject occupying one's attention and interest."

Study the accompanying illustration and we feel quite certain you'll agree that it is not the product of a hobby.

Work of B. J. Busick

The intricate carved articles displayed are the handiwork of B. J. Busick of Grover Hill, Ohio. They show not only mechanical skill but true artistry. Accompanying the display is a portrait of Mr. Busick, who designed and hand-carved every article shown. With his brother, he conducts a hardware and plumbing shop. We would never classify Mr. Busick as a man with a hobby. On the contrary we would say that he is an artist, and that his work is just a natural outlet for his talent. Wood carving is of great antiquity—one of the oldest of the arts, and holds a high and honorable place in the domain of man's desire to produce in material objects the expression of the soul. This display in the show window has stopped hundreds of passers-by and the pleasure it has given them has called forth such comments as "marvelous" and "beautiful."

■ ■ ■

We must hang together or assuredly we shall hang separately.—Benj. Franklin.

THEN AND NOW

Comparison of the Modern Sleeping Car With the Original

Any time you get on a de-luxe Pullman car and begin finding fault with anything that displeases you, just call the porter, have him make up your berth. Then to put yourself to sleep, let your mind roam around something like this: "Let me think, when was the sleeping car introduced? Oh, yes, I remember reading about it recently. The first sleeping car in the world was operated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania) between Harrisburg and Chambersburg, Penna., in the winter of 1836-37. It was an old remodeled day coach, and the berths, no they were not that good—they were just bunks and very crude at that. The car was divided into four compartments, each of which was equipped with three bunks, one above the other, all built along one side of the car. At one end of the car was a wash basin, let's see, I think it was tin. A dinky little stove, kept burning by occasional sticks of wood or coal, feebly fired to get up a little heat, and tallow candles furnished illumination."

Next morning you'll wake up and probably say that was one heck of a sleeping car I dreamed of last night. How I did sleep!

Then when you go into the luxurious wash room, shave, have clean towels, clean linen instead of a soiled tin wash basin, and your handkerchief or shirt tail to wipe on, think of your grouching the night before.

(Continued on Page 13)

Bookbinding And Miscellaneous Subjects Old and New



Bookbinding is an ancient and honorable calling, but has passed through many changes during the centuries. In the early stages the covers were wooden boards $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, and no doubt heavy and clumsy. Even this method in no way detracted from the value and importance of the laborious work of the monastic scribes. The history of bookbinding tells us that it became a necessity to hold together the 8, 10 or 12 sheets penned by the scribes. In the earliest English bindings (10th century) the board carried deer-skin or other leather covers. On this super cover various artistic designs were stamped or carved. In the 10th, 11th and 12th centuries English book binders were considered the best in Europe. The covers were elaborately decorated with carved ivory and metal designs. "The Linden Gospels" binding was ornamented with gold and jewels. It belonged to the Earl of Ashburnham and was sold in 1901 to J. P. Morgan for \$50,000. This price speaks eloquently and convincingly of the artistic value of bookbinding, especially in the eyes of a rich collector like Mr. Morgan. The elaborate ornamentation of book covers is not so prevalent now as in the earlier days when the binder ranked among artists. In large measure this is due to the growth of the bookbinding industry and owing to the enormous demands by authors and publishers of books of all kinds on endless subjects. The greater part of bookbinding today is done by machinery.



The pelican fish is a cockeyed gad-about of the deep blue sea—so deep that he has never heard of Hitler or any of the other poor fish trying to wreck a world that wants peace. In addition to his other unattractive physical disarrangements, this pelican fish has eyes where they ought not to be. He carries them on the very tip of his upper lip, which is ugly enough without any additional deformities. Like Hitler, he rushes in where angels fear to tread, inhabiting depths where few things living or crawling can survive. This fact limits any complete description and there is very little known concerning the social or other activities of the curious creature; which seeks the deepest parts of the ocean. Ichthyologists point



out that the pelican fish was first found on the west coast of Africa where he was getting along as well as any living creature could at a depth of 10,000 feet. The head of this fish is large and the gape is enormous. The body is tapering and flat, filled above and below with spinous rays. The illustration may give you some idea of this fish's appearance. Looks a trifle like it might have been drawn in the early awakening of someone the morning after. The pelican of ornithological fame has no claim of overpowering lines of beauty, but certainly has much more than his namesake of the dark, deep ocean.



They have put the girls in stripes over in Sweden. This is for the purpose of identification. The character of their clothing tells at a glance the local parish in which the wearer lives. This is done by the cut and color of the garment the girls wear. Some of the skirts have stripes running up and down, while others have circular stripes. Under this system the girls have little or no chance of evading recognition by inspectors and police.



I'M TELLING YOU

(Continued from Page 6)

open. Hara-kiri, as you spell it, would mean to a Japanese 'borrowing needles.' This is all very interesting, but what we should like to know is how to call the Japanese "low down such and such" in their own vernacular so they could know and understand our opinion.



- A bachelor is a man who has been crossed in love, and a married man is one who has been double-crossed.



- When an idea gets into an empty head it has a rattling good time.



- Washington has discovered that food prices are up again. The big-wigs of the capital are at least four jumps behind the little housewife.



We spend our years as a tale that is told.
—Psalms XC:9.

Read the Accompanying Explanation of Priorities—Turn to Pages 29-32 for Administrative Letter No. 1 and Preference Rating Order P-46—Important to You

PRIORITIES

We are printing in this issue of the *Mueller Record* Preference Rating Order P-46, Amended to March 26, 1942, together with Administrative Letter No. 1, which explains in detail the proper use of this Preference Rating Order, which applies to the following services:

- (i) Supplying electric power directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (ii) Supplying gas, natural or manufactured, directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (iii) Supplying water directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (iv) Supplying public sanitation services, but not including manufacturers of public sanitation products.
- (v) Supplying central steam heating directly or indirectly for general use by the public.

Therefore, we would suggest that all municipalities, utilities, jobbers, contractors, plumbers, and others directly or indirectly concerned with maintenance, repair and operation of the services referred to, keep this copy of the *Record* for convenient reference.

It will be noted that the Amendment changes the original blanket rating of A-10 for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies for the utilities mentioned to:

- a. An A-2 rating to deliveries of material for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for production and pumping plant facilities; and
- b. An A-5 rating to deliveries of material for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for all other facilities.

It will be noted also that the prescribed statement to be written or stamped on the purchase orders of utilities and suppliers differs from that of the original P-46 Order.

We believe a careful study of the Amended Order with the Administrative Letter will give a clear understanding of its provisions.

We regret that limited space does not permit the publication in this issue of the *Record* the following additional important Preference Rating Orders which apply to goods of our manufacture:

Preference Rating Order P-84, covering material entering into the emergency repair of plumbing equipment and heating equipment. This Order carries only an A-10 rating. It should also be noted that the types of plumbing goods which

the manufacturer can furnish are strictly limited by Schedule V of Limitation Order L-42 issued March 23, 1942, Copper Conservation Order M-9-c as amended December 10, 1941, and Nickel Conservation Order M-6-b, issued January 20, 1942.

Copies of these Orders may be obtained by writing the Priorities Division, War Production Board, Temporary Building "E", Washington, D. C.

Preference Rating Order P-55 covers Defense Housing material.

P-19 series of Preference Rating Orders cover munition plants and other Army or Navy projects.

The PD-1A Form on which application for priority on materials not covered by regular Preference Rating Orders may be made.

Preference Rating Order P-98 covers materials for production, refining, transportation, and marketing of petroleum. This was formerly one of the services covered in Preference Rating Order P-100, mentioned below.

Preference Rating Order P-100 covers repair, maintenance and operating supplies for:

- (i) any governmental unit;
- (ii) any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other form of the following capacities to the extent that it is so engaged or so acts;
 - (a) manufacturing, processing, or fabricating;
 - (b) warehousing—maintaining warehouses for storage or distribution of any Material;
 - (c) wholesaling—acting as a distributor of products sold to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, or other persons not consumers;
 - (d) charitable institutions—any charitable or eleemosynary institution which is recognized as such for purposes of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States;
 - (e) carriers—urban, suburban, and interurban common or contract carriers of passengers or freight by electric railway, electric coach, motor truck, or bus, including terminals of any of the foregoing; railroads, including terminals; shipping—commercial carriers of freight and passengers by ocean,

- lake, river, or canal, including terminals;
- (f) educational institutions (including vocational training);
 - (g) printers and publishers;
 - (h) radio — commercial broadcasting and communication;
 - (i) telephone and telegraph communication, including wire services;
 - (j) hospitals, clinics, and sanatoriums;
 - (k) irrigation systems, whether publicly or privately owned; toll bridges and toll canals.

Our plants at Decatur, Los Angeles, and Chattanooga are all now operating under the Production Requirements Plan P-90, and the preference ratings assigned to our different plants reflect the actual preference ratings which we obtain from our customers on their orders to us.

We fully recognize that priority control is necessary to insure that our armed forces are adequately supplied with necessary materials and equipment. Our all important objective is to win the war, and compliance with the regulations with that end in view is imperative.

We wish to assure our customers that within the restrictions of existing regulations, we are giving them the best possible service, and will continue to do so.

■ ■ ■

PINCH OF DYNAMITE

Insignificant Comma, When Misplaced, Makes Trouble in History and Tariff

The comma is a small punctuation mark but it is full of dynamite. It has two objects in language. One is to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence. The other is to turn otherwise meek and lowly authors and the slavish proof readers into raving maniacs, or gibbering idiots. The New York Times indicates that it may change history. Recently when Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, visited Springfield, Illinois, he went to Lincoln's tomb to place a wreath thereon.

Mixes Up History

In recounting the event as reported by its correspondent, the London Times said that Lord Halifax extolled "the man of whom, when he died by the hand of the assassin Stanton, it was said, 'Now he belongs to the ages.'"

It's quite plain that the statement should have read, "When he died by the hand of the assassin, Stanton said: 'Now he belongs to the ages.'"

Somewhat Doubtful

Quite likely many readers of the Times know enough of history to catch the error, but the Times editor throws doubt on this hope by relating an anecdote concerning Walter H. Page, our Ambassador in London

during the last war, and Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade. In the course of the conference our Ambassador said: "You must not forget the Boston Tea Party, Lord Robert." His Lordship looked puzzled and answered: "But you must remember, Mr. Page, that I have never been in Boston, and I never attended a tea party there."

Continuing this little dissertation on the misplaced comma, it not only changes sense but it has cost millions of dollars by being misplaced. Some time ago we told about this in the Record, but it seems not out of place to refer to it briefly. It is a matter of record.

Comma Misplaced Cost \$2,000,000

Back in 1874 a section of a tariff bill passed by Congress enumerated certain articles to enter free of duty. Among those listed were: All foreign fruit plants, meaning fruit-plants for transplanting, propagating or experimenting. The enrolling clerk copying the bill accidentally overlooked the hyphen in fruit-plants and inserted a comma in its place, which made the bill read, "all foreign fruit, plants, etc."

The ever-watchful importers were quick to note the opportunity, and oranges, lemons, bananas and other fruits poured into the country duty free for a year or more until Congress again met in regular session and corrected the error. That little misplaced comma cost the Government two million dollars in import duties.

■ ■ ■

THEN AND NOW

(Continued from Page 10)

Next go into the warm dining car for a good breakfast, give the waiter a good tip, take a couple of mental kicks at yourself, and go to the parlor car and read a morning paper. By this time you should resolve to praise and not damn railroad companies next time you sleep on a train. Then you'll be with the majority of pleased, appreciative passengers.

And remember that wasn't a dream about the old car—it's railroad history.

Railroad Mileage of States

At the last report Texas led in railroad mileage while in a list of ten states New York was ninth. The figures do not include switching and terminal companies. The division as given by Quiz book of the Association of American Railroads follows:

States	Mileage
Texas	16,473
Illinois	12,045
Pennsylvania	10,617
Iowa	9,082
Kansas	8,667
Ohio	8,518
Minnesota	8,463
California	7,970
New York	7,824
Michigan	7,352

A Great General's Last Words

... LET US HAVE PEACE!

The month of April gave to the country four presidents, men distinguished in civil and military life, whose names are imperishable in our history. These four were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth president, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1842, graduated from West Point, was in the Mexican war under General Taylor and General Winfield Scott. He participated in some notable battles, among them Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, capture of the city of Mexico. He won brevets of first lieutenant and captain for meritorious conduct at Molin del Rey and Chapultepec. At Monterey he volunteered for hazardous service and was thanked upon the field. Grant's first offer of service in the Civil war brought no response, not even a letter of acknowledgment. He raised and drilled a company and was finally made a mustering officer. Later he became colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers. His ability was so evident that Congress made him a brigadier general. His action at Fort Donnellson won him promotion to major general of volunteers. His distinguished service at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Chickamauga brought a vote of thanks from Congress, a gold medal and promotion to lieutenant-general. From then on to the end of the war Grant was answerable to no one but President Lincoln. When complaint was made that Grant was a hard drinker Lincoln was reported to have said, "If this is true I wish some more of the generals were the same."

After this came the battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and Lee's surrender. Grant was a generous victor, and at once tried to forget the past and to work for a re-united country. The rank of general bestowed upon him pursuant to the Act of Congress, July 25, 1866, was beyond that ever held before by any citizen of the United States. He refused to accept a nomination for President in 1864, but accepted it from the Republicans in 1868, and again in 1872, serving eight years. It is true that his administrations were besmirched with scandals brought on by inferior officials, but Grant's name remained clean. His administrations were responsible for many notable achievements, and his foresight was shown in his recommendations, among which were the following:

Extension of postal free delivery service.

Commercial treaty with Mexico.

Treaty with Italy exempting private property from capture in war.

Arbitration to prevent war.

Building of the Panama Canal.

Establishment of a foothold in the West Indies for its protection.

At the close of his second administration, Grant made a trip around the world. Before or since no such ovations and honors were heaped upon an American notable. Grant died on Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 25, 1885. His last words are said to have been:

"LET US HAVE PEACE"

Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, third president, was born April 13, 1743, near Monticello, his later home. As a young lawyer he took a prominent defense stand with the colonies against England. He was a member of the colonial congress and was chairman of the committee named to draft the Declaration of Independence. He practically wrote the document. As a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses he introduced bills to: establish courts, abolish entail and primogeniture, and making slave trade illegal. He was chairman of the law revising committee which struck at the aristocratic system of the state. He was Virginia's second governor, 1779-1781. In Congress, 1783-84, he offered a coinage system plan practically as it is today. With John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, 1784, he negotiated treaties with European powers and was secretary of state in Washington's first cabinet, 1789-93. As Republican candidate for president in 1796 he received three less electoral votes than Adams, thereby becoming vice president. In 1800 he was again a candidate, receiving the same number of electoral votes as Aaron Burr. The house elected Jefferson. He served two terms, 1801-1809. Leaving the White House in 1809, he returned to his Virginia estate, Monticello. He died on July 4, 1826, anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which he had written. John Adams, by strange coincidence, died the same day.

Monroe

James Monroe, 1758-1831, fifth president, was born April 26, 1758, Westmoreland, Va. Educated at William and Mary College, he joined the Revolutionary forces, was a lieutenant in the Third Virginia Regiment and took part in the battles of Harlem Heights, White Plains and Trenton, where he was wounded. He rose to the rank of major, was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Disappointed at not receiving promotion, he resigned and returned to Virginia to study law under Thomas Jefferson. He served in the state assembly, 1782, and in Congress, 1783-86. He was chairman of the committee whose report led to the Constitutional Conventions, Philadelphia and Annapolis, at which time the Constitution was finally framed. In 1790-94 he was U. S. senator. Washington made him minister to France, but he was recalled because of his activities in the French Revo-

lution and his outspoken sympathy for that cause. He lived for a time in retirement, became governor of Virginia, 1799-1802. Jefferson sent him to France as extra minister plenipotentiary, and with Robert R. Livingstone he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase. As a diplomat at London and Madrid he was less successful. Coming home, Virginia endorsed his record by making him assemblyman for the third time and again elevated him to the office of governor. The same year Madison made him secretary of state. He reached the presidency in 1816 and was re-elected in 1820 with only one electoral vote against him, which seems to indicate that the country was also in an endorsing mood. In his message to Congress in 1823 he embodied the much discussed Monroe doctrine which we hear a great deal about even to this day. At the close of his second term he retired to his estate in Loudon county, acted as a justice of the peace and participated in the state constitutional convention. In his latter days he was financially embarrassed. Monroe was the last of the great Virginians called to the presidency in the early days of the republic. There were two other presidents, natives of Virginia, who came later. These were William Henry Harrison and Woodrow Wilson, but they were not residents of the Old Dominion at the time of their election.

Buchanan

James Buchanan, fifteenth president, was born April 27, 1791, at Mercersburg, Pa. He met all requirements as a lawyer, congressman, minister to Russia and England, United States senator and secretary of state in Polk's cabinet. In three Democratic conventions he received votes as the party's candidate for president, but was not nominated and elected until 1856. This was a critical period in the nation's affairs, calling for a man of deep rooted opinions and determined character. Buchanan was conservative, but opposed to slavery. He believed that the North's interference with the South's local affairs would provoke serious trouble. His cabinet was divided in their sympathies and Buchanan seemed to lack the will power to make a definite stand. When the war broke Buchanan reorganized his cabinet with men of strong opinions and character and from then on he displayed greater firmness in handling vital questions affecting the union.

He died June 1, 1869. Except Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln (Johnson was a Democrat in the South but a strong union man elected on the Republican ticket with Lincoln) Buchanan was the last Democratic president until Cleveland's election in 1884. Intervening presidents were Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

■ ■ ■

Of all kinds of pride, I hold national pride the most foolish; it ruined Greece, it ruined Judea and Rome.—Herder.

SCRATCH HITS

Must Have Been Made by the Great Shakespeare



Robert G. Ingersoll one time said in his incomparable way, that Shakespeare had touched on every subject. We never were more impressed with this acknowledgment than when we found, in "The Cablegram," a list of quotations from Shakespeare applicable to baseball. These were made some three centuries before the great American game was really on its way. It appears, therefore, that the great bard wrote not only of things that were, but with great intuition peered into the unfathomable future and made a few "scratch hits," which we reproduce herewith.

"Hit it, Hit it, Hit it"—Love's Labour Lost.

How many times have you heard the loud-mouthed fans in grandstand and bleachers join in the frenzied cry!

"Not one hit"—Merchant of Venice.

And then the mournful refrain when the opposing pitcher let the home club down hitless.

"Then thou was not out"—Tempest.

Think of the rabid umps delivering his decision in such chaste, gentle and sympathetic language.

"I'll bring him home"—Pericles.

This confident promise of some .220 hitter who swings wildly and goes back to the dugout after being called out on strikes, which whizzed by the motionless batter.

"I'll run for thee"—Midsummer Night's Dream.

The immortal Shakespeare may possibly have had in mind Ernie Lombardi when he penned that line.

"Thou mayest slide."

Angels and ministers of grace defend us from such coaching as that taking the place of "Slide, Kelly, slide, you big glue-foot lubber!"

Nope! Can't believe that Shakespeare knew anything about baseball, or that he had the faintest hope his words would be so applied. Such gracious, courtly language is not used on the baseball diamond. However, in Shakespeare's great works you may find words of a character more applicable and fitting to the vernacular of the game. That's one of the reasons why some do not like him or read his works.

Message from President - Elect Wolman

"As the President-elect of the American Water Works Association I have full awareness of the task which lies ahead. It is one in which leadership can only be successful with the unqualified support and cooperation of the members and of the manufacturers in this specialized field.

"The job of President of the Association is truly not a one-man job. Whatever can and must be accomplished in these days requires the multiple judgments, experiences and help of many men.

"I enter upon the next year's responsibilities, therefore, with the assumption that I shall have the complete cooperation of these various groups. With such groups, we can put forward the efforts of the water works profession toward increasing at least in a measurable degree the potentialities of this country of ours emerging with ultimate victory." President-elect Wolman's address follows:



*Abel Wolman
President-Elect
A. W. W. A.*

Editor Mueller Record:

In these days of international stress, perhaps unmatched in the history of the United States of America, the water works official assumes a defense position second to none. He translates his important civilian activities into those adapted to the multiplied difficulties of war time.

The water works official has always been accustomed in this country to meet emergencies and has behind him a record of accomplishment in public service which speaks well for his potential handling of war time necessities in the future.

This does not mean that the water works profession will not be confronted with increasing difficulties and problems, of a magnitude and of a character virtually unknown and unanticipated in recent years.

Anyone chosen, therefore, as a leader for this group in these surprising times, can assume the task only with modesty and with misgiving. As the President-elect of the American Water Works Association I have full awareness of the task which lies ahead. It is one in which leadership can only be successful with the unqualified support and cooperation of the members and of the manufacturers in this specialized field.



*Wm. W. Brush
Treasurer
A. W. W. A.*

The job of President of the Association is truly not a one-man job. Whatever can and must be accomplished in these days requires the multiple judgments, experience and help of many men.

By no means the least of these contributions must come from that group of manufacturers,

who for many years have participated heavily in the deliberations of the Association and who have been responsible during that same period for pushing forward the technical improvements in the water works field.

I enter upon the next year's responsibilities, therefore, with the assumption that I shall have the complete cooperation of these various groups. With such groups, we can put forward the efforts of the water works profession toward increasing at least in a measurable degree the potentialities of this country of ours emerging with ultimate victory.

The forthcoming days will be difficult, but I have faith in our superintendents, our operators, our engineers and our industrialists carrying an increasing load with intelligence, equanimity and courage.

Very truly yours,
ABEL WOLMAN.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Abel Wolman, consulting sanitary engineer; professor Sanitary Engineering, Johns Hopkins University; born in Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1892; A.B., Johns Hopkins Univ., 1913, B.S. in Engineering, 1915; Doctor of Engineering, 1938. Assistant Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, 1914; chief engineer, Dept. of Health, Md., 1922-1939; professor sanitary engineering, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, 1938-. Lecturer at Harvard, Princeton, University of Chicago and other universities; consulting engineer to Cities of Baltimore (Md.), Portland (Ore.), Richmond (Va.), Chicago (Ill.), State of Pennsylvania (Water & Power Resources Board and State Dept. of Health, 1937, on future water supply for Harrisburg); State of New Jersey in U. S. Supreme Court Case re Delaware River—New Jersey

(Continued on Page 18)

Water Works Experts in Chicago June 21-25



Louis R. Howson
President
A. W. W. A.

There is no substitute for water. It is essential to the life of all animals. In addition it is absolutely essential to industry. Without it there could be no mad rushing of war production of this period. These simple facts make a deep impression on thinking men. Yet nature aided and abetted by modern requirements imposed limitations on the unbridled use of water which is in many instances fraught with disease germs inimical to human life counteracting its primary purpose of sustaining life. Here is where that great body of engineers steps into the breach and by their ways and means of water treatment restore it to its original harmless condition. It is their knowledge and skill which protects the people from hidden dangers, and it is this same knowledge and skill, combined in the American Water Works Association, which makes it one of the greatest, if not the greatest, organized deliberative technical bodies of any trade or profession in the country.

The American Water Works Association will meet in Chicago June 21-25, at the Stevens Hotel. Heretofore these annual meetings have been known as conventions, but not this year. Secretary Harry E. Jordan says: "This will not be a convention—it will be a conference on wartime problems."

A large attendance is expected because of the deep and widespread interest of the Water Works industry under present conditions. All recognize the heavy responsibility that the industry must face, and with the vision of far-sighted men, are preparing to meet their obligations. They know far better than the average citizen the necessity of uninterrupted service, and are awake and alert to their duty.

They Are Interested

Again quoting Secretary Jordan: "Are people interested in such conferences? Do they attend? Have you ever seen Water Works men sit in a morning session until one o'clock? I have in 1942. Have you seen them standing around the walls because there were no chairs to be had while someone talked about Water Works problems? I have—in 1942.



R. F. Goudey
Awarded
Goodell Prize
Turn to Page 24

"These are the things that convince me the American Water Works Conference on Wartime Water Works Problems will be the most useful gathering the American Water Works Association has ever sponsored."

Every Water Works man from the smallest to the largest plant should plan now to attend this meeting, which aside from its regular educational value, will possess value of an historical character.

Chicago's central location makes it an ideal location for all, and the great Stevens Hotel is not excelled by any as a meeting place.

Biographical Sketches

President Louis Richard Howson, who will surrender the presidency at the close of the conference to his successor, President-elect Wolman, has had a busy year and a responsible year, meeting and solving questions of great moment due to disturbed conditions. As consulting engineer, member of the firm of Alvord, Burdick & Howson, Chicago, since 1921, he has a wide acquaintance in the water works

field and his name is associated with some outstanding achievements. He served as engineer on water supplies at Miami and Orlando, Fla., Cleveland, Milwaukee, Lansing, Mich., Ashland and Lexington, Ky., Bluefield, W. Va., Denver, Aberdeen, S. D., and Bloomington, Ill., and sewerage and sewage disposal at Lincoln, Neb., Aurora and Galesburg, Ill., Iron Mountain, Mich., Davenport, Iowa, Racine and Kenosha, Wis., and Gary, Ind. He was expert for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota in the

(Cont. on Page 18)



Harry E. Jordan
Secretary
A. W. W. A.



S. F. Newkirk, Jr.
Awarded
Diven Medal
Turn to Page 24

EXPERTS IN CHICAGO JUNE 21-25
(Continued from Page 17)

Lake Michigan Water Diversion controversy; employed with his partners by the Secretary of War to report requirements and cost of sewage treatment for the Chicago district; expert testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission and U. S. Stockyards administration in many cases on items of "Going Value": appraised approximately 100 utilities, and testified before numerous commissions and courts regarding values and rates; member of several boards of arbitration fixing values of utilities' properties for transfer or rates. He is a member of the American Water Works Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; Western Society of Engineers; Illinois Society of Engineers. American Water Works Association Activities: Member since 1916; Past-chairman — Illinois Section; Trustee (Director) for Illinois Section 1928-9-30; Chairman — Steel Standpipes and Tanks Specifications Committee; member National Water Policy Committee. Vice-President, A. W. W. A., 1940-41.

■ ■ ■
THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

(Continued from Page 16)

vs. New York City; U. S. Engineers Corps and U. S. Public Health Service in Investigation of Ohio River Pollution; acting state dir. for Md. and Del., Federal Emergency Pub. Works Administration; Chairman, Md. State Planning Comm.; Md. Water Resources Comm.; Chairman, Water Resources Com. of Nat. Resources Com. Editor-in-Chief of Municipal Sanitation 1929-1936. Member American Water Works Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Public Health Assn. (Pres. 1938-39 and associate editor of Journal 1923-1927); A. A. A. S., Faraday Soc. (Eng.); Royal Institute Public Health (Eng.), etc. American Water Works Association Activities:—Member since 1918; editor-in-chief of the Journal—1922-1937; member, Committee on Water Works Practice and Publication Committee; Chairman, National Water Policy Committee, A. W. W. A.; Diven Medal, 1937; Director, Four States Section, 1939-42.

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THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Samuel Brooks Morris, consulting engineer; Dean, School of Engineering and Executive Head of the Dept. of Civil Engineering, Stanford University, Calif.; Res. 550 Embarcadero Road, Palo Alto, Calif.; born Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 24, 1890; educated Throop Poly. Inst. 1903-07; Stanford University, A.B., C.E., 1911. Engineer, North Pasadena Land & Water Co., 1911; assistant engineer, 1912-13, chief engineer, Pasadena Water Dept., May 1913-1935. De-

signed and built the 328 ft. high "Morris Dam" dedicated in 1934. Sept. 1935—Professor of Civil Engineering and executive head of the Civil Engr. Dept.; Sept. 1936—Dean, School of Engineering, Stanford University, 1936-37, Water Consultant—National Resources Committee. Member American Water Works Association; A. S. C. E. (Los Angeles Section, Pres. 1925); Seis. Soc. Am. (Dir. 1936); A. A. A. S.; S. P. E. E., A. P. H. A.; Am. Conc. Inst.; Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, etc. American Water Works Association Activities:—Member since 1920; Sec.-Treas. of Calif. Section, 1923-25; Vice-Pres. of Calif. Section, 1926; President of Calif. Section, 1927; Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee, Calif. Section, 1930; Chairman, Sanitary Engineering Committee, Calif. Section, 1931; A. W. W. A. Director of Calif. Section, 1931-33; recipient of John M. Diven Memorial Medal, 1933; Member, National Water Policy Committee, Publication Committee and Committee on Water Works Terms.

—
TREASURER RE-ELECTED

William W. Brush, editor; born in Orange, N. J., 1874; B.S., C.E., M.S., New York University; Engineer, Brooklyn Water Dept., 1894-1907; Engineer, New York Board of Water Supply, 1907-1934; Chief Engineer, 1927-1934. Editor—Water Works Engineering, 1934. Member American Water Works Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Public Health Association; New England Water Works Association (Honorary), etc. American Water Works Association Activities:—Member since 1911; served on various committees; Treasurer, 1922-27 and 1930 to date; Vice-President, 1928; President, 1929; Diven Medallist, 1932; Honorary member, 1937.

(Continued on Page 24)

■ ■ ■
GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP

A steady growth in membership has been maintained. Figures for the years from 1936 ending as of December 31 are given below, together with breakdown of membership for 1941.

Yr.	No. Mems.	Breakdown 1941	
		Honorary	Active
'36	2724	.....	28
'37	3064	.....	3473
'38	3359	.....	345
'39	3710	.....	216
'40	3957	.....	20
'41	4177	.....	95
		New Members '41	480
		Reinstated	92
		Resigned and Died	116
		Suspended non-paym't dues	236
		Net Gain 1941	220

■ ■ ■
Hangover Feeling

First Draftee: "You know, I feel like I'd like to punch that hard-boiled top sergeant in the nose again."

Second Draftee: "Again?"

First Draftee: "Yes, I felt like it yesterday."

A PURE WATER FILM

Has Unquestioned Educational Value on
Important Subject

A film of vastly more importance than any—no exceptions—which you have seen or may see, will soon be on the screen. When we tell you this is to be an educational story on such a seeming commonplace subject as plumbing, do not minimize the emphasis we place on it. Most of us, day and night, under certain conditions may be faced by a danger fraught with death, if the plumbing has not been correctly installed according to scientific and sanitary principles. These were not always clearly understood. Now, however, it is well-known that no matter how clear water may appear to the eye, or how refreshing to the lips, it still is a source of water borne diseases.

Plumbers Back It

The plumbing industry was sufficiently impressed and interested in this vital question to go to great expense in time and money to prepare "A Pure Water Film;" the central theme is "back-siphonage," a threat to life itself. The film will demonstrate this danger, why it exists and how to correct or prevent it.

Nationally Known

For two years five nationally known plumbers have been working out this plan. They are William J. Lang, Chicago, president; Charles M. Swinnerton, Los Angeles, first vice-president; F. M. Dawson, Iowa City, Iowa, second vice-president; Jere L. Murphy, New York City, treasurer, and H. P. Reger, Chicago, Illinois, secretary. Back of them in this enterprise is the individual plumber and the National Association of Master Plumbers.

Educational Value

It will show most graphically actual instances of back-siphonage, with understandable dialogue and demonstrations.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Lang, "that the story we have selected will prove an excellent vehicle for impressing upon the public, not only the dangers inherent in a large majority of plumbing installations, but the sincerity and public spirit of the plumbing industry in undertaking this educational task in the interest of public health."

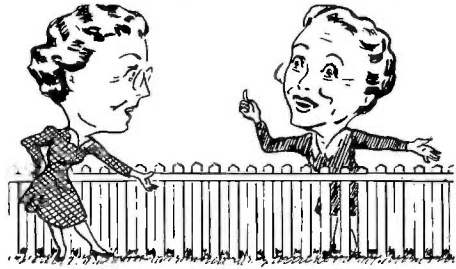
The Reason Why

The MUELLER RECORD urges its friends and readers to see and seriously study this film when shown in their town.

Lay readers may ask: "Why didn't the plumber make the installation safe in the beginning?" The answer is simple. In earlier days, the plumber, the sanitary en-

(Continued on Page 23)

LEAVE IT TO THE LADIES



Also Makes Good Shoe Brush

Hubby: "My shaving brush is very stiff. I wonder what's wrong with it."

Wifey: "I don't know. It was nice and soft when I painted the bird cage yesterday."

Just Half Way

Usher: "How far down do you want to sit, Madam?"

"Why, half way between my head and feet, Mr. Smart Alec!"

So Emily Says

He (in front of dental display window): "I believe I'll get myself a set of teeth like those over there."

She: "Hush, don't you know it's impolite to pick your teeth in public."

Mrs. Stuckup

Doctor: "My treatment is doing you good, you are looking much better today."

Mrs. Stuckup: "Oh, I always look much better in this hat."

Running True To Form

"Does your husband always live up to his promise of his courtship days?"

"Always. In those days he said he was not good enough for me, and he has been proving it ever since."

Escaping the Noise

Girl Friend: "Where are you going to live?"

Bride to Be: "Next to the station."

G. F.: "Won't the trains keep you awake?"

B. to B.: "Agent says they will not after the first few nights, so we are going to spend the first few nights with Mama."

First Fainters

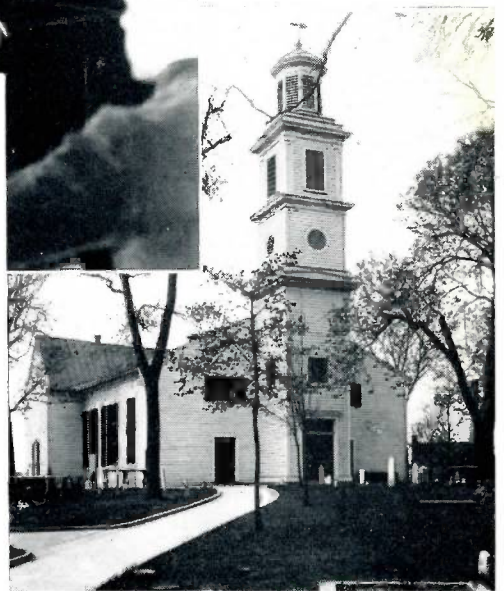
Three Decatur ladies returning home from attending a first aid meeting came upon an automobile accident and volunteered first aid. At the sight of blood two of them fainted and the third became ill.



Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death

ABOVE:

Interior of St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, showing a re-enactment of the Virginia convention of 1775, during which Patrick Henry delivered his stirring oration ending: "Give me liberty or give me death!"



ABOVE: *St. John's Church—*

On a March day in 1775, Patrick Henry, standing in a pew in St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, in the presence of such celebrities of his day as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and others, delivered his great oration arousing the colonies to armed resistance to Great Britain. His speech ended with these now famous words: "I care not what course others may pursue, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Those ringing words of patriotic fervor uttered 167 years ago re-echo in ears in a time when the liberty of the country is again threatened by foreign foes. Again we have taken up defense of the rights, the freedom, and the democracy which the brave and hardy patriots battled for and won in the bloody battle of the Revolution.

An American Idol

Patrick Henry has always been the idol of every school boy, an idol never forgotten. He still lives in the hearts of all patriotic citizens. This is his birthday month. He was born in Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736. He was an indolent, dreamy boy, not much given to books and study but passionately fond of fishing and hunting. Patrick and an elder brother were put in business by their father. The elder brother was a liquor addict and the brunt of management fell on Patrick, whose lax methods were soon followed by bankruptcy.

Large Family

Married at 18 to Sarah Shelton, who was younger than Patrick. Henry was a father at 19. Parents of these young folks provided a small farm and six slaves, but the plan did not turn out successfully. Henry

tried store-keeping again and that was again a failure.

Takes Up Law

At this point he decided to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1760. Almost immediately he sprang into prominence in the "Parsons Case." In a fiery speech he denied the right of the King to abrogate acts of the Colonial Legislature. If he had been a failure in business, he found his place in law and oratory which he used effectively in opposition to the English and for the benefit of the colonists. In his first three years of practice he had more than 1000 cases. His career was a brilliant one as member of the Virginia House of Burgesses,

(Continued on opposite page)

"HE SAID" and "SHE SAID"

The Fate of a Cultured Woman When the Gossips Got Busy

An intelligent, cultured and rich, elderly lady lived by herself, except for servants, minded her own business, was polite and kindly to neighbors, without being familiar or intimate. For all these commendable traits the "he says," and the "she says" stamped her as being "queer."

In a friendly outburst, she confessed to an old acquaintance the stories circulated about her, because she "minded her own business." The old family, of which she became a part by marriage, had all passed away, and the subject of this sketch became sole legatee of all the idiosyncracies, queer quirks of character, and odd stories told about them in previous generations.

Family Fights

This old family, like many others, fought among themselves. Sunday morning, by common consent, was the most exciting time at the ringside. It was always a protracted row. During one of these "battle royals" a large tree just outside the dining room was struck by lightning and one limb crashed through the roof. This fact was not known until peace had been restored and the family prepared for church-going.

From this incident the subject of this sketch was ever afterward quoted as saying the lightning bolt was an act of God against family rows Sunday mornings. As a matter of fact, Mrs. X never participated in these Sunday meetings.

Liked Her Nip

Her mother-in-law was a semi-invalid, and worried by family discord, became a liquor addict, drinking about two quarts of whisky a week. To dispose of the bottles she had the pump of an old well pulled up and personally cast the bottles into the well. After the old lady's death her daughter-in-law leased the land on which the old well was located, and it was necessary to clean it. For several days wagons were engaged in hauling whisky bottles away in plain view of the neighborhood. Mrs. X says she never took as many as six drinks in her life but the "he says" and the "she says" quickly gave her credit for drinking all the liquor consumed by the invalid mother-in-law over a long period of time.

This invalid mother-in-law had a small private burying ground near the ancestral home, and long before Mrs. X became a member of the household the old lady had the bodies buried there, removed to a public cemetery, ordering the men to do this at 2 o'clock in the morning to avoid neighborhood gossip. Through error the men came

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a great occasion for the children to watch the removal of bones, bits of glass and coffin handles. The children spread the news.

Mrs. X Gets Credit

All this happened before Mrs. X joined the family, but it became a stock story, and in its final telling the "he says" and the "she says" attached the incident to Mrs. X, amplifying and embellishing it with the statement that in her grim sense of humor Mrs. X carefully timed the work just to give the children of the neighborhood a gruesome thrill.

Strangely enough, the "she says" and the "he says" class of people do not care for facts. They want to talk and it's an inherent desire to add to each story a few extra flourishes to make it more interesting and awe-inspiring.

GIVE ME LIBERTY—

(Continued from opposite page)

in the Continental Congress, as Governor of Virginia and in other high public places. His commentators say: "Henry was, Webster alone excepted, probably the greatest of American orators, and at the same time an able and far-seeing statesman."

Peroration of Famous Speech

Patrick Henry is best known for his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech which ended as follows:

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Ten years prior Henry made another speech which is frequently quoted, and sometimes confused with the preceding famous climax. This was in 1765 and Henry, with his fiery eloquence, said:

"Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus—Charles, the First, his Cromwell—and George, the Third—"Treason" shouted the Speaker) may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

Ring Off Quick

Tubby: "Now, listen here! One of these days I'm going to start in and tell you a few things."

The Mrs.: "You may as well begin right now and tell me why you called me 'baby' in your sleep last night."

All higher ideals, conceptions, sentiments in a man are of no account if they do not come forward to strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the discharge of the ordinary affairs of life.—Beecher.

WILLS MADE IN RHYME

That of Honolulu Senator Recalls Similar Ancient Documents

Territorial Senator Ambrose J. Wirtz of Honolulu, disposed of his property in one stanza, like this:

"All my earthly goods I've in store,
To my dear wife leave for evermore.
I freely give—no limit do I fix;
This is my last will, and she the executrix."

This same bit of information caught the eye of an editorial writer on the "Chicago Tribune," who enlarged somewhat on "rhyming wills." He cites the case of an Englishman, William Ruffels, who died 150 years ago, disposing of his property as follows:

"To employ an attorney I ne'er was inclined;
They are pests to society, sharks of mankind.

To avoid that base tribe my own will I now draw.

May I escape coming under their paw!"

He bequeathed some of his property to his sister, but his brother-in-law evidently did not dwell within the good graces of the testator, who made this plain in the following:

"My brother-in-law is a strange tempered dog;
He's as fierce as a tiger, in manners a hog;
A petty tyrant at home, his frowns how they dread;
Two ideas at once never entered his head;
So proud and so covetous, moreover so mean,
I dislike to look at him, the fellow is so lean.
He ne'er behaved well, and tho' very unwilling,
Yet I feel I must cut him off with a shilling."

The "Tribune" considers the following the best of wills of this character.

"This is the last and solemn will
Of Uncle William, known as Bill.
I do bequeathe, devise, and give
By Execution Mandative
The whole amount of what I've got
(It comes to a tremendous lot)
In seizin to devolve upon
My well beloved nephew John.
(And here the witnesses will sign
Their names upon the dotted line.)"

The most interesting thing to us is the last line, some hundred years old, but we of to-day play it for something new and fancy.

GENERALS POPULAR

Four of Them Candidates for President in 1880

In the years following the Civil War, candidates with a military record were available in all parties. This was especially true in the North. General Grant was the first to be honored followed by Hayes and Garfield. The next to be thus honored was Harrison, and after Cleveland came the last of the Civil War idols in the person of William McKinley.

The outstanding trend of this character came in 1880, when there were four Civil War generals candidates for President. These were General Garfield, Republican; General W. S. Hancock, Democrat; General Weaver, Greenback, and General Neal Dow, Prohibition. Neither the Greenback nor Prohibition party had any great strength, and the struggle was between General Garfield and Hancock. General Weaver was a man of considerable prominence in politics and had a fine military record. He was elected to Congress by Greenbackers, assisted by Democrats. After running for President he joined the Populists, and in 1892 was that party's candidate for President, and got 22 electoral votes.

■ ■ ■

VERSATILE EDISON

Thomas A. Edison was a busy man throughout a long life. His active mind went beyond the realm of electricity.

Waxed paper and gummed paper tape were among things contributed to the world's convenience.

He designed and invented an electrical rat trap, a vote recorder for use of legislative bodies, and an "electric pen," forerunner of the mimeograph.

In his boyhood he was a newsboy on a train between Port Huron and Detroit. While doing this he bought a printing press and printed a "newspaper," said to be the first time printing was done on a train.

In the early days of the telephone the opening sentence was, "Are you ready to talk?" Edison was the first person to introduce the one word, "Hello."

Edison, to accommodate a neighboring farmer, devised a spray for killing potato bugs. It also killed the plants. Edison paid \$300 for the damage and charged it up to "not experimenting properly."

■ ■ ■

Success or failure in business is caused more by mental attitude than by mental capacities.—Walter Dill Scott.

JAPAN'S LONG HISTORY

Good Deal of It Seems Legendary and Traditional

The history of Japan is long and involved. We know about the Japs in a general way as an active and industrious people. They are good imitators rather than originators and inventors. It is claimed they can reproduce anything, and because of cheapness of labor they have become a problem in competition.

A Land of Islands

The Japanese call themselves Nippon or Nihon—"sun origin" or "eastern land." The country is not made up of a few islands. There are 4,000 in the chain which has a total length of 2,400 miles.

Some historians begin with Mikado Jimmu, who is supposed to have ascended the throne 660 B. C. Contemporary records of China and Korea show that for more than a thousand years after the supposed date of Jimmu's reign, nothing existed in Japan which deserves the name of history. Much of it is vague and legendary.

Chinese Civilization

These writers of history say that surer ground in history was not reached until the 6th century when a wave of Chinese civilization passed over the country and the Government was reorganized on a Chinese model. Throughout the centuries Japan had a troubled existence. The country was first visited by a European ship in 1542, a Portuguese merchant vessel. Jesuit missionaries reached the country in 1549 and had remarkable success in converting the people to Christianity. These conversions amounted in 1582 to 600,000 and at the beginning of the 16th century to over a million. However, the Christians were not permitted to live in peace, persecution being a rule which resulted in 1638 in the massacre of some 40,000.

Japan continued a practically closed door policy to foreign commerce and residence until the 19th century.

Americans Get Acquainted

America's entry into Japan was initiated in 1852, when Captain Matthew Galbraith Perry* (brother of O. H. Perry, hero of the Battle of Lake Erie) with a fleet of four vessels entered the bay of Yeddo bearing a letter from President Fillmore proposing establishment of commercial relations with Japan. In the same year Russia sent a vessel on a similar mission.

Evasion and Delay

The usual Japanese policy was followed—evasion and delay. In 1854 Perry returned and this time negotiated a treaty by which the U. S. gained permission to obtain wood, coal, necessary stores and provisions for

American ships in Japanese waters. He also obtained the right for vessels to anchor in certain ports. This treaty was of tremendous importance. It not only gave us commercial relations but the right of residence. Historians say "this was the date of a new era in the foreign relations of Japan." It was the beginning of the Japan that the world has known for more than a century.

Quick-Change

Forgetting the intricate history of the country, the innumerable changes in rulers and customs, and accepting historians' judgment, that the real beginning came with Perry's treaty, we pause to remark that it took Japan a long row of centuries to reach the gate of world-wide opportunity, but a very short time to become the cocky nation she is today. One is almost tempted to think that perhaps it might have been just as well to have let the Japs stumble along in their benighted darkness of traditions rather than extend to them a helping hand. America and Japan always have been regarded as good friends. But now! let history finish the record.

*This distinguished naval officer is more generally given the title of "Commodore" but encyclopedias give the information that at the time he visited Japan "Captain" was the highest title used in the navy regulations.



A PURE WATER FILM

(Continued from Page 19)

gineer, the medical profession or the law makers, did not recognize the lurking danger. In consequence, the plumbing codes were not then as stringent as they are now. For any changes making more exact and stringent the codes of today, you are indebted in a large measure to the plumbers themselves. They led the way.

One of the fundamental principles of the men in the plumbing industry is the protection of private and public health.



CROSSING THE RIVERS

A five or ten cent fee, or even more, for crossing a river on a ferry boat, or through a tunnel, may be irritating but it is not a serious blow to your spending money. If it were not for ferries and tunnels, and you were driving a car, you might have a justifiable excuse for being irritated. According to the Federal Works Agency, there are 242 toll bridges, 660 ferries and five tunnels which make possible easy and safe crossing of rivers in the United States. About one-fifth of these toll facilities are publicly owned, and when enough tolls are paid to cover their original cost and maintenance, they may become free. Seems reasonable to hope for that day. The approximate amount of annual tolls is given as \$76,000,000.

WATER WORKS EXPERTS IN CHICAGO--MEDAL WINNERS

(Continued from Page 18)

SAMUEL F. NEWKIRK, JR.

Winner of Diven Medal

Mr. Samuel F. Newkirk, Jr., engineer superintendent for the Elizabeth (N. J.) Board of Water Commissioners, was awarded the Diven medal in recognition of having performed the most outstanding service to the association during the year. This is the most coveted honor the association has to confer. Mr. Newkirk was chairman of a committee of eleven members on cold water meters—displacement type—which has for three years been busy with analytical and technical investigation of this class of meter. This was the first report, and was published in the December 1941 issue of the Journal of American Water Works Association. The committee, headed by Mr. Newkirk, will continue their labors. At the annual meeting of the board of directors, it was declared that this report "is of substantial value to the entire water works field."

Mr. Newkirk has been associated with the Elizabeth City Water Department since its organization in 1931. Four years prior to that time, he was superintendent and engineer for the Elizabethtown (N. J.) Water Company, Consd., and previously had had more than twelve years of experience in the water works field. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works Association, and the New England Water Works Association.

SPEAKING OF SOLDIERS

Physical Requirements, Cost of Maintenance and Other Facts

What or who is a soldier? To our feeble way of thinking he is a patriot, who shoulders his gun and leaves the peaceful walks of life to fight for his country. That is the common interpretation and the one generally accepted. Hats off to him!

The dictionary definition of a soldier is "one engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; an enlisted man as distinguished from a commissioned officer." The last war added to the list the name "Doughboy" and "Sammy," but "Doughboy" was most popular.

Slang Substitutes

The word "soldier" has a number of substitutes, among which is "Red Herring" (dialect and slang); "Tommy Atkins" (Eng-

R. F. GOUDEY

Winner of Goodel Prize

The Goodel Prize for 1941 was awarded to Mr. R. F. Goudey of Los Angeles for his paper entitled "Practical Aspects of Cross-Connection, Inter-Connection and Back-Flow Protection." This paper appeared in the March 1941 Journal of the American Water Works Association. In this paper the author discusses a matter of grave concern to everyone responsible for the delivery of safe and potable water to the consumer. It was of great importance in completeness of material facts, well organized, careful analyses, and excellent recommendations. The subject entailed extensive research, logical arrangement of facts, and much labor in preparation. Mr. Goudey is chief sanitary engineer in charge of water quality for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and enjoys a wide acquaintance in the industry and numerous technical societies of which he is a member.

lish). To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape discharge or punishment. These are only a few variations from the accepted definition. It is a word also applied to insects to distinguish one class from another class of workers.

The Government does not pay any attention to linguistic designations. In the war department a soldier is so many inches up and down, and roundabout, so much beef on the hoof, so much cost for clothing, food and bedding. It would appear that the soldier is measured by a commercial yard stick.

Physical Dimensions

The composite soldier as given us by the war department is a young man 5 feet 8 inches, weight 144 pounds, chest 33¾ inches, waist line 31 inches, shoe 9½D, hat 7 inches. That data is based on records of the Quartermaster Corps, which has directed the measuring and clothing of more than 1,500,000 men, sufficient in number to justify an authoritative statement. In a few months the recruit gains weight, requires a No. 10 shoe.

Plenty To Eat Per Week

Four pounds, 6 ounces of fresh beef; 14 ounces of chicken; 1 pound, 12 ounces of fresh pork; 7 eggs; 9 pounds, 3 ounces of fresh and canned vegetables; a little over 1 pound of cereals and dry vegetables; about 2 pounds of fresh and canned fruits; 14 ounces of coffee; 4 pounds, 6 ounces of potatoes; and 4 pounds of fresh and evaporated milk.

FORTY THOUSAND KILLED

Nineteen Forty-one a Year of Automobile Massacre

We are in receipt of "The Wreckord," annual publication of the Travelers Insurance company, giving in detail the story of the automobile massacres of 1941. It is sickening, horrifying, and overwhelming in its tragic details. It was the worst of all years since automobiles became a part of our daily lives. Instead of a means of comfortable, happy, joyful enjoyment for individuals and families, it has reached the climax of a devastating engine of death in the hands of thoughtless, reckless drivers. There is no condemnation of the automobile as a vehicle of pleasure, nor of the men who manufacture the cars, but no words of condemnation are strong or bitter enough for the class of brainless persons who drive them.

They give ample proof to the thought that you can't put common sense, much less reasoning brains, in a head with no place to hold and use them.

Nineteen forty-one was the blackest and most terrible of all years since the automobile became a popular method of transportation.

40,000 Dead Is the Record
and
1,488,000 Injured.

What an indictment of thoughtlessness and carelessness. What need to go into analysis of how these deaths and injuries came about—the net result is that they did come about and in greater volume than ever known.

Tireless Times May Help

Perhaps inability to get tires for one year, two years or even five years, comes as a blessing in disguise.

In a great organization like the Travelers Insurance Company one finds expert statisticians who try to squeeze a few crumbs of comfort from the direful picture of 1941.

Thinking people can readily agree with this Travelers thought:

"Automobile accidents are the result of individual carelessness. Every motor accident is the result of somebody's doing something the wrong way."

Too Much Speed

Of the 40,000 fatal accidents, 27,000, or two out of three, were due to reckless or illegal action on the part of the driver. Exceeding speed limit led the list of violations causing accidents. One bright spot is improved situation in regard to pedestrians. While it meant 10,820 disabled and 218,350

LONG BUSINESS LIFE

Willard C. Bevins Had Active Career of 63 Years

Willard C. Bevins, a prominent business man of Seymour, Indiana, died February 20, after an illness of four days, following a heart attack. He was 85 years old and had been in the plumbing business for 63 years. He was owner of the W. C. Bevins Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Shop and was on duty as usual when he became ill. Mr. Bevins' business life was closely associated with the business history of Seymour.



W. C. Bevins

In the early 1900's he was superintendent of the Seymour Gas and Light Company, and was in charge of laying the first gas main and of the first gas installations.

Public Spirited

Born in Jonesville, Ind., he served his apprenticeship in plumbing at Hamilton, Ohio. He located in Seymour in 1879, and at the age of 23 opened his own plumbing establishment. He became identified with all progressive movements, was a director in the Jackson County Loan and Trust Company, serving 26 years, and was only recently re-elected. He also was on the board of directors of the Graessle-Mercer Company, a member of the First M. E. Church, B. P. O. for 40 years, and longer than that an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Maude Clark, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Fine, Clean Cut Man

J. A. Van Buskirk, representative of the Central Supply Co. of Indianapolis, knew Mr. Bevins intimately, having called on him for 24 years, and he says: "Mr. Bevins was a fine, clean cut man, honest to the last penny, and had scores of friends, who will miss him very much."

Mr. Bevins' many years in the plumbing industry gave to him a continuous record which is not often equalled in any business.

injured, these totals are much lower than for 1940.

As in previous years, it is found that crossing the street between intersections is the most frequent cause of death among those afoot.

HUNT FOR SOUTH POLE

Commenced Three Years Before Our Declaration of Independence

When we think of the exploration of the Antarctic Circle we think of the fine work of Admiral Byrd. The reason, perhaps, is due the fact that his trips have been more recent. The fact remains that this frozen section of the world has long attracted adventurous men. It's an old story and involves many hazardous visits to that ice-locked land. These began as far back as 1773—one hundred and sixty-nine years ago, which was three years before the Declaration of Independence. On the 17th of January, 1773, Lieutenant James Cook, with two small sailing ships, the Resolution and the Adventure, crossed the circle for the first time in history, the line that divides the South Temperate Zone from the South Frigid Zone. This crossing was in the neighborhood of 40° East Longitude and 67° 15' South Latitude. Here he was turned back by ice. In the following year he attained the farthest south in the 18th century.

First Sighted Land

The honor of sighting the first land in the Antarctic Circle belongs to Captain Fabian Von Bellingshausen, who led a Russian expedition sailing from Kronstadt in 1819. On January 10, 1820, he reached Latitude 60° 21' South, and Longitude 2° 15' West. On his second sailing the following year he sighted land in Latitude 69° 30' South, near the 90th meridian of West Longitude. This was an island and he named it Peter I Island in honor of the founder of the Russian Navy. Six days, further east, he discovered another island, which he called Alexander I Island.

Americans were not idle while this activity in Europe was attracting world attention. While east from his latest discovery Bellingshausen encountered Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer, a Connecticut sailing master, who had skirted the coast land lying south of Bransfield Strait. Until the flight of Captain Sir Hubert Wilkin in 1928 this land was supposed to be a peninsula of the Antarctic continent. Wilkin's observation proved it to be a long series of islands. A map published in London in 1822 gives Palmer's map of the coast which agrees with that later made by Wilkins. This evidence, it is claimed, justifies calling it Palmer's land instead of Graham's land.

Between the time when Bellingshausen sighted the first land and January 1, 1912, there were numerous explorations and valuable discoveries made. In the year 1912

there were no less than five expeditions within the Antarctic Circle, including that headed by Roald Amundsen with the Fram which left Christiania, Norway, August, 1910. First of these expeditions to depart, the Fram was first to report (at Hobart, Tasmania, March 7, 1912), bringing the news that on December 14, 1911, Captain Amundsen, with four comrades, had reached the South Pole and had remained there for four days. The journey from his base had occupied sixty days from October 20th.

The lure of the Arctic and Antarctic still beckons to men of inquiring minds and adventurous spirits. We who sit by blazing hearths in well built homes trying to keep warm in temperatures of 30 degrees above zero, wonder how these brave men survive the almost unbelievable temperatures in which they live in dugouts and huts. But they do, and come back strong and healthy, to catch colds and shiver in the light winds of our winters.

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MORE CHARGES IN SIGHT

Within the Year We May Pay for Things Now Free

The Nation's Business is the official publication of the National Association of Commerce. It deals in facts in so far as this is possible, and should know what it is talking about when it prints the following:

Inside of another year, hotels will be charging for soap; paper-carded matches will probably be out; they will not be given away; you'll have to ask for the second lump of sugar; you may have to pay a penny for the first; fuel rationing is a possibility; every European tells us we overheat our houses, anyhow; a "use" tax may be clapped on our radio sets; it won't bring much money but it will condition us to the fact that the tax collector will be one of the family from now on; (don't you love that word "condition"?); ideological is another good word in Washington circles; tea is going to cost like sin; sin, in fact, may be cheap; rent control boards are certain in all war-work areas; tin cans will rate with pigeon blood vases in rarity; not likely that we will go short on canned goods, but the goods will be packed in glass; some new taxes are being thought up, including a manufacturers' sales tax, a federal tax on all firearms, and a boost of the federal gasoline take.—Nation's Business.

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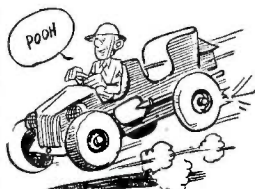
POCKET CHANGE PROBLEM

"As we get it," says the Christian Science Monitor, "there is so much silver on hand that the new nickel will be worth more than the dime, because there will be more silver in it on account of nickel being worth more than silver."



In The Army Now

Why should this gentleman worry about the rationing of tires, the scarcity of rubber or some synthetic substitute for caoutchouc, otherwise India rubber? He is in the army and even punctures and bullets do not upset his equilibrium. He just keeps bobbing along like nobody's business. This is because his car is equipped with a newly made tire, which will stand up under a speed of a hundred miles an hour even though the tires may have been pierced by enemy bullets. The tires might be deflated, but the old bus will meander along at the rate of 50 miles an hour for a hundred miles. How'd you like to have a set of tires like that—just for the duration of the war?



Different Reasons

Jack: "What made you go into the army, Tom?"

"Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife and I loved war. What made you join?"

Jack: "I had a wife and loved peace."

Even Colonel Fibs

She: "And that scar, Colonel, did you get it during an engagement?"

Colonel: "No, the first week of the honeymoon."

Moving Time

Sergeant: "Sambo, this is your sentry post. Stay right here and if anything moves, you shoot."

Sambo: "Yassuh, boss, and if anything shoots I move."

He's Irish—Nuff Said

"Dear Secretary of War:—Will you please take my brother Pat, and send him over to fight the Japs. He is always fighting with my brother Jim and I. He is Irish, and can fight. All you have to do is to give him a club. A gun is not necessary. Pat, age 8. My Grandfather was a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He has our flag over his grave. We are proud of it. Sincerely in love,

Barbara Anne
Minominee, Wis."

NOTE:—The War Dept. furnished copy of Barbara Anne's letter.—Ed.

WHAT'S NEW, AFTER ALL?

An Accumulation of Threadbare Epigrams, Some Centuries Old

There are a lot of trite and hackneyed remarks that have come down to us through the ages. There are many of these worn threadbare by constant use. It appears that each generation picks them up as stock in conversation, and it is quite likely that they will never be entirely discarded.

The interesting feature of these old sayings to many of us is their origin, who first used them, and in what period of civilization did they make their appearance. Many of them came from the mouths of brilliant wits, or from the pens of authors whose fame is imperishable. In some instances they may have had a different meaning and different application. It is interesting to note their authorship, and the fact that some famous writers, Shakespeare for instance, is credited with the authorship of some, when in fact they were the brain child of some earlier author and were adapted by the great bard for his own purpose.

In the "Animals in the News" column in this publication, we carry a quotation from Hamlet's speech, viz: "The cat will mew and dog will have his day." Yet forty years prior, Heywood had written: "But, as every man saith, a dog bath his daie." It must have been a common saying even then, because "every man said it."

The authorship of some of these sayings is interesting. A few follow:

Shakespeare: All that glistens (or glisters) is not gold. That's neither here nor there. This is the long and short of it. The world's mine oyster. Comparisons are odorous (not odious). Neither rhyme nor reason. Good luck lies in odd numbers.

Washington Irving: The almighty dollar.

Goldsmith: Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies.

Charles C. Pinckney: Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute.

Gen. Henry Lee: First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens (not countrymen).

Thomas Tassar: "It's an ill wind turns no good. Better late than never. Look ere thou leap. The stone that is rolling gathers no moss.

Nathaniel Lee: When Greek joins Greek; then was the tug of war.

Matthew Prior: The end must justify the means.

Colley Cibber: Richard is himself again? Cowper: Variety is the spice of life. Not much the worse for wear.

Edward Cook: A man's house is his castle.

Bacon: Knowledge is power.

(Continued on Page 28)

MEET IN RICHMOND

Plumbers Choose Historic Southern City for National Convention June 1-4

The 60th Annual Convention of National Association of Master Plumbers will be held June 1-4 at Richmond, Va. The announcement was made recently by President T. J. Cronin.

There will be no exhibits by manufacturers as has previously been announced. This, of course, is due to war time conditions which have interfered with orderly manufacturing processes. This fact, however, need not affect the business sessions of the Plumbers. Like the rest of the business world there is plenty to think and do in regular business and defense lines.

There is no doubt that Richmond citizens, which include prominent members of the plumbing industry, will give visitors a traditional touch of southern hospitality.

On Their Toes

L. B. Snead of Danville, Va., is president of the State Association. W. N. Beverley is president of the host city local association. E. G. Harris of Richmond is a director of the N. A. M. P. and Bertram York Kinney is executive secretary of the State Association. These and other wide-awake plumbers will, no doubt, take care of local arrangements in a manner entirely satisfactory to the visiting delegates.

The City of Richmond is easily accessible over six trunk line railroads, air and bus lines and by water routes.

Wealth of Memories

Few American cities have the wealth of historic memories such as fill every nook and corner of this famous Virginia town. It is the largest city in the state, located on the James River at the head of tide water. There are many parks, monuments, and many fine buildings, old and modern. There are old cemeteries wherein lie the bodies of Confederate soldiers, and many great Americans, including Jefferson Davis, James Monroe, John Tyler, John Randolph. In the center is Shockoe Hill which is the site of Capitol Square which covers twelve acres. On the highest point stands the capitol building, surrounded by fine shade trees. This building was erected in 1785 and was designed by Thomas Jefferson. It is not possible to enumerate the many fine buildings, monuments, and historic points which bristle in every nook and corner in this fine old southern city. Richmond was settled in 1737, incorporated in 1742 and became the capital of the state in 1779. Aside from its history, Richmond is a beautiful city to visit, and its selection by President Cronin for the 1942 convention of the plumbers seems to us to have been a happy thought.

ALUMINUM NOT NEW

First Isolated by Wohler in 1827—Commercial Production in 1854

There is nothing particularly new about aluminum. It is much in the limelight now because of the war. Its usefulness is due to:

Lightness, color, ability to take high polish, ability to form alloys of high strength, ductility, malleability, good resistance to oxidation, resistance to corrosion by nitric acid and practically all organic acids, high electrical conductivity, ease of working and machining.

These and numerous other qualities made it popular for use in automobiles. Manufacturers of cars became the largest users of aluminum. With the development of aircraft its use was largely increased. It is the lightest metal in common use. Aluminum was first isolated by Wohler in 1827.

New Process

Commercial production of the metal did not come until 1854, when Ste. Claire developed the process of reducing aluminum chloride by means of metallic sodium. This process was used for thirty years until the development of the present electrolytic process. On an average the United States produces 40 per cent, Canada 10 per cent, while the other 50 per cent comes from other countries.

Has Taken Place of Tin

Domestically, aluminum has practically displaced tin. Once it is said to have ranged with gold in value. Research and science changed all that by new processes. Thousands of jobs resulted. As an illustration of the present urge for aluminum, the National Association of Manufacturers tells us that the metal in 60,000 percolators is needed in making one bomber. Therefore, if you joined in giving up your old aluminum pots, pans, etc., during the recent crusade you are a patriot.

WHAT'S NEW, AFTER ALL?

(Continued from Page 27)

There are hundreds of these, and along with them in close verbal relationship come comparisons. A few of these, from authors unidentified, follow:

Happy as a clam at high water.

Grew up like a weed on a summer day.

Drove his pigs to a bad market.

He went in lock, stock and barrel.

It doesn't take long to curry a short horse.

Liars should have long memories.

Never split against the grain.

Some of these comparisons have undergone changes in verbiage but the meaning, though shredded and shopworn, remains the same.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Washington, D. C.

Preference Rating Order P-46 Amended to March 26, 1942
ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER NO. 1

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TO ALL UTILITIES SUBJECT TO P-46 Amended

On the 26th day of March, 1942, the War Production Board issued Preference Rating Order P-46 amended which will continue in effect until June 30, 1942, unless sooner revoked. This amendment, copy of which is enclosed, constitutes a complete revision of Order P-46 as originally issued on September 17, 1941, and of all amendments which have since been issued. The purpose of P-46 is to assist utilities in obtaining the minimum amount of materials necessary for maintenance, repair and operation. Public utilities are large users of material most vitally needed for armament. Every effort should, therefore, be made to effect the greatest economy in use of materials, and to undertake only those maintenance and repair jobs which are absolutely essential in maintaining minimum service standards.

A. The Order as amended effects a number of major changes, briefly outlined as follows:

1. The blanket rating of A-10 for maintenance, repair and operating supplies, has been changed to assign

(a) A-2 to deliveries of material for maintenance repair and operating supplies for production and pumping plant facilities; and

(b) A-5 to deliveries of material for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for all other facilities.

2. The Order also assigns an A-5 rating to deliveries of material for the construction of facilities necessary to serve new projects (other than housing projects) bearing a rating of A-5 or better, and an A-5 rating to deliveries of material needed for protection against sabotage, where such protection has been ordered by a Federal or State agency. These ratings, however, may not be applied until the utility has submitted the proposed construction for approval to the War Production Board, and has received notification from the Director of Industry Operations whether and to what extent the application has been approved. This procedure is designed to speed up the issuance of ratings for such construction. Applications to extend service to housing projects or to projects rated lower than A-5 must be made by the utility in regular form as a project application or on form PD-1A.

3. The restrictions on deliveries, withdrawals and inventory set forth in paragraph (f) have been clarified and further modified to give to producers relief from situations which are beyond their control. Paragraph (f) (1) previously placed a restriction on the acceptance of deliveries in a calendar quarterly period. Under the Order as amended the restriction is placed not on acceptance of deliveries but on the scheduling of material to be delivered in any calendar or quarterly period. This modification was made because utilities have no control over delays in delivery of material.

4. Paragraph (f) (3) (ii) (b) has been amended by prohibiting withdrawals for extensions of lines in excess of 250 feet for the connection of new consumers.

If prior to March 26, 1942, a utility has commenced actual physical construction of a line or lines of more than 250 feet in length relying on the 1000 foot limitation in the Order as previously drawn, such construction may be completed. No construction in excess of 250 feet may be undertaken after March 26 without specific approval of the Director of Industry Operations. The distance between the point of connection to existing facilities and the consumers' service entrance, (including the length of all intermediate service connections) should be considered in determining whether a particular extension comes within the 250 foot limit. This change is made necessary by the very heavy demands which war production has placed on the supply of copper and other material.

5. Paragraph (f) (4) (iv) has been amended so as to enable utilities to obtain deliveries of short items of material within a class when the dollar value of the class exceeds a practicable working minimum inventory. This approval is limited, however, to deliveries which do not exceed 5% of the dollar volume of withdrawals of material of the same class in the calendar year 1940. This changes both the amount and basis of measurement of the excess allowance previously authorized.

The foregoing summary of the changes effected by P-46 Amended is not intended to be complete. As the Order is mandatory on all Producers, you should study the Order carefully and take all necessary steps to see that your operations conform to its provisions.

B. As heretofore, the Director of Industry Operations may approve the scheduling and acceptance of deliveries and the

withdrawal of material in excess of the restrictions contained in Paragraph (f) if a Producer makes application therefor. A definite procedure for obtaining such approval has been established as follows:

1. Material for Maintenance, Repair and Operating Supplies.

(a) Whenever in order to maintain minimum operating standards, it is necessary to acquire material or use material already on hand for maintenance, repair and operating supplies as defined in the Order and such acquisition or use would exceed the restrictions in Paragraph (f), the Producer should make application by letter setting forth the reasons why it is necessary to exceed the restrictions.

(b) Whenever material is required for maintenance, repair and operating supplies and such material cannot be obtained on the ratings assigned in the Order, application for a rating may be made on Form PD-1A. However, the material to which any rating is so assigned is subject to the inventory restrictions contained in Paragraph (f) of the Order. It is essential that no application be filed on Form PD-1A for material which is entitled to rating under P-46 until all practical possibilities have been explored for obtaining the material on the ratings provided under P-46.

2. Material for Additions to or Expansions of Property and Equipment.

Except where authorized by the Order, no additions to or expansions of property or equipment will be authorized unless required for military needs, war production, or public health or safety.

(a) In such cases, if materials are on hand in excess of a practicable working minimum inventory or can be acquired without the use of a preference rating, application for approval to withdraw such materials may be made by letter setting forth the following information:

- (i) Name of the operating company or agency.
- (ii) Location of the proposed addition or improvement.
- (iii) A clear, short statement of the scope of the work intended.
- (iv) A comprehensive statement of the functional purpose of the work.
- (v) A statement as to the relation of the work to military needs, War Production or public health or safety.
- (vi) A schedule of the larger elements entering into the work and a statement of the total dollars value of materials and equipment to be withdrawn from inventory not to be replaced.

(b) If materials are not on hand and require a preference rating to obtain their delivery, application should be made on Form PD-1A or on a "Project" Form. Where a PD-1A Certificate is issued it shall constitute authority to use only the specific materials set forth in the application and shall not constitute authority to construct an entire job or project if the total quantity of material for the job or project is not specified in the application. The issuance of a Project Rating, however, shall constitute authority to use whatever material is necessary to construct the entire project covered in the application up to the dollar value authorized.

(c) If some of the materials are on hand and other materials must be purchased by using a preference rating, application should be made on Form PD-1A or on a "Project" Form setting forth in the application the information specified in Paragraph (a) above and also the quantity of material on hand and the quantity for which a preference rating is required.

(d) Approvals of applications made in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (c) above, will not authorize replacement of material taken from inventory.

Any communication with reference to P-46 as amended should be addressed to War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref: P-46.

J. A. Krug
Chief, Power Branch

30390

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE
CHAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Subchapter B—DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS
PART 978—UTILITIES—MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SUPPLIES
PREFERENCE RATING ORDER P-46 AMENDED TO MARCH 26, 1942

Preference Rating Order P-46, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

978.1—PREFERENCE RATING ORDER P-46

(a) Definitions for the Purpose of this Order.

(1) "Producer" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, engaged in, or constructing facilities for the purpose of engaging in, one or more of the following services, and includes any such Producer whether or not such Producer has applied the preference rating herein assigned:

- (i) Supplying electric power directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (ii) Supplying gas, natural or manufactured, directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (iii) Supplying water directly or indirectly for general use by the public.
- (iv) Supplying public sanitation services, but not including manufacturers of public sanitation products.
- (v) Supplying central steam heating directly or indirectly for general use by the public.

(2) "Material" means any commodity, equipment, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind.

(3) "Maintenance" means the upkeep of a Producer's property and equipment in sound working condition.

(4) "Repair" means the restoration of a Producer's property and equipment to sound working conditions after wear and tear, damage, destruction of parts, or the like have made such property or equipment unfit or unsafe for service.

(5) "Operating Supplies" means:

- (i) Material which is essential to the operation of any of the industries or services specified above and which is generally carried in Producer's stores and charged to operating expense accounts.
- (ii) Material for additions to or expansion of property or equipment provided that such additions to or expansion of property or equipment shall not include any work order, job, or project in which the cost of Material shall exceed \$1500 in the case of underground construction and \$500 in the case of other jobs and provided further that no single job shall be subdivided into parts in order to come below these limits.

(6) The terms "Operating Supplies", "Maintenance", and "Repair" include only Material which is essential to minimum service standards, and do not include Material for the improvement of a Producer's property or equipment through the replacement of Material which is still usable in the existing installation with Material of a better kind, quality, or design.

(7) "Supplier" means any person with whom a purchase order of contract has been placed for delivery of material to a Producer or another Supplier.

(8) "Calendar Quarterly Period" means the quarterly periods commencing on the first day of the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth months of the calendar year and ending, respectively, on the last day of the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the calendar year, or the Producer's customary accounting periods closest to such periods.

(b) Assignment of Preference Rating. Subject to the terms of this Order the following Preference Ratings are hereby assigned:

(1) Producers

- (i) A-2 to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material which is required by him for the Maintenance and Repair of production and pumping plant facilities, and to deliveries of Operating Supplies for such facilities.
- (ii) A-5 to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material required by him for the Maintenance and Repair of all other facilities, and to deliveries of Operating Supplies for such facilities.
- (iii) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (e) (2), A-5 to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material required by him for the construction of transmission, switching and distribution facilities necessary to

serve new projects (other than housing projects) bearing a rating of A-5 or better.

- (iv) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (e) (2), A-5, to deliveries, to a Producer, of Material required by him for protection against sabotage, provided such protection is directed by an authorized federal or state agency.

(2) Suppliers

- (i) A-2 to deliveries, to any Supplier, of Material required by the Producer for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (b) (1) (i) or to be physically incorporated in such Material so required by the Producer.
- (ii) A-5 to deliveries, to any Supplier, of Material required by the Producer for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (b) (i) (ii) or to be physically incorporated in such Material so required by the Producer.
- (iii) A-5 to deliveries, to any Supplier, of Material required by the Producer for any of the purposes and within the limits specified in paragraphs (b) (1) (iii) and (b) (1) (iv) or to be physically incorporated in such Material so required by the Producer.

(c) Persons Entitled to Apply Preference Ratings. The preference ratings hereby assigned may, in the manner and to the extent hereby authorized, be applied by:

(1) a Producer:

- (2) any Supplier, provided deliveries to a Producer or another Supplier are to be made by him, and are of the kind specified in paragraph (b) and have been rated pursuant to this Order.

(d) Restrictions on Use of Rating.

(1) Restrictions on Producer and Supplier. The preference ratings hereby assigned shall not be applied by a Producer or Supplier:

- (i) unless the Material to be delivered cannot be secured when required without such rating;
- (ii) to obtain deliveries of scarce Material, the use of which could be eliminated without serious loss of efficiency by substitution of less scarce Material or by change of design.

(2) Restrictions on Supplier.

- (i) No Supplier may apply the rating to obtain Material in greater quantities or on earlier dates than required to enable him to make on schedule a delivery rated hereunder or, within the limitations of (ii) and (iii) below, to replace in his inventory Material so delivered. He shall not be deemed to require such Material if he can make his rated delivery and still retain a practicable working minimum inventory thereof; and if, in making such delivery, he reduces his inventory below such minimum, he may apply the rating only to the extent necessary to restore his inventory to such minimum.
- (ii) A Supplier who supplies Material which he has in whole or in part manufactured, processed, assembled or otherwise physically changed may not apply the rating to restore his inventory to a practicable working minimum unless he applies the rating before completing the rated delivery which reduces his inventory below such minimum.
- (iii) A Supplier who supplies Material which he has not in whole or in part manufactured, processed, assembled or otherwise physically changed may, in restoring his inventory to a practicable working minimum, defer applications of the rating hereunder to purchase orders or contracts for such Material to be placed by him until he can place a purchase order or contract for the minimum quantity procurable on his customary terms; provided, that he shall not defer the application of any rating for more than three months after he becomes entitled to apply it.

(e) Application of Preference Rating.

- (1) The Producer and each supplier, in order to apply the preference ratings to deliveries to them, must endorse the following statement, which must be applied on original and all copies of each purchase order or contract for Material, the delivery of which is entitled to the preference ratings hereby assigned;

"Rating A— Material to be delivered pursuant to paragraph (b) of Order P-46, Utilities Maintenance, Repair, and Supplies, with the terms of which I am familiar.

(Name of Producer or Supplier)

(Signature of Designated Official)"

Such endorsement shall be manually signed by a responsible official duly designated for such purpose by such Producer or Supplier or in facsimile form in accordance with Priorities Regulation No. 7, (7 F. R. 1062), and shall constitute a representation to the War Production Board that such Material is required pursuant to the paragraph specified in the endorsement, and that the application of the rating is authorized by this Order.

(2) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (e) (1), a Producer in order to apply the preference rating assigned by paragraphs (b) (1) (iii), and (b) (1) (iv), must communicate with the Power Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.; Ref.: P-46, supplying in detail the following information:

- (i) Description of the project to be built by the Producer.
- (ii) Relation to military needs, war production, public health or safety.
- (iii) Copy of customer's rating certificate or order, and, in case of anti-sabotage materials, copy of order of federal or state agency.
- (iv) Whether service can be rendered in any other way, or by any other Producer, with use of smaller quantities of critical materials.
- (v) Cost of materials.
- (vi) Total cost of Producer's project.
- (vii) List of materials required for the construction.

The Director of Industry Operations will notify the Producer whether and to what extent the application is approved. A copy of such notification shall be furnished by the Producer to any Supplier to evidence the proper rating granted pursuant to the provisions of this Order.

(3) A Supplier who has received from two or more Producers or Suppliers endorsed purchase orders or contracts for Material to the delivery of which the same rating has been applied in accordance with this Order, may include in a single purchase order or contract, and (within the limitations of paragraph (d) hereof) may apply the rating to any or all of the Material which he in turn requires to make such rated deliveries or to replace in his inventory Material so delivered.

(4) In addition to the records required to be kept under Priorities Regulation No. 1, the Producer, and each Supplier placing or receiving any purchase or contract rated hereunder, shall retain, for a period of two years, for inspection by representatives of the War Production Board, endorsed copies of all such purchase orders or contracts, whether accepted or rejected, segregated from all other purchase orders or contracts or filed in such manner that they can be readily segregated for such inspection.

(f) Restrictions on Deliveries, Withdrawals, and Inventory.

(1) No Producer shall, in placing orders, schedule for delivery to him in any Calendar Quarterly Period any items of Material (whether or not rated pursuant to this Order) to be used as Operating Supplies or for Maintenance or Repair or any other purpose, the aggregate dollar volume of which shall exceed 25% of the aggregate dollar volume of the withdrawals of items of Material of the same class from stores or inventory during the calendar year 1940.

(2) No Producer shall at any time accept deliveries (whether or not rated pursuant to this Order) of any item of Material to be used as Operating Supplies or for Maintenance or Repair or any other purpose until the Producer's inventory and stores of items of Material of the same class have been reduced to a practical working minimum. Such minimum shall in no case exceed the aggregate dollar volume of items of Material of the same class in inventory and stores on the most recent date during the calendar year 1940 on which the Producer's inventory was taken.

(3) No Producer shall

- (i) during any Calendar Quarterly Period, make withdrawals from stores or inventory of any items of Material to be used as Operating Supplies or for Maintenance or Repair or for any other purpose, the aggregate dollar volume of which shall exceed the aggregate dollar volume of the withdrawals of such items of Material of the same class during the corresponding quarter of 1940, or at Producer's option, 25% of the aggregate dollar volume of the withdrawals of such items of Material of the same class during the calendar year 1940.

(ii) make withdrawals from stores or inventory of Material to be used for additions to or expansion of property or equipment, and no Producer shall, in the case of contract construction, accept delivery of Material for such purposes, unless

(a) the Producer's job or project is under construction and 40% of the total dollar value of the construction thereof was installed on December 5, 1941; or

(b) the cost of Material for the work order, job, or project is less than \$1500 in case of underground construction and \$500 in the case of other jobs; provided, however, that no single work order, job, or project shall be subdivided into parts in order to come below these limits, that in no event shall lines for the connection of new consumers be extended more than 250 feet from existing facilities, and that no addition to such extension shall be made within 90 days of the completion thereof.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in paragraphs (f) (1) (2) and (3), a Producer may:

- (i) in any Calendar Quarterly Period increase the aggregate dollar volume of scheduled deliveries of Material for the Maintenance and Repair of, and for Operating Supplies for, generation, production, and pumping facilities, and withdrawals of Material for such use over the limits prescribed in paragraphs (f) (1) and (b) (3) respectively proportionately to the increase in system output in the preceding Calendar Quarterly Period over the system output in the calendar quarter of 1940 corresponding to such preceding Calendar Quarterly Period; and

- (ii) schedule for delivery in any Calendar Quarterly Period items of Material which will increase the aggregate dollar volume of inventory of Material for the Maintenance and Repair of, and for Operating Supplies for, generation, production and pumping facilities over the aggregate dollar volume of Material in inventory on the most recent date during the calendar year 1940 on which the Producer's inventory was taken, proportionately to the increase in system output during the preceding Calendar Quarterly Period over the system output in the Calendar Quarterly Period of 1940 corresponding to such preceding Calendar Quarterly Period; and

- (iii) schedule for delivery to him in any Calendar Quarterly Period consumers' meters and house-regulators or make withdrawals from stores or inventories of such meters and house-regulators in an amount not in excess of 25% of the number of such meters or house-regulators condemned and destroyed by the Producer in 1940, (or, at the Producer's option, not in excess of the number of such meters and house-regulators condemned and destroyed in the corresponding quarter of 1940) plus the number of meters and house-regulators necessary to serve the net increase in customers occurring in the current quarter. For the purposes of this sub paragraph (iii), withdrawals of meters and house-regulators shall not include meters or house-regulators put in service to replace meters and house-regulators removed from service; and

- (iv) in order to provide Material for unavoidable and emergency situations in cases where the inventory of a class of Material exceeds a practical working minimum, accept in any Calendar Quarterly Period deliveries of any short item of Material within such class, such deliveries, however, not to exceed 5% of the dollar volume of withdrawals of Material of the same class in the calendar year 1940; and

- (v) schedule Material for delivery in any Calendar Quarterly Period, or accept deliveries, or make withdrawals in such period of Material necessary for the Maintenance or Repair of the Producer's property or equipment which is damaged by acts of the public enemy, sabotage, explosion, fire, flood or other climatic conditions, provided, that if the restrictions in paragraph (f) (1) (2) or (3) as modified by the provisions of paragraph (f) (4) (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) are exceeded because of the scheduling or acceptance of such deliveries, or withdrawals, a full report thereof together with reasons therefor shall be made immediately to the Director of Industry Operations.

(5) The Director of Industry Operations may, on the application of any Producer, authorize such Producer to exceed the restrictions on deliveries, withdrawals, and inventories set forth in this paragraph (f). Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way any specific authorizations or approvals issued by the Director of Industry Operations pursuant to Preference Rating Order P-46 prior to the effective date of this Amendment.

- (6) The provisions of this paragraph (f) shall not apply:
- (i) to Material obtained through the application of the rating assigned in paragraphs (b) (1) (iii) and (b) (1) (iv) or to Material withdrawn from stores or inventory for the purposes specified in said paragraphs.
 - (ii) to fuel, water purification chemicals, wooden poles or wooden crossarms.

(g) Audits and Reports.

- (1) Each Producer and each Supplier who applies the preference ratings hereby assigned, and each person who accepts a purchase order or contract for Material to which a preference rating is applied, shall submit from time to time to an audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.
- (2) Each Producer and each such Supplier shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as said Office shall from time to time request. No such reports shall be filed until such time as the proper forms are prescribed by the War Production Board.
- (3) Each Producer shall maintain a continuing inventory of Material included in stores accounts.

(h) Communications to War Production Board. All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this Order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

"War Production Board
Washington, D. C. Ref: P-46"

(i) Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this Order or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this Order may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any Material subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35(A) of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 80).

(j) Revocation or Amendment. This Order may be revoked or amended at any time as to the Producer or any Supplier. In the event of revocation, deliveries already rated pursuant to this Order shall be completed in accordance with said rating, unless the rating has been specifically revoked with respect thereto. No additional applications of the rating to any other deliveries shall thereafter be made by the Producer or Supplier affected by such revocation.

(k) Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1. This Order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1, as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this Order shall govern.

(l) Effective Date. This Order shall take effect immediately, and shall continue in effect through June 30, 1942, unless sooner revoked.

Issued this 26th day of March, 1942.

J. S. Knowlson
Director of Industry Operations

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Drudgery is as necessary to call out the treasures of the mind as harrowing and planting those of the earth.—Margaret Fuller.

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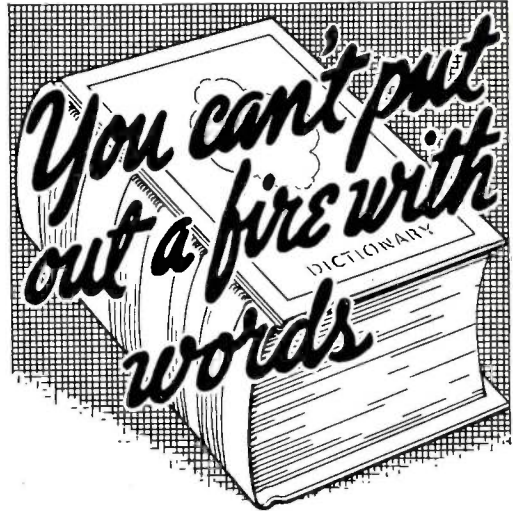
Speech is the index of the mind.—Seneca.

—

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea Islanders; but a real human heart with divine love in it beats with the same glow under all patterns of all the earth's tribes.—O. W. Holmes.

—

Come, follow me, and leave the world to its babblings.—Dante. Had this great genius lived in this day and age, he might have said, "leave the world to its bombers!"



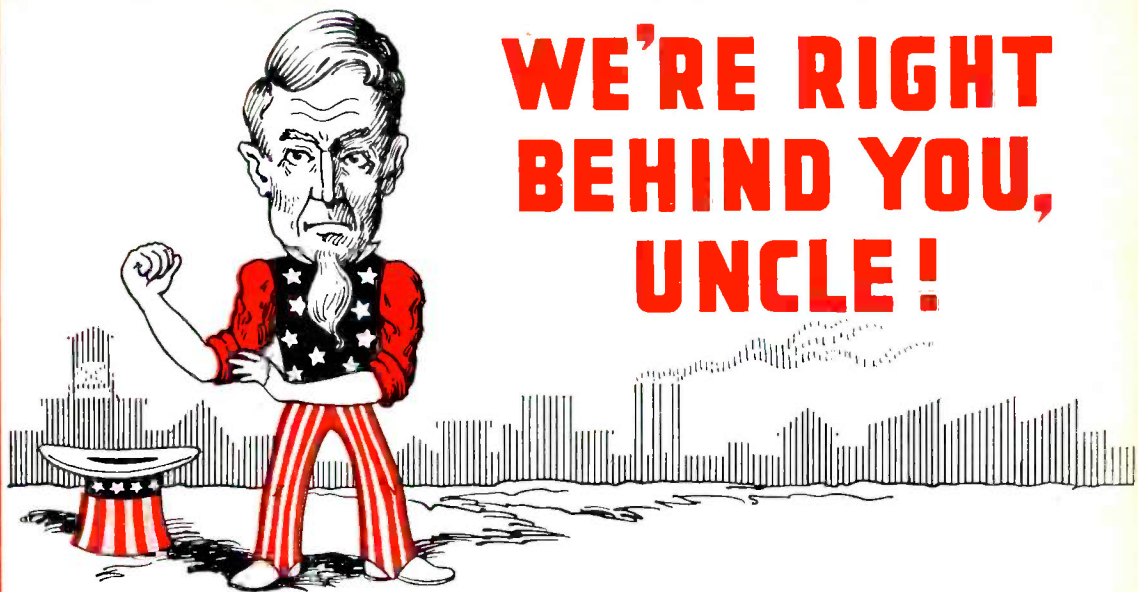
All the words in the dictionary won't make a hydrant work—it's the basic engineering design and features that insure dependable operation when it is called upon to function. Look at the Mueller-Columbian. When you hook up to this hydrant, it is a certainty that water will be instantly available by just a few easy turns of the operating nut because the SELF OILING TOP keeps all working parts constantly immersed in an oil bath and free from rust or corrosion. And it makes no difference whether it is winter or summer

because you'll never find a frozen Mueller-Columbian. Large double drain valves insure a dry hydrant when not in use, so there is nothing to freeze.

Before you specify any hydrants, be sure you know the whole story of the Mueller-Columbian. Ask any Mueller representative to explain the many outstanding and exclusive features or write us direct.



MUELLER CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



WE'RE RIGHT BEHIND YOU, UNCLE!

A FRANK DISCUSSION OF TODAY'S PROBLEM

There is no use kidding ourselves. All of us are in the nasty business of a total war. It's "all out" for Uncle Sam! We sink or swim together!

To you in the plumbing business it means a sharp curtailment of "business as usual." Because Uncle Sam needs copper, nickel, and brass, restrictions have been placed upon the manufacture of some articles of plumbing.

For example, we cannot supply nickel or chromium plated finishes after present stocks are exhausted. But we can furnish polished brass which has a beautiful gold-like quality. After all, the finish adds nothing to the utility of the fixture. It merely

gives beauty and creates an air of luxury.

In a like manner we will be unable to supply many other items which require copper or brass parts to complete their assembly. Where we can, we will develop a satisfactory substitute — the best that can be had under existing conditions.

So, if you find you cannot have a soap dish on your kitchen fitting, or a pop-up waste fitting in the lavatory, remember it is because Uncle Sam needs the metal more than you do.

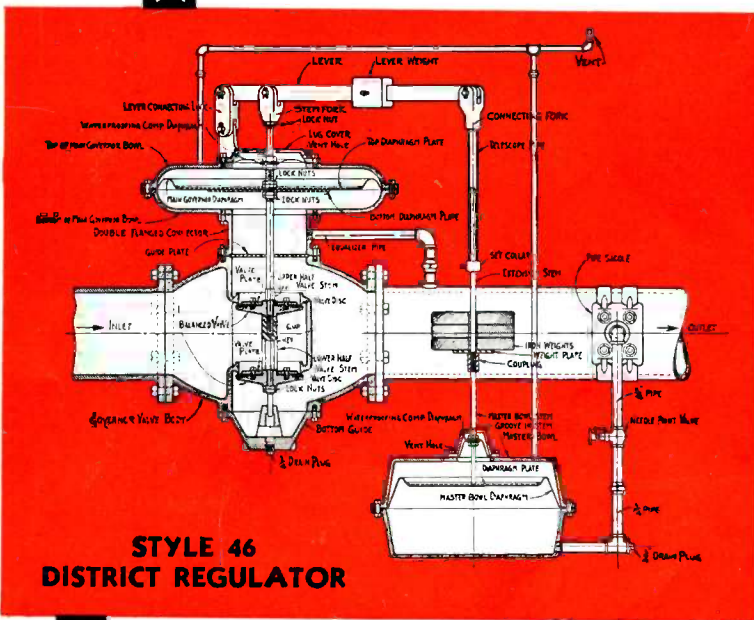
In certain cases there are some exceptions. If you are not sure where you stand or what you may obtain, drop a line to Dept. P-10 for a frank, friendly answer.

MUELLER CO. ★ DECATUR, ILL.



BALANCE

The nimble tight-wire walker must have balance. So must a good regulator. To operate accurately, any regulator must be carefully designed and have a sensitive mechanism that keeps the proper balance between inlet and outlet pressures continuously. All MUELLER Regulators, being made just that way, have many good points that are self-evident upon examination.



For example, look at the MUELLER Regulator diagrammed here. Any gas engineer who knows regulators will detect at once its many superior features:—large diaphragms, long stem travel, absence of stuffing boxes, full seat openings, and large main and master bowls,—to mention but a few. Lengthy description is superfluous. . . With defense work putting such

a heavy load on gas plants today, here is a regulator that will deliver full volume at a constant pressure day in and day out. . . And when the need arises, these regulators can be cleaned out, repaired, or have replacements made without removing the regulator from the line. . . If you don't know the whole story drop a post card to Dept. G-12.