

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS

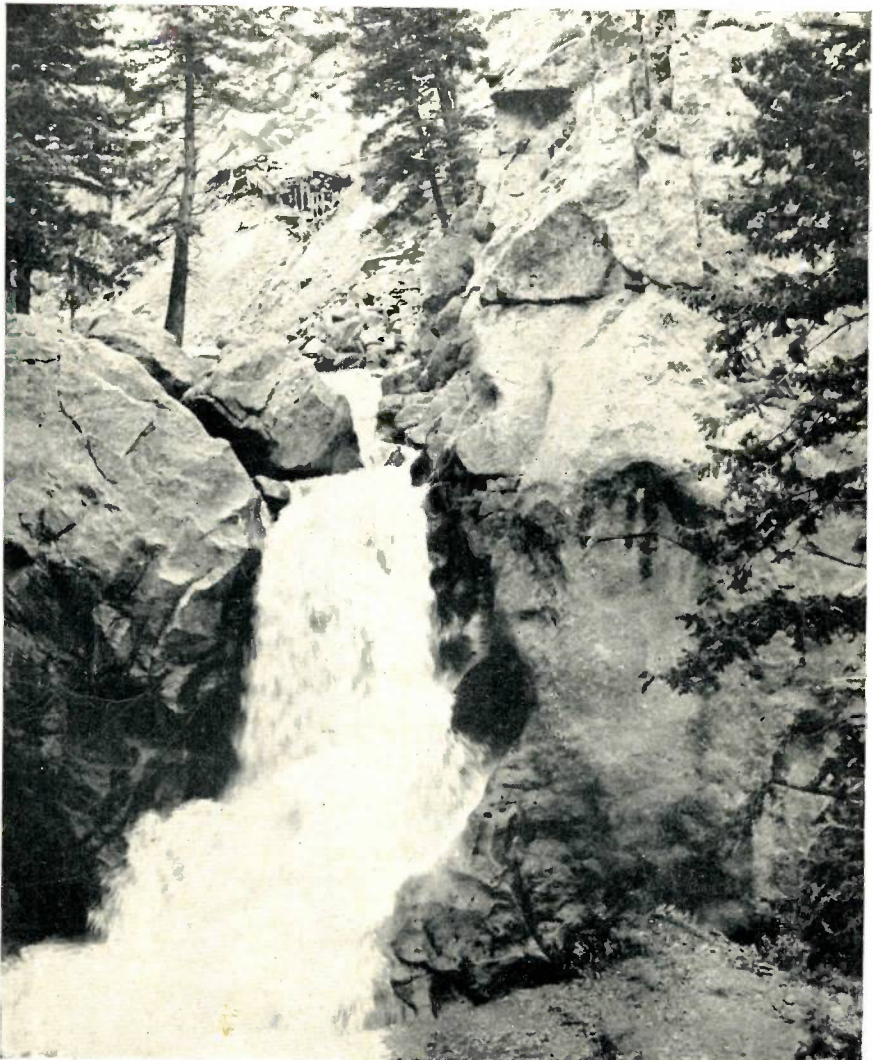


Photo by our F. E. Carroll

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES

MAY, 1944

GIVE YOUR METERS *better* CARE



H-10840 SINGLE BAR RISER-TYPE
METER YOKE



H-10880 STRAIGHT LINE
METER YOKE

For on-the-spot protection from external damage depend upon MUELLER Meter Box Covers. Their staunch, truss-like construction resists the stresses of abnormal loads, thus preventing breakage and the resulting damage to your meter. Lids are extra thick and have unique worm-type lock that forces the lid open when stuck and also pulls it down to close it. Can only be opened with the multiple wrench shown which has special lifting lug.

Regular meter inspection cuts your revenue losses caused by wasted water, and adds to the life of your meters. But . . . meters often aren't brought in regularly for inspection because of the difficulty and expense of removing them. MUELLER Meter Yokes make frequent inspection simple. The expansion connection can be loosened, the old meter taken out and another one inserted without tools of any kind. There is no need to bother the piping. In fact, the MUELLER Yoke holds the pipes permanently in correct alignment whether the meter is in or out. Strains and settling cannot damage the meter. The expansion connection can be removed making it practically impossible for anyone to use water without your knowledge. Yoke frame is of best gray iron cast in one piece. All other parts are MUELLER lifetime bronze. Made in single or double bar patterns with riser, angle, and straight line models. Adaptable to every type of meter.

H-10810 METER BOX COVER
WITH NON-
RECESSED
LID



H-10820
ALL-PURPOSE
MULTIPLE
WRENCH



Founded
1857

MUELLER CO.
DECATUR 70, ILL.



<p>OFFICERS</p> <p>ADOLPH MUELLER Chairman of Board and General Manager</p> <p>WILLIAM E. MUELLER President and Treasurer</p> <p>LUCIEN W. MUELLER V. P. and Works Manager</p> <p>J. W. SIMPSON V. P. in Charge of Sales</p> <p>J. W. WELLS Secretary</p> <p>R. H. MUELLER Chief Engineer</p> <p>FRANK H. MUELLER Director of Research and Development</p>	<p>MUELLER RECORD</p> <p>PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS BY MUELLER CO.</p> <p>Plumbing, Water and Gas Brass Goods</p> <p>86th Year in Business</p>	<p>MAIN FACTORY AND OFFICE Decatur, Illinois</p> <p>PACIFIC COAST FACTORY Los Angeles, Calif.</p> <p>COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS (Hydrant and Valve Division) Chattanooga, Tenn.</p> <p>CANADIAN FACTORY MUELLER, LTD. Sarnia, Ontario</p> <p>BRANCHES New York, San Francisco</p>
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MAY, 1944

No. 306

Long and Useful Life Ended

Adolph Mueller, chairman of the board, passed on at his winter home, Miami Beach, Florida, Sunday, May 14th, following a brief illness. He had been active and in his usual good health and was enjoying the closing days of his annual vacation in the southland. At his bedside when the end came were his wife and son, William Everett Mueller.

Surviving are Mrs. Adolph Mueller, a son, William Everett Mueller, president of Mueller Co.; a daughter, Mrs. Fredric E. Schluter, Princeton, New Jersey, and these grandchildren: William Everett Mueller, Jr., Adolph Henry Mueller, Jane Mueller, children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mueller, Decatur, and Fredric Schluter, Jr., William Schluter, John Adolph Schluter, and Peter Mueller Schluter, children of Mr. and Mrs. Fredric Schluter of Princeton, New Jersey.

Adolph Mueller was born in Decatur, May 8, 1866, and early in life began his active career with his father, the late Hieronymus Mueller, who was then a small manufacturer of the Mueller Water Tapping machine, now used by 95 percent of the water works of the United States, and in many foreign countries.

Adolph Mueller, in earlier life, developed keen business principles, and with his brothers proceeded to increase the possibilities of his father's invention of the tapping machine, which revolutionized the method of making water connections from the street main to the buildings.

When he had finished his grade and high school courses he completed his education at the University of Illinois, 1884-1886.

He was married to Miss Minnie Bachman, June 14, 1893. Three children were born to the couple. Charles, their second born, died in infancy.

Adolph was the fifth son of Hieronymus Mueller. His brothers were Henry, Philip, Fred, Robert, Adolph and Oscar in order of birth. All of these sons were given strict factory training under the careful and exacting guidance of their father. As they

developed into manhood, Adolph, Robert, Fred and Oscar concentrated on the administrative side of the growing business. Adolph was the last surviving brother.

Hieronymus Mueller, father, died March 1, 1900, as a result of injuries received while working on parts of an



ADOLPH MUELLER

automobile which he had planned and designed. He had imported from Germany a gasoline machine, one among the first of the few cars then in experimental use in this country.

Upon the death of the father, the six Mueller sons took over the business and through a cooperative spirit enlarged the enterprise to its present importance, with the parent company still in Decatur and other plants as follows: Mueller, Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario; Pacific Coast Factory at Los Angeles, California; Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tennessee. In this expansion the water works, plumbing and gas products remain the nucleus of the business, but closely allied lines have been added.

It is no disparagement to the ability of the other brothers to say that the indomitable spirit of Adolph Mueller was always present in the great growth and advancement of the company.

As Chairman of the Board he was enabled to pass on to others much of the detail, but his counsel and experience proved of great value at all times.

Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mueller began spending their winters in Florida and nine years ago built a winter home at Miami Beach. It was Adolph's practice to join Mrs. Mueller there each December and to remain until May. During that period he made brief trips home. His last visit was in March. He had expected to come home on May 5th, but changed his plans to a later date. It was not generally known in our organization that he was not in good physical condition, which greatly intensified the shock of the unwelcome news of his passing.

Adolph Mueller was not only an outstanding citizen of Decatur, but was well known in manufacturing circles of the United States. He was active in his membership of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. He served as a director of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and president of the National Association of Brass Manufacturers.

In Decatur he was identified with every organization whose object was upbuilding

of the city and betterment of the people. His generosity was unbounded, but his many worthy benefactions were not generally known. He was not the type of man to exploit them personally.

In numerous instances the beneficiaries were in the less privileged classes. His closest friends never knew of the numerous cases in which deserving boys and girls were aided in securing high school and college educations. In local public affairs he frequently stood almost alone in upholding or combatting proposals which did not meet his judgment of right, and in a majority of cases it was proved that his position was right. This undoubtedly was due to his analytical mind and foresight.

The Mueller Lodge with beautiful surroundings, athletic field, and employees' club house, have behind them a sample of his interest in contributing to the pleasure and happiness of Mueller employees. Today those employees have full access to these lovely grounds, dotted with outdoor fireplaces, merry-go-rounds, swings, and other juvenile play equipment.

In a little house on the high bank of Lake Decatur, employees may take a weeks' outing without traveling to some distant point.

The Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, the Millikin University, the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Opportunity Home, the Girls' Welfare Home, the Boys' Southside Woodcraft Club, for development of skill in handling tools, are on the list as recipients of his generosity.

The Millikin University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He was one of two Decatur men thus honored.

One of the favorite spots for rest and recreation was his cabin on the banks of the Okaw river, near Vandalia, 70 miles south of Decatur, where many camping outings were held. These included office and factory managers and employees. With his usual consideration, he shared this spot with employees who formed private parties.

In his busy life he found time for various clubs and lodges which included: The Decatur Club, Decatur Country Club, Beaumanoir Commandery, Stephen Decatur Lodge, and Macon Chapter. He

was a member of the Christian Science Church of Decatur and also of the Mother Church of Boston, Mass.

And thus we quote as befitting the life of Adolph Mueller, a good, philanthropic, understanding man:

*"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might
stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man!"*

And then we add:

*"Now cracks a noble heart. Goodnight
. . . and flights of angels sing thee to
thy rest."*

EDITORIAL COMMENT

(From the Decatur Morning Herald):

Adolph Mueller was a man to whom the city of Decatur and its people owe a great deal; more than they know. While he had a big part in building the industrial city that we know today, it was his misfortune to be very commonly misunderstood, and his motives misconstrued.

Nobody knew this better than he, and he often tried to overcome the misconceptions by going far out of his way in tolerance for critics, in a social affability that was difficult for him because it simply was not his nature. His impulses were always friendly and public-spirited but he needed somebody to interpret them to the people, and the right man was not always at hand.

The great fact of his life, however, is not the occasional misunderstanding of his neighbors, but the magnificent success of his career. His father was an inventor and genius. Most of his brothers, also associated in the family business, were absorbed in the mechanical problems of manufacture. It was Adolph Mueller who was the business man; he who had the vision and the daring to turn a small family shop into a great industry. He did it by daring to borrow large sums of money in a time when the business was small and struggling. He aimed from the beginning at a big success rather than a small success, and he lived to see his faith confirmed.

When his own position was secure, he turned his interest largely to the welfare of his associates, his employes, and the young men of the city. He was one of the first to perceive that the security of employment, the annual wage, is a more vital matter for a worker and the worker's family than hourly wage scales. When depression came and there was no market for plumbing goods, he proved his devotion to the ideal by making work of one sort or another for regular employes, at the sacrifice of family and company surplus.

His gifts to community enterprises and philanthropies are greater than can be found out. He was one of the first and most enthusiastic donors for the foundation of Millikin University and has remained a great friend of the college through the years. A great believer in training for practical work in the world, he has supported other mechanical training programs as well. The Salvation Army has lost one of its most generous friends.

And so, as a matter of fact, has the entire city. He saw his own most enduring monuments erected.

(From the Decatur Evening Review):

Adolph Mueller believed in Decatur. He backed that belief by the giving of his time, his ability and his means to help its people and its institutions.

Mr. Mueller was first of all an industrialist, keen and far sighted. The Mueller company, of which he was president for 37 years and chairman of the board for a numbers of years, stands as a monument to the ability of Mr. Mueller and his brothers to build a business known from coast to coast.

While Adolph Mueller was devoted to business and the welfare of his employes he also was keenly interested in the community in which he lived. The service he gave to the Association of Commerce locally and nationally, the financial support he gave to the Salvation Army, the community center building in South Side park, his gift to Millikin University for industrial arts, his help to the Boy Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. were a few of the things the public knew about. There were many more that the public didn't hear about for Mr. Mueller was a modest man.

More than most men Mr. Mueller had a sincere and unselfish desire to be helpful and useful. This was shown quietly in many ways and usually only by the person helped. No one else knew about it.

He was one of the first factory men in Decatur to realize a worker had to have an income all the year. When the depression struck and business dropped to a low ebb in the factory, Mr. Mueller adopted the plan of providing 20 hours a week for every employe making products the company hoped to sell in the future.

Decatur has lost one of its best friends, a civic leader and an outstanding industrialist.

FUNERAL SERVICES

The funeral services were held in Albert Taylor Hall at Millikin University, which had conferred upon Mr. Mueller the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, in 1940, Saturday at 4:30 P.M. Unostentation and

(Continued on page 8)

Five Fighting Generals Lead Us . . .



*General Douglas
MacArthur*



*General George C.
Marshall*



*General Dwight D.
Eisenhower*



*General Henry H.
Arnold*

LIST OF U. S. GENERALS

★

George Washington
(Continental Army)
Ulysses S. Grant
William T. Sherman
Philip H. Sheridan
John J. Pershing
Tasker H. Bliss
Peyton C. Marsh
Charles P. Summerall
Douglas MacArthur
Malin Craig
George C. Marshall
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Henry H. Arnold



*General Malin
Craig*

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT

★

MacARTHUR—Commander-In-Chief, Southwest Pacific Forces

MARSHALL—Chief of Staff

EISENHOWER—Commander-In-Chief Allied Invasion of Europe from the West

ARNOLD — Commanding General, Army Air Forces

CRAIG—Assigned to Army Group, Washington

When the Revolutionary patriots wanted a leader for the army they turned to George Washington. They made no mistake. The precedent established has invariably remained unbroken. The right man for the right place has always been found in each recurring crisis. In the present war conditions have changed and with them the science of war has changed. The scope of the present war is so vast and the military activities so widely spread that one general would scarcely be equal to the contingencies. The war calls for leaders instead of a leader—competent

men of military training, knowledge and experience. The problem has not been hard to solve. Fortunately we had the men. Comparison of their fitness and ability is inadvisable because conditions in the Pacific area, those in Africa and those in Italy face entirely different geographical problems, which call for widely different military policies and tactics. We read and speak of MacArthur, Eisenhower, Patton, Craig, Marshall and others referring to them by name which is in most instances the limit of our knowledge. However, slight as this acquaintance may be, we place in

these generals our implicit confidence, based on the fact that they are Americans born and bred and that they know and accept the tremendous responsibility that rests on them. These and other names will some day illuminate the pages of history, an inspiration not only to the children of this age, but of children yet unborn. We trust our generals and admire them in the belief that under their leadership victory will be ours.

The records of these great military men is too voluminous for a publication the size of Mueller Record. Generals MacArthur, Marshall, Craig, and Arnold have all had actual war experience, and each one has received recognition in the way of medals and citations. General MacArthur in particular has had a wide experience in foreign lands. General Eisenhower is the youngest of the group but had preliminary training abroad. In 1935 he sailed for Manila to become assistant of Military Adviser General Douglas MacArthur. His brilliant record is confined largely to the present war, but it was quickly recognized and rewarded when he was named on November 8, 1942 as commander of landing forces in North Africa. The same month he became Commander in Chief of Allied forces and on December 31 was made Commanding General of Allied forces in the European theater of operations. He is particularly gifted in handling and organizing large bodies of troops and his foresight on planning.

As it was in the beginning, so it is in the end—when it comes to war we always have the right soldiers for the right place.

■ ■ ■

A NEGRO EXPERT

The city of Decatur is generally accepted as the center of the soybean industry. Even more interesting than this is the fact that Dr. Percy L. Julian, negro scientist, is regarded as an authority on soy beans.

■ ■ ■

Mothers And Babies

Katherine F. Lenwood, chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., reports that 200,000 servicemen's wives and babies are under care of the government's emergency aid program, have received maternity and infant care, which indicates that the Bureau is doing a good job.

PASS IT UP

National Association of Master Plumbers Forego Annual Convention

The annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers, for 1944, has been called off. The meeting is usually held in June. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the National Board of Directors by a vote of 14 to 1. It followed a careful study of conditions. This is the first time in the 60 years history of this important organization that an annual meeting has been suspended. It might be added that this is the first time in 60 years that the organization and the country have faced such critical conditions.

There are many reasons justifying the action of the Board of Directors principally the next to impossible hotel accommodations for such a large gathering. An additional problem is found in railroad transportation. This is a "double decker" problem, prevailing in both freight and passenger travel.

Taking into consideration all side issues added to the main objections it seems plain to all that the Board acted wisely in suspending the annual convention despite its social and commercial importance to the individuals as well as the trade as a whole.

Under these arrangements, officers and Board of Directors serving in 1943 will continue to serve through 1944. Under the able guidance of President Landreth and his aids, the Association will suffer no material loss of prestige as a result of conditions which made necessary the suspension of a National gathering this year.

■ ■ ■

THE GOAT

This one nipped from an exchange is additional proof that sounds are elusive and thus cause suspicion to rest on the innocent:

I sat next to the duchess at tea,
And 'twas just as I feared it would be.
Her rumblings abdominal were simply
phenomenal—
And everyone blamed them on me.

■ ■ ■

"I got up at dawn yesterday to see the sun rise."

"You couldn't have chosen a better time."

I'M TELLIN' YOU



• When your enthusiasm runs out, your heel runs down.

• The national convention points a finger in the direction of the candidate but the voter points his ballot.

• The value of a dictionary is not so much what it has in it as how much of it you can get in you.

• You tell us what did you do with the time you have saved under the daylight saving plan.

• After all, the shortage of gasoline may be a blessing in disguise. We may find out what legs are for.

• When the Illinois Union of Telephone Workers voted on proposed strike, a majority hung up with those familiar words—"Wrong number."

• If the other fellow doesn't agree with you, he is an obstinate ass, but if you don't agree with him, you are his mental superior.

• There was a time when we were very fond of juicy steaks, roasts and lamb chops—well, we still are and gratefully chaw on whatever masquerades on the table under old familiar names.

• The difference between an optimist and a pessimist is best defined with figures—The former puts 2 and 2 together and gets 4. The pessimist does it this way and gets 22.

• Co-incidences in Decatur:—A large thermometer in a doctor's office, advertising a local undertaker. And this suggestive one: The fire chief in his gay red wagon at the head of a funeral procession.

Leonard E. Williams, of Duquoin, Illinois, was drafted, accepted, and served 28 days in the Service and was then given an honorable discharge. He snored so loud none of his buddies in the barracks could sleep.

They tell us now that the Scotsmen are thronging to the Air Force Recruiting Stations since they learned that every cloud has a silver lining.

The Man Who Knows says that a pink elephant is a beast of bourbon.

The Cynical Old Maid Down the Hall tells us "He took misfortune like a man . . . he blamed it on his wife."

The party was a flop because those three old faithfuls—"The Three Mustgetbeers"—never did arrive.

After a Sunday of listening to the radio and reading the "overstuffed" metropolitan papers we are almost convinced that we are fighting the war with hysterical babbling instead of bullets.

One Editor asks: "We've had the Square Deal and the New Deal, and now what kind of deal do we want? Why an old-fashioned, honest to Gawd deal of course.

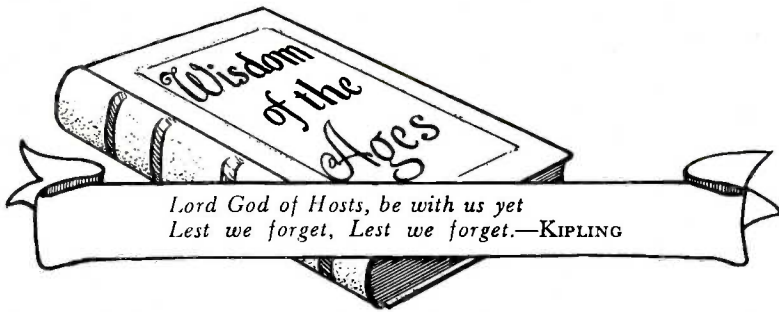
And another Editor follows with "Everybody knows enough arithmetic to figure his pay and count his change," but he can't prove up when he comes to his income tax blank.

The origin of the cocktail is not known but the results are quite generally recognized by those who have crossed the bar too many times the night before.

Mary Had a Little Wolf

Mary had a little wolf
He had a name: Inflation;
And every time she bought a dress,
Poor Mary's situation,
Became a little worse because
A part of every dollar
Had to go to feed the wolf;
He soon outgrew his collar!
The more she spent, the more he ate
She simply couldn't beat him—
Until she started buying bonds
And found he couldn't eat 'em!

—Sara Nolan



Shakespeare:—

And this our life, exempt from public
haunt, find tongues in trees, books in
running brooks, and good in every-
thing.

Sir Walter Scott:—

Ambition breaks the ties of blood, and
forgets the obligations of gratitude.

Young:—

They that on glorious ancestry enlarge,
produce their debit, instead of their
discharge.

Seneca:—

If anger is not restrained, it is fre-
quently more hurtful to us than the in-
jury that provokes it.

Burke:—

When ancient opinions and rules of
life are taken away, the loss cannot pos-
sibly be estimated. From that moment
we have no comfort to govern us; nor
can we know distinctly to what port to
steer.

Butler:—

A man convinced against his will is of
the same opinion still.

Goldsmith:—

In arguing, too, the parson owned his
skill, for even vanquished he could ar-
gue still.

Shakespeare:—

He had never fed on the dainties that
are bred in a book.

Dr. Wolcott:—

For man (it is reported) dash and va-
por less on the field of battle than on
paper. Thus in the history of dire
campaign more carnage leads the news-
paper than on the plain.

Carlyle:—

Rare benevolence the minister of God.

Mrs. Hale:—

I've learned to judge of men by their
deeds; I do not make the accident of
birth the standard of their merit.

Terence:—

My advice is, to consult the lives of
other men, as one would a looking
glass, and from thence fetch examples
for his own imitation.

Flavel:—

The scriptures teach us the best way of
living, the noblest way of suffering
and the most comfortable way of dying.

Isaiah XI, 6:—

All flesh is grass, and all goodness
thereof is as the flower of the field;
The grass withereth, the flower fadeth;
because the spirit of the Lord bloweth
upon it; surely the people is grass. The
grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but
the word of our God shall stand for
ever.

Byron:—

A light broke in upon my soul—
It was the carol of a bird;
It ceased and then it came again
The sweetest song ear ever heard.

La Rochefoucauld:—

Men are not only prone to forget ben-
efits; they even hate those who have
obliged them, and cease to hate those
who have injured them. The necessity
of avenging an injury or of recompens-
ing a benefit seems a slavery to which
they are unwilling to submit.

Matthews:—

There is a wide difference between gen-
eral acquaintance and companionship.
You may salute a man and exchange
compliments with him daily, yet know
nothing of his character, his innermost
tastes and feelings.

THE JOB'S TOO BIG

The Old Spinning Wheel Was Good In
Its Day But Not Now

The entire U. S. population would have to spend every minute day and night at looms and spinning wheels to make the cloth we now use.

There are some who can remember the old spinning wheel and hand loom. On the other hand there are thousands who can't. The spinning wheels of today are on automobiles. And do they spin without producing anything of material value. Even the seventy mile per hour sensation does not last. It is only a temporary recollection.

Many of the early settlers in this western country brought with them from the east their spinning wheels and looms but these were shortly put out of commission by machines that did the work. If machinery had not done this we might be in a pickle today trying to keep the boys on the front line clothed.

An Impossible Task

It is said that the entire population of the United States would have to spend all of its time at spinning wheels and looms to produce the cloth necessary to take care of our needs. The invention of power machines gives assured freedom from any such necessity as pictured herewith so there is no need of worrying. The art of weaving cloth is so old that it is hard to form a mental picture of the beginning of the industry. The need of cloth for hiding his nakedness runs parallel to history of man. The best authority tells us that the manufacture and trading in textiles was common 2800 B. C. The Romans introduced wool cloth manufacture in Britain 50 B. C., and it has been one of England's chief industries.

End of Hand Weaving

The handloom method was the basis of weaving until John Kay invented the flying shuttle about 1733. Other inventions followed. For a long time England held the secrets of large scale textile manufacturing and would permit

no textile machinery or textile worker to leave the country. Samuel Slater, however, came to America in 1790, set up his weaving machinery and gave us our start in a great American industry.

Wool Countries

Today the woolen textile countries are Great Britain, United States and Belgium while Japan, China, France and Italy are noted for silk products. The United States, Great Britain, Italy and Japan are the cotton and Rayon countries. Strangely enough England and Japan are forced to import their cotton.

Nylon Comes In

The new hosiery silk substitute, Nylon, achieved commercial production in 1939. There are two large mills in operation—Pearlsburg, Va., and Seaford, Pa. It is freely predicted and confidently expected to replace most of Japan's silk sales to America for use in silk hosiery. This has been Japan's main trade balance with the United States for many years.

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(Continued from page 3)

quiet simplicity characterized this last tribute to one of Decatur's outstanding citizens and industrialists. The floral display was one of the most profuse ever witnessed in this city, completely filling the stage, the boxes and overflowing to the foyer.

The organ music was supplied by Miner Walden Gallup and there were two vocal solos by Carl Van Buskirk.

Wheaton Allen read appropriate passages from the Bible and "Science and Health" by Mary Baker Eddy. This was all very brief, lasting not longer than half an hour.

The body lay in a bronze casket in front of the platform and was completely covered with a blanket of flowers.

The active pallbearers were eight of the younger men in the organization, while eight of the employees with the longest term of service served as honorary pallbearers. At the conclusion of the University services the family and relatives entered cars and the funeral cortege moved to Greenwood Cemetery where private family services were held preceding the interment.

■ ■ ■

Old Maid: "I bet that man was embarrassed when you caught him looking over the transom."

Second O. M.: "Gosh, yes, I thought he'd never get over it."

THE MUELLER RECORD

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C. N. WAGENSELLER, Editor

DOLLARS ARE DIMES

When in the Hands of Spendthrifts and Profligates of Today

In the city papers we read of an old timer who dropped into the College Inn, Chicago, for a light lunch.

He was astonished at the roistering juveniles milling about and throwing money around right and left for expensive food and drinks with the *laiser aller* of a Tommy Manville at his best. There was nothing too high priced for these kids. Who is there to keep them contented when we face the appalling and unescapable debts of all nations incident to the close of the war regardless of which of the nations is victorious.

Dollars Now Dimes

Money values have now changed. Dollars have become ten cent pieces in the hands of reckless young people and their elders as well.

Money is thrown around with reckless disregard of the cost of non-essentials and luxuries. It is a case of come easy and go freely.

There are those who firmly believe that when this false prosperity ends that the government will step in and take care of those finding themselves minus a job.

Money at Race Tracks

Expensive drinks and food are, however, a small leak compared to other forms of profligacy brought to attention. There is the race track which calls for wagers amounting to millions every afternoon. The reliable St. Louis Globe Democrat brings this to attention in the following small article.

News Item—Betting at Hialeah race track (Miami) reached a record high at the close of the 50-day winter meet. A total of \$36,786,127 was wagered, a daily average of \$735,724. Last month \$1,000,000 was bet in a single day.

News Item—Tropical Park (Miami) which hung up a daily average of \$355,496 during a 20-day meet preceding the opening of Hialeah, will reopen immediately, confident that pari-mutuel play will reach a new spring high.

News Item — Free-betting crowds poured \$1,534,288 through the mutuel windows during the first week of the Oklahoma Park race meet at Hot Springs, Ark.

Next In The North

This is only the beginning. The season in the south is drawing to a close but the big game in the north will soon be under way and more millions will be thrown away, largely by those who know nothing about horses, the odds or the per cent of the bets that go to the book-makers.

The appeals for backing their country in a desperate war by the purchase of bonds which assure a profit are wasted words when confronted with the long chance of winning a bet on a horse race.

Old Proverbs Fit

Sermonizing is useless. There is an old English proverb which fits the case, to wit: "Advice is least heeded when most needed."

There is still a better and a more fitting English proverb, centuries old, but never more appropriately adequate. It is this:

"A fool and his money are soon parted"—so let them part—the sooner the better, perhaps.

■ ■ ■

WEATHER NOTE:

The man who wrote "Beautiful Snow" started something. He put a false notion in the minds of many susceptible persons who go into ecstasies when snow falls. We are immune to any weakness about snow and join the man from Miami, who went to Colorado inadequately advised as to the character of the weather in that section of the country. When two inches of snow fell he was enraptured and wrote home accordingly. Later he described a ten inch snow still enthralled by its white beauty. Next time he wrote: "We now have three feet of the damned stuff."

■ ■ ■

"My wife says that if I don't give up drinking, she'll leave me."

"That's hard luck!"

"Yes, I'll certainly miss her."

Origin of Most of Our Vegetables

Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow? Like the nursery rhyme, all in a row?

Gardens are behind this year. April was a swell month for aquatic sports, but not so good for spading, hoeing and planting.

There is plenty of time left, however. Sometimes late planted gardens do better than those started before Jack Frost has finished his nipping campaign. This article was suggested, not by the laborious task of preparing the ground or the late season but by the thought of the things planted and the suspicion that those who planted seeds, bulbs and plants did not concern themselves with the history and origin of vegetables. To know something of the antecedents of the various things classified under the general head of "garden truck" furnishes an interesting study.

In our enjoyable research we were interested and frequently surprised. Few of the vegetables you planted are indigenous to this country. Quite a few of them were known, cultivated and eaten years before Christ. Here follows a list of some of the vegetables we plant, carefully watch and cultivate their growth and then enjoy eating them when they make their entree on the table in their natural or prepared dress.

Food for Greeks-Romans

Lettuce forms a part of every garden. It's as old as the hills—a native of Eastern and Central Asia, and Southern Europe. It was grown by the ancient Greeks and Romans. By careful treatment and selection of varieties it can be grown in the open most of the year. There are two great classes, "cabbage lettuces" and "cos lettuces." Lettuce is probably used more in salads than any other vegetable.

Carrots are not so common as lettuce and perhaps not so generally grown, but they are good winter vegetables. The carrot's origin is the wild species of *Daucus Carota*. It is another foreigner coming from Europe and Asia.

Cabbage is classified as one of our most important vegetables, but like the

two preceding is a "furriner", being a native of Europe. Like the carrot, it grows in different colors, but in the final analysis, it is still cabbage or eventually "sauerkraut."

Cauliflower belongs to the cabbage family, as do some half dozen other vegetables, and doubtless came from Europe. It is known by other names, among them kale, which means "long green", and is most popular although cauliflower, properly prepared is a very acceptable vegetable.

Beets come in several specie and claim European ancestry. Their original home was Southern Europe, along the Mediterranean Coast, and as far East as the Caspian sea and Persia. Their cultivation dates back to two or three years, B. C. The red beet is probably the most popular and is an all the year food.

The Pea Is Popular

The pea is a native of Southwest Europe, grown for its edible seeds and sometimes edible pods. It is among the oldest of vegetables, having been cultivated since the Christian era. There are many varieties, but of two general types, smooth and wrinkled. Peas are good food in almost any form, fresh, dried or canned. The dried pea is particularly rich in protein. The edible pod variety is little cultivated in the United States but extensively in Europe.

The parsnip is a European biennial herb. It is naturalized as a weed in parts of the United States. The long root of the parsnip is somewhat poisonous in the wild state but through cultivation has been made palatable and nutritious and in later years has grown into general use.

For Man and Beast

Turnips are particularly good for both man and beast. They are as a rule regarded as rather common food, which does not in the least detract from them as an excellent vegetable. They come from Europe and Asia. Incidentally, they have nothing to do with early gardening. They are about 90 per cent water. We are impelled to recite a little personal experience about turnips as

a food. They were on the family dinner table, and it happened an old roarin' Democrat country editor was among "those present." Turnips were passed to him. "Cowfeed," he said as he helped himself generously. Grandfather, an Abraham Lincoln Republican, who had more affection for a rattlesnake than he did a Democrat, snorted, "Too good for any damned Democrat that ever lived."

Potato American

The potato is American. We got them from South America in the 16th century. Europe got them at the same time and by the latter part of the 18th century the potato was recognized as a staple crop in temperate zones of both continents. It is one of the most widely cultivated of agricultural plants, and is among the most valuable of human foods, always popular on the family table, because of the numerous ways in which it can be served. Irish potato is only the name of a variety of the vegetable.

Once Thought Poisonous

The tomato has some claim to nativity. Like the potato it came to us from South America. It is like the potato in that it can be served in so many different tasty ways. It was formerly called the "love apple" and was for a long time believed by many to be poisonous, but that theory was exploded years ago. Today it is among the most popular of canned vegetables and is grown in large areas for canning purposes.

Sweet corn may be classed as an American plant, being a relative of Indian corn. It's good off or on the cob, the latter much appreciated by some because it obviates the need of going to the bathroom after a meal to wash the face. Also, it improves the power of suction.

Alleged Pain Provoker

And then the cucumber,—beloved and berated, ridiculed in verse and prose, but still eaten regardless of consequent stomach groans, grunts and pains, all of which, after a life of intimacy with the vegetable, are largely imaginary. The cucumber is a native of South Asia and has been cultivated since the earliest times—it's good sliced, good in salad, and as pickles holds the spotlight.

"BIG INCH" PIPE LINE

**Connects Long View, Texas, With
The Eastern Sea Coast**

One of the outstanding achievements of the war was the building of the "Big Inch" pipe line through which oil is now flowing from Long View, Texas, across nine states to the East Coast. It crosses 30 rivers and almost 200 smaller streams. It is easy to jot down a few facts pertaining to this gigantic undertaking but to grasp the full import of the task borders on the impossible. The line is 1,588 miles long, the longest and largest. It required 350 days in building. The carrying capacity of the "Big Inch" is given at 300,000 barrels of oil daily. The pipe is 24 inches in diameter. The steel pipe wall is $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. The joints of pipe 38 to 44 feet had to be welded so that it is theoretically one solid pipe of 1,588 miles length. The weight of this pipe is 95 pounds per foot. All told, 360,000 tons of steel was used in the construction of the line, which required an estimated 186,000 welds.

Four Million Gallons

The operation of merely filling this line with oil required 4,000,000 barrels of oil. The total cost of the line is given at \$95,000,000. The oil moves through the pipe at the rate of 100 miles per day, requiring 13 days to make the trip from East Texas to the Atlantic. There are 26 pumping stations on the line, each equipped with three 1500 horsepower motors.

This great undertaking is under the management and operation of the War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., which is made up of 11 participating oil companies. The first oil was pumped into the pipe at Long View, Texas, December 31, 1942, and received at Norris City, Illinois, February 13, 1943. The "Big Inch" was completed at Phoenixville, Pa., July 19, 1943, and the first through flow of oil reached there August 13, 1943, and the first oil reached the Philadelphia area August 17.

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San Benito County, California, was named after Saint Benedict.

In The Army Now



Telegram received by the parents of a Doughboy in New Guinea:

Natives here have never seen American soldier. Never heard American slang. Never played poker. Money order for five hundred dollars follows.

First Soldier: "Why do you call this an enthusiastic stew?"

Second Ditto: "Because the cook put everything he had into it."

Sentry: "Who goes there?"

Major: "Major Jones."

Sentry: "I can't let you proceed without the password."

Major: "Drat it, man, I've forgotten it. You know me well enough."

Sentry: "Must have the password!"

Voice from guardhouse: "Don't stand there arguing all night; shoot 'im."

Rastus Abraham Lincoln Brown, having been duly registered, was asked by the head of his draft board if he had any questions.

"Yessir," said Rastus. "Which side is I on?"

Vera Knzman at the age of 19 is a sergeant in the Yugoslav Partisan Army and has a string of 21 Germans to her credit. She is a guerilla fighter with unerring aim.

"Shine, please, boy!" said the six-foot-five soldier to the shoeblack.

The boy looked down at the vast expanse of boot before him and shook his head questioningly. Then a determined look covered his face.

"Bert," he called out to another boy, "Gimme a hand! I've got an army contract!"

Hitler to Tojo (on phone): "Heil, Tojo. I thought you would be in America in three weeks."

Tojo: "So solly, Adolph, where you phone from? Moscow?"

An English and a Yank sailor met. Began blowing about their big ships.

British Sailor: "Big battleship? Why the flagship of our navy is so big the cap-

tain has to go around the deck in his auto. How's that?"

Yank Sailor: "That's nothin.' Listen here, Buddy. The kitchen on our flagship is so big the cook has to go thru the Irish stew in a submarine to see if the potatoes are done."

Anne: "They say a kiss shortens one's life three minutes."

Tough Private: "Quite right. Er—let's kill off a few days."

Drunk (to naval officer): "Shay, call me a cab, will ya?"

Officer: "My good man, I am not a doorman. I am a naval officer."

Drunk: "Awright, then call me a boat. I gotta get home."

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FIGURES ON CRIME

According to J. Edgar Hoover a major crime was committed in the United States during 1943, every 22.8 seconds. There were according to his estimate 1,381,681 felonies.

Hoover said that each 24-hour period brought reports of 27 criminal homicides, 29 rapes, 138 other felonious assaults, 124 robberies, 745 burglaries, 514 automobile thefts and 2,209 miscellaneous larcenies.

The FBI chief noted particularly the rise of rape cases—21.9 per cent over the 1939-41 average—and emphasized that boys and girls 18 to 21 years old comprised the largest single age group of criminal offenders.

■ ■ ■

Abacus Still Used

The abacus is an old instrument used in facilitating arithmetical calculations. It was popular in ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt, Hindustan and Mexico. Originally it consisted of a flat board with parallel grooves and smooth pebbles used as counters. This was finally improved upon, when a rectangular frame with wires was introduced. Beads as counters are strung on the wires. Old as this system is it is still in use in parts of Russia and China.

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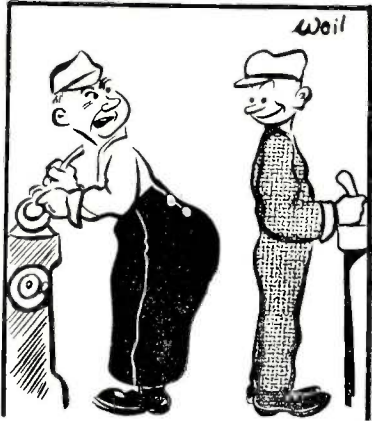
Oldest In America

The oldest natural science society in the United States is in Philadelphia where the Academy of Natural Science was founded in 1812. There are seven sections, comprising benefactors who make a contribution of \$10,000, sustaining members, annual members, associate members and junior members. The library consists of about 70,000 volumes. A journal has been published since 1817 and proceedings since 1841.

WHO WEARS THE PANTS?

The Whirligig of Time Brings the Ladies Into the Picture

The whirligig of time brings in many changes, and with them is included customs. Alas and alack, this is true! Take



"They are my wife's—all mine are at the laundry."

pantaloon as an example. It used to be said in derision of some weak-minded male that his wife wore the pants. There is nothing derisive about it these days. She may have "did" occasionally in the privacy of domestic life, but she now "doos" in the broad day light, regardless of unconcealed physical architecture fore and aft, and likewise regardless of age or previous condition of fashions.

Nothing New

There is nothing new or startling about this. As far back as the Geneva Bible, 1560, it is stated in Genesis: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches", which seems to indicate that wearing pants was a 50-50 proposition in the beginning.

But there are other instances to show that women have ceased to fulfill the clinging vine theory. Take the task of darning of socks, always classified as one of woman's duties, justifying the old saying, "Woman's work is never done". This may have done good service as a proverb in days gone by, but it's in the scrap heap now.

In Reverse

The transition is aptly described by

some wit who tells the story in these lines:

"The sweet, old-fashioned girl who darned her husband's socks now has a daughter who socks her darned husband."

Yep—very popular indoor sport. No holds barred. And in a second honest thought we've got to confess that in many cases the socking is well deserved. *NOTE: Anticipating some Bible student to correct "breeches" to "aprons" we advise that Webster follows our quotation with apron in parenthesis.

NATURE LOVER?

In the midst of a dreadful and ruthless war it is interesting to know that the great German general, Edwin Rommel, still reverts to the tender appeal of nature, regardless of the fact that his chief motive in life is slaughtering men by the wholesale. This evidence was manifested while he was strolling through a field of spring flowers. He was "deeply" affected. You will get the full meaning of this when you realize that he looked long and pensively upon the beautiful and fragrant flowers, heaved a large, sad sigh and said: "It is wonderful to think that beneath these sweet flowers of spring are thirty thousand concealed mines". Upon a first reading of the tender hearted Rommel's tribute to spring flowers we reached for our kerchief to wipe away a sympathetic tear, and then memory recalled Gilbert-Sullivan's line from the Mikado which seems a fitting climax to this item. It runs:

"The flowers that bloom in the spring,
Tra la

Have nothing to do with the case."

How nicely Rommel proved these prophetic lines, never more apt than now.

Weather Man: "Put down 'rain' for today."

Assistant: "Are you sure, sir?"

Weather Man: "Yes. I lost my umbrella, I'm planning to play golf today, the roof has not been fixed yet, and my wife is giving a lawn party."

"I've a fierce corn on the bottom of me foot," said Pat.

"Sure and you're lucky," said Mike. "Nobody can step on it but you."

Our Bill of Rights *Surprising Ignorance Shown By Research*



A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth; and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference.

—Thomas Jefferson

The document we designate as the "Bill of Rights" is in reality composed of the first ten amendments to our constitution and this makes them part and parcel of the original adopted at Philadelphia September 17, 1787. This convention met May 29th of the year mentioned and was attended by 55 delegates, all the states except Rhode Island being represented. In the first session of Congress following, the first ten amendments ("Bill of Rights") were adopted and declared in force December 15, 1791. The sources of the constitution lie in British and American governmental experiences.

Centuries Old in England

The "Bill of Rights" is the name commonly given to an English Declaration of Rights presented by both houses of the English Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Orange in 1689. This declared that the late King James II had done various acts contrary to the laws of the realm and to have abdicated the government. This English "Bill of Rights" enacted in detail the celebrated declaration as to the rights and liberties of the English people. It was laid down that the crown had no power to suspend or dispense with ordinary laws, form judicial courts, levy money without parliamentary sanction, maintain a standing army in time of peace without the consent of parliament and various

other privileges which were considered the rights of the people with the approval of parliament. Other stipulations provided for freedom of elections for members of parliament, freedom of speech in debate, and the right of petitioning the crown.

This perhaps may account for the application of the title, "Bill of Rights" to the first ten amendments to the constitution. Be this as it may, the Encyclopedia still treats them as amendments.

Many Are Ignorant

You may call it "Bill of Rights," or the "First Ten Amendments"—the fact remains that Americans are woefully ignorant of the rights accorded them. This fact is proved by a recent canvass made by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Colorado, which submitted the query "What do you know about the 'Bill of Rights'?"

The replies showed twenty three percent had never heard of it; thirty-nine percent had heard of it, but that was all. Fifteen percent did not make a much better showing. These gave confused or unsatisfactory answers. Twenty-three percent had a reasonably accurate understanding of what it was all about.

Rather an unsatisfactory condition of a "free and enlightened people" with school houses on every hill-top and colleges, for advanced education to the number of 850, to add nothing statistical of Junior or Normal colleges.

Negro Shows Intelligence

One of the most intelligent answers received was from a negro Federal employee. He said "It is the first 10 amendments to the constitution, which set forth the rights and privileges of the United States".

Without these ten amendments we would not have enjoyed in full measure the right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness which was intended to be the right and privilege of Americans.

These ten amendments were soon increased to 12. The 11th was passed in 1793 and declared in force January 8th, 1798. The twelfth was added in 1803,

and was the last until the Civil War in 1865.

Since then we have not lost much time. Amendments to the constitution now number 21, the last being for the repeal of prohibition.

As a Christian citizen you doubtless know the ten commandments. As an American citizen you should know the ten amendments to the constitution—and still more you should know in general at least the constitution.

Speaking of the "Bill of Rights" the following bit of information is of interest. It is taken from a recent copy of a Masonic publication.

Original Of Bill Of Rights

An original copy of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America was unearthed, in February, at Providence, R. I., by Miss Mary T. Quinn, archivist of the state. It was located in the bottom of an old filing cabinet in which maps of the long ago were kept.

Miss Quinn started looking for it when she received a letter from Elizur Yale Smith, historian for the Federal Memorial Hall Associates, Inc., stating that he was on the trail of the long sought document.

There were fourteen copies of the Bill of Rights engrossed in 1789 by order of Congress. One was for the Federal Government, eleven went to the states that had already ratified the Constitution and the remaining two copies were sent to North Carolina and Rhode Island, neither of these states having as yet ratified the Constitution. Only seven of the originals are known to be in existence today. Five are held by states, one is in the federal archives and the other is now in New York City. The copy which Miss Quinn found will be stored in a sub-cellar of the State House until after the war, when it will be framed and placed on exhibition.

**Put your money on
the bob tail mare
and LOSE
Put it in BONDS
and WIN**

THE BUSY BEE

A Little Insect As Old As the Hills But Still Going Strong

It is no exaggeration to say that the honey bee is a top-notch in the insect world. We recall no insect which has been given so much publicity by writers. This rests largely upon the bee's industry and its value in a comparative and epigrammatic sense. This reaches back to the 4th Century. Allusions to bees were found in the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. Aristotle, Virgil, and Pliny eulogized the bee and in the scriptures will be found many allusions. Apart from these great minds and the acquired knowledge of bee keepers the most of us know little about bees except that they store up honey that help out hot cakes and biscuits, and sting if you get too familiar on short acquaintance. John Lyly knew something about this as far back as 1579 when he said, "The bee that hath honey in her mouth hath a sting in her tail."

There was another early writer, Isaac Watts, who, in 1715, composed these two lines to impress on juveniles the lesson of industry:

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour."

Despite the nursery twang, it still lives in memory and its appropriate use on many occasions while the profound words of some of the profoundest philosophers are gone and forgotten.

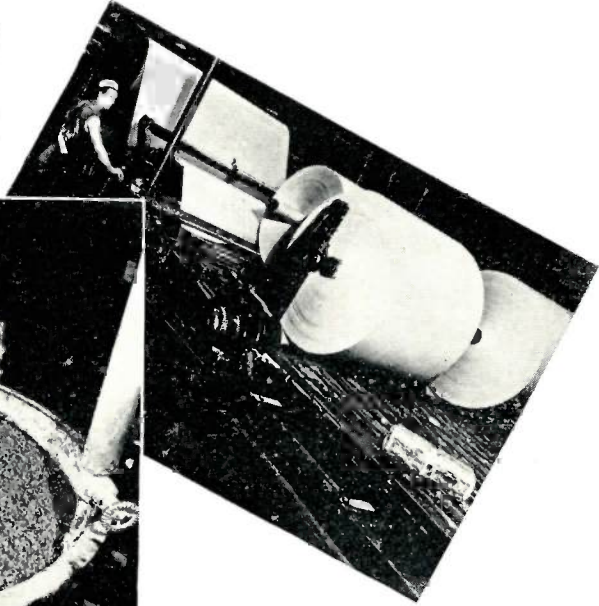
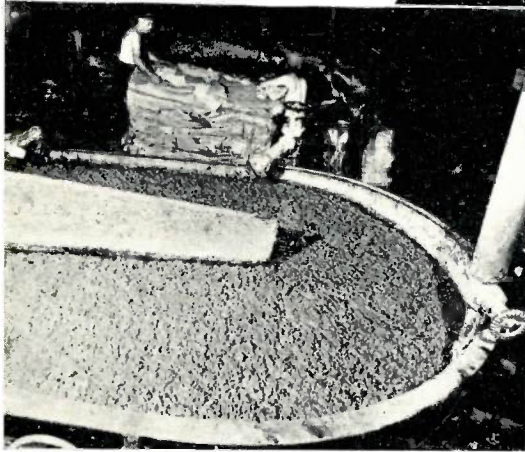
The Bee Industry

From an authoritative source we learn that there are more than 4½ million colonies of bees in the United States, producing 160 to 215 million pounds of honey annually. Honey is the nectar of flowers. As a result its flavor varies with the kind of flowers from which the bees gather the nectar. For commercial purposes two or more honeys are often blended. Sweet clover, white and alsike clovers, and alfalfa are the chief sources of our honey. Some distinct flavors come from the tupelo trees of the South, orange blossoms, cotton blossoms, the foot hills of California, the star thistle of the Pacific coast, buckwheat, mesquite, and fire weed.

Your Waste Paper Here's What Happens When It Reaches Mills for Remaking

Below—An enormous vat in which big paddles revolve, beating the waste paper into a pulp.

Right—Pulp going to giant machines where it is pressed to proper thickness and wound into huge rolls.



The beginning of the history of paper is so far remote that authorities are not certain of the exact period. It's a common subject now—and a very pressing one with the country at war. Waste paper is no longer any such. It has acquired a sudden and valuable importance and has sent every one in the household from little 8-year old Willie to octogenarian grandfather, scurrying from basement to attic hunting scraps. Truckloads and carloads are rolling over city streets, highways, and railways to the mills to be worked over, principally into containers for munitions and other war supplies. It will come out of the mills worth into millions of dollars, let alone its inestimable value in filling an urgent military necessity. There is a lesson in all this, an illustrated lesson of the proverbial prodigality of American people. Few if any of us ever thought of diverting used paper back to the mills for re-use. The process is not a new one.

The newspapers and the printing industry were among the first to feel the pinch which has grown progressively

worse until a cry for help was sounded throughout the United States.

Has Been Growing

The early signs of the threatening urgency appeared months ago but was not realized by the public at large. Wood pulp is the basic raw material of paper. Preceding this pulp process, trees must be felled and cut in cord wood lengths. Herein is found a contributing factor of the scarcity of paper—a shortage of timber labor. The men who fell the trees and cut them into proper lengths, were lured, many of them, to jobs which called for less physical exertion, brought them back to the glamour of the cities, and paid better wages. Another factor was the call of our country for soldiers. Still another factor, Canada had previously furnished tens of thousands of tons of pulp wood, and another source of supply cut off was imports from countries overseas.

Big Tonnage Now Demanded

Now, the demand for paper is reaching unheard of tonnages after two years of war. Paper has gone to war by hundreds of thousands of tons in the form of

containers for foods, medicines, munition containers, blood plasma, and other packaged supplies.

Inventive genius has produced bomb bands of paper, shell cases of paper, and ammunition cases, practice bombs and camouflage materials.

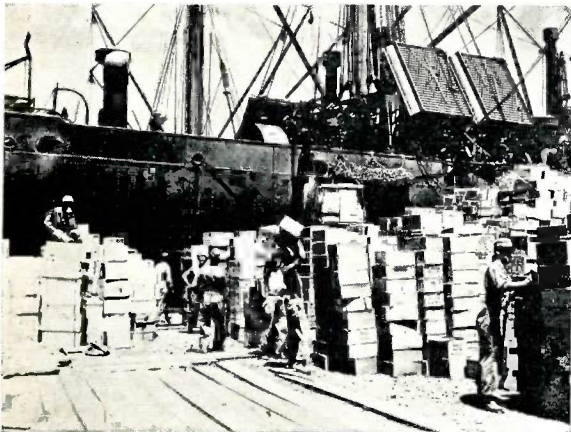
Tons of Blue Print

It takes 25 tons of blueprint paper to build one big battleship. There are 700 kinds of items shipped to the army, either wrapped or boxed. Each 500 pound bomb requires 12 pounds of paper in the form of bands, tops, and bottoms. It takes 52 pounds of paper to protect an army ambulance for shipment overseas. These vital uses of paper must be met. Supplies for our fighting men and those of our allies must be packaged and adequately protected. In some instances paper products have been substituted for war short metal products, and now at this critical stage of war production is threatened by mills closing. When this waste paper has served its present need it is gone for good. The millions of containers cannot be returned for re-use.

Today, the chief substitute for scarce wood pulp is waste paper for which the nation, now awakened, is scrambling. Not only can waste paper stretch diminishing supplies of wood pulp, it can be used directly in the manufacture of very important war products.

Some of its Uses

Paper and paper board production in



Here is your waste paper made into various sizes of strong cartons filled with supplies and being loaded for the front.

this country amounts to 20,000,000 tons annually. Some of this paper is used for construction work such as wall board, towels, and tissue, but 75% of it or 15,000,000 tons is salvagable. Currently, waste paper is flowing to the



Part of the waste paper has been made into cylindrical shapes for shipping shells to our boys for delivery to the enemies.

mills at an annual rate of 6,000,000 tons or 500,000 tons monthly. The mills require a minimum of 8,000,000 per year or 667,000 tons per month. This means that we are short about 167,000 tons monthly and the flow of waste paper to the mills must be upped 33 1-3 per cent.

In the campaign now on the government lists the grades and types of waste paper wanted, including:

Paper board, corrugated board, books, magazines and periodicals, newspapers, waste basket paper, old files and office supply paper.

Attention is called to files and records stored in warehouses, pointing out that this is a source of large supply. Records, etc., of private or semi-private character can in many cases be junked and rendered impossible of reading by shredding or tearing into pieces. Many business concerns are now stripping their files of old letters, records, etc. and turning them over to the mills as waste paper.

The government is an enormous consumer of paper. Bales of it have been used in the enlistment of drafted men, in records, and in correspondence. And then, it's important to every soldier.

Soldier Dependent on Paper

From the day a soldier goes to war,
(Continued on Page 19)

MEN WILL BE MEN

When Wits Fly Out the Fight Begins Between Dignified Judges

"A man's a man for a' that and a' that". It does not make any difference whether he be a bum in a box car or a judge on the bench. Under certain conditions he is just a man. Two judges of the Circuit Court at Birmingham, Ala., proved this by soaking and socking each other in a common fist fight. On the bench they resort to the law and sock disorderly men with fines and jail sentences for fighting. This is done with quiet, judicial ceremony as befits a learned and upright judge.

No doubt they lectured the culprit before them, pointing out the error of his way, but when the two judges fell out, they threw wisdom to the winds and flew at each other, just like other men who yield to passion and emotion, proving what the Poet Burns said years ago—"A man's a man for a' that and a' that". Angry words succeed the cold, quiet, disquisition of the law and the measure of its application to the quaking culprit before the bar. There was nothing of this character in the case on call. The law gave way to passion, and passion led the way to punches as the two symbols of the law and justice hammered away at each other; aided and abetted by flying ash trays and cuspidors. Neither had time to quote authorities or cite court decisions of higher courts.

There was a "nigger in the woodpile". Judge Wheeler, aged 60, called on Judge Morrow, aged 53, to apologize because he granted a probation hearing to a negro without knowing that his fellow jurist had already accepted a plea of guilty in the case.

"Judge Wheeler called me a liar and I hit him", said Morrow.

"We became involved in an argument and Judge Morrow struck me with his fist," said Judge Wheeler. "I tried to protect myself with a cuspidor, throwing it at him when he started at me with an ash tray."

We take it for granted these judges are versed in rules of law and evidence, motions and commotions, but it appears

that their knowledge of the rules governing the manly art is sadly deficient.

Nevertheless, we feel that we missed a rare spectacle by not being at the ringside.

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A VALUABLE INSECTICIDE

Use of Rotenone Increases Year by Year For Relief of Man and Beast

Rotenone is a white crystalline compound obtained from various tropical plants. It is a superior insecticide material, and therefore a first line defender of victory gardens. It is highly destructive to insects and other cold bloods but harmless to men, animals and other "warm bloods." Its an effective agent in ridding our fighting forces of lice, mites and other skin parasites. The army and navy requirements in 1943 reached the big amount of 2,800,000 pounds of processed rotenone powder. It is effective when used for ridding cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, dogs and cats of injurious enemies. Recently medical authorities conceded the substance a place in human dermatology.

Recent studies completed by the Middle America Information Bureau, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., show that even before World War II, the United States' demands and uses for rotenone insecticides had been approximately doubling by the year since 1932. During the darkest depression years United States' imports climbed steadily from about 300,000 pounds in 1932 to more than 7,000,000 pounds in 1940. Since the latter date United States' consumption has been limited only by the supply available. Malaya, Dutch Indies and other far east tropics are now lost to the U. S., but closer tropical sections, namely Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Dominican Republic, are able to supply our needs.

■ ■ ■

Warden: "What kind of exercise would you like to take?"

Condemned man: "I'd like to skip the rope."

Hubby: "It's queer, but the biggest idiots always seem to marry the prettiest women."

Wife: "Oh, now you're trying to flatter me."

DIVORCE



• A Peoria woman seems to lead the crew in justified pleas. She claimed hubby put glue in the tooth paste and she couldn't open her mouth. As a secondary charge she might claim restriction of free speech.

• An Oregon man has sued for divorce because his wife talked too much—to herself. There are other husbands who would encourage the habit.

• Judge Adams, Fayette Circuit Court, advised the couple to go home, patch up their difference and use common sense, turning to the husband, he said: "Buy an electric refrigerator." The testimony showed the wife had been spending too much time with the ice man when hubby was away from home. Remember that old quiz of a few years ago—"How'd you like to be the ice man?" Well, it is still popular.

• A man in South Carolina wants a divorce because his wife makes him have a photograph taken of himself every month.

• Then there is a Canadian seeking relief after hearing his wife for twenty years, say: "Well, there goes another day. I'm glad that it's over—".

• The little man whose wife, a professional wrestler, brought physical evidence with him: Twisted head which followed a vicious headlock; deformed and twisted arm; and two deformed and angling great toes which compelled him to walk with a cane. He left court a free man, although a little the worse for wear and tear.

• A Memphis woman sues her husband for divorce, alleging he painted a large yellow

spot on top of her car so he could watch her from his plane which is one of a cotton dusting fleet.

• In a Pennsylvania case the plaintiff testified: "He insisted on putting my clothes on the scare crow." Studying the witness, the Judge said: "The inference is clear. Divorce granted."

■ ■ ■

DEATH OF CARL A. BAUER

Carl Albert Bauer, superintendent of the Galion, Ohio, Water Works, died Saturday, April 8, following an illness of 10 months. His death is deplored by a wide circle of friends. He had been employed at the Water Works since June 15, 1930. He was deeply interested in his work, and seriously felt the responsibilities imposed on him. One of his last undertakings was supervision of a new source of supply of water to be taken from a nearby small stream, dammed for the purpose. The dam was completed and all that remained to be done was to install the pumping station and feed main to the city. This was Mr. Bauer's pet project, and his interest was so sincere that he gave of his time when physically unfit to do so. Of recent months his one wish was that he might live to see the work completed and in operation.

■ ■ ■

(Continued from Page 17)

he is dependent on paper. From his draft card to his honorable discharge, his records are kept on it.

His records are packed in it; his cartridges are wrapped in it; his shoes are lined with it; his letters are written on it.

His barracks are built with paper wallboard, paper roofing, paper insulation.

He shoots at paper targets, eats from paper plates, drinks from paper cups.

His battles are planned, his orders are issued, on paper.

Literally, he lives, trains, travels and fights, with paper his indispensable ally.

And, of course, his "honorable discharge" will be handed to him on a piece of paper—after a beaten Axis has signed the peace terms . . . on paper!

MONEY CAN'T BUY!

George Horace Lorimer Points Out Things That Are Priceless.

The brilliant George Horace Lorimer was for many years the Editor of The Saturday Evening Post. Curtis with his surplus of name—Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis—his private yacht and his well stuffed purse may have had the money, but Lorimer had the brains that put the Post in its place as the greatest of periodicals. Strangely enough, Lorimer was first in the business world. There are many older men who will remember Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to his Son": his "Old Gorgon Graham", and other articles with their strong appeal to the practical thinking man, but so deftly framed that they had a romantic flavor. He once wrote:

"It is a good thing to have money and the things money can buy, but it is good, too, to check up once in awhile and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy."

Here follows a few of the things he mentioned. In a sense they are commonplace, but too often it is common things in life that we lose sight of or brush aside:

"Money can't buy real friendship—friendship must be earned.

"Money can't buy a clear conscience—square dealing is the price tag.

"Money can't buy the glow of good health—right living is the secret.

"Money can't buy happiness—happiness is a mental attitude and one may be as happy in a cottage as in a mansion.

"Money can't buy sunsets, singing birds and the music of the wind in the trees—these are as free as the air we breathe.

"Money can't buy inward peace—peace is the result of a constructive philosophy of life.

"Money can't buy character—character is what we are when we are alone with ourselves in the dark."

■ ■ ■

Father: "Who was that man I saw you kissing last night?"

Daughter: "What time was it?"

THE GOOD OLD COB PIPE

Known as Missouri Meerschaum . . . Favorite of Section Hand and Scholar

Pipe smoking is an ancient custom. In this country it is said to have first been the practice of Indians. It is well established that pipes and tobacco were taken from this country to Europe. The merits and demerits of pipe smoking are a debatable question. To the addict a stinking old pipe is as welcome as the flowers in May and smells like a rose. To the abstainer it smells like a sewer. There is no accounting for tastes—or smells. Pipes are made of various materials, mostly clay and wood, and finally the homely corn cob. A devotee of this last can see more beauty in it than a devotee of art can sense in a painting by one of the old masters.

There is much to be said in favor of the corn cob pipes. They are the product of otherwise useless material, giving employment to many, and smoking satisfaction to men by the thousands and to a few of the old grandmothers ensnared in the joy of smoking.

Thirty Million A Year

The extent of the corn cob pipe industry is not generally known. One company claims sales of 30,000,000 pipes in one year. The beginning of the industry but not the smoking of a home-made cob pipe—dates back to 1876. An old farmer who had dug out the pith of the butt end of a cob, took it to a mechanic to put in his lathe and smooth up the rough exterior. This was in the early 70's. The mechanic grabbed an idea, and he made and sold a few pipes. The corn cob pipe manufacturing business was then on the way. An early step of the new company was to plant large acreage of corn which produced a large cob. The cobs are ripened for a year before being made into smoking pipes. One cob makes two or three different sized bowls.

Notables Like Cob Pipe

The "Missouri Meerschaum" is now some fifty years popular. Practically all factories are located in one section of Missouri. Famous men have smoked

(Continued on Page 25)

TOGETHER IN DEATH

Passing of Frank C. Amsbary Followed
By That of Wife in Few Hours



F. C. Amsbary, Sr.

had been ill for some time.

Well Known to Water Works Men

Frank Amsbary had a wide acquaintance in the water works industry, having been identified with it since 1885 when he became superintendent of the Pekin, Illinois, water works, then owned by the American Water and Electric Co. Later he transferred to Wichita, Kansas, for three years and then to Little Rock, Arkansas, for nine years. Then he came back to Illinois and from 1899 spent the remainder of his life in Champaign. He was active as manager and president of the Champaign and Urbana Water company until 1927 when his son, Frank C., Junior, assumed the duties of manager of the Illinois Water Service company.

Civic Leader

The elder Frank Amsbary was more than a water works man. Aside from his duties he was deeply interested in the civic affairs of Champaign.

He served three terms as president of the Champaign school board, two terms as president of the Champaign club, two terms as president of the Champaign Chamber of Commerce, 12 years as president of the YMCA board, 16 years as a member of the Salvation Army advisory board, and 18 years as trustee of the First Presbyterian church. He was a charter and honorary member of the Champaign Rotary club and served as a director for several years and had been a member of the board of directors of the Loan and Investment association for

IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Frank C. Amsbary, Jr. was finely equipped by association and education to step into his father's place. He was supervising engineer of the Champaign - Urbana Water Works company, 1923-1927, becoming local manager in 1927. Like his father, he is a believer in the value of organization, and in this particular has been an active worker. He has presented three papers before the Illinois section of the A. W. W. A. and one paper before the National A. W. W. A., serving on two National A. W. W. A. specifications committees. He received the Fuller Award.



F. C. Amsbary, Jr.

He was secretary and treasurer, vice-chairman and chairman in 1943-44 of the operators' and Plant Management Division of the National A. W. W. A. He appeared three times on the program of the Department of Public Health Operators' Conference and was on the "faculty" of the Short course presented by the U. of I. in co-operation with the Department of Public Health for three years.

more than 25 years becoming president of the organization in 1932. Until his last illness, he remained in active direction of the association's affairs.

He also was a 32nd degree Mason.

Illinois Section's Tribute

The Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association met at Peoria in annual session April 12th and adopted an appropriate memoir, in which recognition was given the decedent as having been instrumental in organizing the State section, concluding as follows:

"Resolved that the Illinois Section of the A. W. W. A. extend to Mr. Frank C. Amsbary, Jr. our sincere sympathy in the loss of his father, who in addition to being a civic leader in Champaign did so much to advance the Water works profession."

OVER A MILLION

Prisoners In Penitentiary Show Patriotism or Foresight?

There is so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it ill becomes any of us
To find fault with the rest of us.

Author Unknown

When a man is sent to the penitentiary we take it for granted that he belongs there. Our decision is based on the fact that he is there. His offense or the circumstances leading to his conviction are a sealed book to us. None of us has the time to read it. As a general rule persons sent to the penitentiary deserve their punishment for some infraction of the law. The fact that so few instances arise wherein the individual is found to have been innocent that the general rule holds good that he belongs where he is.

This article is not intended to moralize on the subject of guilt or innocence of the persons incarcerated, or to defend or condemn them.

Can Still Be Patriotic

It is merely to show that imprisoning a man may take from him his citizenship and liberty for a period but it does not take from him his patriotism or the obligation to his country in time of need.

In support of this it is surprising to read the part taken in the bond drive by the prisoners now in penitentiaries. The New Era, edited and published by the convicts in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, gives a list of bonds subscribed for in some twenty three prisons. This list is reproduced in one of the government publications and through this source reached the editor's desk. Here it is:

State	Prison	Amount
Alabama	Draper & Kirby.....	\$ 30,000
California	San Quentin	358,917
California	Folsom	85,800
Connecticut	*Westerfield	13,348
Florida	Raiford	12,000
Georgia	Atlanta	100,000
Illinois	Statesville	25,890
Indiana	Michigan City	15,108
Iowa	Anamosa	4,830
Kansas	Leavenworth	148,656

Massachusetts	Charlestown	6,522
Michigan	Jackson	125,000
New Jersey	Trenton	25,000
New Jersey	Bordentown	7,000
New York	Dannemora	3,747
Ohio	Columbus	63,707
Oklahoma	McAlester	113,045
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	72,813
Pennsylvania	Lewisburg	19,000
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8,459
Texas	Huntsville	33,000
Washington	Walla Walla	13,095
Wisconsin	Waupun	11,000

Total \$1,295,938

*In this prison the daily wage is only 25 cents per day.

It will be quite right to jump to the conclusion that the prisoners have little or no opportunity to spend money and are simply piling up a nest egg until the time when they will be liberated. A lot of us buying bonds also have the nest egg in our thoughts. We have a patriotic motive back of our plan, but likewise we recognize a good business proposition when it is shoved under our noses.

■ ■ ■

Y.M.C.A. BIRTHDAY

The Y. M. C. A. is one hundred years old. It had its beginning in London in 1844. George Williams was the originator. He was inspired by a desire to improve moral conditions in which apprentices were forced to work in that period. Now it is a world wide organization of 5,000,000 members. There are twelve hundred buildings in the United States and Canada with 1,200,000 members. The good it does and religious and practical activities is unquestionably praiseworthy. The Y. M. C. A. pioneered development of summer camps for city boys, established 186 buildings for 116,000 railroad employes and invented in gymnasiums the now popular games of basketball and volleyball. The war has given an additional field for operations in battle areas, in hospitals and in the home. In view of these facts little time for elaborate celebration of the centennial. Instead this Christian organization is maintaining its threefold concern for the spiritual, mental and educational growth of its vast membership.

AMONG OUR BLESSINGS

Water Works, Plumbing and Sewerage Bulwark Against Plagues

Don't wish a plague on any one unless you are specific regarding its character. The meaning of the word reaches from a vexatious or harmless annoyance to its medical definition of wide spread disease, such as the Black Plague, which swept victims from health to death by the millions in ancient times. The same condition might exist today were it not for our knowledge of the science of sanitation, our modern water works, skillful plumbers, and drainage through sewage systems.

This subject was recently enlarged upon by Attorney General Alvin C. Strutz at a meeting of the North Dakota Water and Sewage Works Conference.

Practically Immune Now

Experience of the past, plus our knowledge of scientific sanitation has made us practically immune from such visitations of disease which at one time swept Europe and depopulated cities. Among these one recalls the Florence Plague of Florence in 1347 and Paris in 1356, and the Black Death in England, claiming 5,000,000 during a year.

It has required centuries to bring about conditions, which exempt us from horrors of such epidemics.

Swine London Scavengers

The progress has been slow. As late as the 14th Century, swine were permitted to run at large for the purpose of devouring refuse. Coming home, we remember in many medium-sized cities and villages, cows as well as swine were permitted to roam at will on the public streets. This progress, however, has not reached the point of complete abolishment of outdoor toilets. That day, however, is surely coming in all cities with ample drainage systems and water works.

What has been accomplished was not so easy as is the telling of it. Much of the splendid advancement was for a long time strenuously objected to by misguided people on the ground of the expense. Then again, there remains a fairly large percentage of people who

fail to grasp the good that has been brought to us, or the fact that things like water works, plumbing and sewerage, which were at one time looked upon as luxuries, are now everyday necessities.

Tracing the early history of sewerage, the following excerpts from the address of Attorney General Strutz are of interest:

"As early as 1225 the city of London initiated certain legislation to provide for drainage, but it was not until 1847 that the first Act was passed compelling residents to drain the waste and refuse from their dwelling houses into sewers."

The Beginning In U. S.

"It may be stated that the present system of sewage and drainage dates from the middle of the last century. However, some of the ancient cities had sewers, especially those of Rome. They were subterranean channels constructed of stone and designed to carry off the waste and the refuse. In the ancient City of Rome, important sewers and drains existed. The water and sewage flowed into the Tiber through three main channels, the chief one of which was known as 'Cloaca Maxima' which means 'great sewer' and those who have visited Rome in recent years tell us that the mouth of this sewer is still visible in the Tiber River.

"As pointed out, in 1225 London began legislation for sewers, but nothing definitely was really accomplished until about 1877. About the year 1860 a system of intercepting sewers and drains was begun to be established to prevent the flow of sewage into the Thames River within the corporate limits.

Berlin's System

"The City of Berlin, comparatively speaking, early established an extensive and splendid sewage system which marks a decided epoch in the science of engineering.

"In the early history of American colonies, drains were found in Boston, but many of these were built by private persons. From approximately 1700 to 1760 the local authorities assumed ownership and control of all sewers and drains within the municipal areas."

JUDGE AND JURY

ALWAYS DO

Judge: "Why did you strike this dentist?"

Prisoner: "Because he got on my nerves."

PRELIMINARY SUSPENSE

Chaplain: "I hear you have been complaining about the free literature which has been given you to read."

Prisoner: "Yeah—nuthin' but continued stories, and me goin' to be hung next Tuesday."

THOUGHTFUL

Judge: "So, not content with stealing \$500, you went back and took a couple of watches, some rings and other jewelry?"

Burglar: "Yes, your honor. I remembered that money alone doesn't bring happiness."

FAIR ENOUGH

In Chicago, Tomaso Ricardo, Italian, was being examined as an applicant for citizenship papers.

"Can you tell me how many states there are in the Union?"

"Mr. Judge," answered Ricardo. "I talk to you. You know your business. I know my business. You ask me how many states in Union. I ask you how many bananas in a bunch?"

IT'S A HABIT

On the witness stand the plaintiff was asked to tell about his marital relations. "They're all right, but they always want to live with me."

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

The judge was trying to secure a jury. A man was being questioned as to his fitness for jury service.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?"

"Yes, if it isn't too severe."

PROFESSIONAL PRECAUTION

"That lawyer of mine has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"Listen to this item in his bill: 'For waking up in the night and thinking over your case, \$5.'"

NOT SO SURE

"Are you positive that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?"

"Well, I was until you cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I ever had a car at all."

DOGONE RIGHT

Husband: "I led a dog's life with her, 'Judge.'"

Wife: "You did. You came in with muddy feet and tracked all over the rugs, made yourself comfortable by the fire and waited to be fed. You growled when things didn't go right and snapped at me a dozen times a day."

OBJECTION SUSTAINED

"Doesn't your choir sing at the prison any more?"

"No, several of the prisoners objected on the grounds that it wasn't included in their sentences."

BEAT HIM TO IT

Judge: Have you nothing to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?

Prisoner: No, Judge; I had \$10, but my lawyer took that.

■ ■ ■

WORTH IT

A soldier on furlough shared a coach seat with an attractive girl who seemed to enjoy the ride as much as he did. The train passed through a tunnel. At the end, the girl turned to him and said, "That tunnel is two miles long, and it cost \$2,000,000 to build it."

"Well," said the soldier, "It sure was worth it."

BEAST

The matronly wife had spent the afternoon at a club meeting, listening to a famous lecturer whose theme was the equivalent of how to be happy though married. To test some of the lecturer's theories, she asked her husband at dinner, "Tell me something. Do you men like talkative women as well as you do the other kind?"

"What other kind?"

Animals In The News

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

- The yak is a versatile beast. In its natural habitat it is a rather tough customer to get gay with. Domesticated the yak becomes



a beast of burden, not entirely different from the fate of the human race. The yak qualifies as an unusual quadruped. It is a sort of three-in-one combination with its head of a cow, the tail of a horse and the grunt of a pig. It is really classified as a species of ox, and belongs on the high plateau of Tibet and neighboring parts of Central Asia in both wild and domesticated state.

Largest in Tibet

The wild yak is the largest animal in Tibet, found only near the limits of perpetual snow, and very shy and wary. At bay it is a dangerous adversary, falling upon its victim and crushing him. The domesticated yak forms an important item of wealth to the inhabitants of Central Asia. It grows about as high as the English ox. It is valued as a beast of burden and for the exceptional richness of its milk which yields excellent butter and curds. The flesh is eaten and the long hair is spun into rope. The tail is a natural swatter for flies and other insects which are both plenty and industrious.

- The reason a dog has so many friends is that his tail wags instead of his tongue.

• Recently an advertisement appeared in the local papers for the return of a pet skunk. A "Safety First" clause gave the information that the animal had been completely deodorized. The owners of the animal claim that their skunk is as playful as a kitten and very affectionate.

• Butch, a Marine's "mutt" has learned to dig his own foxhole when the air raid siren blows in the South Pacific. The Marine, Private Willard J. Green, of Chicago, reports that Butch didn't bother with his own foxhole at first, but so many times when he tried crowding in the boys' foxholes, he got chased out. Now Butch is known as

the fastest foxhole digger in the Russell Islands—and he digs a new one for every raid!

• This little pig did not go to market in accordance with the nursery rhyme. In fact, he did not seek any particular destination. He is an English pig and is getting out of the way of a German bomb. When he looks himself over later, he will find that he is in "the red." That's the way bombs affect pigs. This is a war story from England but sounds more like an ill concealed fish story.

• Foolin' cows. A Brazilian has patented green glasses to put on cows during drouth. He claims these glasses make the parched grass look green and tempting.

• Ralph Prim, New Britain, Conn., accosted a stranger leading a dog stolen from him five months ago. "Prove it," said the stranger. Prim depended on a trick. Lighting a match he commanded the dog to "blow it out" which the animal did. "Your dog," said the stranger "when you reimburse me for \$20—the \$15 purchase price and \$5 upkeep."

• At the Muroc Army Air Base, Calif., a 150 pound St. Bernard dog is the willing subject of army experiments to determine if such dogs, with their proverbial ability in life saving, can be dropped from planes to aid service personnel stranded on icy wastes. Col. Ralph A. Snavelly, commanding officer, says Major has made seven high altitude jumps with a regular-size parachute.

• Judge Gets a Boost:—Coming from a circus, Judge C. Y. Miller of Decatur circuit court was unable to start his automobile—mired in the mud. Friendly auto drivers tried to push him out, but were not successful. A circus employe guiding two elephants came by. The big beasts did the job without a grunt. We'll gamble that this was the first time in history that a judge had to rely on elephants for the solution of a knotty problem.

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these inexpensive pipes including Mayor LaGuardia, Marshal Foch, Senator Benton Clark, H. L. Mencken, Tom Howard, comedian, Mark Twain, and hundreds of others. None of these men is a faddist. The lure of the cob pipe gets them all from the section hand to the man in the top ranks.

A. W. W. A. Meets in Milwaukee



President—Samuel B. Morris, Stanford University, Calif.



Vice-Pres. and President-Elect—Samuel F. Newkirk, Jr., Elizabeth, New Jersey



Vice-President—Leonard N. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.



Treasurer — Wm. W. Brush, New York, N. Y.



Secretary — Harry E. Jordan, New York, N. Y.

Plans are being completed for the annual meeting of the American Water Works Association in Milwaukee, beginning June 13th and lasting through the 16th. While social activities will not be entirely excluded the tempo will be of a business character in keeping with existing world conditions. At anytime, in peace or in war, the relations of the water works profession with civic, industrial and public needs stamps it as the outstanding necessity of our modern life. There is nothing so essential or indispensable as uninterrupted water supply. This is not restricted to convenience in the home or to industrial needs. The health and life of the people are largely dependent upon it.

The daytime technical sessions of the convention and all exhibits will be in the Auditorium. One special evening session, as well as the ceremonies of presentation of various awards and honorary memberships, will be held in the Schroeder Hotel. The hotel committee has approved for A. W. W. A. housing the Medford, the Pfister, the Plankinton, the Schroeder and the Wisconsin hotels.

Big Advance Registration

As early as March 15 the total of reservations had reached 950 persons, pre-saging a large attendance. From now on the Milwaukee Association of Commerce will act as a clearing house for reservations. Those who have not already made them are advised to do so

through the civic organization mentioned.

It is evident that the total registration for 1944 will be larger than for the past few years. This is a demonstration of the fact that AWWA and its war time conference have a definite value to the water works industry and draws into its meetings the responsible executives of the water works of America.

The exhibits will be located in the main floor of the Auditorium in Jun-eau, Kilbourne and Walker halls. In keeping with the business character of the gathering it is announced that there will be no golf tournament, or general excursions to places of interest about the city.

Provisions will be made for inspection of the city's water works property by registered attendance at the meeting but this will be limited to small groups on definite schedule and only by advanced appointment made at the registration desk in the Auditorium.

Technical questions will predominate the programs of the various sessions. Men of high standing who have specialized in different departments of the water works industry and allied business and engineering problems will participate in the programs and discussions.

While these features due to circumstances and prevailing world conditions are the prime objects of this great gathering, individual preferences of visitors to Milwaukee will not be hampered.

Milwaukee is a beautiful city of whole-hearted and light-hearted people. So we advise all water men who can possibly find time to arrange for attendance. Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, leave them at home and reap the benefits of the convention and the social pleasures between sessions.



SPEED THE VICTORY

Water Works Association is Bending Every Effort to Aid

Samuel F. Newkirk, president-elect, assumes his duties of that position with the close of the 1944 convention. Mr. Newkirk is engineer and superintendent, Board of Water Commissioners, Elizabeth, N. J. Complying with our request he gives us the following message to the industry:

The American Water Works Association, despite the tumultuous conditions of our war-torn world, is entering upon its sixty-fifth year with its largest membership and with full confidence that it will be an important factor in winning the war and the peace that is to follow.

With broadened horizons brought on by increased activities the membership will, collectively and individually, bend every effort toward a speedy and victorious conclusion to hostilities and an early return to the American way of life, whose ideals and liberties we are fighting to preserve.

Protecting Our Industries

Dedicated to the conservation of our resources and providing to the fullest extent of its ability for those returning home from the armed forces and the war industries, by planning now for post-war years, this organization, along with the water works manufacturers and others, has much work to do. Ultimately, however, the end of the elusive rainbow will be reached—the rainbow whose principal colors will be red, white and blue.

The Mueller Record, by carrying in an interesting manner its various messages to the plumbing, water and gas industries, is playing an important part in the preservation of American ideals, and is to be congratulated upon its fine performance.

THE STAR CHAMBER

Was Originally An Inquisitorial Court For Benefit of Henry VII

When we speak of a "Star Chamber" meeting we readily conceive the idea of some secret or arbitrary proceeding of a few persons behind closed doors working out a questionable scheme which will redound to their benefit. There was a time when it was much more than this. In England it was the evasion of courts, juries and legal trials. History tells us that the name "Star Chamber" was derived from the golden stars in the ceiling of the room where sessions were held. The "Star Chamber" was founded in 1497 by Henry, the VII. The old rascal thereby revived certain powers of the king's council but in such manner as to constitute a new court of justice with secret and unlimited powers. His prime reason was to bring fully under the law great nobles who in their own districts were powerful enough to overawe both judge and jury in the regular courts. The "Star Chamber" court of the monarch was composed of the chancellor, the treasurer, the keeper of the privy seal, the president of the council, a bishop and chief justice. It passed on all cases short of capital offences, both civil and criminal.

Oppression and Torture

Its powers were unlimited and its word was final. Naturally it became an instrument of oppression but there was no appeal from its findings and no escape from its final decisions. Torture was a common method used in extracting confessions of some sort whereupon the proceedings became oral. Prisoners were condemned without ever being given a chance to be heard in their own defense. Under this court Henry VII was enabled to extract more money from the wealthy nobles which apparently was his main reason for organizing the chamber. This practice was not wiped out until 1641, and the name is about the only thing that remains in memory. Its modern application however still has a bad smell.

IT'S A BIG NEWSPAPER

The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror Has Sheet Size as Well as Age

One of the most interesting newspapers it has been our privilege to read is a copy of the INQUIRER and MIRROR sent us by Mr. Walter T. Vaughn of Everett, Mass. The MIRROR is published at Nantucket Island, Mass. It is a weekly, established June 23, 1821 and, therefore, within a few weeks of its 123rd anniversary.

It's a home town paper, but it is full of news and information, and may we add, more interesting than the bulky, advertisement stuffed papers coming daily from the cities. The twang of salt water clings to The Inquirer and Mirror and also reflects contented American homes and community life which are indelibly stamped on its pages. Speaking of pages, the Nantucket sheet claims the largest page in the country. It should. The page size is 22x30 inches and the type page is 18x26, nine columns on each of four pages.

Nantucket is the county seat of Nantucket County, which is composed of islands. The resident population is given at 3401, which increases in summer to 15,000. It is 50 miles southeast of New Bedford.

It is a noted center of sea fishing, and has a considerable coastwise trade.

To us, one of the most interesting of the contents of this paper is a legal advertisement: "The Report and Recommendations of the Finance Committee, Commonwealth of Massachusetts." This filled seven columns of the "largest page in America". It listed past proceedings and anticipated future acts and contemplated improvements, with committee recommendations for and against.

The Call to Arms

The introduction of this report begins:

"To either of the constables of the town of Nantucket, Greetings:

"In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are directed to notify the inhabitants of the town of Nantucket, qualified to vote on town af-

fairs, to meet at Legion Hall in said Nantucket, on Monday, March 6, at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles.

"And on Monday, March 6, 1944 to bring in their votes, all on one ballot for the following: one moderator, five selectmen, treasurer, assessor, sewer commissioner, warden, constables, school committee members, town clerk, water commissioner. The polls will be open at 7 o'clock in the forenoon and may close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

Then follows the details of the finance committee's list of various subjects of interest to the voters, among others the following things demanding consideration during the present year:

Questions of Policy

"To provide \$25,000 for the purchase of war bonds.

"To see if the town will authorize borrowing money from time to time to anticipate revenues of the financial year not to exceed \$200,000.

"To see what action the town will take in regard to the police force; the town clock; the ringing of the bell; the highways; and lighting the streets.

"To act on the acceptance of the Jury list as presented by the selectmen.

"To see if the town will vote to raise a sum of money for purchase of war bonds to establish a post-war rehabilitation fund (The Committee recommends purchase of \$25,000 war bonds).

"To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate five hundred dollars to carry on a campaign for elimination of rag weed.

"To see if the town will vote to raise \$6,400 to maintain the present system of salt water marshes and fresh water ditches for mosquito control and for oiling the town and Siasconset areas to prevent fresh water mosquito breeding in such areas.

"To see if the town will vote to enforce the laws regarding lights on bicycles.

Rat Bounty

"To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate a \$200.00 rat bounty and appoint some town official receiver to pay 25 cents for each rat's tail.

"To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate \$5,000 salary and ex-

penses for rat control. (The board recommends \$2,000, \$500 of which shall be used in conjunction with Federal grants for this work)."

In all, there were 51 articles to be acted on. These covered subjects from sewer manholes at certain points, rat and mosquito control to a \$200,000 loan.

We have never had any experience with town meetings but we have heard frequent invidious comparison of gatherings as being as "noisy as a town meeting." From the gathering of electors at a town meeting lasting all day, we harbor a suspicion that it is the antithesis of a Quaker meeting. Well, one extreme is generally offset by another.

"SEBEN COME ELEBEN"

Dice of Great Antiquity, But Always A Gambling Game

Dice constitute an ancient game. Herodotus speaks of dice among the games played by the Lydians. Herodotus flourished in the fifth century. Time has made little change in dice, but they have made lots of "change" between men. Dice exactly like those now used in "crap games" have been recovered from ancient Egyptian tombs. Dice in those times were marked on each of six sides so that the number on the opposite side always make up a total of seven; thus if 6 is uppermost the number on the underside will be 1; 2 is the antipodes of 5; and 3 of four. The original Greek and Roman dice were so shaped that they could fall only on four sides and were numbered 1, 6, 3 and 4. Later dice were made so that they could be numbered on six sides as they are today.

Greeks Used Three Dice

The Greeks generally used three dice, the happiest throw, which was named after Venus, being three sixes; while the worst (the wine throw) was three aces. The Romans threw four dice, their Venus being 1, 3, 4, and 6 and their worst throw (the dog) was four aces.

A writer on the early use of dice says the Germans were passionately fond of the game. If they lost all their possessions, they would play for their liberty,

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In This Man's America

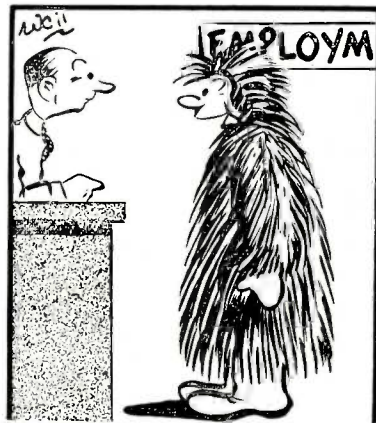
*My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty*

"The supreme law of this land" says Frederic J. Haskins in his '10,000 Answers to Questions,' "is the constitution of the United States together with foreign treaties and acts of congress under its authority."

Today we do not have to resort to law to get men to be candidates for office, neither can we prevent some of them from running which is still worse. In earlier days it was frequently difficult, and some times impossible, to get candidates for various minor offices and Rhode Island had a law imposing penalties for refusal to accept offices when elected thereto.

The commission form of municipal government was a makeshift and never intended to be a permanent plan. However, many cities tiring of the old aldermanic form promptly grabbed the new idea and it spread over the entire country. The commission form had its birth at Galveston, Texas, following the floods at Galveston in 1900.

The Continental congress got the jitters in 1776-77 thinking the British would capture Philadelphia and moved to Baltimore where sessions were held in a tavern and it was not so long between drinks.



"I just came prepared . . . they tell me one is frozen on the job here."



Candid camera pictures for sale in our art gallery. "Some are good, some are bad. Some are lousy. All for sale."

Sign in Restaurant: "Cat Dinners". Doesn't sound inviting, but good eating—it means "catfish dinners".

"Jack, darling, please come home. Children and myself are starving. If you can't come, mail the ration books."

Found in a newspaper:—For Rent: Will be happy to lend for advertising purposes my nicely shaped, large and much circulated bald head.

Sign in a bakery window: "Boy Wanted To Sample Our Delicious Pies (also to sweep out)."

In a West Coast Barber Shop: "Barber Wanted. Experience unnecessary. Can start on bald heads."

No place is like home until two people have latch-keys.

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"I think somebody said he used to be a witch doctor somewhere in Africa."

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becoming saleable slaves if they lost. The game was also the chief amusement of German mercenary soldiers from the 15th to 17th Century.

King of France Edict

In the 13th Century, the King of France issued edicts against dice. The game is purely one of chance. Fancy motions, blowing on them, or talking to them has no effect if the game is on the square.

Possible Combinations With Two Dice

Assuming that two dice are used, the possible combinations are 36 as shown in the following table based on the use of two dice:

1-1	2-1	3-1	4-1	5-1	6-1
1-2	2-2	3-2	4-2	5-2	6-2
1-3	2-3	3-3	4-3	5-3	6-3
1-4	2-4	3-4	4-4	5-4	6-4
1-5	2-5	3-5	4-5	5-5	6-5
1-6	2-6	3-6	4-6	5-6	6-6

The totals vary from 2 to 12; but if the above table be examined carefully, it will be found that:

- 2 can be obtained by 1 combination
- 3 can be obtained by 2 combination
- 4 can be obtained by 3 combination
- 5 can be obtained by 4 combination
- 6 can be obtained by 5 combination
- 7 can be obtained by 6 combination
- 8 can be obtained by 5 combination
- 9 can be obtained by 4 combination
- 10 can be obtained by 3 combination
- 11 can be obtained by 2 combination
- 12 can be obtained by 1 combination

Most Likely Number

The number 7, 6, or 8 is more likely to be thrown than 2 or 12. These facts are generally better known to the old timer and the veteran. This may be of some advantage but it does not have any control over the element of chance inseparable from the game.

■ ■ ■

Man (entering grocery store): "I want to get some shorts for my pigs. How much are they?"

Girl Clerk: "So you're one of those wise-crackers, huh? I suppose you'll be wanting brassieres for your cows next!"

Gurgler: "You look sweet enough to eat."

Giggler: "I am. Where do you want to go?"

NECESSITY SHARP PROD

Makes Us Do Things Previously
Listed—"It Can't Be Done"

Necessity is the mother of invention. It follows that war creates necessities. This is naturally followed by concentration of thought on ways and means of meeting and overcoming obstacles. It seems to prove that we are lazy thinkers in peaceful times, content to accept conditions as we find them. We emerged from World War I with scores of new ideas which proved practical in peace time and became established customs.

Many New Problems

In this war we have had to meet and solve many problems in every day domestic, commercial and industrial life. Hundreds of new ideas have come from most unexpected sources. Habits of years standing have been changed in a day. Ways of doing things which we previously threw aside, because "it could not be done," have become common practice. This is largely due to our adopting and trying out suggestions, radical as many of these appeared on the surface.

Industry Fertile Field

Industry has been a fertile field. Ships are built in days and weeks instead of months and years. Airplanes are in the same category. Munitions, which called for entirely new tools and methods, roll from factories by hundreds of thousands of pieces daily. This is proved each day in our own factory. Without serious interruption in our regular lines we took on government contracts, adopted a 24-hour work schedule and began production. In the mean time one of our largest buildings was hurriedly equipped for manufacturing munitions. This called for much new machinery and new methods and an increased force. It was all done in a few months' time.

Down The Line

Now the raw material comes in at one end of the building and goes out of the other a finished product for final delivery to our enemies. This plant is in operation 24 hours a day and staffed by

men and women, frequently by men and wives. There are many cases where the husband has been called to the colors while the wife still carries on in our factory.

The same condition prevails throughout the United States and undoubtedly is a means by which she is enabled to better provide for and hold the family together.

■ ■ ■

THE MAIL CARRIER

Writing in the Christian Science Monitor, Clarissa Lorenz pays a high compliment to the faithful postman.

He travels twelve to fourteen miles per day in sunshine, rain and snow, carrying a fifty pound sack on his back.

He knows everyone on his route including the children who meet him and dance along by his side.

The dogs follow him and are generally friendly but at times disregard his importance and bite him on the legs. This refutes an old theory of the danger of consequent hydrophobia. We have never heard of a mail carrier "going mad."

The mail carrier's daily visit affects the destinies of many families. The letters bring good and bad news.

With all of these fine things about the postman we can heartily agree, but—somehow the letter that we longed for never came, for instance, one containing a large check or advising of heirship to a few millions from a distant relative we never saw or knew.

Life is so futile if one depends on the mail man.

■ ■ ■

NEWS IS NECESSARY

General MacArthur said recently: "News is as necessary to the combat soldier as bread and bullets." This is as inclusive from the letter from home to the Bible. Recently we published in the internal Mueller Record names and locations of hundreds of Mueller men and women on the front lines. It wasn't news to the average reader but it was to the boys in foreign lands. Practically every letter now coming in refers to the list. It put in touch men who had worked and played together in peace times, now separated by thousands of miles and water.

MIDDLE AMERICA

Always Good Neighbor But Growing In Importance

Many interesting pamphlets reach an editor's desk. Some of these are unmasked publicity, but aside from this, they are informative. The importance of so-called Middle American nations brought to attention through the publications of the Middle American Information Bureau, conducted by the United Fruit Company. The mutual advantage of the United States and these ten nations composing Middle America is emphasized and will increase in the post-war period. Study of records demonstrates the outstanding non-competitive qualities of United States trade with middle America.

Among the natural and manufactured products these ten Middle American nations imports are: Automobiles and trucks, machinery, electrical goods and supplies, medical products, newsprint, cardboard and other paper products, iron and steel, cement, gasoline, metal pipe, railway supplies, cotton fabrics, yarn and thread, wool and woolen goods, rubber tires, industrial chemicals, rayon and other specialized fibers, cellulose materials, tin plate, lubricating oils, radios, live stock, shoes and leather goods, staple foods such as lard and compounds, flour, canned goods, fresh and dried fish, and numerous other materials which we grow and make.

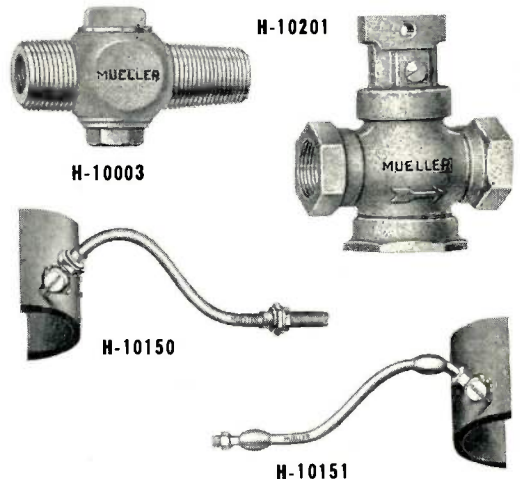
From these Middle American nations we get among hundreds of products, coffee, bananas, chicle, henequen and other tropical fibers, antimony, gold and silver, lead, copper, zinc, specialized timbers, essential oils, honey and other basic commodities. More and more of the now lost resources of the eastern tropics are being discovered.

In the fruit line we may point to the banana as an outstanding import. The banana is the most popular of all tropical fruits. Our normal annual consumption is between 50 and 60 million bunches. On a modest basis of 100 bananas on a bunch, with 50 million bunches we find that the total number of bananas eaten annually is 5,000,000,000. Too bad we can't eat the war debt.



ACE HIGH

There is no finer group of fighting flyers anywhere than our own U. S. Air Forces. They are far superior to anything the enemy has to offer. And what a licking they can give. . . . When it comes to licking the chemical reactions of the soil; the shock, hammer, strain, and vibration that punish a curb stop or gooseneck there is none superior to the MUELLER line of waterworks brass goods. Take these stops, for example. The right mixture of metals gives long life. Keys are individually ground into their bodies to prevent leaks and sticking. Extra thickness in the right spots curb breakage under strain or settling. Clean cut threads mean tight joints. All goosenecks have heavy lead pipe. Wiped joints are made by experienced men. The lead-flange model has PATENTED knurled joints with the bull dog grip. Can't pull out. . . Such features as these make the MUELLER line ace high with all water works men. Write today and tell us your needs.



MUELLER CO.
DECATUR 70, ILL.

Don't Do That, Mister!



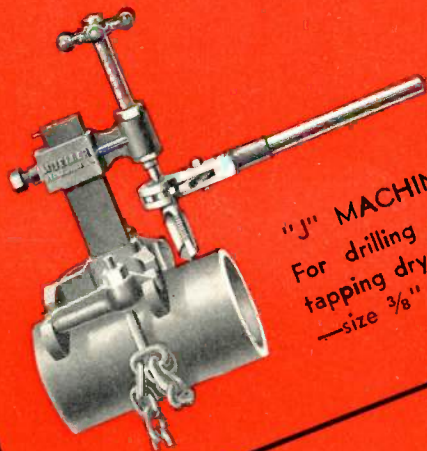
It takes money to win a war—a staggering sum. And each one of us must pay our share of the cost by buying war bonds—as many as we are able. You don't give this money to Uncle Sam. You LOAN it to him, knowing that you will in ten years get four dollars back for every three dollars invested.

Now suppose some of you want your money back. It matters not if the need is real. The war goes on just the same. The cost will still be the same. But more bonds will have to be sold to replace the money YOU wanted back. Someone else will have to pay for your share of the war.

When you cash in your bonds it is like going up to a soldier just as he has a bead on a treacherous Jap and saying, "Here. Gimme that rifle back!" . . . Hold on to your war bonds! Don't cash them in now!

MUELLER CO. ★ ★ DECATUR, ILL.

GET READY FOR SPRING



"J" MACHINE
For drilling and
tapping dry pipe
—size $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 2".



"L" MACHINE
For drilling and tap-
ping under pressure
—sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 2".



"N" MACHINE
For drilling through gate valves
and fittings under pressures up to
500 lbs. per sq. in.

Sizes 2" to 4"

Each MUELLER machine is fashioned to meet a particular purpose. The heavy, rigid construction provides for a maximum of hard usage. Each is adapted to several sizes and kinds of pipe. We have other styles and sizes not shown here. A post card will bring details . . . You can't go wrong with a MUELLER Machine.

With spring comes many new connections, extensions, and oftentimes emergencies. A sure way to be prepared for these is to have a MUELLER Drilling and Tapping Machine on hand. Or, if you already own one, see that it is always in good repair and keep the tools sharp, thus having it ready for action when needed.

*Write for
Catalog*

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