

MUELLER RECORD

PUBLISHED AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS

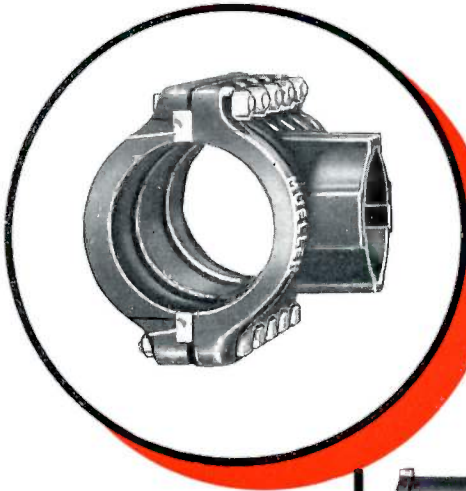


Lover's Paradise, West Ware, Mass.

SEPTEMBER, 1936

Fit Like A Glove . . .

BECAUSE OF MUELLER MECHANICAL PRECISION



Sleeves for use on mains up to and including class D, A, W, W, A, C, I, pipe. Carried in stock in the more common commercial sizes. Other sizes supplied on request.

VALVES — Iron body, bronze mounted, inside screw, stationary stem. Stem can be repacked while valve is under pressure.



The name Mueller protects your investment in sleeves and valves—made of highest grade grey iron with full bronze mountings. Their mechanical precision greatly reduces labor cost of installation, and is a guarantee of good and satisfactory service. The mechanism employed in these valves provides the maximum of operating efficiency with a minimum of parts. Their many fine points command the consideration of water works men. Back of these goods is the name Mueller and back of the name is 79 years of progressive manufacturing experience.

Mueller Sleeves and Valves are tested at 300 lbs. square inch pressure and are recommended for 150 lbs. square inch in water working pressure. Higher working pressures can be supplied.

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Vol. XXV

SEPTEMBER, 1936

No. 260

TWO VIEWS OF WORK

Drudgery to Some Joy and Pride to Others

(By Marie Henderson—Winning Article of the David Warner Prize.)

An American traveler was walking down a dusty road in France, when he came upon workmen breaking rock.

Stopping the first, he asked, "My good man, what are you doing?"

"Breaking rock," doggedly answered the workman, without looking up.

To a second workman nearby, he plied the same question.

"Earning three dollars a day," came the second indifferent response.

Approaching a third, he tried again to gain information. This time the workman stopped, raising up with difficulty. He placed his hand on his tired back.

When his eyes met those of the stranger, a light broke over his face.

Pointing across the road to a building in construction, he said proudly, "I am helping to build that Cathedral."

We have often heard this story, but I am wondering if we have ever thought what makes the difference in the spirit of the workmen.

The first two men were laboring hard at toil. Life to them was drudgery. No light higher than the rock pile or the pay roll came to their vision.

Work becomes toil when the "love light" for our work grows dim, whether our work be chopping wood, making paper bags or writing verse.

Enthusiasm is the best "hill climber" in this world. It has carried many sailors through storms into port, has brought convalescents to health, has kept a song in the hearts of many through long lean years of poverty and depression.

What is it that brings such power? Nothing more or less than love—the greatest life-giving force on the planet.

Fortunate, indeed, is the man who loves his task.

James M. Barrie was right when he said: "Not in doing what you like, but in liking what you do, is the secret of happiness." We generally like to do what we can do well. The pupil practicing on the piano is generally bored, but the great musician delights to finger the keys by the hour.

To master one's task is to begin to love it, and to love it, makes up most of life's happiness. Everywhere there is a manifest difference between the man who watches the clock and the man who puts all there is in him into his work.

UNCLE SAM'S IMPORTANCE

The United States has only 7 per cent of the world's population, but in other per cents it is a whiz-bang. We have 32 per cent of the railroads, 58 per cent of the telephone and telegraph facilities, 36 per cent of the developed water power, 76 per cent of the automobiles, 33 per cent of the radio broadcasting stations and 44 per cent of the radio receiving sets. In this country are produced 60 per cent of the world's oil; 48 per cent of the copper, 43 per cent of the pig iron, 47 per cent of the steel, 58 per cent of the corn, and, in normal times, 56 per cent of the cotton.

Our standard of living is so much higher than that of foreign countries that we consume one-half of the world's coffee, one-half of its rubber, one-fourth of its sugar, three-fourths of its silk, one-half of its coal, and two-thirds of its petroleum.

"Should Girls Go Out To Work?" is a question that seems to be agitating a few of our readers. We can only reply that most of the modern girls we know seem to prefer a life of he's.

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

THE OLD DAYS OF TOURING

Auto Driving Was a Trial That Tried Men's Souls

Speaking about automobiles, which are occasionally discussed in the best regulated families with calmness, passion, and even turbulent anger, do you remember the time when the auto was what it isn't now? Those were the days that tried men's souls and wrecked their sunny dispositions. An autoist starting out on a little pleasure jaunt, like the sailor, never knew whether he would get back home. He took with him everything but a diving suit, and an airplane. There was the little hand pump, towing rope, hand shovel, wooden blocks to put under the wheels in case of sticking in the mud, some forty or fifty tools, the names of which he did not know much less for what use they were designed.

Going Under

Oh, yes, then there was the linen duster to be used when he "had to go under." Going under meant to arm himself with a hammer and after getting under bang everything within sight. When he crawled out he said, "Got her fixed, all right." Reminds us of a pressman in a print-shop where we "deviled." No matter what went wrong, this pressman got his hammer and banged away on the fly wheel of the press, looking all the while very wise and quite important. He was that type that broke anything he couldn't eat.

The solid rubber wheels of the early days were immune from punctures. Their principal purpose in life was to jolt the gizzards out of the occupants of the car while bumpety-bumping over unpaved roads, and as a side line sowing a crop of corns where no self-respecting corn would plant itself voluntarily.

The Days of Helpfulness

Those were the days when autoists had a fellow feeling. It was after you, my "Dear Alphonse." If one driver found another in the slightest trouble he would stop and proffer help, instead of going by sixty miles an hour despite distress signals.

Changing one of the old style solid tires was a yeoman job accompanied by language which would provoke a pirate to forsake his calling, and enter the evangelistic field.

While Paw cussed, Maw sat in the car and helped with advice that fell on unheeding ears. What little taste of joy there was in a pleasure drive of five miles was dissipated by the body blows of the tires.

Big Tires Save the Day

Along about 1912 the tire manufacturers grasped the dawning truth that it required good tires to make good, pleasurable automobile driving. A series of experiments under new methods, and processes were begun. A gradual improvement brought the industry to the balloon tire period and with it came the real luxury of automobile driving.

LOOKING GOOD

Things are looking better. In fact, if we believe what we read they are better. The American Architect, a high grade publication, gives some interesting figures.

The construction volume for the last six months of 1936 in forty-four states reported in a survey by the National Association of Building Trades Employers is \$1,345,768,000 or 85% ahead of last year. In the same period residential construction gained 61% and non-residential 89%. This is the biggest six months building volume since 1931.

New York's six months figure was \$107,000,000, up 80%. Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, in the order named showed gains. Hammond, Indiana, showed the biggest gain, 600%.

St. Paul and Miami Beach show 100% occupancy; Cincinnati 99½%. Shortages are reported in other cities, including Hammond, Los Angeles and Norfolk.

Home building in Chicago in June jumped 165%; for the last six months period, a gain was 118%.

There has been a big increase in percentage of building work executed by architects. In 1933 the percentage of architect planned buildings was 59.2%. By 1935 this had increased to 67.8%. For the first quarter of 1936 it amounted to 73.8%. The National income as estimated by "Business Week" will exceed 60 billions as against 53 billions last year.

In this connection, the big industries of the country show notable improvement.

Straight!

Prof. (to young man calling on his daughter): What shall we have—a concerto or a sonata?

Her Weakness: No thanks, I'll take mine straight, please.

ON WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENTS

Magazine "Time" Calls Them a Solemn and Sober Group

We think our friends and readers in the water works field will be interested in an article which appeared in the June 22 issue of the magazine "Time." It has to do with the last convention of the American Water Works Association at Los Angeles. This is one of the great magazines of the present day period and it says:

"For healthful and palatable drinking water, some 70,000,000 people in the U. S. are dependent on a scattered army of obscure technicians: the superintendents of urban water works. Last week 1,200 members of the American Water Works Association gathered in convention at Los Angeles, talked shop, complained about their pay, behaved themselves. A solemn and sober group, the water works superintendents are famed among hotelmen and convention solicitors for the fact that they almost never do any damage. In their convention lobby they gazed earnestly at water tinkling through complete model systems; at a scale model of Los Angeles' new automatic chlorinator, which has a photo-electric "eye" to maintain the proper proportion of chlorine. Highlights of the meeting:

Average pay of waterworks superintendents in the U. S. and Canada is \$4.11 per day. Deploring this fact, retiring President Frank Barbour of Boston trumpeted: "The slightest slip on the part of any one of these superintendents might result in a typhoid epidemic that would wipe out practically an entire community!"

The coppery taste in many water supplies was attributed to the grounding of radio wires in water pipes.

The watermen agreed that, with water-borne disease under control, chief remaining problem is to eliminate taste. Success was reported by adding charcoal.

Charles Hardy Eastwood, Newark water equipment manufacturer, declared that he sends employes into every flood-afflicted area, foots the bill himself, considers it good advertising. During the severe floods last spring, Eastwood had men with portable chlorinators in 14 states. Where they worked there were no cases of disease attributable to polluted water.

Sterilizing With Silver

Surprisingly, the watermen had little or nothing to say about the growing practice

OTTO AND FAMILY



Above is a picture of Otto H. Sharlock and family taken during the summer while the family was on a visit to friends and relatives in Decatur. Otto has been with Mueller Co. since 1914. He began in the Traffic Department, but got the selling bee in his bonnet and for many years has been representing our company in the Pittsburgh territory.

of sterilizing reservoirs and swimming pools with silver. That ions (atomic fragments) of silver, copper and some other metals in extremely minute traces have a powerful germicidal effect was discovered in 1893. Only a few millionths of a gram per litre of water will kill germs. The silver which dissolves from a plate simply immersed in the water is enough. Thus treated is the water supply of Heidelberg, and there are many other installations in Germany, England, Switzerland. Two years ago the swimming pool of the Congressional Country Club in Washington became the first silvered pool in the U. S.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gibbons of Wapella, Illinois, started for a Bloomington hospital for Mrs. Gibbon's accouchement. At Heyworth, ten miles distant, a baby was born to Mrs. Gibbons. Medical attention was secured, and the couple continued to Bloomington, eleven miles away. Just as they reached St. Joseph hospital a second baby was born.

ONE DAY'S PAPER

Chronicles Numerous Fatal and Serious Accidents in and Near Decatur

Recently we picked up a local paper and here's what we read in the head lines:

"Blame Snap in Air Circus Death—Manager Says Buckle of Parachute Broke."

"Plan Probe Into Fall from Car. Young Negro Woman Dies from Accident Trying When She Either Leaped or Fell from an Automobile."

"Youth's Hand Blown Off as Chum Drops Loaded Gun."

"Two Injured as Trucks Collide."

"Youth Hurt in Bethany Crash Dies."

"Accidental Discharge of Revolver Hurts Two."

These accidents were scattered over Central Illinois.

Moralizing is useless. Advice falls on unlistening ears. What else could one expect to see at an air circus, but a crash of planes or the fall of a parachute leaper? What else but to find one of two or both small boys maimed for life or fatally injured when playing with a loaded shotgun or loaded revolver?

Of course, we are case hardened to automobile accidents. While giving advice seems useless, we still have some hopes as we pin our faith to Proverbs XI: 14, "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety," and repeated in Proverbs XXIV:6. We have a multitude of counsellors. The National Safety Council has done and is doing a fine piece of work in promoting safety, largely in the industrial field, and now is devoting much of educational value to correct reckless automobile driving. In the latter endeavor, there is this year a general, spontaneous move to correct this evil. As Proverbs tell us, "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." The next question is what is a multitude. Well, the dictionary tells us that it is great number of people collected together; the common term denotes "a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order." It would seem, therefore, that after the multitude is sufficiently great we have a chance of getting somewhere if the multitude can move in good order.

Two men were seated in a crowded street car. One noticing that the other had his eyes closed, said: "Bill, are yer feelin' well?"

"I'm all right," said Bill, "but I do 'ate to see ladies standing."

MEET IN NEW YORK

Annual Session of New England Water Works Association

The New England Water Works Association's annual convention will be held this month, September 22-25 inclusive, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. It will be the 55th convention of this association, and preparations are now well under way on the program and social features which are always a part of the meeting. The Journal of the New England Water Works Association regarding this feature says:

"The entertainment committee is making elaborate plans with facilities that only the great city of New York can offer."

The social features, while a stimulating feature of relaxation, will not, of course, overshadow the real purpose of the convention, which is a technical study of water works problems.

An outstanding technical program is being prepared. This is to include two symposiums—one on the 1936 floods and the other on water purification. The Journal says, in addition to this there will be papers descriptive of the New York City and Dayton, Ohio, water supplies; a great speaker from England; a superintendent session; a superintendent round table and other features.

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Degrading is defined as reducing in rank. A true example of this is shown in the sizes to which sand is reduced.

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GOOD YELL



Master Plumber: "So you graduated from the Barbers' University? What was your college yell?"

Graduate: "Cut his lip
Rip his jaw
Leave his face
Raw! Raw! Raw!"—Owl.

Wisdom of the Ages

No gift of God should be more gratefully recognized than a nature easily tending toward enjoyment. So that of its own accords it avoids sources of annoyance, and discerns in everything some ray of brightness.—Anon.

Whatever I have tried to do in life, I have tried with all my heart to do well; whatever I have devoted myself to, I have devoted myself to completely; in great aims and in small, I have always been thoroughly in earnest.—Dickens.

The mind grows wiser by watching, but her sister, the body, of coarser materials, needs the support of repose.—Scott.

People may talk about the equality of the sexes. They are not equal. The silent smile of a loving, sensible woman will vanquish ten men.—H. W. Beecher.

The elevation of the mind ought to be the principal end of our studies; which if they do not in some measure effect, they will prove of very little service to us.—Burke.

My best thoughts always come a little too late.—Hawthorne.

One of the illustrations is that the present hour is not the critical, the decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year.—Emerson.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan; the proper study of mankind is man.—Pope.

All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their natural propensities.—Burke.

Like our shadows, our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.—Young.

If we had no faults, we should not take so much pleasure in noticing the faults of other people.—La Rochefaucauld.

It is better to fight for the good, than to rail at the ill.—Tennyson.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to greatness; omitted all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and miseries.—Shakespeare.

DEATH OF FRANK A. HUNTLEY

Frank A. Huntley, Chicago representative of Mueller Co., died August 3 in a Chicago hospital, following an emergency operation for bursted appendix.



He has been associated with this company for eleven years. During that time he made his home in Decatur for several years, while in charge of the plumbing division of the company. Afterward he was transferred to the Ohio territory and from there returned to his old post in Chicago.

He had been identified with the plumbing and water works industry since the World's War, and had a wide acquaintance on the west coast as well as in the central west. During the war he was a pilot in the aviation corps and saw service over seas.

Mr. Huntley possessed a cheerful, direct and frank personality, which made a deep and lasting impression on all with whom he came in contact. He was forty-three years of age at the time of his death, and is survived by his wife and three sons, Frank, Jr., David, and James, and mother, Mrs. Belle Huntley, of Seattle. Mrs. Huntley and sons have gone to Seattle, where they will make their home.



THE PROVINCIAL MIND

Dr. Robert McElroy, professor of American History, Oxford University, speaking before the tenth Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, said: "The enemy of the world is not Hitler, sinister as he made himself by playing upon provincialism and fear; not Mussolini, dressed for parade in the cast-off stage costume of Julius Caesar; not Stalin, a black figure planning to enfranchise Russia's millions. No, the enemy of the world is the provincial mind."



Dubious Dan: "I've been getting threatening letters thru the mail. Isn't there a law against that?"

Post Office Inspector: "Of course there is. It's a very serious offense to send threatening letters. Have you any idea who's doing it?"

Dubious Dan: "Sure. The Woofus Furniture Company."

I'M TELLIN' YOU



"Where did the apple dumpling come from?" queries a writer. Not prepared to answer, but we know where the apple dumpling is going if placed before us with plenty of rich cream.

Don't kick because you have to button your wife's dress. Be glad your wife has a dress, even though you may not be glad you have a wife.

Having failed to get him married as the Prince of Wales, the writers are now advancing from a new angle and trying to get him married as King Edward VIII.

Governor Alf Landon was nominated for president June 11, and nobody told him until July 21, when a great big committee journeyed to Topeka, Kansas, and broke the news to him.

An authority tells us that the fastest train time, Chicago to the west coast, is now forty hours, while flying time is less than sixteen hours, saving twenty-two hours, which reminds us of the distinguished Japanese visitor being shown New York City. In the upper part of the city they waited for a particular train. Getting off in lower New York, one of the Americans remarked to his guest, "We saved ten minutes by taking that train," to which the Japanese replied: "What are you going to do with it?" We are get there, etc., people. Does it pay? Is it necessary or is it just habit or perhaps our exaggerated importance in the scheme of things.

Our conversion to the nudist idea is not due to any sudden reversal of form, but because of a central Illinois summer which broke all known weather records—some twenty days of temperature ranging from

100° to 108°. The nudist missed a wonderful opportunity of making converts.

An authority takes up a newspaper column of space telling how to close a speech. We can tell you in three words. Near the beginning.

Bonds demand interest—even the bonds of matrimony.

The reason talk is cheap is because there is so much of it not worth listening to.

MINOR DRIVERS A MENACE

The public has never taken seriously the menace to life and property when boys and girls 16 or 17 years old are permitted to drive automobiles, but insurance companies do. The records of these companies show that minor drivers of automobiles cause twice as many accidents as drunken drivers, and four times as many as adult drivers, who are sober.

A central Illinois newspaper says: "On the same day that Robert Besse, 16, drove two of his schoolmates to death in Wellston, James Martin, Jr., 17, ran down and killed a pedestrian at Webster Grove. Near Villa Grove, Illinois, the same day, Dave Costlett, 18, drove his car in front of a B. & O. train, and his companion, Gladys Williams, was killed.

A 17 year old girl rounded a corner so fast that she collided with another car, killing one person and injuring several others. There are two apparent reasons why minors of ages referred to are dangerous drivers. One is their lack of understanding of the tremendous destructive possibilities of a 60 or 80 horse power engine beneath the hood of an automobile. Another is the natural recklessness of youth, and still another is their inability to act quickly in an emergency.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Monday, July 20, was the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow Island in New York harbor. In that half century, millions of people have seen this famous statue both from the shore and from ships. On the fiftieth anniversary referred to the tri-colors of France floated from the statue for the first time since the dedication.

OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS

Range From Famous Prize Fighter to Presidents and Statesmen

Famous birthdays for October represent a wide variety of persons from prize fighters to presidents and statesmen. The presidents were Rutherford B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, and John Adams. The prize fighter was John L. Sullivan. In addition, there are actresses, poets, tennis players, scholars, and musicians. The following list of famous birthdays indicate that October had large part in giving to the world men and women whose names live in history.

- 1—Annie Besant, theosophist, 1847.
- 2—Gen. Ferdinand Foch, 1851.
- 3—Bancroft, historian, 1800.
- 4—Rutherford B. Hayes, President, 1822.
- 5—Chester A. Arthur, President, 1830.
- 6—Helen Wills, tennis champion, 1906.
- 7—James Whitcomb Riley, author, 1853.
- 8—John Hay, statesman, 1838.
- 9—Aimee McPherson, evangelist, 1890.
- 10—Helen Hayes, actress, 1902.
- 11—Theodore Thomas, composer, 1835.
- 12—Ramsay MacDonald, British statesman, 1866.
- 13—Ferdinand VII, Spain, 1784.
- 14—William Penn, pioneer, 1644.
- 15—John L. Sullivan, pugilist, 1858.
- 16—Noah Webster, philologist, 1758.
- 17—Thomas F. Ryan, financier, 1851.
- 18—Thomas B. Reed, statesman, 1839.
- 19—Fannie Hurst, author, 1889.
- 20—A. F. Pillsbury, flourman, 1869.
- 21—De La Martine, historian, 1790.
- 22—J. A. Gary, Postmaster General, 1833.
- 23—Sarah Bernhardt, actress, 1845.
- 24—Don C. Seitz, journalist, 1862.
- 25—Com. Richard E. Byrd, explorer, 1888.
- 26—Jackie Coogan, actor, 1914.
- 27—Theodore Roosevelt, President, 1858.
- 28—Erasmus, scholar, 1467.
- 29—Thomas F. Bayard, statesman, 1828.
- 30—John Adams, president, 1735.
- 31—Courtney Cooper, author, 1886.

It Suited

Salesman: "Now, that, sir, is the most becoming hat you have tried on so far."

Wearry Customer: "I agree with you entirely—it's my own."

Getting Hot

"What kind of a party was it?"

"Well, at about one-thirty the automatic fire sprinkler started to work."

BUBBLE BATH

We have tub baths, shower baths, plunge baths, and the old swimmin' hole, still popular with urchins. Now we have the "bubble bath," which is something else. The purpose of this bath is to help heavy people reduce and relieve nervous tension. It is claimed that bubbles created by air pressure give a light refreshing massage effect to the bather. The foam for the bubbles is manufactured from about four inches of water in the bottom of the tub. This contains a stiffening liquid. There is a flat frame of wooden slats and between these slats are lengths of perforated hose, through which air is forced with a pressure pump, creating the bubbles which break against the body with a light massage effect. After being peppered by the bubbles for ten minutes, the bather, exhausted we presume by the terrific bombardment of bubbles, goes to bed with a hot water bottle at his feet and soft pads on his eyes. To complete the performance, it seems to us, that the room should be scented with a delicate perfume and some one should pin a rose on him. Of course, the bubble bath is supposed to possess curative properties, and is not designed for home use. If there is any hydropathic value in the performance, we are unadvised. Most of it, however, is quite likely to be in the patient's mind.

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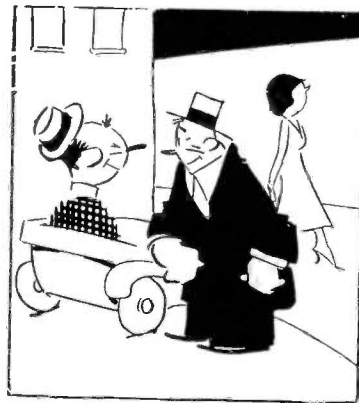
Frenchman: "What is meant by silver wedding?"

Host: "That means a couple have lived together 25 years".

Frenchman: "Ah! How charming. And now they are going to get married".

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EVEN UP



Jones: "Sorry, old man, that my hen got loose and scratched up your garden."

Smith: "That's all right—my dog ate your hen."

Jones: "Fine! My car just ran over your dog."



CHILDRENS PARADE & WILD ANIMALS

On August 8, Mueller employes held their annual picnic at Mueller Heights, where the Lodge and the Athletic Club House are located. It was a glorious day, cool and pleasant after a terrific hot spell.

All picnics are very much alike, but this particular one had some special features which made it out of the ordinary.

There was lots of music. It was supplied by Goodman's Band, a crack organization of central Illinois, augmented by a W. P. A. orchestra of forty pieces.

High Lights

The high lights of the day were a herd of twelve ponies, the children's parade, spotted with grotesque characters and "wild animals," children's games supervised by the Community Recreation Association, the children being segregated according to age, beginning with those up to six years and finishing with those from twelve to fifteen. The first group was assembled in the Lodge and their play was directed by kindergarten instructors throughout the afternoon. This arrangement permitted parents to enjoy the picnic with the knowledge their little ones were safe and being well cared for.

At Open Air Theater

Other events were platform exercises with addresses by Adolph Mueller and Robert Mueller, vaudeville program, comic contests, croquet, horseshoe tournament, beano contests with canned goods for the prize winners, soft ball game, the annual Baby Show, band concert on the Lodge grounds in the evening, and company members and guests dinner.

In the evening there was a short program

by the Elm Grove Community, four reels of moving pictures, and finally dancing to the music of Lee Homebrook's orchestra from 8:30 to 11 o'clock, ending another happy day for employes and their families.

In so far as possible, not a thing was left undone which would have contributed to the success of the day's program.

Planning The Picnic

Planning and arranging for a Mueller picnic begins weeks in advance of the day selected for the event. The company defrays all expenses, making a generous appropriation but entertainment features and the details of the affair are left to a general committee with sub-committees to handle various features. Every single employe gets five refreshment tickets equal to twenty-five cents. Married employes get ten, five for the husband and five for the wife. In addition there are free street car and bus tickets. If there are children each child gets five refreshment tickets, balloon ticket, pony ride ticket and bus ticket.

16,097 Refreshment Tickets

The refreshment privileges are assigned to Auer brothers, both company employes. When the picnic is over the refreshment tickets taken in are turned over to the accounting department for auditing. A certain per cent goes to the Employes Aid Society, and the remainder to the Auer brothers. After they settle for the refreshments they have a nice piece of money left.

Some idea of the entertainment features may be gleaned from a few figures. The refreshment stand took in 16,097 tickets. Eight hundred and forty-six bus tickets were given

out. Some eighteen hundred gas inflated balloons were distributed, while one-thousand and pony ride tickets fell to the children under twelve years of age.

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BUT DON'T WE HAVE FUN

The individual is responsible for most of his troubles. The remainder are largely imaginary. It may be pretty hard at times to pack your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile, but smiles are the best ammunition in the world with which to give Old Man Trouble what Schmelling gave Joe Louis. The following humorous dialogue going the rounds of the press carries in its lines a bit of philosophy worth knowing and practicing.

Gretchen: Darling, I scorched the frankfurters today.

Hans: Ha-Ha! and Ho-Ho! That's a joke. And I got a 10 per cent cut in my pay.

Gretchen: Ha-Ha-Ha! Hans. You're making me choke.

Hans: Ho-Ho! I haven't a shirt that is clean.

Gretchen: In my best pair of hose there's a run.

Hans: I lost 50 marks in a pin game machine.

Both: Ach Himmel! But don't we have fun!

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STREET STUDY OF PEOPLE

Psychology Students Ascertain Queer Habits in Men and Women

"Hear, land o' cakes, and brither Scots,
From Maidenkirk to Johnny Groats;
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiefls amang you taking notes
And faith he'll prent it."

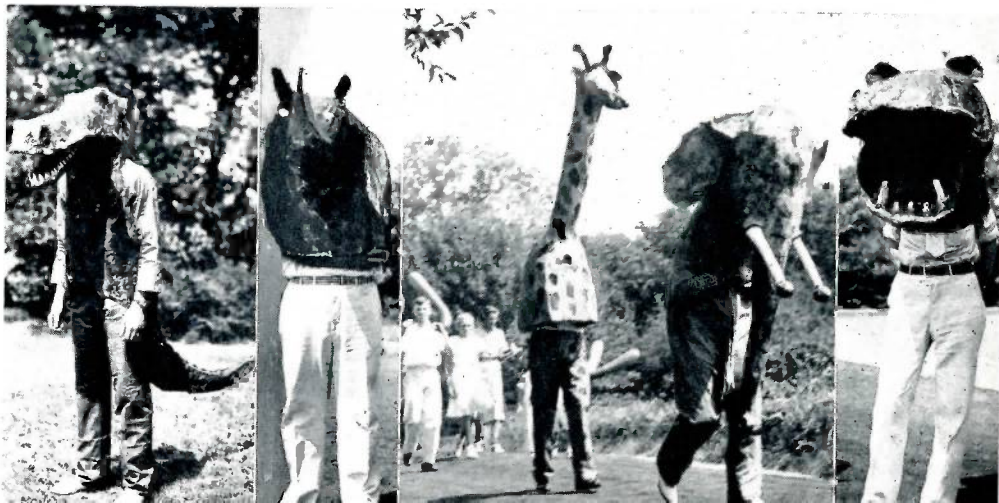
University of Columbia students of psychology, stood on the street corners of New

York and made a survey of the passing men and women. They learned some interesting facts concerning dress, street habits, and conduct, all of which they tabulated. It would seem that people do very much the same thing. They either follow advertising, imitate the action and style of dress in others, else they all unconsciously think and do some one thing alike. The little matter of buttoning a single breasted coat seems to be a fairly good example. It should not make any very great difference whether the top or lower button of this garment is buttoned. But for some reason the majority of men prefer the top button. The survey proved that almost three times as many men fasten the top button as do the bottom button. Here are some other things the surveyors learned.

1. Less than one-sixth of the women passing wore costume jewelry.
2. Only one-third of the men wore a handkerchief in the lapel pocket of their jackets during working hours.
3. Eleven per cent of the men walked on the wrong side of the sidewalk when accompanying women.
4. Forty-two per cent of the summer population is wearing all white shoes.
5. More men go bareheaded than wear straw or panama hats, while one-seventh of the men retain felt hats during the summer.
6. More people are occupied with reading matter on express subway trains than on locals.
7. Most men wear down the outside of their heels.

Anacharsis said a man's felicity consists not in the outward and visible favors and blessings of Fortune, but in the inward and unseen perfections and riches of the mind.—Plutarch.

Below: Wild Animals in Children's Parade—Alligator—Walter Schlie; Rhinoceros—Robert Blue Jr.; Giraffe—Clarence Hays; Elephant—Willard Hake; Hippopotamus—Clarence Reich.



WATER WAS LOCKED UP

Scarcity Made It as Precious as Gold or Silver

In the Southwest Water Works Journal we found the following:

Water as a Luxury

"Being nearly choked with dust, I began the conversation by begging a glass of water: upon which one of the matrons pulled a key from her pocket, and gave it to a young lady, who carried it to a corner of a room, where a large jar was placed, and unlocking the metal lid, measured out a small tumbler-full of water for me; after which she secured the jar and returned the key to her mother. This extraordinary economy of water arose, as they told me, from there not being a drop to be got nearer than three to four leagues off; and as the supply, even at this distance, was precarious, water at Payta was not only a necessity of life, but, as in a ship on a long voyage, was considered a luxury."

This is an excerpt from Hall's "Peru," a small book printed in 1853.

Think of it! Water so precious that it was kept under lock and doled out in small drinks. It is hard for an American in these modern times to conceive of such careful supervision of anything seemingly as plentiful and free as water. It is only those who have in dire distress been brought face to face with scarcity of water that fully realize its value, or appreciate its absolute necessity to maintenance of human life. Ship wrecked sailors know something about it, but few others. Every now and then in the face of calamity some community is brought face to face with the possibility of water famine, but there are few conditions in modern life which could not be alleviated. There have been many such cases during the past summer.

Just as familiarity breeds contempt, an abundance of water breeds carelessness and wastefulness.

Then and Now

Compare the modern time with the Peruvian incident cited by Hall in his little book.

Instead of locking up water, we unlock it, by turning handy little faucets in every part of every building. This little act puts one in touch with a great power plant which pumps and stores water, treats it to insure purification, and distributes it over cities, great and small. If we wish to bathe it is the same story. In drouths like the fading summer, we turn on the little faucet and create artificial rain through sprinkling devices to save the lawn.

Lack of Appreciation

There is no locking up of water in these days, but there is a lack of realization and appreciation of the blessings which hydraulic engineers and plumbers have bestowed upon us. They have banished all inconvenience to moderns and brought an inexhaustible supply of water into homes and factories, instead of requiring us to make a journey of three or four leagues for enough water to drink.

Consumers today are free of such hardships. They could not lock up water if they desired to. It would require a private reservoir in every home to provide enough for daily consumption.

Ask the Collector

And do you think that the average consumer appreciates all this? Ask any collector of water bills if you would know the facts. The average consumer is not concerned with locking up water against waste or a too generous use of it. He wants it for any and all purposes at any and all hours. It's the cash box he wants to lock up against quarterly dues. Or at least to tell the water department "where to head in" for charging a few cents for a thousand gallons of water.



EMPEROR SHAH JAHAN

The earlier Emperors of Delhi were noted for the magnificence of their buildings, and the lavish displays of jewels and wealth. Among them Shah Jahan (1592-1666) was perhaps the most outstanding. It was this ruler who built the Taj Mahal at Agra in memory of his wife. It is said to be the most beautiful building ever conceived by man. He was the founder of New Delhi and there he erected a most magnificent palace, the remains of which are still in existence. His famous peacock throne was a thing of extreme grace and beauty. This throne was studded with rare gems of great value, amounting to six millions sterling. Outside of his love of display, Shah Jahan was popular with his subjects, was tolerant, and Europeans who visited him commented on the equity of his courts of law and the general prosperity of his empire.



Clean and Close

"Mama," said little Alice, "I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers. Do men go to Heaven?"

"Well," said the mother thoughtfully, "some men do go to Heaven, but they get there by a close shave."

PRETTY VIEWS AND GROTESQUE CHARACTERS

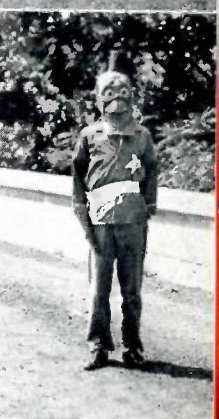
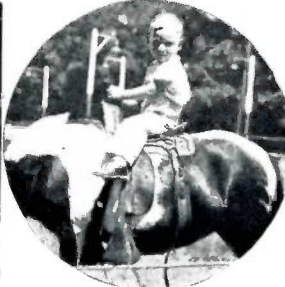
This page of pictures snapped at our annual employees picnic will give readers an idea of what a Mueller picnic is really like. This year we stressed the children's parade, and it was interesting and colorful. To secure this result, we had made to order paper mache animal heads and bodies. These were supplemented by grotesque masks and costumes. The parade was led by Goodman's band and a cavalcade of ponies. The little folks had a gay time marching to music. The girls wore gaily colored paper hats of different shapes, while the boys wore an Indian feather head dress. All carried round balloons and bologna balloons, which added a pretty touch of color as the parade moved through the Lodge grounds.

The scenes depicted on this page reading down on the left are:

Papa Mickey Mouse and little Mickey and Minnie Mouse, acted by Elmer Harshbarger, Harold Edward Moats, and Janette Ruch.

Clarence Roarick and aids with bologna balloons for the paraders.

Party of older children on the special built croquet court, which is perfectly smooth.



Two well known friends of the comic strip—Mutt and Jeff, portrayed by H. G. Williams and Gerald Yonker.

Mr. and Mrs. Henpeck, who got a lot of attention, played by W. T. Mason and Elvin J. Pasley. Mrs. Henpeck, armed with a bologna balloon which did duty as a rolling pin, had Mr. Henpeck tied to her apron strings.

Reading on right, top to bottom:

August Rauschek in clown costume as the drum major.

The villain and the vampire as portrayed by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Brimm.

A pretty corner of the Lodge grounds, where the children kept twelve ponies busy from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Every child under 12 years of age got a pony ride. This is one of the most enjoyable features of the Mueller picnic. The ponies are brought here from a city eighty miles distant for this feature.

Happy Hooligan, the policeman, as enacted by Harold Moats.

Mrs. Henpeck in a solo photo. Billy Mason with the aid of the false face certainly looked the part.

In the circle is a little two year old getting his first pony ride—and did he like it!

The camera fiends failed to "shoot" all the animals and funny characters. In addition to those enumerated were: a monkey, enacted by Wesley Koontz; a bear, by Don Baldis; two ghosts, Van Riley and Rex Smith; and a clown by Eddie Skelley.

The wild animals in the parade are pictured on page 9.

FISHING PARTY AT GEORGIAN' BAY



Left to right: George Parker, Rae McIntyre, J. W. Simpson, Jack Conway, W. E. Mueller.

No one ever expressed more beautifully the delights of a fishing trip in the north woods than Rudyard Kipling in this verse:

"It is there that we are going,
With our rods and reels and traces,
To a silent, smoky Indian that we know.
To a couch of new pulled hemlocks,
With the starlight on our faces,
For the Red Gods call us out and we must go."

W. E. Mueller and J. W. Simpson may not have realized all the things the poet portrayed, because poets have license to go to verbal extremes to accomplish an end, but they did not miss it very far in their recent fishing trip at Georgian Bay in mid July.

They left Decatur in the sizzling temperature of the hottest central Illinois summer on record, and in a few days were enjoying the cool breezes of the north.

At Sarnia they met George Parker, Rae McIntyre, and Jack Conway, and drove to Tobermory, which served as headquarters for the next few days, while daily fishing excursions were enjoyed by the party.

Trolling from a motor boat in the deep water of Georgian Bay, the daily catch was all that the most ardent disciple of Isaak Walton might desire.

At the conclusion of the vacation, the score card made the following showing:

Largest fish caught—Rae McIntyre.

Largest number caught—Jack Conway.

Largest number in one day—J. W. Simpson.

Smallest number caught—W. E. Mueller.

Champion provider of food for fishes—George Parker.

It was not charity, sympathy, or a desire to save fish from starvation that prompted George's seeming generosity. Far be it from that. His humane and philanthropic gesture was due to an aggravated abdominal agitation in consequence of the rise and fall of the boat. This is the reason George's name does not show on the score card. One would scarcely expect a seasick man to catch fish. Since returning home George's Decatur friends discovered an advertisement of a pill said to be a sure cure for the annoying ailment, and have so advised him.

The fishing trip was a real treat to the two Decatur participants. About eight years ago they met Jack Conway and Claire Downing and enjoyed a similar pleasant outing at Kamloops, B.C. They came back from Canada with many pleasant memories of a delightful outing.

• •
Hate creates an active poison within yourself, and usually it is wasted energy.

• •
He who courts and does not wed
May have to go to court instead.

THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY

Big Increase in Acreage During Past Few Years—Price Is Up

Within a decade the soybean has attained extraordinary prominence as an agricultural product as well as a promising and profitable article of commerce. Its value as such is due to promotional work dating back to 1916. Due to the fact that a Decatur manufacturer did much of this work and that the largest soybean mill in the country is located here, this city may be said to be the center of the industry now increasing in volume by leaps and bounds. One comparison illustrates this fact. In 1916 the acreage of soybeans grown in Illinois for hay was 2,800, for seed 700, a total of 3,500 acres.

Big Jump in Acreage

In 1935, the total acreage was 1,213,000 with a yield of 21,834,000 bushels valued at \$15,000,000. Illinois produces more than one-half of the United States crop. In 1916 Illinois Crop and Live Stock Statistics gave no value on the crop or the number of bushels threshed. This was not done until 1919 when the number of bushels threshed was enumerated but no value listed. In the interim between 1916 and 1936, the Manufacturers' News gives the present products made from soybeans: Meal, flour, animal feeds, fertilizer, oil, soap, enamels, varnishes, paints, salad oils, cooking oils, linoleum, printing inks, lubricating oils, lecithin, celluloid, glycerine, gears, tool handles, steering wheel rims, foundry core binders, insulation, vegetable milk, and a constantly increasing number of other important articles.

The soybean is cultivated from Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico. The extent of its commercial value has not yet been fully developed. Its composition is: water 10.8 per cent, ash 4.7 per cent, protein 34 per cent, fibre 4.8 per cent, nitrogen-free extract 28.8 per cent, fat 16.9 per cent.

Native of Asia

The plant is a native of Asia, and is largely grown in Japan and China. The plants grow from 2½ to 4 feet high, has white purplish flowers on a flat white seed pod 2 to 3 inches in length. In this country it requires about the same temperature and soil as corn, though it will thrive on a poorer soil if there is adequate drainage. When planted in rows a bushel of seed is sufficient for two or three acres. The plants are little subject to seed diseases, but rabbits are extremely fond of them and are perhaps their most destructive enemy. Manchukuo, Manchuria, is the greatest soy bean producing area in the world. There are five hundred

(Continued on page 14)

DOWN IN OLD MEXICO

Auto Highway Now Open But Careful Driving Is Necessary

Thousands of American motorists have for several years been dreaming of the day when they could drive into picturesque Mexico over the National highway. Now they may realize their dreams. The highway was officially opened in July. It is pronounced safe for the average driver, but there are some little annoyances to which attention is called. While the road is given the stamp of safety, there are nevertheless some remaining hazards.

Gasoline prices range from 21c to 23c per gallon; oil 20c to 30c per quart. Nearly every village can now supply both. It is well to keep the tank full, and never below half full, especially on the six hundred miles between Monterey and Mexico City, which is mountain driving.

Motorists entering Mexico must surrender his car registration certificate for a tourist card of identification costing \$1 per person.

Some Annoyances

There is also a fee of 85c for a ninety day driving permit. A particularly annoying regulation is the tire inspection. The make, size, and serial number of every tire carried must be reported. This becomes a big nuisance when the serial number on the outside has worn off. Then it becomes necessary to crawl under or jack up the car and get the serial number from the inner side.

South of Monterey sleeping quarters are not yet all that tourists may desire, but this is to be quickly remedied. Modern tourist camps are being set up, both by the government and private capital. This will bring a betterment in food. The early tourists find some difficulty in accommodating themselves to Mexican food and methods of preparing it.

One's car should be in the best condition. Repairs are not numerous. There are long stretches of road both on lowland and on the mountain. A break-down, particularly at night, might bring unpleasant consequences.

No Night Mountain Driving

No mountain driving should be done at night in the mountain sector south of Tama Zunchale. In this sector mountain precipices are many and deep. In places the road reaches an altitude of 5,000 and 6,000 feet, and in one place 8,000 feet. The numerous curves reduce the visibility and heavy night mists and clouds are constantly encountered, especially during the rainy season from June to October.

(Continued on page 18)

LAND OF GREAT DISTANCES

Australia Offers Difficulties to Travelers —Quebec Still Favorite With Tourists

The past few years have witnessed a marked increase in travel in all departments of transportation. Perhaps the great ocean liners have been the most popular. Carefully arranged cruises from six day trips to around the world cruises have stimulated desire and imagination to see and know more about foreign lands. At this season people are already planning for long winter cruises which begin with the new year. These cruises will reach every corner of the globe. The lure of Hawaii, the South Seas, and Australia have greatly increased Pacific voyages during the past few years.

Tremendous Distances

Australia is not only a land of strange sights and peoples, but a land of tremendous distances. Crossing the continent from Brisbane to Perth, an east to west railroad journey similar to from New York to San Francisco, the distance covered is 3384 miles, requiring six days time. There are a great many changes of cars. The tracks are not of standard gauge as in this country, but vary from 3' 6" to 5' 3".

Long Journey

There is no railroad from Melbourne on the southern coast to Darwin on the northern coast, situated comparatively as New Orleans and Duluth. The distance is about 1,950 miles. This journey is made by ship and requires four to six weeks according to the speed of the ship. On the railroad journey from east to west there is one stretch of 300 miles of track across the treeless Nullabor plain, without a single curve.

In Old Quebec

Canada still draws thousands of American tourists every summer, and the one just closing has been no exception. Quebec is the goal of most American visitors, and this quaint old city has a fine line of interesting buildings, cathedrals, and people.

No one thinks of going to Quebec without paying a visit to the famous cathedrals and convents, among which is the Ursuline convent, one of the oldest cloisters in the French Canadian city. Here nuns have guarded and kept burning a flame since 1717. It was lighted that year by Marie Madeline de Repentigny, when she entered the convent upon the death of her fiance. Since then nuns have kept it burning at all times.

Perpetual Adoration

The church of Perpetual Adoration is visited by thousands of Americans each season. There white-hooded nuns kneel at prayer

night and day. They enter silently in groups and are relieved by new groups every hour or two so that at no time are the prayers interrupted. The devout believe that a discontinuation of this worship would mean the end of the world.

LIFE EXPECTANCY INCREASE

People Are Living Longer Because They Live Better

From life insurance statistics it is learned that a child born in 1901 had a life expectancy of 49.24 years. Had the same child been born in 1936 his life expectancy would be 61 years and 3 months. It is said this is due to the fact that we live better, which may be true, but the fact remains that the American people were doing a pretty good job of living in 1901. If we continue to increase life expectancy at the same ratio as the period mentioned, we may some day hope to be in the class of those old timers who so frequently break into print with records of 100, 105, and 110 years. And they did not live so good, nor did they have insurance statisticians hold out any promise of long life expectancy. Commenting on this increased expectancy, the Newark Star Eagle says:

We live longer because we live better. We have greater knowledge. Our water supplies and milk supplies are carefully guarded, we obviate the danger of epidemics that killed thousands in earlier years. We safeguard the health of children more carefully. We have cut the death rate from tuberculosis almost in half. But we still have much to learn.

(Continued from page 13)

varieties there cultivated over seven million acres with annual production of five million tons.

In this section of the United States, the waving corn fields of Illinois are not so numerous as in former years. The blossoming soy beans are supplanting it in many sections.

Progress Has Been Rapid

The rapid progress of the soybean industry is shown in figures released by the United States census bureau. The report reveals that thirty-nine mills in the United States crushed 203,773 tons of soybeans during the quarter ended June 30, and produced 56,911,243 pounds of oil and 162,710 tons of cake and meal.

During the same quarter last year, twenty-one mills crushed 67,179 tons of beans

(Continued on page 20)

JOHN RAUSER SENSIBLE VETERAN

Used His Bonus Money for Good and Practical Purposes

Prior to the payment of the bonus to the soldiers of the World's War, there was much speculation as to how this money would be spent. That a considerable amount was spent for things of no real or permanent value there is no doubt, but this does not hold good in the case of many level-headed legionnaires. Here in this city we know of men who used their money to pay debts, buy clothing, repairing their home property, and in fact used the money in a way that most people call sensible. A case of very marked human interest comes to us through the columns of Christian Science Monitor. We enjoyed reading it and are passing it on to readers of the Mueller Record in the hope that they also will enjoy the sensible philosophy of John Rauser, a disabled veteran of the World War living at Ephrata, Pennsylvania. The article says:

"The Federal Government knows what John Rauser, disabled World War veteran, did with his bonus money, because he sent in a full list of his expenditures, even to the cancelled checks.

Aside from a pair of pants and some shirts and socks he bought for himself, Mr. Rauser spent the money for his wife and five children, and paid about \$300 in over-due bills.

He bought his winter's supply of coal for \$39.40 and added the notation: "That worry is off my mind."

Remembers His Children

His daughter, Bertha, got a hair wave, \$3; his boy, Sammy, got a wagon, \$7, and another boy, John, got a \$12 bicycle, and Susie, another daughter, bought the guitar she wanted for \$4.90.

There were teeth for Mrs. Rauser and some other things she needed, furniture, and they bought some more "peepies" for their hen coop.

"I gave \$5 to our church. It was good to me," he noted.

Seven dollars went for "my wife's aunt's bill" and a photographer was paid for a family picture the veteran wanted so long.

No Regrets

"The playthings I bought for my kids, I don't regret," he wrote. "It may never happen again that I can buy them presents and I feel sure you don't blame me."

H. L. Crosson, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Veterans Bureau, forwarded the account to Washington and said he used it as evidence that "veterans are

dependable adults who know what it is all about."

Mr. Rauser receives \$30 a month for disability; his wife earns between \$8 and \$9 in a garment factory."

We hazard the opinion that John Rauser is a good husband, a good father, and a good citizen, and we still have enough faith in American manhood to believe that there are thousands of veterans just like him.

THE IRONY OF FATE

Horatio Alger's books are still classics with the small boys. He produced some seventy of them during his life, and they are still popular. Author Alger graduated from Harvard in 1862. He was an ordained minister of the Unitarian church at Brewster, Massachusetts, but later went to New York and entered upon his book writing career. His central theme in all of his books was to work hard, be honest, strive, and succeed. Some modern writers are inclined to poke fun at Alger's books as goody-goody boy stories. It cannot be denied, however, that his teaching was based upon correct principles. The things that he emphasized, however, failed in his own case. He worked hard, lived right, and attained success as an author. Despite all this and the tremendous sale of his books, which still continues, he died in the poor house at Cumberland, Maryland.

A Clean Joke

"Mary, did you wash the fish?"

Mary: "No, mum, what's the use washing them when they have lived in water all their life?"

GOT WISE TO IT



Lady (to tramp): "You would stand a lot more chance of getting a job if you would shave, cut your hair, and clean yourself up."

Tramp (to lady): "Yes'm. I found that out."



ROUND UP OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

At the Benton, Illinois Country Club, July 23, there was a meeting of Southern Illinois plumbers, manufacturers, and wholesalers. The purpose of the meeting was to improve trade conditions in that section of the state, and build up the membership of the state organization. One result was the addition of twenty new members of the Illinois Master Plumbers Association from fifteen cities. A portion of the day was devoted to a discussion of trade problems, while a good part of the time was devoted to getting acquainted and enjoying a pleasant time socially.

The following registered master plumbers of the Southern Illinois district attended this round-up meeting.

- Albion—W. N. Reid.
- Alton—O. M. Bristow, George S. Brunner, Thomas Fleming.
- Anna—W. C. Mangold.
- Belleville—Theodore Karr.
- Benton—Clem Piersol.
- Cairo—Ralph Fraley, Geo. J. Schultz, M. C. Whiting.
- Carbondale—J. D. Boren, Louis Wolff, T. C. Rosenmeyer.
- Carmi—Franklin Leathers.
- Centralia—W. E. Geilhausen, H. T. Warren, K. W. Webster.
- Chester—L. A. Dauer, Otto Goss.
- Columbus—Walter G. Landgral.

- Christopher—E. B. Thompson.
- Du Quoin—Otto E. Blum, W. H. Owen, O. G. Steinkamp.
- Effingham—Karl F. Alt, John Boos, Frank J. Freepartner.
- Edwardsville—George A. Gent.
- Fairfield—D. H. Shaeffer.
- West Frankfort—E. V. Simpson.
- Herrin—C. B. Grady, O. H. McNeill, H. S. Reinbol.
- Highland—L. W. Houseman.
- Harrisburg—Charles Letempt.
- Jonesboro—Robert S. Lingle.
- Mascoutah—E. W. Blum.
- Marion—G. J. Frick.
- McLeansboro—Dan Kiser.
- Metropolis—Lewis Laveau.
- Mounds—J. L. Daniels.
- Mt. Vernon—Charles Hertenstein, B. W. Weld, E. F. Wielt.
- Murphysboro—Dave Brien, W. N. Parker, Willis Thomas.
- Nashville—F. H. Gewe.
- Okawville—W. H. Kugler, H. J. Lammers.
- Pinckneyville—E. J. Jones.
- Salem—Alex Andrews, Mark C. Cunningham.





PLUMBERS AT BENTON, ILLINOIS

Waterloo—Walter Fisher.

Ziegler—H. C. Prats.

Guests in attendance at the meeting included:

St. Louis Association of Master Plumbers:—

E. J. Blake, Secretary; D. C. Cunningham, President, St. Louis Ass'n.; Edward Quinn, President, Missouri State Ass'n.; Ed. Monteath, Thomas Delaney, Jerry Clancy.

Mrs. George A. Gout, Edwardsville, H. E. Gordon (Guest of Mr. Roesemeier,) Carbondale.

Illinois Master Plumbers' Association:—

Henry Reger, Past President; Wm. F. Hildeman, Treasurer; Wm. R. Brookman, Secretary.

Myron T. Robertson, Christopher (Guest of Egyptian Supply Co.)

Harry C. Yelton, President, Inland Supply Co., Chicago.

W. J. Spillane, Sales, James B. Clow & Sons, Chicago.

From St. Louis and other points:

American Foundry Mfg. Co.—J. C. Sanders and Jack L. Jacobson.

Crane Co.—T. R. Taylor and E. P. Myers.

Eagle Picher Sales Co.—G. A. Cowand and H. W. Elkins.

Kohler Co.—Stephen H. Gilmore.

Modine Mfg. Co.—P. J. Smith.

National Lead Co.—Edward H. Alter.

National Tube Co.—John D. Igoe.

N. O. Nelson Co.—George E. Kienker and G. E. McGarrigle.

Reading Iron Co.—F. W. Deppe.

Revere Copper & Brass—E. A. Harbeck, W. N. Anderson, and C. C. Barnett.

U. S. Radiator Co.—James E. Hamilton and W. M. Mead.

Wheeling Steel Corp.—C. D. Atkinson.

From East St. Louis:

Midland Supply Co.—B. H. Niehaus, W. B. Brockett, L. H. Wieseborn.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.—E. J. Thomas and Reno Ivy.

From Christopher, Illinois:

Egyptian Supply Co.—Frank Hoe and S. E. Thorne.

From Paducah, Kentucky:

Egyptian Supply Co.—C. A. Robertson.

From Decatur, Illinois:

Mueller Co.—George White.

From Mt. Vernon, Illinois:

Plumbers Supply Co.—J. W. DeChamp.

From Evansville, Indiana:

Plumbers Supply Co.—J. J. Werst.

From Springfield, Illinois:

Weil-McLain Co.—B. J. McCarthy.



LITTLE FOLKS AT PICNIC



The camera speaks more eloquently than words when it comes to the story of a picnic. These little folks with a generous allowance of refreshment tickets, balloons, pony rides, a modern play ground and supervised games, were enabled to have a good time with little outside assistance. In the upper left hand corner is a section of the permanent play



ground at Mueller Lodge. Children of employees are welcome there at any time. The play ground is located in a shady spot on a pretty stretch of lawn. Only two pieces of modern play ground equipment—the slide and the revolving swing—are shown in the picture. Everything on the ground was in constant use on picnic day.

(Continued from Page 13)

A further precaution is not to drive faster than the assured clear distance ahead permits. Cattle, burros, sheep, horses, goats, and other animals are constantly crossing the road. Hitting one of these might result in a serious accident.

Road Said to Be Safe

Also, it is well to avoid striking any of the hawks or buzzards that fly low over many sections of the highway, as one of them can smash a windshield.

William Harrison Furlong, director-general of the Inter-American Highway Association, San Antonio, says, "the road is as safe as engineering skill can make a mountain road," and the average careful driver should experience no difficulty.

There are many curves, but these have been widened and there is no reason why any driver should not round them without trouble. Two precautionary measures are suggested:

One is never to cross the imaginary middle line but to keep well on the right of the road. The other is to blow the horn on every curve where the driver cannot see far enough ahead.

Of the 770 miles of roadway, 700 are paved with asphalt, the remainder being allowed to become hard-packed for paving at the end of the rainy season. Most of the road is smooth and well banked.

MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of Hannibal, Mo., Water Works

We are in receipt of the 33rd annual financial report of the Board of Public Works of Hannibal, Missouri, which makes a fine showing of good management. The officers are H. G. Riedel, president; B. H. Hickman, Vice President; E. L. Sparks, Secretary; J. A. Ihrig, Treasurer; and W. S. Watson, superintendent.

The Hannibal Electric Department completed fifty years of service in May.

In his report, Superintendent Watson shows total receipts for the fiscal year ending May 31 of \$346,373.89 total operating expense included depreciation of \$227,567.72 leaving a net operating surplus of \$118,806.17. Included in the operating expense is the light and power furnished without charge to all city buildings, street lighting, and payments of franchise tax. The total of this is \$57,181.01.

Some important improvements were made during 1935. A new steam turbo-generator unit of 7500 K. W. capacity was installed at a cost of \$285,230.00. The Federal Public Works Administration advanced \$79,853.23

(Continued on next page)

THE GAME OF "BRIDGE"

Not as Played at the Card Table But as Worked Out by Eminent Engineers

New York and San Francisco are playing "bridge." New York is through. The Triborough bridge, has been completed at a cost of \$63,000,000 and dedicated. Mention of it is made in this issue of Mueller Record. The great San Francisco-Oakland bridge is expected to be completed next year. Its estimated cost is \$72,000,000. This stupendous engineering feat is best told in figures, but to those outside of the engineering field, they are figures to be read and forgotten. The bridge is financed entirely without taxation, a fact seemingly impossible in these days when the tax lash is laid so heavily in every department of government. Its cost is to be defrayed by sale of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds issued against the prospective revenues of the bridge. The completed bridge, however, will be maintained out of the state highway fund.

Over Eight Miles Long

This bridge will be $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles long from eastern to western approach. It is a double deck structure with six lanes for automobiles on the upper deck, and three lanes for trucks and two for interurbans on the lower deck. Where many of the world's largest bridges have not more than from two to six piers in their substructure, the actual bay crossing of the San Francisco-Oakland bridge proper, without reference to ramps, or trestles, includes 51 piers, seven on bents or columns on dry land, and the remaining 44 under water foundations. This particular feature gives some idea of the engineering problems encountered.

This bridge project is entirely apart from San Francisco's great bridge across the Golden Gate, which connects San Francisco with Marin county.

Some Knotty Problems

Of the 44 subaqueous piers, three were constructed by placing concrete under water within steel sheet-piling cofferdams. Thirty-four are concrete piers each resting upon from 300 to 625 80-foot fir piles. There are cellular concrete piers formed within caissons floated by false bottoms, and four are entirely original designs of cellular concrete piers, formed within caissons with circular cells domed, air-tight, and floated by aid of compressed air.

These caissons were sunk through from 50 to 105 feet of water and landed on bed-rock at depths ranging from 105 to 235 feet below low water.

Big Safety Net

The finishing touches will soon be taken on the San Francisco-Oakland bridge consisting of a flooring and stiffening of the trusses. From steps taken for protection of workmen, this would appear dangerous work. A big net 4,200 feet long and 100 feet wide will swing from the cables to catch any workman who may fall during the progress of this part of the work. At last reports, not a single life has been lost, an unusual achievement when the stupendous undertaking and the vast force necessary to accomplish it, are taken into consideration. This net costs \$80,000 but the engineers hold this a negligible expense compared to the total cost of the bridge. They regard it as insurance at a reasonable charge. It points out the forethought of those supervising the construction of providing every means of safety to prevent fatalities or injuries. The hopes is held out that the splendid record of no fatalities to date will be maintained until the completion of the bridge.

DEATH OF DANIEL O'CONNOR

The plumbing industry lost a valuable member in the death of Daniel O'Connor of Peoria, who died on August 2 following a heart attack. He was 72 years of age, and had for years been a leader in his local and state association and prominent in the national organization. He was profoundly interested in everything pertaining to plumbing and sanitation, and never too busy to give generously of his time for the advancement of plumbing. He was a man of fine character and was widely known for his fearless, rugged honesty in advocating right principles, both in his chosen field and as a citizen.

(Continued from page 18)

and the remainder was financed from surplus earnings of the department. A service building providing warehouse, garage, and machine shop facilities is now under construction at a cost of \$39,641.59 for which a grant of 45% will be received from the F.P.W.A. while surplus earnings will care for the balance.

In the water department 905,480,000 gallons were pumped during the year, an average of 106 gallons per capita. Improvements which consisted of extensions of water mains, service system and installations of meters at a cost of \$13,215.23. Considerable expense was involved in renewal of services and lowering of mains on account of paving operations, and additional work of this character is still being carried on.

TAKES "HOSS" BACK RIDE

Frank H. Mueller Proves His Rapid Recovery While at the Okaw



Here is an illustration which will interest the friends of Frank H. Mueller, who came back from Warm Springs, Georgia, in May of this year after a stay of a year and a half. He is greatly improved and continues to show improvement. The fact that he swung into a saddle and took a horse back ride, while on a camping tour at the Okaw cabin, is ample proof of the fact that he has made astonishing gains greatly to the satisfaction of his family and friends. He is at his desk in the Engineering Department every day, and goes about the factory with the aid of a cane. Throughout his long fight against partial paralysis of his lower limbs, he has maintained the buoyant hopeful spirits which his friends admire, and which beyond question has had a marked influence on his progress to recovery. Frank is looking forward to the day when he can resume attendance at conventions, renewing old contacts and making new ones.

(Continued from page 14)

and produced 19,582,025 pounds of oil and 54,349 tons of cake and meal.

Little of last year's crop of soybeans remains on farms and as a result the current shipments to terminal markets are very small. In the Chicago market, No. 2 yellow beans are holding at \$1.29, the season's top price.

Last month the Illinois Department of Agriculture made a survey of the soybean crop in Central Illinois, and found it in good condition due to recent rains. The board experts estimate the yield at 17 to 18 bushels to the acre. At that time the beans were selling at the high price of \$1.25 per bushel. The indications at the time were for a still higher price.

VENAL VERBAL VERBOSITY

Linguistic Loquaciousness Leaves Learned literati Limping Labefying Lunatics

George H. Hofmann, travelling for Mueller Co. in Texas, sends in a contribution for the Record. We don't think George is shooting at us. We did not know there were so many large and unpronounceable words in the English language. In fact, we think that Willie Ernest, a colored man once a resident of Decatur, has turned up in Texas. Willie didn't know much about English, so he manufactured a line of words of his own and he pronounced them—no, he gurgitated them. When Willie got a janitor's job at Springfield, he was asked by a white friend what kind of a job he had, he answered, "I is a cuspidorian."

Here's Mr. Hofmann's contribution:

By Mark Anthony

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations and articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversations possess a clarified conciseness, comprehensibility, coalecent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligence and veracious vivacity, without rodoinontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, ventriloquial verbosity and vaniliquent vapidty.

In other words use plain English.

TEMPERATURES OF WATER

Plant engineers have found it needful to have a set degree of temperature for drinking water classified as to types of business and occupation. The information was developed through an extensive survey. For those engaged in heavy manufacturing, 55 degree water is best for those employed. In hospitals it is 45 degrees, and in schools and offices 50 degrees. There always have been arguments for and against very cold water, especially in hot weather. There may be a cooling satisfaction in gulping down a quart of ice water every few moments, but in so far as quenching the thirst is concerned, many people have learned by experience that water direct from the faucet answers the purpose equally as well.

Don't wait for something to turn up, use the spade.

GAS CONVENTION

National Association Meets in Atlantic City in October

The annual convention of the American Gas Association will be held in Atlantic City October 25-30 together with an exposition of gas machinery and appliances. All of this will be in the great auditorium on the board walk. The importance of the gas industry makes this one of the outstanding conventions of the year. The attendance is certain to be large, and will include a representative number of gas men, engineers and research men. The display of manufacturers will show to the gas men and public the latest developments in gas equipment.

The general nominating committee has selected the following:

President—Hernian Russell, president, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., Rochester, N. Y.

First Vice President—N. C. McGowen, president, United Gas Public Service Co., Houston, Texas.

Second Vice President—Conrad N. Lauer, president, Philadelphia Gas Works Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer—J. F. Rooney, assistant to executive vice-president, Consolidated Edison Co., New York N. Y.

Directors—2-year terms: Charles W. Bennett, vice-president and general manager, Detroit City Gas Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Henry L. Doherty, president, Henry L. Doherty & Co., New York, N. Y.

O. H. Fogg, vice-president, Consolidated Edison Co., New York, N. Y.

F. A. Newton, Commonwealth & Southern Corp., New York, N. Y.

James F. Pollard, president, Seattle Gas Co., Seattle, Wash.

William T. Rasch, president, American Gas Products Corp., New York, N. Y.

W. E. Steinwedell, president, Gas Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

John K. Swanson, vice-president and general manager, Minneapolis Gas Light Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

LEARN FROM THE CAT

Now an authority advises that people go to the cat and learn its ways as an aid to good health. In particular, one should study the feline's habits of relaxation. We are right abreast of the authority, and have been taking lessons from Jasper Nicodemus for some weeks. Jasper is a past master in relaxation. He stands in the center of the

CARE FOR THE "OLD DOGS"

Be Kind to Your Feet and You'll Be More Comfortable

The "old dogs" do suffer, especially during hot weather such as was experienced during the past summer. One authority says that 80 to 85 per cent of people have some sort of foot trouble. Much of it may be blamed on the victims, due to their desire to make large feet look smaller, where nature has seen fit to tack on feet of generous proportions. The owner of the "old dogs" tries to correct the model by squeezing a No. 8 into a No. 6 shoe. It can be done at the expense of physical suffering, which is registered in the walk and likewise in the face. A physician says that such mistreatment of feet inflicts a measurable injury to the nervous system.

Your feet are your best friends. Treat them kindly and they will serve you well. Think what they do for you and what you do to them. They enable you to stand erect, carry the weight of your body day after day. One day is sufficient to prove their importance. Dr. Irving S. Cutter says:

"In the course of the day an active person will take from 15,000 to 25,000 steps. In doing this the weight of the body is largely upon the feet."

The advise of any one should not be necessary as to the method of securing foot comfort. Read the answer in the shoes—and get them big enough. Better a size larger than a size smaller. Any experienced shoe dealer will tell you that feet are not always the same size. On the contrary, one foot is nearly always larger than the other. It is therefore wisdom to see that the larger foot is comfortably shod, and you will have no trouble with its mate.

floor and lets go all holds, hitting the floor in a heap. Once there he pays no attention to anyone. Blandishments, coaxing, petting or threatening produce not the least effect on him. He has relaxed and is not to be bothered. We believe with the authority that there is a lesson to be learned from this most indifferent of household animals. We wish we could do it, but are convinced that if we sought to imitate Jasper Nicodemus, some one would pick us up, put us in an ambulance and hurtle us to the hospital for a reassembling of broken bones and dislocated joints.

JOHN SCULLY COMES HOME

Former Mueller Employe Has Important Position with Ringling Bros.

Ringling Bros. circus came to town August 20, and what a day it was for thousands of grown ups and children. We pity the man or woman who loses the lure of the circus. Hundreds of people from all walks of life were at the unloading switches and the grounds to welcome this stupendous amusement enterprise. That's a habit Decatur people have. The thrill that a circus gives well repays the loss of a few hours of sleep.

Just American Citizens

There is nothing unusual or mysterious about circus people. Outside of foreign performers, the organization is made up of American citizens from all over the country.

As an instance, there is John Scully, a Decatur boy, who was for some years a member of the Mueller organization, but now superintendent of the ring stock with the Ringling show. John got the circus bee in his bonnet some fifteen years ago, made a veterinary out of himself and has complete supervision of all the ring horses.

Behind the Scenes

Robert H. "Bobby" Mueller welcomed John back to Decatur and entertained him at dinner, and John returned the compliment by entertaining Bobby and a party in a complete inspection of the great show. This included a visit to the dressing tent, a part of a circus which few persons ever see. It was a great treat.

Much interesting information was acquired by the Decatur party. There are 1700 persons on the Ringling pay roll. How to feed and care for these folk, the greater part of whose lives is spent in a different town every day, seems a gigantic problem, but through a splendid system everything moves with clock like precision.

Beginning the season a contract is made with one of the big meat producers for so much meat each day. In every city visited, this company has a stipulated amount of meat on the ground each morning. The kind of meat and quantity is specified for each day. If the show should visit a town Monday the meat company knows that beef will be required, if Tuesday, pork, and so on.

Feel At Home

Tents are placed in the same position every day, and the circus people are thereby never confused. In fact, they know "the lot" just as you know your home and lot.

In the dressing tent the Decatur party met many of the ring stars, and found



DR. JOHN SCULLY

them very much the same sort of folks one meets every day. The men and women have separate tents. They have certain privileges, or rather are governed by certain rules. The stars have separate tables for meals, but the food is all alike.

One hundred girls dress in one tent. They are restricted as to baggage. Regulations call for a trunk 28" long, 18" high, and 18" wide. In the bottom are clothes, in the top mirror and make-up. For the trunk, small chair, clothes tree, and a bucket of water each girl is allowed a space of 3 feet long and 18" wide. This space is not measured off, but each one knows exactly what she is entitled to and "stays in her own back yard." The biggest star in the show is not allowed a maid because each additional person means transportation and boarding expense. Therefore, most of the performers do their own laundry. Helen Wallenda, the girl in the high wire bicycle riding act, is a mother. She had a baby last February, but in April was back at work. The old circus maxim, "the show must go on," rules the lives of the performers. There are no understudies in the circus, because the performers develop their own act and are the only person who can put it on.

Few Ever Quit

Few circus people ever quit voluntarily. The lure of the sawdust ring is too strong in their blood.

The circus has regular habits. In the spring it plays east, in summer the west, and in the fall the south. Then it goes into winter quarters with a big force of men

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 22)

repairing and painting wagons and other property. Ringlings are at home in Sarasota, Florida, where Mrs. Philip Mueller now resides. Quite a few of this organization who visit Sarasota in the winter pay visits to these quarters and see the animals at home.

EDITOR WAS INTERESTED

Witnessed Repairs to Gas Main While It Was Under Pressure

The Centralia Sentinel of August 4 carried the following news item of interest to gas men.

An innovation in gas main repairing and restoration was introduced today, when a 200 foot section of the high pressure gas line supplying Mt. Vernon, was removed and replaced without affecting either the gas supply or pressure. Illinois Power and Light officials witnessed the demonstration, supervised by the Mueller Company of Decatur, which took place at the local gas plant.

A machine introduced within the last two months by the Mueller Company was used in the process. Fittings were welded onto the main, and gas was then tapped through the fittings, thereby taking care of the necessary shut off, without disturbing the gas supply. The old section of the main was cut out and the new section welded into place. The whole operation was completed in five hours.

The demonstration was regarded as having an important effect on similar repair jobs of the future.

William Gott, manager of the Mt. Vernon Illinois Power and Light; Carl Steinhauser, Division Manager for the same company, both of Mt. Vernon; Adolph Mueller, Robert Mueller, Frank Mueller and J. W. Wells, all of Decatur, were here to witness the repairing process.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE

How It Influenced Two Men in Producing a Gear

The influence of our daily tasks and thinking have a potent influence on our judgment. These are likely to destroy perspective and make us single minded. This fact is clearly demonstrated by the daily editorial of a large merchandising house known throughout the country. The writer, who signs himself "Caleb," says:

"Several years ago, Charles F. Kettering—one of the greatest engineers and research wise men of the country—said he had need of a certain type of reducing gear. He went to a steamship man and gave him instructions to design it, adding, 'This must be as light as you can make it. I want no excess weight. Give me details as soon as you can.'

Later the steamship man reported his design completed, and said, 'The gear will weigh 9,000 pounds. It wouldn't be safe to make it any lighter.'

"Mr. Kettering then went to an airplane manufacturer and presented the same performance specifications. Only—to the aircraft man he said, 'Lightness is no object. On the other hand, this gear must not wear out. It must be made to last as near forever as you can make it.'

"The second man completed his design and apologetically reported, 'It will weigh 1,000 pounds. You said weight was no object. I sacrificed lightness to give you the utmost in a virtually permanent gear.'

"The same job to be done and two men demonstrated clearly the environmental influence of their thinking! A 9,000 pound answer to the problem was the lightest thing the marine man could conceive. A 1,000 pound answer to the problem was so heavy as to make the aircraft man apologetic."

BATH TUB BALLADS

Whenever any one writes or talks about bathing, plumbing, water works, gas works or building we are ready to give the subject all the publicity that the large circulation of Mueller Record may return unto him. It is part of our creed to keep the industries referred to fully advised. This time it is Robert W. Service, the Yukon poet, whose verse has brought him fame and fortune, while yielding to his readers immeasurable delight and pleasure.

Mr. Service pleads guilty to an aversion to work, but despite this inhibition, he announces that he will produce this fall a book of "Bathtub Ballads." Here is a sample chorus:

"Please, mother, don't stab father with the bread knife;

Remember, 'twas a gift when you were wed.

But if you must stab father with the bread knife,

Please, mother, use another for the bread."

Who says that the divine muse has perished?

POPULAR SPOT AT PICNIC



This was a popular spot at the picnic grounds, an open space between the Athletic Club and the refreshment pavilion. It was here that over 16,000 free refreshment tickets were spent for hamburgers, hot dogs, "coke", soda, bottled and fountain, candies, cigarettes, cigars, etc. Auer brothers accelerated trade with a new feature this year. They had a mandolin and singing quartette on an elevated platform in the center of the

pavilion. Where the trees show in the back ground is the edge of a steep ravine, the side furnishing the seating arrangements for the open air theatre. All seats are covered with a heavy dark brown canvas. About 1500 persons can be accommodated. Nearly all seats were occupied during the afternoon exercises and for the moving pictures at night it was "a capacity house" with hundreds standing.

THREE TIMES IN HISTORY

Congress Has Had to Determine Winner of Presidential Election

In case no candidate for president receives a majority of all the electoral votes, the selection of a president devolves upon the Congress of the United States. This is in accordance with the constitution. It has happened only three times in our history—the last time in 1876. This year a successful candidate must have 266 electoral votes to win.

The Constitution provides that, when a presidential election is thrown into the House, the vote be taken by states, each state having one vote. How a state vote is determined by a majority of the state's representatives.

Jefferson-Burr First Case

The first time the House was called on to name the president was in 1800, when election rules were somewhat different. Then the constitution provided that the candidate receiving the largest vote should be president, and the one receiving the second largest vote should be vice-president. Thomas

Jefferson and Aaron Burr tied on 73 votes each. Thirty-six ballots were taken by the House, the final one being Jefferson 10 states and Burr 4. Ten states did not vote.

In 1804 the 12th amendment to the constitution was adopted. It provided that the voters elect a vice-president instead of leaving the candidate with the second highest vote to take the office.

The House was called upon to again perform the duty mentioned in 1824, when there were four candidates, none of whom had a majority of electoral votes. They were: Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41; Henry Clay, 27. A total of 121 votes was necessary to a choice. Adams was elected by the vote of 13 states, Jackson receiving the vote of 7 states, and Crawford 4 states. John C. Calhoun was elected vice-president, having received 182 electoral votes.

Most Celebrated Case

The last time Congress was called upon to decide an election was in the celebrated Hayes-Tilden campaign of 1876. The proceeding was somewhat different. The electoral votes of Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana were claimed by both

(Continued on Page 27)

ATTENDED SAME SCHOOL

Contrasts in Life of Sheriff and Slain Bank Robber

The whirly-gig of time brings about some strange situations. Central Illinois, and especially Macon county, of which Decatur is the county seat, had a curious illustration of this fact when Sheriff Emery Thornell and posse shot to death Joel Poole and Peter Samuloff, two fleeing and resisting bank robbers. They held up a bank at noon in the town of Bethany and got away with \$15,000. They fled to a prearranged hide-out, about four miles southeast of Decatur.

Answered With Bullets

Sheriff Thornell and posse worked all afternoon trying to locate the bandits, but were not successful until evening, when the robbers were cornered in a woods. Their surrender was demanded. Their answer was a volley of bullets. The sheriff's posse closed in and opened fire. Poole was picked up dead, and Samuloff died when being carried into the hospital. One policeman shot in the jaw has recovered.

Went to Same School

Now for the part old whirly-gig of time played in the drama. When the antecedents of the dead robbers was investigated, Sheriff Thornell found that as boys Poole had been one of his schoolmates at the little town of Boody, a few miles from Decatur. The sheriff was in a higher grade, but knew Poole and his family. The lives of the two men present a strange contrast. The elder Thornell was a detective and the son followed in his footsteps, first as a Wabash sleuth, later connected with the detective forces of Chicago and East St. Louis, then a deputy sheriff in Macon county and finally sheriff.

Poole Went Wrong

Poole got off on the wrong foot in his youth; served two terms, and only recently, while on parole staged three daring store holdups in this city with Samuloff as his helper. Here we find one man, Thornell, always a law-abiding man and relentless in his efforts to punish criminals. On the other hand, Poole had always defied the law and its minions. The contrast is further emphasized by the fact that the sheriff's son is a student in the Decatur High School, while Poole's son was captured in the hide-out his father was trying to reach when killed, although afterward discharged.

Why Difference?

One wonders why this difference between two country school boys, who had prac-

tically the same opportunities, as much as one wonders at circumstances in life which brought them into mortal combat, one an officer of the law and the other a desperate criminal fighting for life and liberty.

Aside from this, the law abiding citizens of Macon county and central Illinois are applauding the bravery of Sheriff Thornell and his aids.

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A WORD ABOUT BENJAMIN

Some times when we read the axiomatic utterances of that foremost "Busy body of American life," Benjamin Franklin, we muse upon his advice and wonder if he was making simple rhymes, giving philosophical advise, or kidding himself.

There is the oft quoted "early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

There are three things purporting to be within the grasp of the individual who practices them. Yet early retirement and early rising have nothing to do with making a man wise or wealthy. They may have some influence on one's health. The main requirement for sleep is to get enough of it, that is what we are today advised to get, which is eight hours.

Some recent writers point out that Benjamin did not follow his own advise in that he stayed up as late as he desired, drank and ate what he craved, and was quite some gallant with the ladies. None of these proved detrimental to him as he lived to be 84 years old, retaining great vigor of mind and body to the end. Perhaps many of his axioms were intended to fill space, and they are still used for that purpose.

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GOING THE LIMIT



"How much are your rooms?"
"Four dollars up to twelve."
"How much for one all night?"



Always Something New

A new casein wall paint dries in two hours with a dull washable finish. Available in white and pastel shades. One coat generally sufficient on painted wall.

Pumice stone in pastel shades to match the bath room.

Washable oil silk covers with elastic hems fitting over kitchen bowls. They come in three sizes to a set and are primarily for use in refrigerators.

There is a new deodorant for use in refrigerators. It is said to keep onions, cheese, and butter from tainting or being tainted.

A new grating attachment has been developed by a food chopping manufacturer. It grates vegetables, chocolate, dried cheese, etc.

A pencil has been developed with a strong, thin silver colored lead. It's used for marking or correcting blue prints. It makes a clear, brilliant, non-smudging erasable line.

Vacuum sealed milk which remains fresh in the refrigerator for six weeks is now on the market. A gasketed, lacquered metal cap is used instead of the usual fiber cap.

Men's belts with zipper adjustments instead of the usual buckle with forty adjustments spaced one-sixteenth of an inch.

A new cigarette has a paper-like substance in the cork tip which provides a cooler smoke and picks up dust and other irritating substances.

There is a new low-priced inter-department communicating system. One merely flips a key on a compact box resembling a midget radio and talks in a normal voice. The box contains loud speaker, microphone, volume control, and plugs into any light socket.



Tune Up Your Harp

Classified advertisements in a Chicago newspaper: "Large and high-grade cemetery has opening for high-grade man of executive ability. Permanent and very attractive proposition."

THE TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE

Great Engineering Project Completed at Cost of \$63,000,000

The great Triborough bridge in New York, uniting the boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, was formally opened Saturday, July 11, by President Roosevelt, completing a stupendous engineering triumph. This bridge has been seven years in the building. The New York Times gives the cost at \$63,000,000. It is much more than a bridge. It is a model express highway linking the three boroughs mentioned.

The bridge consists of a series of viaducts, over-water jumps, depressed roadways, ramps and the most elaborate clover-leaf junction of any highway in the world. The overall length of the gigantic structure is nineteen miles. The elevated portion, comprising four bridges and long stretches of viaducts, measures 17,710 feet, about three and one-third miles. Considered as a whole, the Triborough Bridge runs from Flushing Bay, Queens, to Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx and to Ninety-second street and the East River, Manhattan. Much of the roadway is divided into six and eight traffic lanes.

The idea of this bridge is not new. The subject was broached back in 1916 by Edward A. Byrne, Chief Engineer of Plant and Structures, and was revived in 1927 when plans and surveys were authorized. Construction work was commenced in 1929.

What the East River bridges did for connections between Manhattan and Brooklyn, the Holland Tunnels and the George Washington Bridge for connections between Manhattan and New Jersey, the Triborough will do for Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx.



Some Doubt

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" asked the street car conductor.

"Of course—why not?" came back the passenger.

"Well, when you got up to give your seat to that lady last night you were the only two people in the car."



Quite True

Laundress: "I couldn't come yesterday, Miss Jones, I had such a pain."

Mistress: "What was it, Melissa, dyspepsia?"

Laundress: "Well, Ma'am, it was something I eat; the doctor called it acute indiscretion."

VARIOUS SALUTATIONS

(Continued from Page 24)

Handshaking, Cheek Kissing and Blowing in Ears Among Greetings

In this country the accepted salutation is the handshake, but this custom is by no means universal. Even in America we have a crew of back-slappers, who give you a resounding thump, knocking the breath from your body and barely miss dislocating your neck. The National Geographic Society calls attention to the inhabitants of bleak Tierra del Fuego, who put on quite a show in welcoming the few strangers who visit the islands. These are given a bear hug and a back patting, the native in the meantime jumping up and down to express his pleasure. An African west coast negro may fling himself to his knees and kiss the ground three times. Frenchmen kiss each other on both cheeks. The Israelites bowed themselves to the ground seven times.

Show Pleasure by Blowing

Andaman Islanders blow into one another's hands with a cooing sound. Indians on the Gulf of Mexico blow into each other's ears. Africans of the French colony of Dahomey twist their finger knuckles until they emit a loud crack. Eskimos rub noses. They are bewildered by the sight of handshaking, assuming it to signify that when your right hand grows tired your friends help you hold it.

Hand Shaking

Yet handshaking in many forms is an old and honorable custom. To join hands in antiquity was equivalent to signing a peace treaty, with the advantage that it left no scraps of paper to be torn up. Early Greeks respected the right hand of fellowship, now preserved in many religious and fraternal organizations. A handclasp is introduced into the marriage ceremony among the Hindus and sometimes among Christians. Always, however, it precedes a prize fight. A Chinese, to show how pleased he is to encounter you, shakes his own hands. In the Banks Islands of the Pacific, a man hooks the middle finger of his right hand with yours and pulls it away with a crack.

AND WHERE MIGHT IT BE?

In an overcrowded street car a strap hanging male moved one foot accidentally striking the foot of a woman who was comfortably seated, reading a paper with arms extended. She looked up angrily and snapped:

"Why don't you put your foot where it belongs?"

"Don't tempt me, madam, I might do it."

candidates. Leaving out these states, Tilden had 184 votes, three less than necessary, and Hayes 166. Both House and Senate acted to untangle the claims made.

Congress decided to set up an electoral commission composed of five members of the House, five members of the Senate, and five justices of the Supreme Court. The ten members of Congress were equally divided politically. Four justices of the Supreme Court were named, and asked to choose the fifth. The man selected was a Republican, which made the commission eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The commission voted separately on each state, and in each instance by a vote of eight to seven the four states were given to Rutherford B. Hayes, who became president.

Senate Decides V. P.

In 1837, when Martin Van Buren was elected president, no candidate for vice-president had a majority. Under the constitution the Senate acts in cases of this kind, and that body by a vote of 33 to 16 elected Richard M. Johnson over Frances Granger.

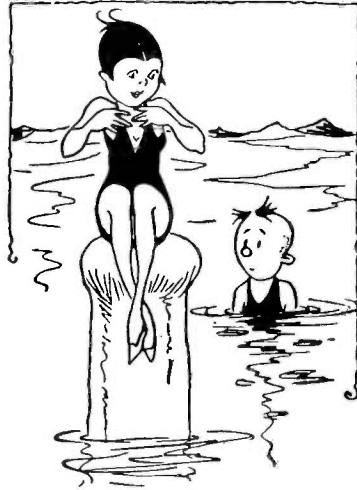
Election day falls on the first Tuesday after the first Monday. This year it will fall on November 3.

No Settlers At All

"I hear they belong to the early settlers."

"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing the front steps."

SAME AS OTHERS DO



City Girl: "And I suppose at dusk, when the sun is stealing over the Rockies in purple splendor, you cowboys are huddled around the campfire broiling venison and listening to the weird, eerie, unnatural howlings of the coyotes."

Sattlesnake Gus: "Well, ma'am, not ezactly. Usually we go inside and listen to Amos and Andy."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Some Statistics and Facts Relating to Former Contests

From 1876 to 1932 inclusive, we have elected fifteen presidents of the United States. It is our surmise that few persons could begin with the 1876 campaign, R. B. Hays, Republican, and S. J. Tilden, Democrat, and name presidential candidates in regular order up to the present time, let alone give the electoral vote of successive campaigns. Therefore, we have tabulated this information for readers of the Mueller Record. We have also tabulated the number of times each state has gone Republican or Democratic from 1876 to 1932. It might be of some benefit in making a guess on what the present campaign will bring forth.

	R	D
Alabama		15
Arizona	3	3
Arkansas		15
*California	9	2
*Colorado	8	6
Connecticut	10	5
Delaware	9	6
Florida	2	13
Georgia		15
*Idaho	5	5
Illinois	12	3
Indiana	10	5
Iowa	13	2
*Kansas	10	4
*Kentucky	2	12
Louisiana	1	14
Maine	14	1
*Maryland	5	8
Massachusetts	12	3
*Michigan	12	1
*Minnesota	13	1
Mississippi		15
Missouri	5	10
Montana	6	5
Nebraska	10	5
*Nevada	7	7
New Hampshire	13	2
New Jersey	8	7
New Mexico	3	3
New York	10	5
N. Carolina	1	14
N. Dakota	7	3
*Ohio	11	3
Oklahoma	2	5
*Oregon	12	2
*Pennsylvania	14	
Rhode Island	12	3
South Car.	1	14
*South Dakota	8	2
Tennessee	2	13
Texas	1	14
Utah	7	3

Vermont	15	
Virginia	1	14
*Washington	7	3
*West Virginia	7	7
*Wisconsin	11	3
Wyoming	7	4

- *California—Vote divided 4 times.
- *Colorado—Populist 1 time.
- *Idaho—Populist 1 time.
- *Kansas—Populist 1 time.
- *Kentucky—divided 1 time.
- *Maryland—divided 2 times.
- *Michigan—1 time Progressive, 1 time divided.
- *Minnesota—1 time Progressive.
- *Nevada—1 time Populist.
- *North Dakota—1 time divided.
- *Ohio—1 time divided.
- *Oregon—1 time divided.
- *Pennsylvania—1 time Progressive.
- *South Dakota—1 time Progressive.
- *Washington—1 time Progressive.
- *West Virginia—1 time divided.
- *Wisconsin—1 time Progressive.

Beginning in 1876 and including 1932, the electoral vote has been divided like this: 1876 Hayes (R) 185; Tilden (D) 184.

- 1880 Garfield (R) 214; Hancock (D) 155.
- 1884 Cleveland (D) 219; Blaine (R) 182.
- 1888 Harrison (R) 233; Cleveland (D) 168.
- 1892 Cleveland (D) 277; Harrison (R) 145; Weaver (P) 22.
- 1896 McKinley (R) 271; Bryan (D) 176.
- 1900 McKinley (R) 292; Bryan (D) 155.
- 1904 Roosevelt (R) 336; Parker (D) 140.
- 1908 Taft (R) 321; Bryan (D) 162.
- 1912 Wilson (D) 435; Roosevelt (Prog.) 88; Taft (R) 8.
- 1916 Wilson (D) 277; Hughes (R) 254.
- 1920 Harding (R) 404; Cox (D) 127.
- 1924 Coolidge (R) 382; Dawes (D) 136; LaFollette (Prog.) 13.
- 1928 Hoover (R) 444; Smith (D) 87.
- 1932 Roosevelt (D) 472; Hoover (R) 59.

The total vote in the electoral college this year will be 551. The candidate receiving 266 of these votes wins.

New York has the largest number of electoral votes, 47. Pennsylvania is next, 36. Illinois third, 29, Texas 23, and California 22. States having the smallest number are Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Wyoming, 3 each.

In 1884 the result of the election hung on the returns of one state, New York. It was finally given to Cleveland by a majority of about 1200.

Out of the Ordinary

Wm. F. Dieterich, 45 years a mail carrier, Muskegon, Michigan, on vacation, rested two days at home and said he couldn't stand it and must have a hobby. He took up walking.

During 100 degree weather at Hacketts-town, N. J., the automobile driven by Mrs. Wm. Swackhamer skidded on an icy pavement, turned over and caught fire. A heavy hail storm supplied the ice and made possible the peculiar accident.

At an army auction in Los Angeles, A. Balboni bought 650 pairs of shoes for \$15. Figuring that he was shod for life, he took his buy home to find the shoes were all size 14. Balboni wears an 8½.

C. A. Snow of Longview, Washington, went across the street to extend a neighborly greeting to a family moving in. He was surprised to find the family's name was likewise Snow. Identification proved the two men were brothers, who had been separated for forty years.

Susie, pet dog in a New York fire station, looked out the front door and saw smoke pouring from a building across the street. Susie barked excitedly until the firemen looked across the street and found the cause. Despite Susie's vigilance and early alarm, the fire damage amounted to \$10,000.

Most auto drivers will produce figures to prove the cheapness of auto travel. Sometimes they are right, but Joseph Lutz, Houston, Texas, can dispute the idea. Two strangers invited him to ride with them to Chicago on "a share the cost basis." Joseph's share was \$430. The two men took his money and turned him out of the car, just after reaching their destination.

Hershel Springer, Poplar Bluffs, Missouri, is the state's champion hard luck victim. His hound dog died, next day a forty-pound catfish got out of its trap, thus losing Hershel a sale. Then he was arrested for "tendin' a still," his first job for months.

There is nothing out of the ordinary in this one. It's just usual. Mrs. Joseph Harchak, afraid of banks, carried her life's savings, \$2,900, wrapped in a handkerchief pinned to

an undergarment, which she still has. What she would like to know is where is the \$2,900.

Robert Leffel, 76, and James B. Coombs, 45, were room-mates at Los Angeles. One liked to sleep with the light turned on, the other in the dark. That's what lead to the argument, and is the reason why Leffel is doing thirty days in jail. He hit Coombs over the head with a rifle butt.

A Grand Trunk freight train out of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, was a special target for automobiles. Twice within a half mile auto drivers drove into the train.

Fred Finch, Sheldon, Missouri, beat the drouth by putting a pump in a creek, attaching a gasoline motor and flooded his fields.

Marvin Wells, Arkansas City, Kansas, built a cooling system for forty cents which lowered the temperature in his house 15 degrees. He put an electric fan in a box in a window. The outside face of the box had 3" of excelsior straw between chicken wire. A trough of water above the straw seeped down and kept it moist. The fan pulling the outside air through the wet straw throws cool washed air into the room.

At a picnic in Peoria, Paul Schambersa practiced with his 22 calibre target pistol. Some one sprung the William Tell story. At Paul's suggestion, Mrs. Lelia Sprague, a school teacher, mind you, agreed to stand fifteen paces from Paul and hold a chicken bone for him to shoot from her hand. Paul hit the bone—the one in Mrs. Sprague's forefinger.

Binghamton, N. Y., has a three year old boy who weighs 70 pounds and is of unusual strength. Recently he mowed the lawn. Another job was trimming a hedge. He uses a man size wheelbarrow and pulls his 150 pound brother around in a cart. He is larger and stronger than a seven year old neighbor with whom he plays.

Dr. W. D. Vint, Hume, Missouri, got his last shave in Chicago, 1884, until recently when his local barber scraped his face. The doctor estimates that in fifty-two shaveless years he saved \$800.

Justice of the Peace John S. Bell, Springfield, Missouri, "chaws terbacker" and so does his houn' pup, Boy. Old Boy raises Ned if he doesn't get his share.

(Continued on page 31)

MUTES HAVE HAPPY TIME



Left to right: Hugh Harshbarger, Mabel Gates, Leah Adams, Wm. H. Binstead. In the sign language the quartette is spelling the name Mueller.

Here is a quartette of silent folk. They do not talk except in the sign language. In this they are proficient. Some of them are more "eloquent" than others, or should we say "dexterous." At any rate they can make their signs so rapidly that it requires a keen eye to follow them. These silent folks do a lot of abbreviating. One motion or one glance of the eyes sometimes expresses an entire sentence.

All of this quartette are Mueller employes. They are good workers and seem a happy crowd when they get together. Recently the deaf-mutes of Decatur and vicinity held their annual reunion and picnic at Nelson Park, and it was a jolly affair. The word "jolly" is used advisably. We have attended many picnics and reunions where everybody was able to speak but few did. On the other hand, at the mute picnic the air was full of animated silent conversation, and the accompanying smiles and bright eyes indicated that everyone was having a good time. Adolph Mueller, A. G. Webber, company attorney, and Harry Haines, Decatur business man, on their regular Sunday afternoon hike, made the picnic an objective and spent a pleasant hour at the park.

Our experience has been that these folk make efficient and dependable employes. During the World's War, we gave employment to a half dozen or more blind people. Even with this handicap they proved reliable. Some of them were inspectors and passed some intricate mechanism of shells which Mueller Co. manufactured. Their competence was demonstrated by the fact that government engineers made the final inspection before the work was accepted. Mueller Co. has always followed the policy of providing employment for those with physical handi-

caps whenever possible. Two of the blind men referred to are now in business for themselves. Wm. Knight conducts a news stand and small grocery store. Frank Auburn has a chain of peanut vending machines, which includes stations at various entrances to our office and factory. He goes about the city unattended, looking after these machines, depending upon that unerring sense of touch and hearing with which sightless folk are so often blessed to an extraordinary degree.

• •

NO THIRD PARTY EVER WON

In this year of a presidential campaign, it is interesting to know that no third party candidate ever reached the White House. Seven of them managed to get representation in the electoral college.

William Wirt, 1832, Anti-Masonic party, seven electoral votes.

Millard Fillmore, 1856, Know Nothing, eight electoral votes.

J. C. Breckenridge, 1860, Secessionist Democratic, 72 electoral votes.

John Bell, 1860, Constitutional Union, 39 electoral votes.

James B. Weaver, 1892, People's party (Populist), 22 electoral votes.

Theodore Roosevelt, 1912, Progressive (Bull Moose), 88 electoral votes.

R. M. LaFollette, 1924, Progressive, 13 electoral votes.

• •

He's Base

Jim: "I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

Maud: "Why, I thought he had a very poor voice."

Jim: "So did I, but think of his nerve!"

(Continued from page 29)

Returned to George Winn, Whitesburg, Kentucky, after two and one-half years, his lost pocketbook intact. It contained \$10, letters, and papers.

Upon receipt of his first old age pension check, \$18, Oscar Crawford, age 66, Columbus, Texas, got married and retired to his eighteen acre farm for his honeymoon.

Government workers at Santa Barbara, California, found a copy of land patents giving the Catholic church the property on which stands the Missions of Santa Barbara and Santa Inez. The patents were signed in 1865 by President Lincoln.

Ralph Rogers, Clayton, Illinois, got a Christmas card recently which was mailed twenty-five years ago at Olathe, Kansas. It had been lost in the mails.

• •

YOUNG GIANT AT FAIR

Towering 8 Feet and 5 Inches He Attracted Thousands of Sightseers

Illinois' youthful giant, Robert Pershing Wadlow, is still on the way up. His eighteenth birthday was February 22. Since then he has grown $1\frac{1}{4}$ " , bringing his present height to 8 feet 5 inches. On this occasion Robert measured himself. If he was correct, he now occupies the position of the tallest human being known to medical history, surpassing Charles O'Brien, the Irish giant, who was 8 feet 4 inches. The physicians say that young Wadlow has not yet attained his full growth.

At the Illinois State Fair, which closed Saturday, August 22, young Wadlow and his father conducted a refreshment stand. No charge was made to go in and see this young giant except in a round about way, which consisted of double price for the refreshments sold. We doubt if any single object on the fair ground provoked as much interest and curiosity. The building was constantly filled and surrounded by a group of curious people. Those who were unable to effect an entrance to the building occasionally got a glimpse of young Wadlow when he stood up, towering way above the tallest person in the room. The boy is what one would call good looking, having regular features and a face showing intelligence.

• •

Hot Dog Ziggidity

A magazine writer says a dog fills an empty place in man's life.

TWO MILLION PATENTS

First Patent Was Granted to a Maine Man

In the course of one hundred years the United States patent office has issued two million patents. The first one was granted Senator John Ruggles of Maine. It was on a cogwheel for locomotives. Of the two million patents issued, many have proved of no value. It would seem that two million would cover every conceivable thing necessary to the human race. One should not forget, however, that there is more truth than poetry in the old saying "necessity is the mother of invention." The automobile as an example.

The Ruggles patent referred to was not the first issued in this country. The General Court of Boston, 1643, issued a patent or license to Joseph Jenkes. It was for an improved water wheel. Later on following the revolution, the government installed a new patent system. It was national instead of state. Samuel Hopkins of Massachusetts in 1790 got the first patent, a process for making lye. The first woman to secure a patent was Mary Kies in 1809. It had something to do with weaving.

Presidential Patents

Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln were presidential inventors. The records, however, do not show that a patent was ever issued to the former. It is known, however, that he invented many articles for his house, Monticello, some of which were patentable. Lincoln's invention was patented. It was a device to aid in bouying vessels over shoals. It probably was impracticable. Lincoln's application for a patent and general description of the device read:

"Be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln of Springfield in the County of Sangamon in the State of Illinois, have invented a new and improved manner of combining adjustable buoyant air chambers with a steamboat or other vessel for the purpose of enabling their draught of water to be readily lessened to enable them to pass over bars or through shoals without discharging their cargoes."

• •

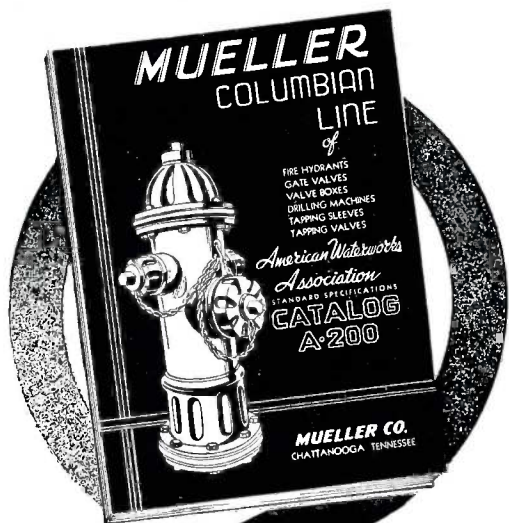
FROM AN EXAMINATION PAPER

False doctrines means giving people the wrong medicine.

Ali Baba means being away when the crime was done.

The Mosaic law orders us to set colored stones in our floors.

An operetta is a girl who works for the telephone company.—The State Liner.



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COST OF CARELESSNESS

Tremendous Loss of Life and Property in One Short Year

During the year 1935 one hundred thousand lives were sacrificed to carelessness. This is the report of the National Safety Council, an organization which seeks to teach safety. The councils figures are, or should be, reliable. A corps of statisticians keep close tab on the phase of American which disregards caution and plays with carelessness. In some fields of activity an improvement was shown, but it is quite overshadowed by the frightful number of fatalities. The report is long and goes much into details, but just a few of the more outstanding statistics should shock any one into habitual thinking and practicing safety.

Injured numbered 9,340,000, many of whom are crippled for life.

Cost of accidents, in loss of income, doctor's bills, hospital expense, and so on, is put at 3,450 million dollars.

Each day, 274 persons were killed, and the incidental expenses of accidents was \$9,500,000.

Traffic fatalities rose to an all-time total of 37,000; in addition, 105,000 persons were permanently disabled, and 1,180,000 temporarily laid up through motor vehicle accidents.

Accidents in the home produced 31,500 deaths, permanently disabled 142,000 persons, and temporarily disabled 4,460,000.

In other accidents, outside the home, from all causes, 34,500 persons were killed, 123,000 permanently disabled, and 3,440,000 temporarily disabled.

No war ever wrecked havoc among American homes such as this peace time record discloses.

Americans guard their possessions jealously.

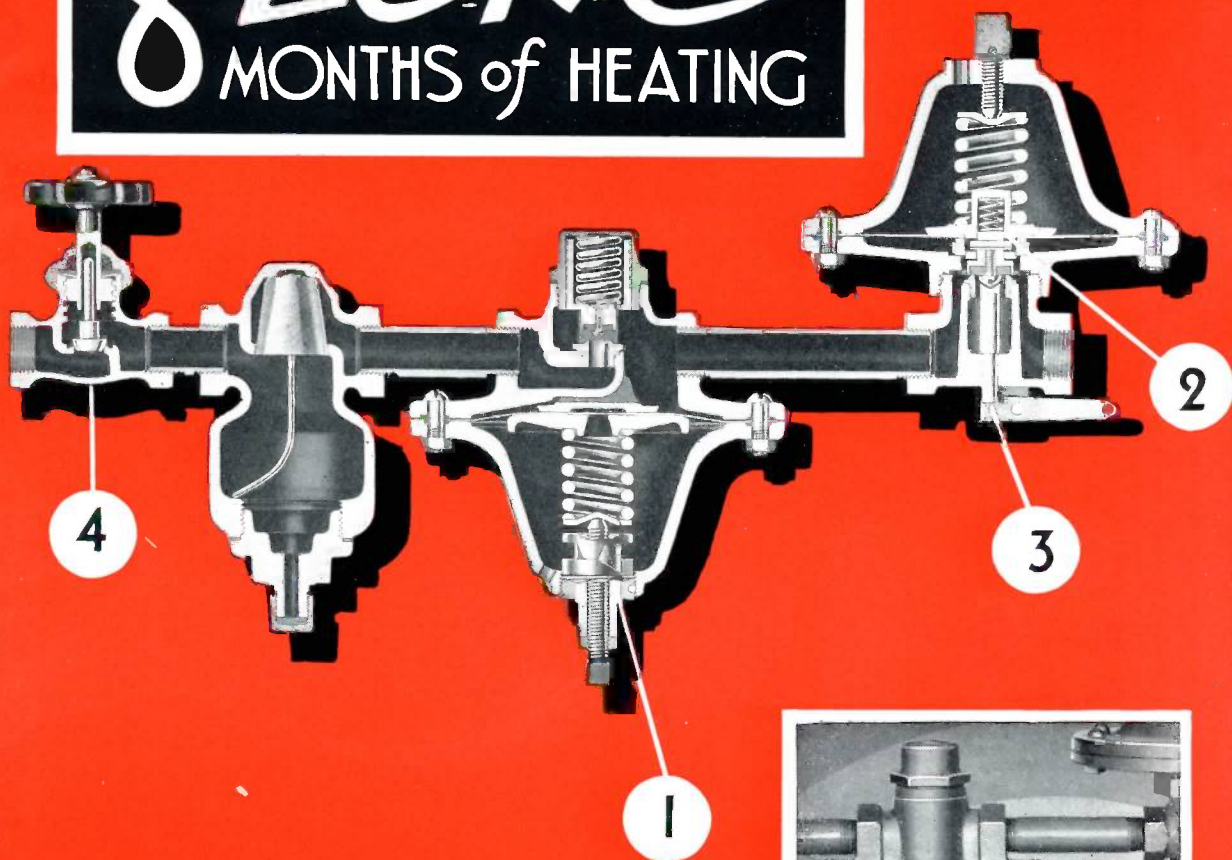
They are very reckless when it comes to guarding their lives or their limbs.



Bread Cast Upon the Water

"When I was a little Chap," said the sergeant sweetly to his men at the end of an exhaustive hour of drill, "I had a set of wooden soldiers. Under advice of mother I gave them to a poor little boy in my Sunday school class. Then I cried to have them back, but mother said: 'Don't cry, Willie, some day you will get your wooden soldiers back again.' And, believe me, you lob-sided, mutton headed, goofus-brained set of certified rolling pins, that day has come!"

8 LONG MONTHS of HEATING



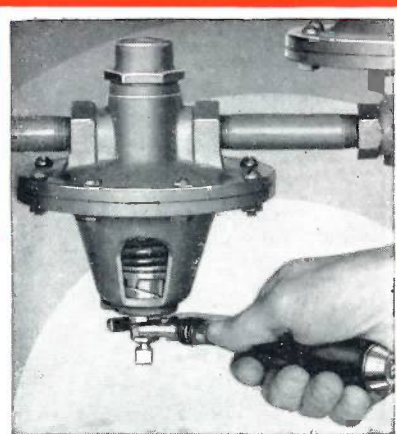
Faces Every Home Owner

There are millions of heating systems to be put in shape for the coming cold weather ordeal, presenting to you an almost inestimable volume of profitable business.

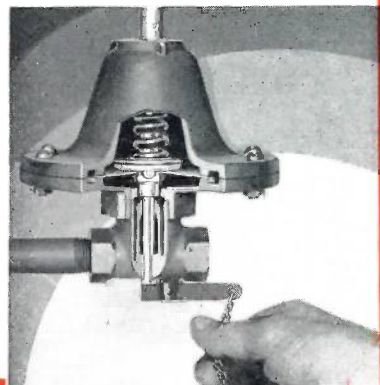
Your share is at your door demanding your expert attention. Lots of repair work—lots of new installations offer you weeks of money making business—to ignore it is to neglect a golden opportunity.

Special Offer—Write Today

The Improved Mueller System is recognized as the premier in the field for automatic regulation of hot water heating. Let us help you get business. Attractive circular similar to this advertisement for sending your patrons imprinted with your name, with our compliments and without cost to you.



QUICK FILLING—A quarter turn with the wrench to the left and the valve is opened to fill the system. When filled a further turn snaps the valve back into normal position. What once took hours, now takes minutes!



EASY TESTING—Simply pull down to raise the relief valve seat disc, to test operation of valve seat disc.

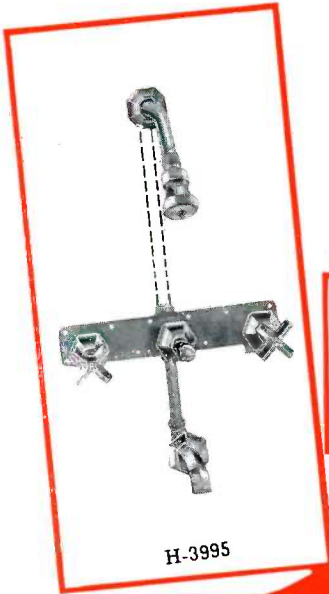
The Improved **MUELLER SYSTEM**

FOR AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF HOT WATER HEATING

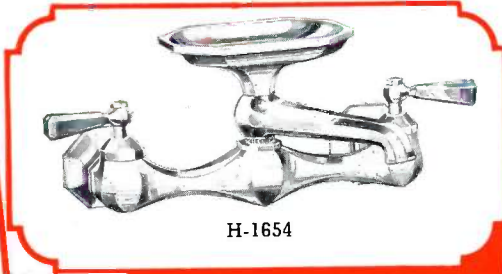
SERVICE

Plus

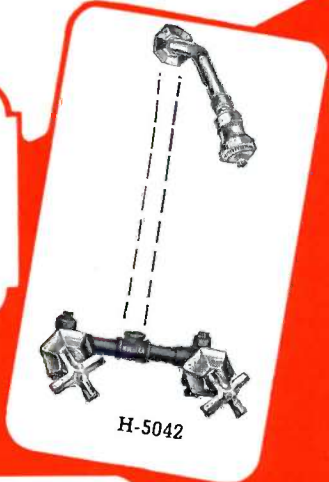
STYLE



H-3995



H-1654



H-5042



H-3695



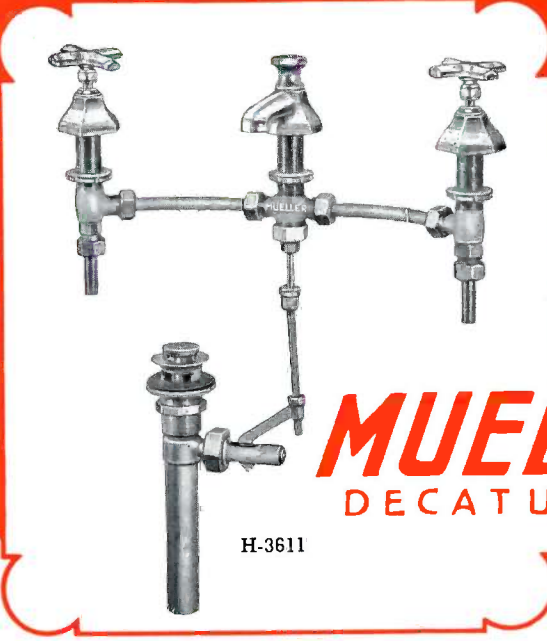
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