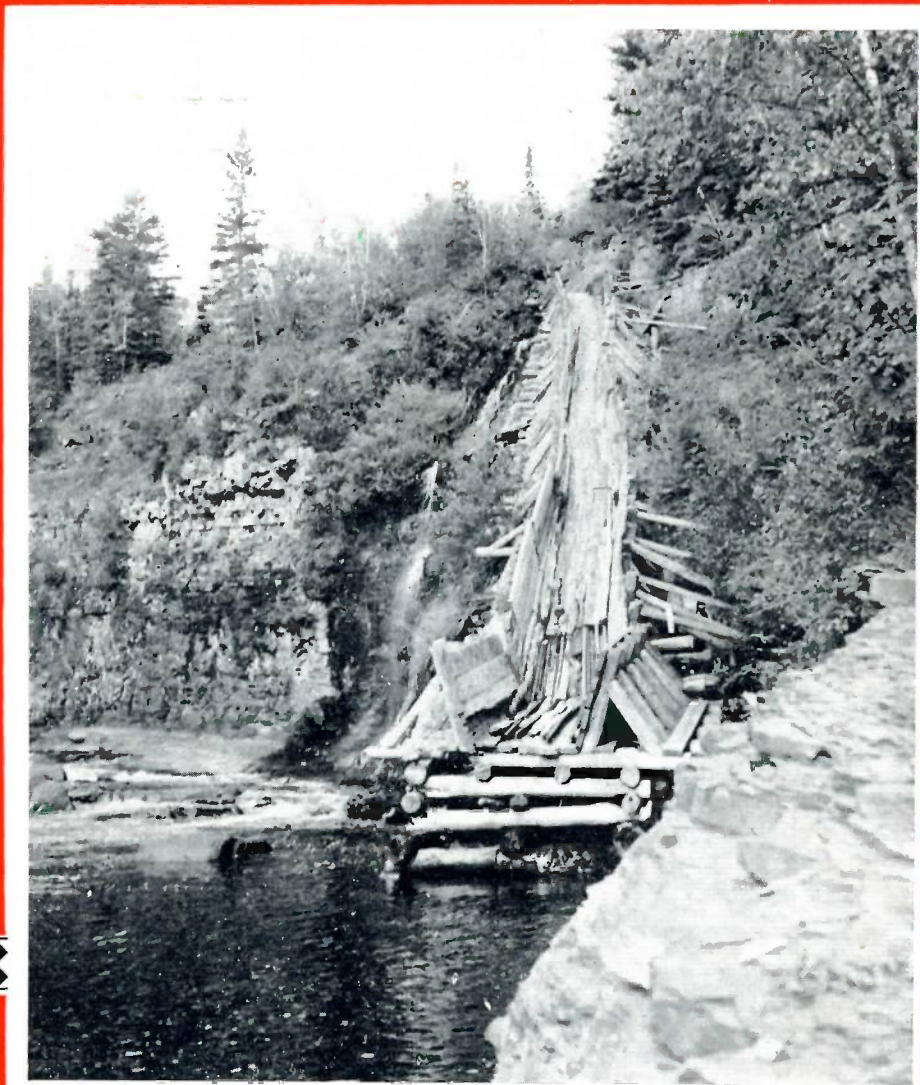


MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS



LOG FLUME ON PIGEON RIVER

Photo by Margaret Woodruff



NOVEMBER, 1941

Always
a way OUT
 OF
SERVICE BOX
TROUBLES



H-10373

Cleaning with
 Mueller H-10330
 Clean-out Augur



H-10374

Repair Lid

If it's service boxes filled with leaves, trash, and stones, there is an easy, inexpensive way out — Mueller Service Box Repair Lids show the way.

These lids, made of the very best cast iron, are beyond question superior to the original lids, for the simple reason that they can't be removed without the special key that unlocks them and always in your possession. No danger of these lids being kicked off, pried off, or knocked off and broken by vehicles passing over them.

Hundreds of water works men know this by actual use.

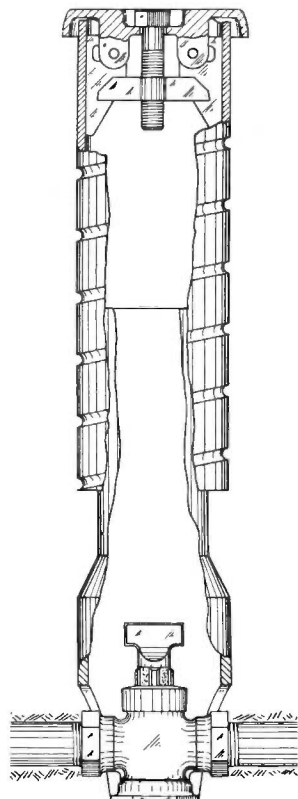
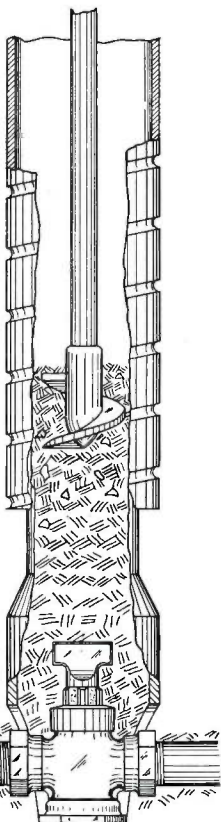
Mueller Service Box Repair Lids, 2½" made for both old and new type Buffalo service boxes; for old style Buffalo type service boxes in 2½" and 3" styles.

It is now time to clean out service boxes for the LAST TIME and put them in first class shape for this winter and following winters. Mueller service box augur makes this a quick and easy job. Anyone can operate it. Give us your requirements NOW. We are in good shape to ship with reasonable promptness—but for how long—no one knows the answer. Your own interest demands your immediate action.

MUELLER CO.

DECATUR, ILL.

The firm with 84 years experience in manufacturing water works supplies.



1857

MUELLER CO. Decatur, Ill.

DEPENDABLE SERVICE ALWAYS

1941

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QUICK DECISIONS

The value of quick decisions is a priceless gift which few men possess. It is said that Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, has this gift. It is said that he gets the facts before him, and regardless of the size or importance of the subject under consideration, makes a decision. Most men hesitate and halt, overcome by size and bulk and far reaching consequence. The most important element is which decision is right or wrong. That is the principle governing smaller transactions, and the average man decides them off-hand. He's sure of himself and his judgment, but both of these waver when the large problems demand the same action as the small one. Size over-awes many of us. Most persons are prone to disregard the fact that the principle governing decisions is the same. In another way it might be said that we lack judgment and moral courage, or are afraid to take a chance.

■ ■ ■

AGE AND USEFULNESS

The average American citizen does not want to be carried on an old age pension list. Regardless of his years, he wants to work and while in reality he may not be the man he once was, he still adheres to his life long training to work for what he gets. Arbitrary rules are not always fair rules. There are exceptions. The Social Security Board is finding this out, according to an article in the Christian Science Monitor, "Age and Usefulness," as follows:

"The Social Security Board, according to reports, is finding that while collections for old-age insurance in the United States are mounting more rapidly than expected, the out-payments for benefits are smaller than the estimates. As a result, the reserve fund has grown already to \$2,397,000,000.

THE JESTER'S SERMON

"Dear Sinners All," the fool began,
"man's life is but a jest,
A dream, a shadow, bubble, air, a va-
pour at the best.

In a thousand pounds of law I
found not a single ounce of love,
A blind man killed the parson's
cow in shooting at the dove;
The fool that eats until he is sick
must fast until he is well.
The wooer who can flatter most will
bear away the belles.

* * * * *

And then again the women screamed,
and every staghound bayed.
And why? Because the motley fool
So wise a sermon made.

—George W. Thornbury

Two Reasons

"One reason for this situation is that with the defense boom in industries at least 25,000 persons who had retired at 65 years of age, and were receiving benefits, have dropped the benefits and gone back to work. In addition, a large number, on reaching the age at which they could retire, have continued at work.

Prefer Work to Pensions

"This signifies a great deal both as to the skill of these senior citizens, and as to their preference when a choice exists between pensioned inactivity and productive usefulness."

■ ■ ■

Any girl can be gay,
In a classy coupe;
In a taxi they all can be jolly;
But the girl worth while
Is the girl who can smile
When you're bringing her home
on the trolley.

THE MUELLER RECORD

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

C. N. WAGENSELLER, EDITOR

"SPIRIT OF '76"

Started as a Comic Cartoon and Finished
As a Noted Painting



As a boy we looked upon this picture of the "Spirit of '76" and our reaction was one of loyalty, patriotism, and idealism of the "heroic embattled farmers" of revolutionary days. In our mind's eye we could visualize the two old men and small boy arousing the patriots to action, or leading an army into battle at the risk of their own lives. We pitied the old man with bandaged head and wished that we might have been the brave little drummer boy, the pet of his elders and the envy of his play fellows. We have no doubt that thousands of other boys were of the same mood, and that thousands of people today associate this picture as illustrative of an incident of the revolutionary war.

Pictures Not Always Truthful

That somewhat frayed Chinese epigram—"a picture tells more than a thousand words," may or may not be true, but pictures do not always tell the truth. They are the inspiration of artists who strive for appeal and effect more than adherence to facts. Like the poet they must have some license to procure the desired results.

However this may be, the "Spirit of '76" is more familiar than "Washington Crossing the Delaware" as portrayed by a German artist. The relentless iconoclasts now tell us that Washington and his men crossed the Delaware in coal scows—and what possible romantic or heroic interest could lodge in an old coal scow.

Inspired by Exposition

The Spirit of '76 had nothing to do with the revolutionary war but did have to do with 1876. It was inspired by the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in that year. As a matter of fact it was a bit of publicity. Be that as it may it had tremendous appeal and took its place as a popular work of patriotic art.

The painting is the work of Archibald M. Willard, the Kablegram tells us, and gives this story of it:

"Just before the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, James F. Ryder, a well-known Cleveland photographer, suggested to his friend, Archibald M. Willard, an artist, that he draw a humorous sketch that might be issued upon the wave of patriotic enthusiasm that was spreading so rapidly through the nation at that time. The artist (1836-1918), of chromo fame, was the creator of the "Puck" series of dog, cart, and children comics after the Civil War. He developed an artistic ability while striping wagons in a paint shop at Wellington, Ohio.

A Yankee Doodle Idea

"'Naturally our first idea,' explained Mr. Willard, 'was of the serio-comic order, in line with the work we had recently capitalized. The mention of "Yankee Doodle" photographed upon my mind three things: the flag, the fife, and the drum, and a background naturally presented itself.' With memories of his own uniformless training days in 1875 he undertook an 'exaggerated or burlesque idea,' but after making it in outline, 'the real idea of what Yankee Doodle and the men who fided it and drummed it stood for' so imbued him that he put the unfinished cartoon to one side and undertook the serious canvas so well known today."

Willard chose a farmer, resident of a Cleveland suburb, who was denied enlistment in the Civil War, as fifer. For the center figure Mr. Willard used his own father, the Rev. Daniel Willard, as a model. Harry Devereaux, Cleveland youngster, posed for the drummer.

Harry Devereaux's great-great-grandfather, John Devereaux, was an officer in Glover's Marblehead Brigade of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather was born in the camp of the Continental Army at Winter Hill in 1776. It was Glover's amphibious Marblehead regiment that ferried Washington's army across the Delaware that fateful Christmas night. Glover selected Captain William Blackler to take Washington and his staff across.

Willard finished his painting in time for the exposition opening. He gave it the title of "Yankee Doodle." After the exposition it was exhibited in Boston, and the title was changed to "Spirit of '76."

Unlike Mighty Casey
SHEFFER
Socketed the Ball



Some rather unusual things happened in the National Baseball League toward the close of the season.

Decatur fans, like all fandom, got a great thrill out of Bob Sheffer's historical swing at the ball in the game between the Cubs and Cardinals in St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 20. With the score 3 to 3 in the 9th inning, one out and the bases filled, Sheffer was called as a pinch hitter. Unlike the mighty Casey he landed on the first pitched ball for a home run and the game was over. Sheffer formerly managed a Cardinal farm and was on Decatur's Three I team in 1938, according to sports writers.

Do you remember Phineas Thayer's "Casey at the Bat." Upon this mighty man the fans depended for a hit to tie the score—but, Casey had two strikes called on him, and Thayer says of that situation in the last two stanzas of his famous poem:

"The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate;
He pounds with cruel violence, his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light.
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey has struck out."

This poem was written some 40 years ago. Baseball was just as hot and exciting then as now. "Casey At The Bat" frequently referred to in these days and on occasion recited from stage or platform. It is a baseball classic, if this work of such exclusiveness may be applied to anything athletic.

Thayer is said to have written the poem while on train from one league city to another. If memory does not betray us he was a sports writer on a Chicago paper. His

name and fame rest mostly upon his "Casey At The Bat."

Decatur vs. Decatur

On September 17 the Phillies played a double header with the Cincinnati Reds, the latter winning both games by close scores, the first 1 to 0 and the second 3 to 2. The interesting feature of the second game was the opposing pitchers, Walter Beck, for the Phillies and Junior Thompson for the Reds. Both are Decatur boys and residents during the winter months.



PRESIDENT'S PRONUNCIATION

There is one thing about writing words, you don't have to pronounce them, and if you don't know how to spell them, Webster, that benefactor of the race, will tell you how.

Those who heard President Roosevelt in his broadcast of Thursday, September 11, pronounce "Caribbean Sea" as the Car'-ib-be'-an Sea, accent of the "Car" and "be", questioned the correctness of the speaker, but the gentleman in the White House was right, and you are perfectly safe in following him—that is in his pronunciation. Webster agrees with him or should we say he agrees with Webster.

Another similar word has, no doubt, caused much trouble. It is the word Crimea. We hazard a guess that the majority pronounce it as if spelled "kry-mea", with accent on the first syllable. Webster says no. He gives the pronunciation as "kri-me'a," short "i" and long "e" with accent on the "me."

Oh, well, we live to learn and it's agreeable to have a leader like the President show us the way out of pronunciation trouble.



GREAT GROWTH

The American Chemical Society has grown into a powerful and influential body. In a pamphlet just issued the announcement is made that the membership has reached a total of 28,200 professionally qualified chemists and chemical engineers. The society functions on two major premises. (1)—that the interest of the chemist and the chemical engineer can be most successfully fostered by each making himself worthy of success, and, (2)—that the material interests of chemists and chemical engineers are so inseparably connected with the advancement of science of chemistry and of the chemical industry as to be essentially one.

The increase in membership during the current year passes 4,100.

MERRY
CHRISTMAS



But Never Alone

"Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death—and that the blessed life which began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love? Then you can keep Christmas.

"And if you keep it for a day, why not always?

"But you can never keep it alone."

—Henry Van Dyke.



The Star Still Beckons



THROUGH the mists of the centuries we see a star rising in the East to proclaim the coming of One who was to bring Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men.

Today we seem to have forgotten the lessons that the star of Bethlehem teaches. Like the children of Israel, we have been groping in the darkness, seeking a way out. The fault is not in our stars—it is within us.

But the star is still shining with all its brilliancy, beckoning to us and shining for us, and if we but have faith in ourselves we shall soon stand on the shores of peace and prosperity.

So in this coming glad Christmas season and the coming New Year, with faith in ourselves, in our families, and our government, we shall win back the happiness and contentment that is our rightful heritage.

We sincerely wish for you and those dear to you—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Aside from its religious significance the Spirit of Christmas binds the civilized world together by strong bonds of Good Will, Good Fellowship and of Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men. It has become a custom with hundreds of thousands to believe in these doctrines—but with some these tenets are a habit, a meaningless habit, and observed only as an obligation. We prefer to believe with the great majority that the Spirit of Christmas is the actuating motive. They are really sincere, even though it be only for a day. Hundreds of thousands of peoples have been reared in a belief of the sacredness of the day and will never surrender to the belief of its origin as given us in history. They would as lief surrender

their belief in the sanctity of the birth of Jesus.

But putting aside the religious aspect of the day, it is good for humanity that the Spirit of the day is kept alive, and given a sacred interpretation. The very fact that it does appeal to and bring forth the best that there is in the heart and soul is sufficient to justify our belief in it and our reverence for it.

The man, woman or child who denies or refuses to believe in the Spirit of Christmas is lacking in the finest and tenderest of human emotions.

Christmas is just another day, perhaps, but it is unlike any other day in the calendar.

(Continued on page 5)

dar. There is something in the air that's different—it is the unseen spirit of the day. The face reflects something different—the Spirit of Christmas. In our friendly meeting of friends our demeanor and our conduct are different due to the Spirit of Christmas. Pride and wealth are humbled and poverty looks upward smilingly, hopefully—to the Spirit of the Day.

We are brothers under the skin to all mankind through this spirit of good will, and finally we are children of nature, just men and women such as we should be throughout the year because of this Spirit of Christmas day, which obliterates the habits born of greed, prejudice, jealousy and hate.

"And if you keep it for a day, why not always," again quoting Van Dyke, and add from him another sentence pregnant with meaning and wisdom—

"But you can never keep it alone."

The men who make the jokes that make the reader laugh, may not get a lot of presents, but they get a lot of fun for themselves and their readers. This is not entirely out of place. Christmas is a day of relaxation, happiness, and good cheer, and any contributory cause should be agreeable.

Trees Again

I do not think I'll ever be
Much help around a Christmas tree.

A smiling tree that gayly gleams,
Whose friendly rafters kiss the beams.

When I festoon the tree with spangles
I usher in domestic wrangles.

I yearn to show where things should go,
But I'm, alas, malapropos.

I'm like the Ringling Brothers' clown:
What others hang up, I knock down!

Poems are made by fools like me
But only wives can trim a tree!

Hot Foot

Judge: "If you were doing nothing wrong, why did you run from the officer?"

Prisoner: "I thought he was going to hold me up to buy a ticket for the policeman's Christmas Ball."

Judge: "Discharged."

The world's most famous Christmas song is believed by many to be "Silent Night, Holy Night."

Before the Day: "Have you done your Christmas shopping yet?"

After Christmas: "Have you finished with your Christmas swapping?"

If ever the world needed good will and inspiration, it is now. They have always given us greater opportunities and greater happiness.

"Did your wife roast you for coming in at three o'clock this morning?"

"Worse than that. She asked: 'Do I get a new car for Christmas, dear?'"

May this coming Christmas be a happy and memorable day to you.

Mrs. Grimface: "How much money did my husband draw just before Christmas?"

Teller: "Can't answer that question, madam."

Mrs. Grimface: "You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

Teller: "Yes, but not the telling payer."

In West England "Wassailing" is still observed. It's an Anglo-Saxon word and means, "Be Healthy." The carol singers, bring spiced beer with them to drink with cakes and apples at each home visited.



Closed Season Now

Doctors have discovered that hay fever can be either positive or negative. Sometimes the eyes have it and sometimes the nose.

Pity the Proof Reader

The printer's proof of a bulletin of a well-known church in California read: "The ushers will kindly not eat anyone during the prayer, Scripture reading, or special music."

"One of the most interesting events will take place on May 21, when there will be a petting and approach contest on the golf course."—Whistleville Whatnot.

Upward

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Are not attained by sudden flight
But they, while their companions slept
Toiled upward, far into the night."

—Longfellow

I'M TELLIN' YOU

©A.C.S.



- The difference between a millionaire and the average man is much the matter of clothes. While the millionaire may have an extensive wardrobe he can wear only one suit at the time, while the average man wears one suit all the time.
- Home, sweet home. The husband reads the funnies with many a loud guffaw and the wife smokes cigarettes and gets ashes in the baby's food and on the floor.
- Do what you please in your own home and let the neighbors talk about you—they'll do it anyway.
- Ask a man about his income, profits, volume of business, and amount of life insurance carried, and he will tell you with a show of pride; but don't ask about his income tax. That's when he'll blow up!
- The Indians burned their prisoners and hostages at the stake, the Nazi take them out and shoot them, not that they are guilty of anything but in payment of what some person has done to a German soldier. Who says civilization is advancing.
- Some of the young men who got married to keep out of the war don't know it now, perhaps, but they signed up for a long domestic war.
- It's been said repeatedly that the way to lick a Negro is to kick him on the shins. Why didn't someone tell that to Lou Nova?
- A St. Louis boy was engaged as office messenger, and given an employment blank to fill out. He was found a few minutes later sound asleep at his task. Nothing out of the ordinary in that. We know of persons who went to sleep filling out their blank, never woke up and are still asleep on their jobs.
- We fear most what we cannot see and next to that what we cannot understand.
- Courtesy is a small thing, we are told by one of the gal writers. 'Tis true. So small you can hardly find it these days.
- Calling Adolf Hitler: "Did you ever hear that American expression: 'biting off more than you can chew?'"
- In this world we must adapt ourselves to changing conditions. Even our conversational subjects have changed. Remember the time when there were certain things people could not talk about. Look at them now, they can't talk about anything else.
- After a visit to the seashore during the summer we were interested in the shortness of bathing suits enabling the wearers to be tanned where they ought to be.
- We hear the housewives complaining that everything is "going up," but she overlooked the fact that everything from rowboats to battleships are going down.
- The woman who tried unsuccessfully to keep her daughter at home by hiding her clothes, got on the right track when she hid the lipstick and nail polish.
- There is an old saying: "He who laughs last laughs best." Maybe so, but he who laughs at himself laughs knowingly and intelligently as well as broad-mindedly.
- "Take me to the maternity hospital," said the sweet young thing in the cab, "but no hurry, I'm only working there."
- Prudes may think it vulgar of a man who stares at a girl dressed to show her curves, but man is a fastball fan and loves good curves.
- We have just read an article on "the ice age of the earth." Gosh! if we haven't got it now what are all the bartenders shaking with.
- I'm tellin' you what the cigarette told me: "I hope I do not get lit up tonight and make an ash of myself."
- Window blinds are all shades but red ones are only popular in certain districts.
- Some men reform while others lay off when they grow too old to act up.

J. J. Reynolds:—

Don't be a fault finding grouch; when you feel like finding fault with somebody or something stop for a moment and think; there is apt to be something wrong with yourself. Don't permit yourself to show temper, and always remember when you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and when you are in the wrong you can't afford to lose it.

So keep your temper; no one wants it.

Emerson:—

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt creep in; forget them as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear with its hopes and limitations to waste a moment on the yesterdays.

Keep each day for itself.

Goethe:—

In the humblest mortal there is a throne room. It's door unfolds silently, majestically, whenever one dares to be creatively useful, to benefit his kind by breaking new paths, building new structures, awakening new deeds and restoring new ideals.

Keep your throne room bright.

Confucius:—

Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue.

A solid foundation.

Elbert Hubbard:—

A retentive memory is a good thing, but the ability to forget is the true token of greatness.

To forget is a virtue.

Kingsley:—

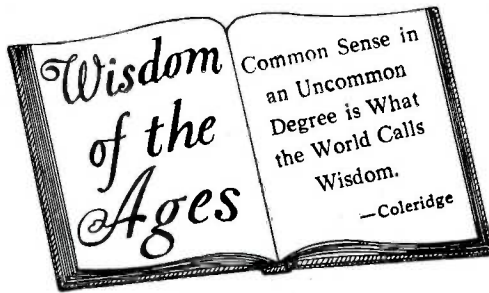
The men whom I have seen succeed have always been cheerful and hopeful, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men.

Learn to take it on the chin.

Edison:—

Waste is worse than loss. The time is coming when every person who lays claim to ability will keep the question of waste before him constantly. The scope of thrift is limitless.

Waste not, want not.



Herbert:—

A dwarf on a giant's shoulder can see farther of the two.

Froude:—

As we advance in life we learn the limits of our abilities.

And generally too late.

Cicero:—

I add this also, that natural ability without education has oftener raised men to glory and virtue than education without natural ability.

It's ability that counts.

Raleigh:—

Remember, if you marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which perchance will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it will be to thee of no price at all.

A word to the unwise.

Clarendon:—

He who loves not books before he comes to thirty years of age, will hardly love them enough afterwards to understand them.

Get the habit early.

Sir Wm. Temple:—

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.

Good advice, hard to follow.

South:—

When thy brother has lost all that he ever had and lies languishing, and even gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thou think to lick him whole again only with thy tongue. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.

And also don't wag your tongue.

Wordsworth:—

Sweet childish days that were as long as twenty days are now.

Tempes fugit.

Addison:—

A statesman may do much for commerce, most by leaving it alone.

An axiom few statesmen know.

■ ■ ■

Shoes

During the first six months of the year American factories turned out 241,000,000 pairs of shoes. Lots of shoes! But remember there are lots of feet in America—and "heels" also.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Busy Bodies Want It Rearranged So As To Be "Singable"



Some one is always messing around changing the established customs handed down to us from generation to generation. There was Thanksgiving day, for time immemorial the last Thursday in November, until presidential decree made it a week earlier.

Now some one is at work on a plan to rewrite the "Star Spangled Banner." The reason given is that it is not singable, probably because Francis Scott Key, full of patriotic fervor wrote a poem in a burst of sentimental enthusiasm with never a thought of the words being set to music, nor of attempts to sing it by persons lacking in vocal accomplishments and limited appreciation of poetic fancy.

Soul Stirring

The "Star Spangled Banner" may not lend its words to musical accompaniment but it's a soul stirring poem, the title of which alone fires patriotism in the hearts of all loyal American subjects. Key's famous words, like the emblem it eulogizes and sanctifies, are music enough in themselves when read understandingly. If the movement to change the music succeeds we shall not be surprised if some busy-body comes along with a plan to rewrite the words and then try to modernize the XXIII Psalm.

Man-O-War Guns Roared

The music which accompanied the writing of the poem was made by the guns of a British man-o-war bombarding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, during the war of 1812. An authority tells us that Key was a guest on the ship at the time but the same authority under another heading says he was a prisoner. The fact is established, however, that he composed the poem on the ship while it was bombarding Fort McHenry.

First Sung to British Air

The words were first sung to a British air, "Anacreon in Heaven" and immediately caught wide popular favor. Naval and military regulations prescribe that officers and men should either uncover or stand at attention and salute when the music is played. It is now a custom in all public gatherings for the audience to rise and stand uncovered. The "Star Spangled Banner" should never be played in a medley or with other patriotic airs.

Some Previous Tinkering

There have been previous movements to make the words and music over into what is known a "service version." This occurred some years ago about the time of or following the First World War. The fact was brought out that there had never been an authorized version, which accounted for the many variations in printed and sung versions. A representative committee of twelve was named to bring about greater unity and worked for almost a year on the service version. This committee was composed of members representing the war department, music supervisors and music publishers. It was agreed that the "Star Spangled Banner" was to be regarded as a "folk-song" and that efforts should be directed to determining the present accepted version of the people rather than to establish the authentic version from a historic standpoint. All of this led to unanimous agreement regarding the version of the melody and a greater part of the harmony.

It's What It Stands For

After all who cares about all the twaddle of making the song singable, or whether people know or do not know the words or whether they can't sing but a line or two.

The impressive point is that the flag and song stands for American manhood and womanhood, for freedom, free speech, human rights, independence, loyalty, and democracy. They are emblematic of all these principles and privileges, and what's more,

It's your flag and my flag

And how it gleams today.

While half of the world is shattered and shuddering in the horrors of mad war.



THE FRONT COVER

The illustration on the front cover of this issue is somewhat unusual in that it combines beautiful scenery with the whirring wheels of industry. Mrs. Margaret Woodruff, of our laboratory, was quick to grasp the photographic possibilities of this spot while in Minnesota during the summer. The "shot" was made with a small camera, and, of course, was enlarged for our purpose. The picture shows logs coming down a flume, which was built years ago to divert water from the falls in Pigeon river. Leaving the chute the logs float down the river to Lake Superior, where they are loaded on steamers to begin the final journey to the paper mills. The scenery in the vicinity of the flume is magnificent—but that is true of most of the country in the vicinity of Duluth. Pigeon river is the dividing line between the United States and Canada.

Always Something New

(From The Nation's Business)

To provide against rugs slipping there is a specially woven fabric impregnated with a wax-like substance. Contains no rubber, won't darken floors, is moth proof, washable and odorless.

A new door holder is silent in operation. It consists of a short plunger with bulbous end that fits into a socket with soft rubber lining. Metal to metal contact is avoided.

Vertical turbine pumps with a slightly bulbous tip to guide vanes which is said to decrease losses due to eddy currents and to increase efficiency as much as 10%.

A photoelectric unit to detect smoke of too great density from industrial furnaces gives an audible or visible signal to the fireman and, if desired, provides automatic control by admitting steam or air.

New front wheel tire for tractors combines in one tread the easy steering, small-side-slip tread with the long-wearing rib-type tractor tire. Made of long life sun resisting rubber.

Air hose weighing 20 pounds per 100 feet is available for operating pneumatic riveters, chippers and other tools. No sacrifice of strength in the hose. Conserves worker's strength with less tendency to throw the tools out of balance.

There is another light weight hose sufficiently flexible to bend a three inch radius without cutting off the air supply.

A rivet for use where one side is inaccessible has a shank loaded with explosive so that it is expanded when an electrically heated riveting iron is applied to the other end. These rivets save much time and offer a high safety factor. Now made in aluminum alloy, primarily for airplane construction.

There is a new automatic toaster with silent timing. Has adjustments for color of toast desired and to have the toast pop up when finished or remain in the machine to keep warm. A baffle plate permits toasting either one or two slices.

Industrial tires made of a rubber com-

pound which conducts electricity. For industrial trucks or tractors, it dissipates static electricity. Expected to be of special value in plants working on explosive or inflammable materials.

New head for camera tripod, tilts 100 degrees forward or 25 backward and rotates full 360 degrees. All movements controlled by a single handle.

A powder said to eliminate radio static interference and static shock from automobiles. A tablespoonful is blown into each tube where it remains in suspension like dust in the air and neutralizes the static.

A new lamp bulb of glass treated so that it filters out rays ordinarily attractive to insects. The result is a soft, mellow light which appears repulsive to insects.

An automatic locking device for sash windows, fastens securely when the window is closed. Easily opened by pressing two catch levers together.

A simplified plastic pocket flash is almost as small as a battery case alone and correspondingly convenient.

POCAHONTAS' DESCENDANTS

Pocahontas was a Wahunsona—Cook Indian and her father was chief of the tribe. Legend and romance make her out a beautiful woman, but allowance should be made for this. As a rule Indian women are not beautiful. She warned English of the attacks to be made by her tribe and was active in providing food when they were famishing. She is famous in history for having twice saved the life of Captain John Smith. In 1613 she was brought a prisoner to Jamestown, was converted to Christianity and in 1614 married John Rolfe, going with him to England. A branch of the Randolphs and several other Virginia families claim descent from her. The name Randolph of course spells FFV.

Some years ago a search was made for the the grave of Pocahontas, which disclosed the fact that she died on board ship at Gravesend, England, and that her grave has never been found.

Follow the Leader, Nix

In Japan women were formerly compelled to take a secondary position to their husband in many different ways. In public they had to walk ten paces behind him. This is not true of today among modern Japanese ladies, who do not follow the custom strictly.

NOVEMBER Birth Month of Five Presidents---Other Interesting Historical Events Makes it Great in Anniversaries

November is a month loaded with important events. It's election month but this time we escape that nightmare, with a breathing spell until November 1942. Armistice Day comes on the 11th, and the battle of Tippecanoe on the 7th. The 17th is the anniversary of the first meeting of Congress in the Capitol at Washington, one hundred and forty-one years ago. Lincoln's memorable speech at Gettysburg was delivered on November 19, as enduring in history as the magnificent marble monument at Washington is in time. Then there is Thanksgiving on the 20th this year but hereafter it will come on the last Thursday of the month. For the past few years the date has been so uncertain that calendar makers didn't know where to locate it. Congress has just settled the question by designating, by law, the last Thursday of the month, which is in full accordance with practice and tradition.

Eleventh President

James Knox Polk was the eleventh president of the United States. He was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., but in 1806 he removed with his father to Maury county, Tenn. He was educated at the University of Virginia, graduating in 1818 with highest honors in the classics and mathematics. He was an able debater and frequently spokesman of the Jackson administration, was chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and speaker of the house. In 1844 he was put forward by Democrats as a candidate for Vice-President but in the Baltimore convention, when Van Buren failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority, the delegates turned to Polk and he was named for the Presidency, and in the election following defeated Henry Clay, the electoral vote being 170 to 105 for Clay. Chief among things accomplished during his term were passage of the Walker tariff of 1846 lowering duties on imports, re-establishment of the independent treasury system, settlement of the Oregon boundary dispute and the Mexican War. In accepting the Presidency Polk had said he would not be a candidate for reelection. Upon General Taylor's inauguration, Polk returned to his home in Nashville and died within three months. He was a man of pure morals, simple in habit and religious.

Twelfth President

Zachary Taylor, twelfth president, born Orange County, Virginia, November 24,

1784, but before a year old removed with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky. He was the son of Colonel Richard Taylor, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Zachary Taylor's school privileges were necessarily limited.

He was a soldier and statesman, and his reputation seems founded more on the former than the latter. His military career: At the age of 24 he was appointed to a first lieutenantcy, upon death of his brother. He proved his aptness for service in many different Indian wars. Promotions came rapidly. In 1845 he was assigned to prevent invasion of Texas by Mexico when Texas was annexed. At that time he had reached the position of Brigadier General. His success in Mexico brought him promotion to Major General. His success in conquering Mexico is well known, and Taylor became a public idol. Nominated by the Whig party in June 1848, he was an easy winner for president over his democratic opponent, Lewis Cass. The great struggle over the question of slavery had already commenced. Balance of power in Congress was held by a small but active group of Free-Soilers. To avert the threatened danger to the Union, Henry Clay introduced his famous compromise which was hotly discussed. Taylor remained firm and impartial. His son-in-law, Jefferson Davis, was the leader of the extreme pro-slavery faction. Before the question was settled Taylor died, June 9, 1850. His biographer says:

"Taylor's qualities as a man were firmness and thorough honesty; he was a father rather than a martinet in governing and commanding his soldiers. His personal courage was remarkable."

Fourteenth President

Franklin Pierce was the 14th president of the United States, born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father was one of the very prominent men of New Hampshire. Educated at Bowdoin College, his classmates being Hawthorne and Longfellow, he became a lawyer and politician, was a warm supporter of Jackson and served four years in the legislature. Later he entered Congress. In 1837 he succeeded John Page in the Senate. Here he opposed the bill to create the "Fiscal Bank of the United States" and declared

(Continued on Page 18)



College Humor



HE HAS?

May: "What are Howards intentions?"

Mag: "Don't know yet. He keeps one pretty much in the dark."

NOT NOW

"Who is that long, lanky girl?"
"Hush. She used to be, but she inherited \$100,000 and now she's tall and stately."

FACE CARD WINS

Prof.: "I've made up my mind to stay home this evening."
Wife: "But I've made up my face to go out."

FAILS TO DRAW

Camel: "Is she very pretty?"
Lucky: "Pretty? Say, when she gets on a street car the advertising fails to draw."

VERY LIKELY

Professor: Tell us what you know about the Latin syntax.
Freshman: Did they have to pay for their fun, too?

HISTORICAL CALAMITY

Professor: "Jones, can you tell us who built the Sphinx?"
Jones: "I—I did know, sir, but I've forgotten."
Professor: "What a calamity! The only man living who knows, and he has forgotten!"

JANUARY THAW

Ray: "You're just like an icicle."
Gladys: "Well, you know an icicle melts easily enough when you hold it."

BARGAIN COUNTER

Boy Friend: "Are you free this evening?"
Girl Friend: "Well, not exactly free, but very inexpensive."

HOUSEGOW FOR HATTIE

Modern Girl (telephoning home at 3 a. m.): "Don't worry about me, Mother, I'm all right. I'm in jail."

BIG ONES GET AWAY

Soph: "Marry me, I'll satisfy your smallest wish."
Co-Ed: "Oh, yes, what about the big ones?"

IMPRINTED

"Well, I certainly made a good impression on her," said the cane-bottomed chair as the artist's model stood up.

FAR, FAR AWAY

"It must be heck to be an astronomer."
"Yes, just imagine! The nearest he can get to a heavenly body is with a telescope."

Gwendolyn—"I had a date with a general last night."
Madeline—"Major general."
Gwendolyn—"Not yet."

TIME TO OKAY

He: "I like your form."
She: "Must we go all over that again?"

NOT IN SIGHT

"I can't see what keeps you women from freezing."
"You aren't supposed to, Big Boy."

INCLUDING PAPA

Father: I want you to stop running around with that wild woman.
Son: But, Dad, she isn't wild. Anybody can pet her.

TWO WAYS

Student: "The ass often disguises himself with the lion's skin."
Professor: "True, but it's done with the sheepskin here."

ONE WAY OUT

Girl Customer: "Does this lipstick come off easily."
Cosmetics clerk: "Not if you put up a fight!"

SPICES ONCE MONEY

In Rome Anyone Connected With Spice Industry Escaped Military Service



Food is suited to the king's taste when seasoned with different spices. They give the final flavor which, if omitted, leaves the food flat and unappealing to the epicurean or to the section boss as well. The use of spices in preparation of savory dishes is essential to most appetites but as money or a medium of exchange we do not miss them and do not want them. There was a day when spices served the purpose of money.

Once Used for Money

That was a long time ago. If spices were used for money in these times, as in the days of ancient Rome, some of the boys would not have to seek escape from camp duty by getting married. They could pass up the "call to arms," either physical or military, by becoming spice merchants. In those days of ancient Rome, spices were of such importance to senator, slave, and gladiator that a law was passed which exempted from military duty all those in any way identified with the spice industry.

Civilization progressed to the point where real money of some kind came into use, and the citizen did not have to go about with a pocketful of nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, or mace to pay his bills. A certain element of danger attended the use of spices for money. The hold-up man could smell out his victim instead of guessing at the possible amount of loot in sight, when telling his victim to "stick 'em up."

Strange as was the uses of spices and the value placed on them in early days, the average person does not know much about them beyond buying them in a little tin box at the grocery store.

Clove One of Best Known

The clove is one of the best known of different spices. It is the dried, unexpanded flower bud of a beautiful evergreen shrub, a native of the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. For two and one-half centuries there existed a monopoly in the supply of this spice, owing to the exclusive possession (down to 1600) of the East Indies by the Portugese, then to the deliberate destruction of the plants and their rigid restriction to the island of Ambyona (down to 1770) by the Dutch, who succeeded the Portugese in the

East Indies. At the date last named the French succeeded in carrying the tree to the Mauritius and Reunion. Ten years later it was transported to the West Indies and since 1830 it has been extensively cultivated in Zanzibar. The clove was known to the ancient Romans at least early in the Christian Era, and in China and Southeast Asia it was used from a very early age.

Cloves are used medicinally as a carminative and stimulant.

As Breath Deodorizers

Then there was in later days a time when a small dish filled with cloves stood on every bar. "After three fingers" the drinking men would munch a few cloves to disguise the breath smell of whiskey. This, however, became a boomerang and instead of doing what it was intended to do, became an advertisement of the fact that the user of the cloves had just downed a big snort.



HELPED SMALL TOWNS

In eight years the Public Works Administration has been instrumental in extension of water works to many small communities and helpful in enlarging and increasing efficiency in larger communities. The vicinity of Decatur may be a fair example of what has occurred throughout the country. Small towns ranging in population from 300 to 1,000 are now equipped with water works and the residents of these places are not only enjoying the benefits and convenience of domestic water supply but added fire protection as well. The American City points out that since 1933 the PWA has made direct grants in excess of \$142,000,000 and repayable loans in excess of \$67,000,000 towards water works projects costing in excess of \$381,000,000.

The outstanding feature, of course, has been the extension to a large number of villages, towns, and unincorporated communities which have been enabled to install public water systems. It is shown by analysis of the PWA water supply projects that 700 communities varying in population from 200 to 6,000, installed a complete new system, 75 of these communities having populations less than 1,000. Every community, small or large, served by water for domestic use from a central supply enjoys one of the great and most useful blessings of modern life.



Rain

It is believed that Waialeale is the wettest spot in the world. It may be but Central Illinois has not been so slow this fall, where it just poured, almost daily, for eight or ten days, to a total for that period of 8.25.

News Crumbs . . .

. . . From The Capitol



Only one form of tax each is now left solely to the federal and state governments. Today, we pay state and federal income and death taxes, and state and federal tobacco, liquor, gasoline and amusement taxes, etc. The property tax remains the only exclusive state, and customs duties the only exclusive federal source of revenue.

★ ★ ★

Federal taxes are by no means the only kind on the march upward. State and local collections for the fiscal year 1941 are estimated by the Census Bureau at 4½ billion dollars, a 7 per cent increase above 1940.

This figure is said to reflect the rapid acceleration of business activity, due to the defense effort. Most striking increases came in state income taxes, which rose 17 per cent, and general sales taxes, which jumped 13 per cent.

Among states that have reported for the fiscal year, only Delaware reported decreased collections. Some states reported unusual gains. Michigan and Virginia tied for top place with 18 per cent increases each.

★ ★ ★

Oppressive litigation would seem to be well illustrated in the aluminum case. The government's anti-trust forces went far afield. They went far into the past. They eventually constructed a case so extensive that the trial took forty months and produced a record of 58,000 pages. When the judge came to read his decision, he needed more than a week to cover the case,—and held that the government had failed to make good on any one of its charges.

★ ★ ★

Up and up they go—public payrolls. In August they numbered 4,168,000. These included federal, state and local governments, but none of the 1,536,000 persons on projects of WPA, NYA, and CCC. Military and naval forces were outside the figures quoted but numbered 1,944,000. As a comparison with the 4,168,000 public employees manufacturing enterprises in August numbered 12,146,000.

★ ★ ★

Protection surveys of more than 1,500 vital industrial plants have been completed by the FBI, at the request of the Army and Navy. Industrial management has been shown scientific techniques within plants to protect production against sabotage.

In one year's time, starting virtually "from scratch," the American aircraft industry has built nearly 7,000 military planes. Estimates for 1941 show about 18,000 planes will be turned out. This brings to mind the answer of one of America's leading inventors to the query of "why do the men who use the engines to fly the planes, receive most of the glory." "After all" was the answer, "who ever heard the name of Paul Revere's horse."

★ ★ ★

Forty miles of continuous cotton cord, hand-tied with more than 181,000 knots, were required to manufacture a gigantic net used by one American company working on defense. The huge net will be used to hold "blimp envelopes," or gas bags, during their original inflation preparatory to flying.

★ ★ ★

More than 20 operations are now performed in bringing a big gun to bear on its target. So the electrical industry is today playing a big part in the manufacture of these guns by making the motors, controls, and calculating devices needed in this work.

★ ★ ★

Between 1934 and 1940, the aircraft industry spent \$76,800,000 for plants and equipment, and \$63,250,000 for development—wise investments that are paying a dividend in national security today!

★ ★ ★

Hanson W. Baldwin, military writer: "In 12 months the nation has passed through the planning, preparatory and legislative stage; we are entering upon mass production which will make us in the next 12 to 24 months the greatest 'Arsenal of Democracy' the world has ever seen."

■ ■ ■

Makes You Shudder

Then there was the amorous young couple who attended all the mystery movies because they loveachshudder.

In a Tough Place

Mrs. Flanagan: "Was yer old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?"

Mrs. Murphy: "No. He was 'alf under a train."

Reckless Mac

First Scot: "Do ye ever gamble, Mac?"

Second Scot: "Weel! Sometimes I do spend a nickel to phone a girl to ask her for a date."

Wifey Wins

"I'm Mr. Jones' wife."

"I'm Mr. Jones' secretary."

"Oh, were you?"

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE

It Reached Chicago Not Under Steam But By Boat

The first locomotive to reach Chicago did not roll into an ornate station under its own steam. It came on a sailing vessel. That was back in 1848. The engine was a toy compared to the monster locomotives that now whiz over the rails. This first locomotive was for use on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. It had been named "Pioneer." In those early days it was the practice to give names to locomotives, frequently the name of the general manager or president or one of the cities on the line. Also, there was a lot of fancy polished brass. When an engine came into the round-house after a trip, it was the roundhouse wiper's job to clean all the steel and iron work, but the fireman had to polish the brass. This was an extra particular job and supposed to require care and skill and the light touch of an artist.

Bad Habit of Stopping

In those early days the locomotive was as temperamental as the modern automobile, and it always stopped at the most inconvenient times and places. This seldom occurs now. Perfection in plan and manufacture makes the locomotive almost a "sure fire goer." Engine failure is now only one-seventh of what it was in the earlier days.

Now Use Telephone

Train operation was formerly by telegraph alone. This method remained for many years after the reliability of the telephone was proved and established. Railroad men were slow in placing confidence in the phone, but today train operation on two-thirds of the total mileage in the United States is now directed by telephone.

High Speed Trains

There are now more high speed trains in the United States than any other country in the world—so say railroad men. In this, as in many other innovations, railroad men were cautious in making changes. Sixty miles an hour at one time was considered very fast, but not now. Streamlined trains and Diesel engines contributed to the higher speed with safety.

More Than 100 Miles Per Hour

However, the "World's Almanac" cites seven instances in which trains have exceeded 100 miles an hour as follows:

May 1893, New York Central; one mile 32 seconds at 112.5 miles per hour.

August 1895, Pennsylvania; 5.1 miles in 3 minutes, 102 miles per hour.

January 1903, New York Central; 7.29 miles in 4 minutes, 109.35 miles per hour.

April 1904, Michigan Central; 2.73 miles in 2 minutes, 105 miles per hour.

July 1904, Philadelphia & Reading; 4.8 miles in 4.30 minutes, 115.20 miles per hour.

October 1904, New York Central; 3.51 miles in 2 minutes, 105 miles per hour.

October 1934, Union Pacific; 9 miles in 4.30 minutes, 120 miles per hour.

The reader will note that in instances given by the "World's Almanac," the terrific speed quoted was not sustained speed, but bursts of speed—but they generally lasted long enough to make a passenger's hair stand on end.

* * *

There is a streak of human sympathy and helpfulness in the hearts of railroad men. There was a time when they were called heartless corporations. The American Railroad Association reports that 200,000 refugees were carried to places of safety on rescue trains, free of charge, by railroads during the great Ohio river flood in 1937.

* * *

In the freight division of the railroads they do not appear to be in a bad way. They report an increased average in loading of car load traffic by one ton. Through such improvements as better planning of shipments or improved package design they have added 40,000 cars to the nation's freight car supply. In five months of ton miles in 1918 there were 150,572,516,000 revenue ton miles. In five months of this year the ton miles of revenue freight was 169,766,757,000. The American railroads are now moving smoothly and swiftly more tons of freight more miles than they did in the peak war year of 1918.

■ ■ ■

"What happened after you were tossed out of the side exit?"

"I told the waiter I belonged to a very important family."

"So what?"

"He begged my pardon, asked me in again and threw me out the front door."

A mountaineer woman of East Tennessee was asked how she and her husband were making out. "The corn didn't make a'tall," she said, "and we ain't got a bit." "But, thank God," she added, "neither has no one else in our neighborhood."

"Has your wife started her house cleaning yet?"

"I'm sure she has. The maid and cook quit yesterday."

IN YEAR TWO BILLION

The World May Come To An End and Again It May Not

What are you going to do, what are you going to say, when men of undoubted brilliant intellectual power and training discuss the probable end of the world in so short a time as the year two billion, but do not agree upon the question of whether the old globe is solid or liquid.

Our first thought gleaned from newspaper headlines was that the two billion mentioned had to do with "lease and lend" or "tax statistics" from the national capital, but by reading found these figures had nothing to do with either. Although we sense remote possibility that our complete payment of the national debt and the year two billion are likely to come down the home stretch in a dead heat.

This question of world's end came up at Fordham University Centenary celebration.

Gradually Liquefaction

Dr. Victor Hess, 1926 Nobel prize winning physicist, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said such a state of affairs must be based upon the assumption that the earth has a liquid core containing radioactive matter. He estimates the temperature of the earth's center now at about 2,000 degrees centigrade—20 times the boiling point of water.

He explained that that heat generated in a liquid core would have no way of escaping, and therefore would destroy more and more earth, gradually liquefying the entire globe.

Opposite View

Rev. Joseph Lynch, S.J., Fordham's widely known seismologist took the opposite view, holding out hope that the world would not come to a liquid end. Evidence produced by thermo-dynamics, terrestrial magnetism and seismology indicates the earth has a solid core which would permit escape by conduction of any radio-active heat.

It's Nerve Racking

We trust that these eminent scientists will speedily settle this momentous question. Think of the horror and terrible suspense of waiting two billion years to ascertain which one is right. It's almost as nerve racking as was following the Cardinal-Brooklyn end of the season's struggle for the privilege of taking a beating from Joe McCarty's peerless ball players.

PAPER MILLS SLOW UP

Deliveries Slow, Largely Due to Needed Chemicals

There is a shortage in paper. Just what causes it is hard to determine. Disturbed conditions, especially those attending an upheaval like the present, always create a shortage in a great many lines. Reliable paper salesmen tell us that prices, while higher, have not hit the top notch yet, but are liable to be on the way at any time now. The trouble seems to be the inability of the mills to secure materials, and therefore deliveries cannot be made for a month, six weeks or two months or longer, depending upon materials that cannot now be readily obtained.

It would seem that war has no need of paper, in view of the fact that the contestants are not blowing paper wads at each other. However, there are certain constituents of paper which are very much in demand as a result of war.

For one thing the government buying is very heavy to meet printing demands. Don't forget that congressmen use a great deal of paper for printing speeches to mail to constituents, the Congressional Record requires bales of it, and in addition regular channels call for enormous quantities. Then all regular lines of business consume much for daily use. The paper market has been active all year. Thousands of commercial houses, printers, and newspapers, sensing the current condition months ago, began stocking up.

Lots of chemicals are used in paper making. Chlorine is the principal bleaching agent. Without it paper would be deficient in whiteness and brightness. Chlorine is under full priorities. Military uses and some civilian services are given preference.

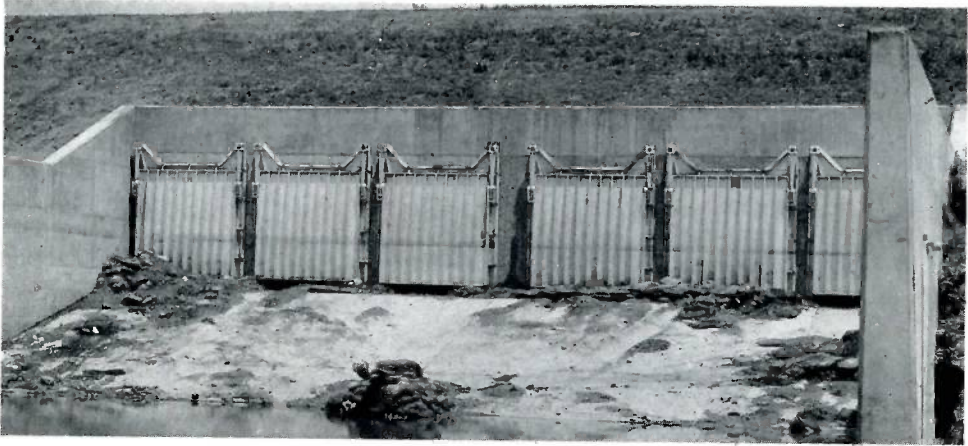
Casein used on coated papers is becoming more difficult to obtain and likewise titanium, which imparts whiteness, brightness and opacity.

These do not mean that paper cannot be made without them. In the broader sense they are to give the finishing touches and printing surface which the printer and public have become accustomed to.

■ ■ ■

A taxpayer is a guy who works very hard and saves his money. A politician is another guy who, were it not for the first, would have to do the same.

Mueller Makes Big Flood Gates . . .

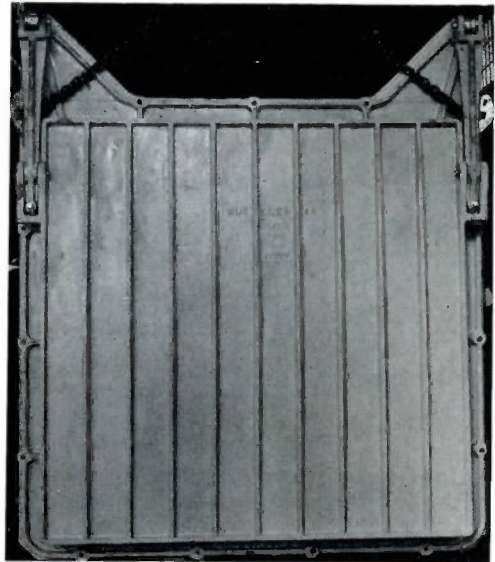
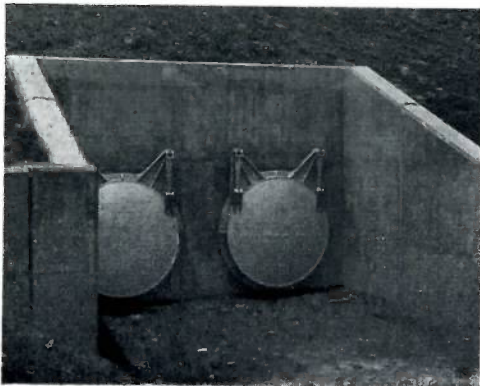


A Bank of Six Gates 96" x 96" with a Combined Weight of 42,280 Pounds

Mueller flood gates will play a big part in flood control in the future. The damage to land, crops, and property, resulting from rivers on the rampage is inestimable. Experts strive to arrive at something like an accurate figure but it narrows down to an estimate in the end.

The efforts now being made to control these floods, generally of annual occurrence, but liable at any season of the year, will no doubt result in decreasing the vast damage to which we have become hardened through our seeming helplessness. Among government flood control projects is that on the Susquehanna river, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The work on this undertaking was under the direction of the United States engineer office at Baltimore. The flood gates bearing the name Mueller were made in the

Two Circular Valves with Clear Opening of 72"



Columbian Iron Works (division of Mueller Co.) at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Sardonia Construction Company of Wilkes-Barre. This company had the contract for this levee work and the installation of these gates. The order included ten gates—six rectangular in form and four circular. The latter have a clear inside opening of 72 inches. These were installed in two banks, two gates for each bank. Each gate weighed approximately 2,800 pounds. There were six of the rectangular gates, constituting an installation of one bank. Their total weight

(Continued on Page 18)

In The Army Now



Scott Field, Illinois, was called by phone and a lady asked, "May I speak to Julius Caesar, please?" The facetious individual answering the call, said: "Sorry, Cleopatra, but he just left for lodge meeting with Marc Antony." Then came the registrar with the information that Julius Caesar had been inducted, was a member of the 367th School Squadron, and was from Monmouth, Illinois.

Enlisting Officer: "Your name?"

Draftee: "Antonio Chamas Papatheodorokoumountourogianakopoulos."

Enlisting Officer: "Mr. Clark when you finish writing out the name you may take the rest of the day off."

Blagoja B. Djordjevich, 22 years old, signed up for military training, pleased with the idea of getting \$21.00 a month, saying it's better than 25c a month which "is what I got in the Yugoslavian army."

And he lives in Decatur! Private Charles Dodd was 35 when inducted, had no dependents. His wife is dead and his 18-year-old daughter is married and a mother. He is a grandfather, and his buddies call him "Pops". All this according to press telegram dated Camp Walters, Texas.

A New York salesman recently became the proud father of a ten-pound boy. The family went into a huddle and named him "Weatherstrip" because he kept pappy out of the draft.—Dartnell

H. W. Carroll, Hammond, La., shook off this one:

Induction Officer: "Have you any physical or mental defects?"

Draftee: "Yes, sir, I have a wife and one child."

During roll call Private Anthony J. Becker stood with immovable face and muscle while one hundred names were called. Then he pulled off his steel helmet,

threw it on the ground and dashed for first aid quarters where he received relief from three bee stings on the head.

"This war can't go on for more than a month, because my old man has joined up and he never keeps a job for longer than that."

Doctor: "Any intestinal trouble?"

Draftee: "I don't know. It ain't been issued to me yet."

"Are you regular?"

"No, sir. I volunteered."

"Gad, son! Don't you know the King's English?"

"Is he?"

Sergeant: "Just between the two of us, Lieutenant, you should remember to pull the blinds down in your quarters. When I passed last night, I saw you kissing your wife."

Lieutenant: "Haw, that's one on you! I wasn't home last night!"

1st Private: "Why did you salute that truck driver?"

2nd Rookie: "Don't be so dumb! That is no truck driver, that's General Hauling. Don't you see the sign?"

Sergeant: "Stand up straight; throw your shoulders back; and button up your coat."

Married Recruit—absentmindedly. "Yes, certainly, dear, right away."

"I have a pain in my abdomen," said the rookie to the Army doctor.

"Young man," replied the medico, "officers have abdomens; sergeants have stomachs; YOU have a bellyache."

"Who are those people who are cheering," asked the recruit as the soldiers marched to the train.

"Those," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."

The young negro recruit was the victim of so many practical jokes that he doubted all men and their motives. One night, while on guard, the figure of one of the officers loomed up in the darkness.

"Who goes dare?" he challenged.

"Major Moses," replied the officer.

The young negro scented a joke.

"Glad to meet yuh, Moses," he said cheerfully. "Advance and give de Ten Commandments!"

MUELLER FLOOD GATES

(Continued from Page 16)

was 42,280 pounds or approximately 7,380 pounds each. These flood gates have a clear opening of 96" x 96" on the inside. The overall dimension is 9'3" x 10'5".

Our plant at Chattanooga is experienced in the production of heavy valves for big installation and they will be found in many of the outstanding sewage disposal and kindred plants throughout the country. Among the cities using them with satisfactory results are Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and various other cities. The last named city claims the largest activating sludge plant in the world. Our ability to serve these great cities is ample evidence of our ability to take satisfactory care of the demand from the smallest to the largest city.

NOVEMBER PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page 10)

his opposition to removal from office for political reason. He was a leader in his profession and in the Democratic party. He had little sympathy with the rising anti-slavery views, holding it entitled to federal protection under the Constitution. He enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, was shortly commissioned Colonel and later a Brigadier General. He served under General Scott in the campaign against the City of Mexico and in the battle of Contreras. He returned to Concord and in 1850 was president of the State constitutional convention which declared for Roman Catholics holding office and abolished property qualifications. At the Democratic convention at Baltimore his name did not come up as a candidate until the 35th ballot. On the 49th ballot he got 282 of a total of 288 ballots and 254 electoral votes against General Scott, Whig candidate, 42. Pierce carried all states but Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The highlights of his administrations were: settlement of the Mexican boundary controversy; adjustment of a controversy with Great Britain over fisheries, and concluding a treaty providing reciprocity with Canada for 10 years; a treaty with Japan following Commodore Perry's expedition; reorganization of consular and diplomatic service; establishing Court of Claims.

Twentieth President

James A. Garfield was the twentieth President of the United States, born November 19, 1831, Orange, Ohio. He received little systematic schooling and his early life

(Continued on Page 19)

DO YOU HATE?

Many Persons Do But Can't Tell Just Why They Do

An article by Lillian Edwards, in Scribner's Commentator, under the caption "Hurricane of Hate," attracts attention. Serving with various committees and organizations having to do with public affairs, she classifies these hates:

The Hitler Hate.
The Roosevelt Hate.
The Lindbergh Hate.
The British Hate.
Class Hatreds.
The Jewish Hate.

These are only a few of the everyday "hates" we encounter. This little word of four letters is one of the most detestable in the English language. We hate more than we like or love. If asked to explain why one hates this or that he would have a difficult task. The easiest way out is the answer, "I don't know why but I just hate so and so."

In First John 3:15 we find: "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."

It is just possible that the use of the word "hate" is acquired by children from hearing their elders use it. We have often heard some little spitfire hiss the obnoxious word when irritated: "I hate you", and do so with all the venom they could invoke. Of course children have no knowledge of the meaning of the word but it becomes a part of their vocabulary by mimicry or imitation. As a matter of fact their elders make a very poor out of justifying the use of the word. They hate without knowing why they hate. This is because hate is an emotional response to anger or fear and when persisted in it becomes an emotional habit or attitude in which aversion is coupled with settled ill will. It really borders on a mental disease, cultivated by giving first place in thought or action. It's a case of "nursing one's wrath to keep it warm," as Bobbie Burns has said. Why should a person who never saw or knew him hate Roosevelt or Lindbergh. These haters have no personal knowledge or acquaintance with either of these men or of their habits. What they really hate is their actions or the principles which they espouse.

It is not necessary to cite national figures in public life to show this attitude. Examples meet us in everyday life, one hates another for no explainable reason. It may be the color of a necktie worn by the person, or his hat, the way he combs his hair, or the way he eats, or talks, or speaks. Any

(Continued on Page 19)

DO YOU HATE

(Continued from page 10)

of these trivial circumstances lead to dislike and real hate.

This hate or hatred of different persons, principles and things is not confined to any class of persons. It encompasses the ignorant and the educated alike. There are many intelligent, broad minded persons who can control almost any other emotion except the one which produces hate. They are unable to rise above or conquer that emotion.

■ ■ ■

NOVEMBER PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page 18)

was a bitter struggle with poverty. At seventeen years he went to Cleveland, worked on a canal boat and afterwards at carpentering. He studied at a seminary in Chester, Ohio, at the Eclectic Institute, Hiram, Ohio, and later entered Williams College from which he graduated in 1856. He immediately returned to the Hiram Eclectic Institute and became professor of ancient languages and literature. Later he became president of the institute serving for years. Opposed to slavery he enlisted in the Union army and rendered distinguished service at Shiloh and Chickamauga, where he was General Rosecrans' chief of staff. From 1863 to 1881 he was a congressman. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate but before he could be seated he was nominated for the Presidency as a compromise candidate, and elected in November, 1880. Inaugurated in March, 1881, his term ended in September, 1881, when assassinated by Charles Jules Guiteau, a disappointed fanatic, who failed in appointment to a government position.

Twenty-ninth President

Warren G. Harding was the twenty-ninth President, born November 2, 1865, Corsica, Ohio, but grew to manhood in Marion, given a good education and in early manhood owned and published the Marion Star.

His personal charm, the simplicity and dignity which characterized him in the conduct of the office, his commanding presence, and ability as a speaker are generally recognized. These attributes and his staunch Republicanism made him a three term State Senator, then Lieutenant-Governor, but a defeated candidate for Governor. Two years later, 1912, he was elected United States Senator and became prominent in a national way. He was chairman and keynote speaker of the 1916 convention and in 1920 was nominated over General Leonard Wood, Governor Frank Lowden, and Hiram Johnson.

On July 27, 1923, while on a thirty-day western tour, he made his last public speech at Seattle, dealing with the Alaskan problem. The following day he became ill with what seemed to be ptomaine poisoning and was hurried to San Francisco, but developed pneumonia and on August 2 died of cerebral apoplexy.

■ ■ ■

CLEANING HIGHWAYS

It Proves Expensive But Automobiles Must Get Through

With winter just over the next hill the problem of keeping the highways open for travel will be faced by state authorities, and this is no primary grade problem. It involves plenty of disagreeable work and the expense is no small item. In the earlier days of automobiling and trucking this task did not entail so much thought, labor, and expense. Auto travel was looked upon as a means of summer transportation, and cars were generally laid up until spring. This was soon proved wrong. Car owners wanted to travel in winter as well as summer. Closed cars and heaters made traveling pleasant and comfortable and little, if any, more dangerous than in the open season. Highway authorities were quick to realize this and accepted the task of keeping the highways open regardless of the elements.

The removal of snow from highways dates back to 1906 in Dickinson county, Michigan. The idea spread and by 1925 most states in the northern snow belt were in some degree equipped to battle with the snow, but the equipment for this was in most instances crude.

In 36 of the snowbelt states, for the winter, snow and ice treatment costs are figured at \$20,969,988. This was for 232,615 miles of highway cleared.

In the two years, 1939-40, in four leading states the work as reported in Engineering News was like this:

	Miles Cleared	Cost
Massachusetts	2,039	\$1,275,652
New York	11,831	2,771,232
Michigan	9,142	1,351,023
Pennsylvania	18,215	4,379,730

In ten years the service has cost some \$32,000,000. The average cost per mile is placed at \$217.

There is no doubt that new and more efficient methods will be developed for speedier and more efficient cleaning of snow from the highways but there is a doubt

(Continued on page 28)

DIETING AND FASTING

Many Try the Former and a Few the Latter Covering 40 Day Period

DiETING is popular now, so much so that many persons point to it as a fad. A step in advance of this is fasting but there are not many who will go to this extreme to take off overweight. Ladies are prone to diet. They indulge their appetites until their natural curves bulge. In most instances they become well rounded curves, which ooze together softly into globular lines amidsthips.

The records show that few human beings have survived absolute abstention from food for longer than 12 days when water was also withheld.

Dr. Tanner's Fast

There are a few notable cases of fasting, among these Dr. H. M. Tanner, an American physician, practicing in New York City. He is reported to, and the report is generally accepted as true, to have fasted for forty days, during which period water was taken freely. This case is said to be unusual. It was a sensation some forty years ago, attracting nation-wide attention..

The experiment was carried on under watchful attention of dependable witnesses. So great was the interest that progress of the experiment was carefully recorded daily by the press. It even became a sporting game for those who back opinions with cash. Many wagers were made on the result.

Dr. Tanner is one of the few men credited with having accomplished the experiment. Authorities say that "An Italian named Succi fasted 40 days but he also drank water freely, and other imitators are reported to have sustained fasts of the duration mentioned."

However, Succi seems to have claimed observation of physicians during his fast. It was learned that the body wastes less rapidly during a fast when kept warm and at rest. The fatty tissues are the first to be used up. In long continued fasts the tissues waste more rapidly in the first few days. Later the body uses its reserves of nourishment more economically. Extended periods of fasting are accompanied by grave danger, but this does not alarm the majority of those who put on "the nose bag" three times a day.

There are thousands trying to diet, following different plans and systems but when one diets he does not get to the front gate of fasting.

Forty Days Not New

Forty days of fasting is, after all, nothing

new or startling. It is of early religious origin, and still practiced for limited periods. There was the forty days' fast of Moses (Ex. XXIV:28) and Elijah (1 Kings XIX:8). They are spoken of as miraculous experiences rather than as voluntary acts of abnegation, but the Old Testament records several self-imposed periods of abstinence. The custom at one time was often regarded as an almost essential concomitant of piety and saintliness.

Eating Didn't Worry Methuselah

While on the subject of dieting and fasting, the following spasm of a rhymester makes a very good ending:

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate
And never as people do now
Did he note the amount of the calorie count
He ate it because it was chow,
He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in lime or in fat
Or a couple of Vitamins shy
He cheerfully chewed every specie of food
Untroubled by worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy
dessert—
And he lived over 900 years!
"Soups on—let's eat."

■ ■ ■

FISH STORIES

Wilson Pankey, Harrisburg, Ill., caught a five pound bass, which ran under the boat fouling the line and breaking it. Rowing to shore Pankey sighted the bass floating on the surface dead. The artificial bait had hooked both the upper and lower jaw holding open the mouth. The poor fish had drowned.

Olin Brooks and wife, of Morse Mill, Mo., fished all day but nary a bite. Disgusted they started rowing home when a fine bass "thumbed" a ride by leaping into the boat. The hitch-hiker weighed a pound and a half.

Clubbing to death a fish is not cruelty to animals, so decides the Michigan State Conservation office. Small boys playing on Charlevoix beach saw a pike floating lazily on the surface. One boy touched it only to find his hand held firmly in the fish's mouth. The other boys beat it off and the kids hauled the 17 pound fish home for dinner.

■ ■ ■

A Naughty-cal Joke

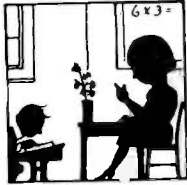
There was a young lady named Banker,
Who slept while the ship was at anchor.
But she awoke with dismay,
When she heard the Mate say,
"Now hoist up the sheet and spanker."

School Days

RIGHT

Teacher: "Willie how do you define ignorance?"

Willie: "It's when you don't know something and some one finds it out."



WAITING GAME

"Johnny, give the definition of home."

Johnny: "Home is where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car."

STREAMLINED

Teacher: What is it that binds us together, sustains us, and makes us even better than Nature intended?

Tommy: Girdles.

NOBODY

Jimmy: "I ain't going there."

Teacher: "That's no way to talk. Listen: I am not going there; thou are not going there; he is not going there; we are not going there; you are not going there; they are not going there. Do you get the idea?"

Jimmy: "Yes, ma'am. They ain't nobody going."

KNEW THE ANSWER

Teacher: "If a number of cattle is called a herd, and a number of sheep is a flock, what would a number of camels be called?"

Bright Pupil: "A carton."

THE GENDERS

Teacher: "What are the two genders?"

Willie: "Masculine and feminine. The feminine are divided into frigid and torrid and the masculine into temperate and intemperate."

NOT SO MANY

Teacher—"How many make a dozen?"

Pupil—"Twelve."

Teacher—"How many make a million?"

Pupil—"Very few."

DOMESTIC COLLISION

Teacher—"A collision is when two things come together unexpectedly."

Small boy (excitedly): "Please teacher, we've had a collision at our house."

Teacher—"Whatever do you mean?"

Small Boy—"Well, mother just had twins this morning."

UNANIMOUS

History Teacher: "Now, class, who is the speaker of the house?"

Chorus: "Ma."

TIMES DO CHANGE

Teacher: "Johnnie, what are the Middle Ages?"

Johnnie: "They used to be from thirty to forty-five; now they're from fifty to seventy."

IMPATIENT PAPA

Teacher—"Now, boys, remember God is everywhere. Johnny, where do you think He is this morning?"

Johnny—"In our bathroom."

Teacher—"Why do you think so?"

Johnny—"Cause daddy said 'my God, how long are you going to be in there?'"

HAD HIS NUMBER

Teacher: "Who was it said, 'Whither thou goest, I will go?'"

Willie: "The installment collector."

■ ■ ■

FILMED IN FLORIDA

Wakulla Springs, some twenty-two miles from Tallahassee, Florida, is said to be the largest fresh water spring in the world. This spring has a depth of 185 feet and the water is as clear as crystal. There are lots of fishes of various species. The spring makes up the Wakulla River, flowing through tropical scenery for several miles into St. Marks River and finally into the Gulf of Mexico.

Attention was recently focused on this section when it became the "firing ground" for a new "Tarzan" picture. The selection was made because of the tropical surroundings. John Weissmuller, as "Tarzan," and Johnny Sheffield, as "Tarzan's" son were the star performers. They were aided and abetted by three elephants, two chimpanzees, an enormous turtle and other habitats of tropical regions. It required about three weeks to do the filming, and all the natives in that section "had a good time at the party."

■ ■ ■

With the New Year peeping over time's horizon good advice to be followed: "Get a lot while you're young."

NEW YORK'S SUPPLY

To Be Augmented by Vast Improvement Now in Progress

When New York had a town pump as a water supply it had no particular problem. Nobody worried.

But as towns and cities grow in population and industrial expansion it is a different picture. Providing a city of 7,380,259 is a problem of monumental proportions. It is not always a problem of the present, but of the future as well. New York is constantly on guard and there have been but few comparatively brief periods when the specter of insufficient water supply did not threaten the city.

Expansion in 1842

As far back as 1842 when the population was only 312,000 it became necessary to secure an additional supply and since then other steps became necessary. The first relief came with the Croton aqueduct and the last, now in the building stage, on which preliminary work began in 1921, is known as the Delaware Project. In 1927 a plan was adopted for development of Rondout Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River, and the taking of a part of the flood waters of the Delaware river.

The Actual Work

So much preliminary work was involved that construction was not underway until 1937. Since then the great task has been pushed forward in feverish anxiety. It is now expected that water will be delivered in the latter part of 1944 or early in 1945. This new undertaking, when completed, supposedly will solve New York's water supply for many years to come. However, this was the thought back of previous attempts to provide a permanent supply.

Readers of newspapers and magazines have marvelled at the gigantic engineering accomplishments in the far west, including Boulder Dam and Coulee Dam, but this New York enterprise is fraught with engineering problems which stagger the imagination of the layman.

Chain of High Spots

To pick out the high spots in this improvement is about as easy as to pick out the victor of the present war. Everything connected with it is a high spot. The project includes a tunnel six miles long connecting Rondout and the Neversink Reservoir. The 85 mile pressure tunnel driven through solid rock will be the longest continuous tunnel ever built. Connecting with the tunnel already constructed beneath the city it

will form a water tunnel in rock 105 miles long. Another reservoir on the east branch of the Delaware river with a dam near Downsville will have a 26 mile tunnel to the Rondout Reservoir. Combined with the first tunnel mentioned the increased supply of water will total 540 millions of gallons a day, increasing the present supply more than 50 per cent.

Forming the Lake

The Lackawack Dam will be nearly a half mile long, 200 feet high, and about 1300 feet wide at the bottom. This dam is to form a lake seven miles long, and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. The depth of water at the dam will be 160 feet. The formation of the lake depends on many factors. If no water is drawn off by the city it will take from five to eighteen months, depending on the time of the year and the weather.

The tunnel to New York City varies in diameter, from 13½ to 19½ feet and is driven the entire distance through solid rock.

New York is assured of a water supply without pumping. The water at Rondout Reservoir will be 840 feet above sea level. The highest point in Manhattan is about 284 feet above sea level.

Imagination can hardly conceive such a momentous catastrophe as New York City being deprived of public water service, even for a day. It furnishes the striking illustration of the dependence of a city upon a constant supply of water at the turn of a faucet handle. The amount of water used daily in New York City runs into millions of gallons. While the following figures are not up-to-date they give the reader an idea of the consumption.

The daily requirements amount to well over 880,000,000 gallons. Catskill water is the main source of supply for all the Boroughs, Croton water supplementing it for Manhattan and Bronx.

■ ■ ■

A Real Optimist

Good Lawd sends me troubles
An' I got to wuk 'em out,
But I look aroun' an' see
There's trouble all about.
An' when I see my troubles
I jest look up and grin,
To think of all the troubles
Dat I ain't in.

—The Kilowatt (Kansas City)

■ ■ ■

You can lead a man to knowledge but can't make him think.

Silence isn't always golden—sometimes it's merely yellow.

A LIFE TIME OF SERVICE

J. W. Cooper Enjoying Rest After Years in Water Works Industry



Here is presented to you J. W. Cooper, whose life has been devoted to the water works industry, and no man can better serve his fellowmen than giving the best there is in him to this industry, whether it be a pipe layer in the ditch or an engineer or superintendent.

Mr. Cooper began his career sixty-five years ago. As a boy he ran away from home, which is no disparagement to him. He was one of those boys who wanted to see the world and make his own way. He picked out Baltimore as a good place, and his first job was laying water mains. That was in 1876, Centennial Year. Baltimore at that time was extending mains to Druid Hill Park, and water works were in a somewhat primitive stage, at least as far as efficient service was concerned in some of the mechanical departments.

Mr. Cooper has a clear recollection of this. It was in a day when it was necessary to shut off the main before a new tap was made for the installation of a service. Drilling a hole in the main was done with a tool which Mr. Cooper remembers as a "Blacksmith Drill." This could be done, but it was a slow, awkward process, and laborous as well.

Mr. Cooper held his job at Baltimore for eight months. It was in 1905 that he went to Rosenberg, Texas, and in 1914 became a city employee. A year later, through his familiarity with water works requirements he was made superintendent which position he filled until about two years ago. He is now 85 years of age.

In the years that he has in some way been connected with the industry, he has seen many marked changes in practice and many improvements in tools and equipment. Speaking of the changes, he says that one of the principle improvements made in his years of practical experience was the invention of the Mueller Water Main Tapping machine. He is qualified to speak in this particular because he is one of the few men who had to do tapping with a "blacksmith drill," a primitive method which meant drilling while the water was shut off, or coming out of the trench thoroughly soaked.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper still reside in Rosenberg comfortably and happily. They were placed on the pension list when he was retired. This was a deserved and graceful act on the part of the city as an appreciation of a good and faithful employee.

Awkward

"Tell your boss I've come to see him," growled the broad-shouldered man to the diminutive office boy. "My name is Daniels."

"So you're Mr. Daniels. That's awkward!"

"Why awkward?"

"I've got orders to throw you out."

No Rain Checks

A traveling salesman stopped to buy some corn from a mountaineer. "It's too bad about the war," he remarked after the corn had been paid for.

"War?" asked the old man, "Is two countries afightin' a war?"

Surprised, the salesman said, "Yes, and it's a big one this time."

The old man thought this over for a minute and said, "Well, they've got a good day for it."

Change to Chasers

Mrs. Kincaid: "How children's tastes do change."

Mrs. Brockton: "Yes, when my two were small, Johnny just loved soldiers, and Mary was crazy for brightly painted dolls. Now Mary is crazy about soldiers and John runs after every painted doll he sees."

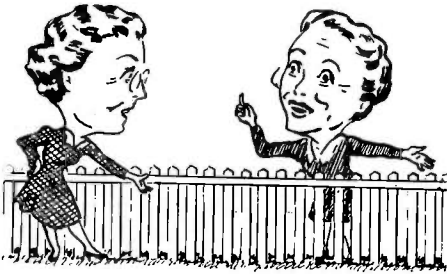
Hat Size, Please

Lady (entering bank very business like): "I wish to get a defense bond for my husband."

Bank Clerk: "What size, please?"

Lady: "Why, I don't believe I know, exactly, but he wears a fourteen shirt."

DE-FENCE ACTIVITIES



SMELL IT OUT

Mrs. Gabble:—"Remember that cheese you loaned me yesterday?"

Mrs. Gullible:—"Yes, of course."

Mrs. Gabble:—"Did you say it was 'imported' or 'deported' from Switzerland?"

SURE, CUT LOOSE

Salesman: "I represent the ABC Wool Company, lady. Would you be interested in some colorful yarns?"

Housewife: "Yeah. Tell me a couple."

BUTTONHEAD

He: "Has the laundry made a mistake?" asked Brown. "This shirt is so tight I can hardly breathe."

She: "Yes, it's your shirt all right," replied his wife, "but you got your head through a buttonhole."

QUESTIONABLE EQUALITY

Mrs. Touchy:—"Your husband refused to recognize me at the dance last night. I suppose he thinks I'm not his equal."

Mrs. Quick:—"Nonsense, of course you are. Why he's nothing but a conceited idiot!"

FIGURE IT OUT

New Widow: "How much for an obituary notice?"

Clerk: "Fifty cents an inch, madam."

New W.: "Well, Henry was six feet three inches."

GUILTY CONSCIENCE

Canvasser: You pay a small deposit, then you make no more payments for six months.

Prospect: Who told you about us?

NEARLY ALWAYS DOES

Mrs. Duff: "I always feel lots better

after a good cry."

Mrs. Jawson: "So do I. It sort of gets things out of your system."

Mrs. Duff: "No, it doesn't get anything out of my system, but it does get things out of my husband."

ONE THING AT A TIME

"But, dearest, if we buy this car, how are we to pay for it?"

"Let us not confuse the issue by considering two problems at once."

JACK TRAPPED

"Do you mean to tell me that Jack and Mary have been married?"

"Of course."

"Why, I thought Mary was one of those modern girls who didn't believe in marriage?"

"Well, that's what Jack thought, too!"

BOTH SIDES ALIKE

Mister (hurrying to get dressed for a party)—Ouch, I bumped my crazy bone.

Missus—Well, just part your hair on the other side and it will never show.

BLINDFOLD HIM

Irate Neighbor: "Young woman, you've been bothering my husband."

Next Door Blond: "Why, I've never even spoken to the man!"

Irate Neighbor: "I know, but you've been undressing with your shades up!"

KNEW THE ANSWER

Hubby: "What have you ever done to benefit or improve mankind?"

Wifey: "I married you, didn't I?"

He—"When I was in Europe I saw a woman hitched to a mule."

She—"That happened at my wedding, too."

COLOR—WHITE OR YELLOW?

Monsieur: "Tonight I will steal beneath your balcony and whisper a sweet serenade."

Madame: "Do, and I will drop you a flower."

Monsieur: "Ah, in a moment of mad love?"

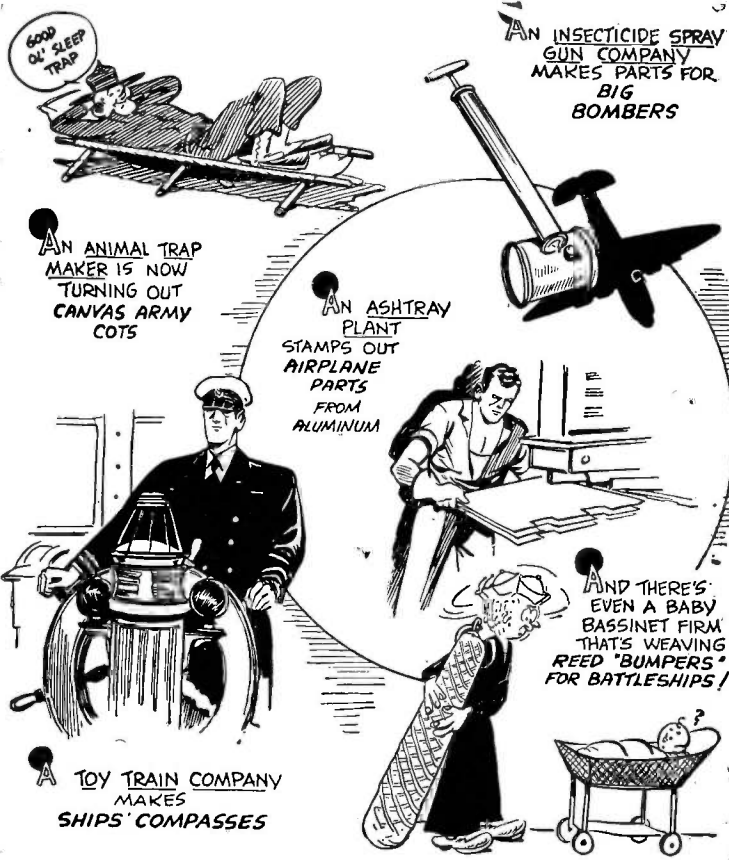
Madame: "No. In a pot!"

"I have my husband eating right out of my hand."

"That must save a lot of dish-washing."

MUELLER RECORD

Some Little Plants on Defense Work



As the curtain lifts and the public begins to feel a realization of the full significance of the defense activity, the far reaching expanse of hurried effort becomes more and better understood. There is scarcely any part of industry, no matter how small that part, which does not in some measure come within the needs of preparation.

Defense activity means, in general terms, production of airships, vessels, munitions, guns, clothing for the army, and training for men in camps.

One would scarcely think of office equipment as a defensive necessity, because few think of increased production carrying in its wake increased office duties, which in turn calls for increase in force, and as office work is pretty generally mechanized these days, it follows that new mechanical equipment must of necessity be provided.

Resourcefulness

William L. Batt, of the O.P.M., packed the whole story into one telling phrase when he declared in effect "that the type-writer has now become an integral piece

of defense equipment," and he might have added billing machines, adding machines and other office machines.

It is estimated that government purchases of office machines during this year will have amounted to \$100,000,000, or about one third of all office machinery sales.

The Little Fellows

Defensive operation uncovers some rather unusual small industries which prove valuable along lines which one would scarcely expect them fitted for. Among these, we learn from authoritative sources, of instances as follows:

An animal trap maker had the proper equipment to transfer his line from traps to canvas army cots which he is now turning out in satisfactory quantities.

A toy train company was in position to make ships' compasses and is now doing so.

An insecticide spray gun company is making parts for big bombers.

(Continued on Page 29)

MAUGHAM'S VIEWS

Seem Rather Eccentric But Not Wholly Unexpected

Among the popular and much read authors of today is W. Somerset Maugham. In a recent article he gives some thoughts and rules on writing which are interesting, although you may not agree with him. He says:

"A genius is a supremely normal person who sees the world as the common man sees it; hence what he writes appeals to most men as true."

"Talented writers can tap the interest of a limited group who see life from their own peculiar angle. Of such are the overwhelming majority of artists, since genius flowers only once or twice in a century."

Common Man Best

"The common run of men make the best material for the writer. The great man is too often all of one piece. The little man is a bundle of contradictory elements. He is inexhaustible. You never come to the end of the surprises he has in store for you. For my part I would much sooner spend a month on a desert island with a veterinary surgeon than a prime minister."

Admits Special Talent Needed

He says he has been puzzled by mediocrity of minds of politicians and men of affairs. It's his conclusion that to govern a nation or a great corporation some special talent is needed but this may very well exist without general ability.

Men have made great fortunes and brought vast enterprises to prosperity, but with everything unconcerned with their business they appear devoid of interest and in many cases of knowledge.

There may be some truth in what the great writer says, but we wonder if he ever stopped to think "to put the shoe on the other foot." Granted that he is a successful writer, it is also true that he has a cultivated talent, which quite likely directed to other channels would leave him a "flop."

Use of Wit and Advantage

Another writer, even greater and more renowned, has said:

"The wit of using moderate abilities to advantage wins praise, and often acquires more reputation than real brilliancy."

No matter what line of endeavor one may follow it is true that success affords the means of securing additional success, just as possession of capital enables one to increase pecuniary gains.

A good writer would no doubt fail as a manufacturer, a business man, or a politician and vice versa.

NOW LADIES, LISTEN

Here is the "Open Sesame" to Future Domestic Happiness



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

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

Men Will Agree

There are thousands of men who will agree to all this, but like all habits it has a divided glory. Those who do not know the soothing influence on a "puffer" are perhaps unqualified to pass judgment, and in the absence of that gift, they resort to condemnation.

Women folks who have surrendered to the cigarette are not so hard to get along with but the women who objects to a few innocent, harmless ashes on the rug is a violent enemy to smoking in any form. In many homes the cigarette, cigar, and pipe disturb domestic peace, just as do beer, wine, and whiskey.

The Secret of Home Happiness

And yet one philosopher has said, and quite truly, it appears, that "whatever keeps a man in the front garden, whatever checks wandering fancy and all inordinate ambition, whatever makes for lounging and contentment, makes just so surely for domestic happiness."



No Kick Coming

Kelley and Cohen were having dinner together. Cohen helped himself to the larger fish and Kelley said:

"Fine manners ye have Cohen. If I had reached out first I'd have taken the smaller fish."

Cohen: "Vell, you've got it, haven't you."
—Type-Graphic.

'Tis True

So little makes him happy when he's young;
A dog, a sled, a ball and bat, a gun,
A game to play or e'en a race to run.
But youth has vanished as a tale that's told;
He thrills not now, save in the quest of gold;
So little makes him happy when he's old.

—Author Unknown.

Out Of The Ordinary

Sh-h, Say Nothing: An eleven-year-old St. Louis girl gave birth to a seven pound 2 ounce daughter. Nurse said "both doing nicely." The unknown father said nothing. Silence is golden.

From Life to 30 Days: A Baltimore magistrate permitted Mrs. Ruth White to sentence husband who assaulted her. She said life imprisonment, and then changed it to three months, but the magistrate finally made it 30 days.

Good Time: When one of Hitler's bombers struck a distillery in Edinburgh "good Scotch began pouring into the street and all those present had a good time."

Still a John L.: The name John L. Sullivan in print again. John is chief of police, Pittsfield, Mass., and says petting parties in automobiles means suspension of driver's license.

Nice Friendly Greeting: Before a Judge in Baton Rouge, a divorce case was on trial. Witnesses spoke in such low tones the Judge had difficulty in hearing. Calling the next witness, an attorney said: "Speak up, speak to the Judge so he can hear you." The witness did. He said in no uncertain tones: "Hello, Judge, how are you?"

Time to Fill Up: The accommodating filling station man in St. Louis answered the lady's appeal for relief from some in-explainable noise beneath the hood. When about to announce his failure to locate the trouble the lady called: "There it is again." This time the attendant pulled out an intermittent alarm clock. "My husband!" said the woman, "that's his work. He told me to be sure and fill up on gasoline before getting out of town."

Married Man: Mopping up his restaurant, St. Louis, William Cummins, heard the familiar command, "this is a stick-up" and his curiosity being paramount to fear he wheeled quickly. The mop struck the hold-up man on the legs and he turned and fled. Bet he was a married man. They are always more afraid of mops and brooms than guns.

Fighting Family: Jack and Alfred Booty, brothers separated 40 years, met recently in Baltimore. Jack, manager of a type-writer branch, Indianapolis, left England

at the age of 18. Alfred joined the British Navy at age 14. He served in the first World War. He is now an officer in the Navy. His ship docked at Baltimore for repairs and he called Jack by long distance, who hastened to Baltimore for the reunion which lasted two days. The brothers admitted they would not have recognized each other on a chance meeting. The Booty family seems a patriotic bunch. Alfred reported to Jack that two other brothers were in the Navy, another in the Army, two brothers-in-law are in the Navy and another in the Army while eight nephews are fighting for England, either in the Army or Navy.

Insured: Frank Dubbell, Chicago, knows it happened but attending circumstances are somewhat hazy. He put a chair on his bed and stood on it to reach a box on a shelf. It is not strange that he lost his balance, crashed through a window, nose-dived two stories, hit and broke down a fence, and finally dropped anchor on a brick pile in an adjoining yard. Yes, the doctors say he will recover. He carried a large policy in that old reliable friendly company, "Special Providence for Fools and Drunks."

Diapers Disappear: Early Wightman, Berkeley, California, reported to the police that a five days supply of diapers and sleeping suits had been stolen from his clothesline. We suggest that the police look for the 77 year old man whose wife recently presented him with his 27th child. He is out of a job and probably may need a supply of diapers for future use.

Happy Reunion: In this column is an unusual item of two British boys being reunited after 40 years. One was an officer on a British war vessel. It is left to Decatur to produce a better story. Charles Briggs, age 20, U. S. Nashville, has been reunited with his mother, Mrs. Laura Briggs, whom he had not seen since he was four years of age. Circumstances had compelled the mother to place her son with a welfare agency in Des Moines, Iowa, and in turn he was placed with a family named Schulz, Dennison, Iowa. He was given the family name of Schulz, but learned that his real name was Briggs. For years he has tried to locate his relatives. On the Nashville he heard a superior officer call the name of Robert Briggs. Charles immediately looked his shipmate up and found him to be his brother. They had been on the Nashville for five months but had never met. Through this brother he learned his mother was in

Decatur, and getting a furlough, came to visit her, and his sister. Besides these two sons on the Nashville, Mrs. Briggs has two other sons in service, Thomas, in the navy, and Ralph, in the army.

Sentenced Himself: Bobby Benton, 15 year old Decatur boy, was charged with reckless driving. "What," said the traffic officer, "would you do if you were a judge and this case was presented to you?" Bobby thought a second and said, "Suspend his driving license for 90 days." He was released on his earnest promise that he would apply the sentence to himself.

Pants Came Back: Imagine the surprise of Sheriff John Toelke when he found a pair of his trousers while sorting the loot of a shoplifter he had arrested. The shoplifter had visited a dry cleaning establishment and picked out the sheriff's pants among other articles he chose to carry away.

Such a Happy Day: Delaying a vacation for 38 years, John Hawley and wife Louise, went on a mountain auto trip. They drove to King's Canyon, National Park, California. They plunged to death over a 1000 foot cliff. Last entry in Mrs. Hawley's diary read: "We've had such a happy trip."

The Old Gray Goose: Frank Bieker of Hays, Kansas, had a goose which declined advantages offered by a small lake for swimming and drinking. She went to the chicken yard instead and drowned while taking a drink—caught her head in a underwater partition.

GOODBYE FALCON

Bird Famous in England for Centuries Marked for Extermination

War does many things besides killing men, making widows and orphans, the lame, the halt, and the blind. It makes paupers of the rich and rich of the paupers. Not only do the people undergo many changes, but the birds of the air are victims of the upheaval.

Some time ago an article on falcons and falconry was printed in the Record. This bird is unusual among the feathered family. It is amenable to training and its fame rests particularly on its intelligence on hunting game for its owner. It is centuries old in England, but now becomes one of the innocent victims of the war and is marked

for extinction. The "Washington Post" says:

After 11 centuries or so, falcons and falconry have been doomed in England. The government has outlawed both sport and birds and, if possible, the falcons will be exterminated. They will be hunted down and their eggs destroyed. The reason is that falcons have not shown a proper patriotic discrimination among the birds they have chosen to attack.

They would, it seems, as soon swoop down upon a carrier pigeon bearing an important message from some RAF squadron to its base as upon anything else. Thus the falcon must go. The extinction of the English falcon will be a great sentimental loss. Probably no bird, not even the lark or the nightingale, has engaged the imagination and admiration of English poets as often as the falcon has. And, curiously enough, it is mostly the efficiency with which the falcon goes about his business that takes their fancy.

CLEANING HIGHWAYS

(Continued from page 19)

whether this will lessen or increase the cost.

It seems probable that more efficient methods would mean more miles cleaned and consequently increased expense.

The automobiles are here to stay and the snow has established a habit of coming down in winter. If the public wants practically all the year use of the highways they will have to be kept open.

Heed the Warning

Welshed from Walter Winchell's column: "Every car going through this town at 60 miles an hour on Saturday night must have a driver."

Guide at Niagara—This, ladies and gentlemen, is the greatest waterfall in the world and if the ladies will kindly be silent for a moment, you can hear the thunder of the waters.

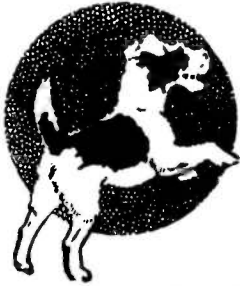
The man who works hard and saves his money may not get all he expects but he'll get something.

Steel that loses its temper is worthless—so are men.

Once in a while, not often, a man is born who isn't afraid. Then things begin to move.

Animals In The News

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



Old Rover was the
finest dog
That ever ran a
race;
His eyes so bright,
his foot so fleet,
And such an
honest face.

Says the Pup!

I'm awful tired of bein' w'ashed,
I hate the sight of soap,
An' when I see them gettin' towels
They wonder why I mope.
They love to scour, hour after hour,
For why I cannot see,
They're allus washin' sompin',
An' half the time it's me!
I'd like to be a turtle
An' live down in the mud;
I'd never have to take a bath,
Or hear them yell, "Here, Bud,
Come on, old man, and get your tub,
You're black as black can be."
They're allus washin' sompin',
An' half the time it's me!
I'm goin' to dig a hole and crawl
Right in and turn around,
An' pull the hole in after me,
Then tie it safe and sound.
An' when I hear them scrapin' soap,
An' yellin', "Here, Bud-dee!"
I'll know they're washin' sompin',
But—it won't—be—me!
—Vemima Remington.

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● Corky, a little airdale, was smuggled into England by Canadian soldiers, was declared persona non grata and sent back home, where he has just taken the best breed prize in the Canadian National Exhibition dog show.

● Butch, the tom-cat mascot of Irvington, N. J., takes an occasional free ride on the street car with a friendly chum. "Why not free," asks the driver, "cops ride on their badge and Tom on his collar."

● Alfred (Scotty) Lewis, Phoenix, Arizona, died recently, mourned principally by: 20 dogs, 10 burros, 1 one-eyed mule, 7 goats, several cats and a lot of chickens.
Scotty claimed to be an Oxford graduate.

He preferred the society of his domesticated menagerie to that of men, which to many indicates that Oxford or no Oxford, he was a man of intelligence.

● The gorilla is a big, ugly brute. We'd be embarrassed to admit that he is an ancestor of ours. If such were the case we'd certainly disavow the relationship and more than that disown him. Left to his natural environs he may be a good citizen, but as we know him he is disagreeable, foreigner, and untrustworthy. Still he possesses many traits similar to man. Like all animals, either two or four legged, he is good-natured, playful, and full of pranks. He is like a man when he is growing old—fretful, irritable, and uncompanionable. In fact he is testy, mean, even vicious, a perfect sour puss. When he reaches old age, backed up by some six hundred pounds of meat and muscle, claws, and teeth, it is the part of wisdom to not try and crowd him off the highway. Just what tenure of life the gorilla has in his natural freedom is not definitely known. The oldest one in captivity is Bamboo, in Philadelphia, some 14 years. These animals do not, as a rule, thrive in captivity. A census of gorillas in this country shows a total of 15. They are in zoos and circuses, the most publicized one being Gargantua of the Ringling Bros. show. There is relatively but little known about gorillas. It is known that they live in families, building a sort of platform in trees. A full grown gorilla stands six and one-half feet high while the female does not exceed 4 feet.

They are not carnivorous. They are vegetarians, but some of those in captivity have been taught to eat meat. They are like humans in that no two of them have facial expressions alike. If you want one as a pet be prepared to slap down \$3,000 or \$4,000 on C.O.D. delivery, no pedigrees furnished.

DEFENSE PLANTS

(Continued from Page 25)

An ash tray plant stamps out airplane parts from aluminum.

And there is a baby bassinet firm that weaves "bumpers" for battleships.

Using its knowledge gained in regular production, industry is now adapting materials used in football uniforms for American parachute troops.

It seems from these few instances cited that when we begin looking around we find in unexpected quarters valuable aid, which under ordinary condition on their face would not appeal to us.

It is, however, a helpful sign of American resourcefulness.

The Men Who Know Explain Why

This organization believes in close relationships between all departments of the business. This is one of the reasons why the selling force when here is taken through the entire factory. In doing this the salesmen meet the men in the factory who produce the goods which the salesmen offers and describes to the trade. It is bringing together the first and last step in a sale. More than that it establishes a personal relationship between salesmen and the employe, and gives salesmen a new insight into the line. If a salesman is not fully versed in every mechanical feature of an article, who is in better position to tell him why certain features are for certain purposes, than the man who fabricates the article? A competent guide led the different groups of salesmen through the various departments. The men

ing mechanical features of various Mueller products.

There is much educational value to any one who makes a trip of this character. It begins with the initial steps in the pattern and core rooms, and continues to the packing and shipping room. Between these points, goods in course of manufacture have made many stops and undergone many operations from blistering molten brass to shining, glistening chromium plate. Many of these operations must be of watch-like precision in order that the metal to metal contact does not vary a thousandth part of an inch at any point. This is accomplished not alone by constant visual inspection, but by the frequent application of proved and tested templets. The final step comes when the goods are completely assembled for ac-



In the group above patrons will be able to spot the salesman who calls on them regularly.

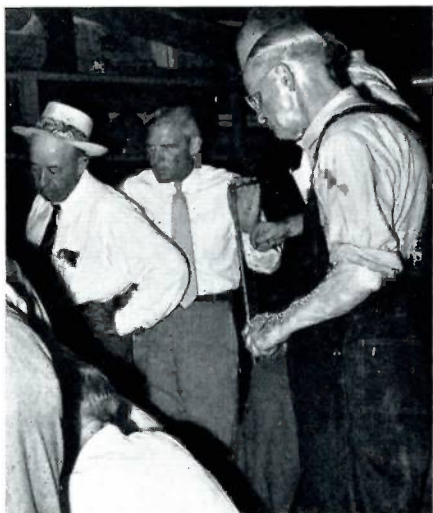
At the left is Paul Hines, George Hofmann, Charles DuBois, Bill Jett. In the center is J. F. Woodcock, dressed in novice costume for entering the ancient and honorable ranks of the "49 club." He was not permitted to change clothing during the week he was here. Nearby, facing is Jimmy O'Neil of the Sarnia factory, and at the extreme right is Adolph Mueller talking with A. Thibeault. About half of the group is still in the gymnasium, awaiting the "starting gong."

assembled at Mueller Club House and divided into small groups for the start. They represented four Mueller factories and two countries—United States and Canada. Eight of these men had not previously participated in this plan, and were therefore deeply interested in it. The older men, however, have learned the values of these trips and are not backward in getting new information. They have the advantage of previous acquaintance, which gives them a common ground on which to meet and discuss problems affect-

tual service. At this stage they are given the 200 pound hydraulic pressure test. This means an individual test for each piece of goods, and not a percentage of a determined number of pieces from each run.

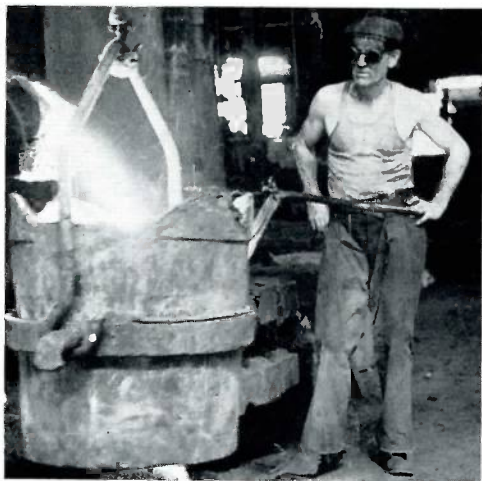
It is these painstaking tests and the constant inspection of goods in every process of manufacture which enables us to speak with so much confidence in the quality of Mueller goods offered to the trade. In the beginning we prove through laboratory analysis that the metal is up to our require-

ments before it goes in the furnace and again when the metal is melted to assure ourselves that the various metals are in the right proportions.



Charles DuBois and Lloyd George listening to W. B. Campbell's answers to questions relating to regulators.

Billy Campbell is one of the few employees who began his Mueller connection while Hieronymus Mueller was the head of the organization. His service period is 48 years.



Here we have Ernest Watkins in the Iron Foundry watching a bubbling, blistering pot of fiery iron with as much care as a housewife watches a pot of boiling soup. Safety first always—note the heavy glasses he wears. The touring salesmen are probably watching through field glasses at a safe distance—none of them in sight.

He likes boating, fishing, automobiles, and photography. In the latter field he is among our best amateurs.



Scotty Milne, Sarnia, F. C. McCown and John Stenner, New York. They are watching two girl core makers. The girl at the left is seriously inclined and apparently not much impressed with "Scotty's line." He's one of the funniest Scots we know of, excepting Harry Lauder. The girl at the right seemingly enjoys the visit of the debonair Stenner of New York.

It should be a lot of fun making cores. Something on the order of the mud-pies of childhood, only it is particular and important work, requiring a delicate touch. That is one reason why women and girls make good core-workers. The core is the pattern used in making the opening or passage in all plumbing, water, and gas brass goods. This at once indicates the necessity for accuracy in size and smoothness. It is by using good cores that we get good passage ways through our goods. The size of the goods calls for a corresponding size of pattern for making the core. These pattern boxes are made of aluminum and in most cases small and light. Cores are made of certain sands, oils, and other ingredients pounded into the core box.

When the core is completed it is put in the oven to bake. One of the most delicate operations in the process is lifting the core from the box and placing it on the baking tray. The cores are so fragile before baking that they crumble easily.

■ ■ ■

There are a number of X-presidential candidates in Mexico. The X marks the spot where they fell.

A good way to keep the kids out of the cooky jar is to lock it up in the pantry and hide the key under the soap in the bathroom.

To be wise we must first learn to be happy.

GREAT MEN IN OFFICE

After All They Are Just Men Who Have Been Temporarily Honored

A wily old politician once told us that we owed a certain amount of respect and deference to men elected to high offices by the proletariat. "After all," he continued, "they are still men without superhuman attainments, though I must confess that some of these men elevated to high place are inclined to the belief that they are something different and apart from the rest, and easily yield to the superman contagion."

That they are still men whose minds revert to the common things of life is aptly illustrated by their sense of humor. The silent Calvin Coolidge has been pictured as a sour, silent, dour man, but we have read numerous incidents which disprove this, and indicate a humorous side of his nature. One can almost see the yankee twinkle in his eye upon reading the following.

During the administration of President Coolidge, there was a certain Senator noted for his highly individual opinions and his refusal to work with colleagues.

One day Mr. Coolidge looked out the window and spied him riding by on horseback.

"There's a remarkable sight," commented the President to his secretary.

"What?"

"The horse and Senator — are both going in the same direction."

Anyone familiar with the senator's attitude on most public questions, and his fondness for horseback riding will recognize the late Senator Borah of Idaho as the object of President Coolidge's quip and likewise recognize its aptness.

McKinley, Too

Then there was President McKinley whose classic features seemed to make him almost too serious to jokes or jesting, although he was never placed in the same class with Coolidge.

McKinley's mother, sitting down to her first dinner in the White House, could not conceal her astonishment at the abundance of the food, especially of the cream, which was served in lavish quantity, and she said: "Well, William now I know what they mean when they speak of the cream of society."

With a smile the president answered: "There does seem to be an array of cream on the table, but after all we, mother, can afford to keep a cow now."

There was perhaps more truth than poetry in the remark. McKinley was the ninth child and luxury did not dwell in the family home. It is possible that in those days the family could not afford to keep a cow.



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In giving them these things you enter the gateway of "living in peace with your patrons".

The plumbing fittings which open this gate for you bear the name MUELLER with a business record and experience of 84 years behind the name.

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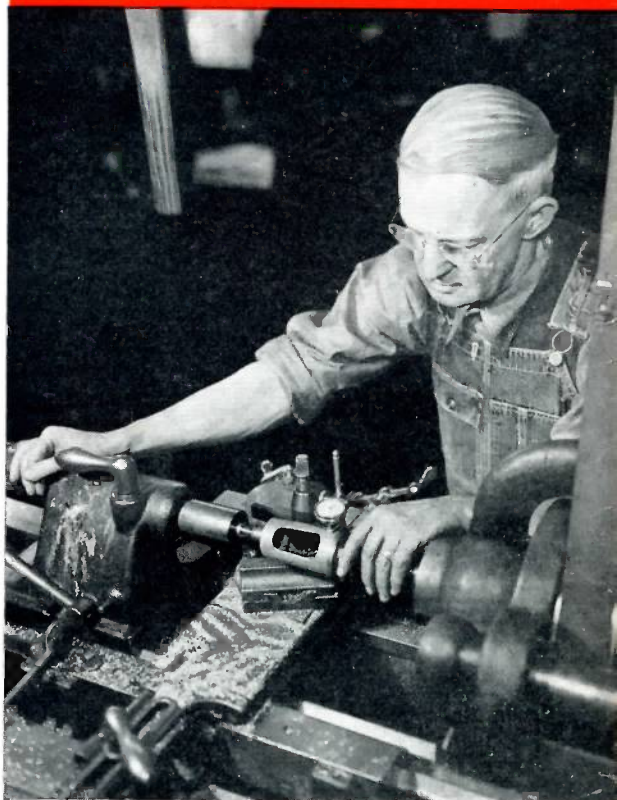
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1857 1941

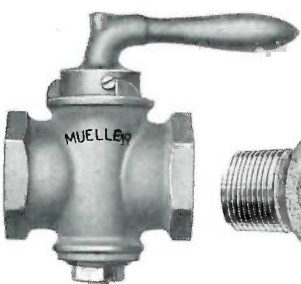
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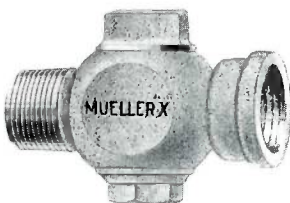
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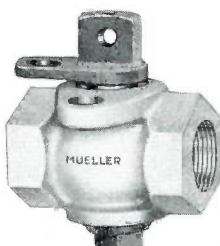
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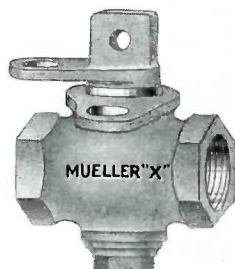
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