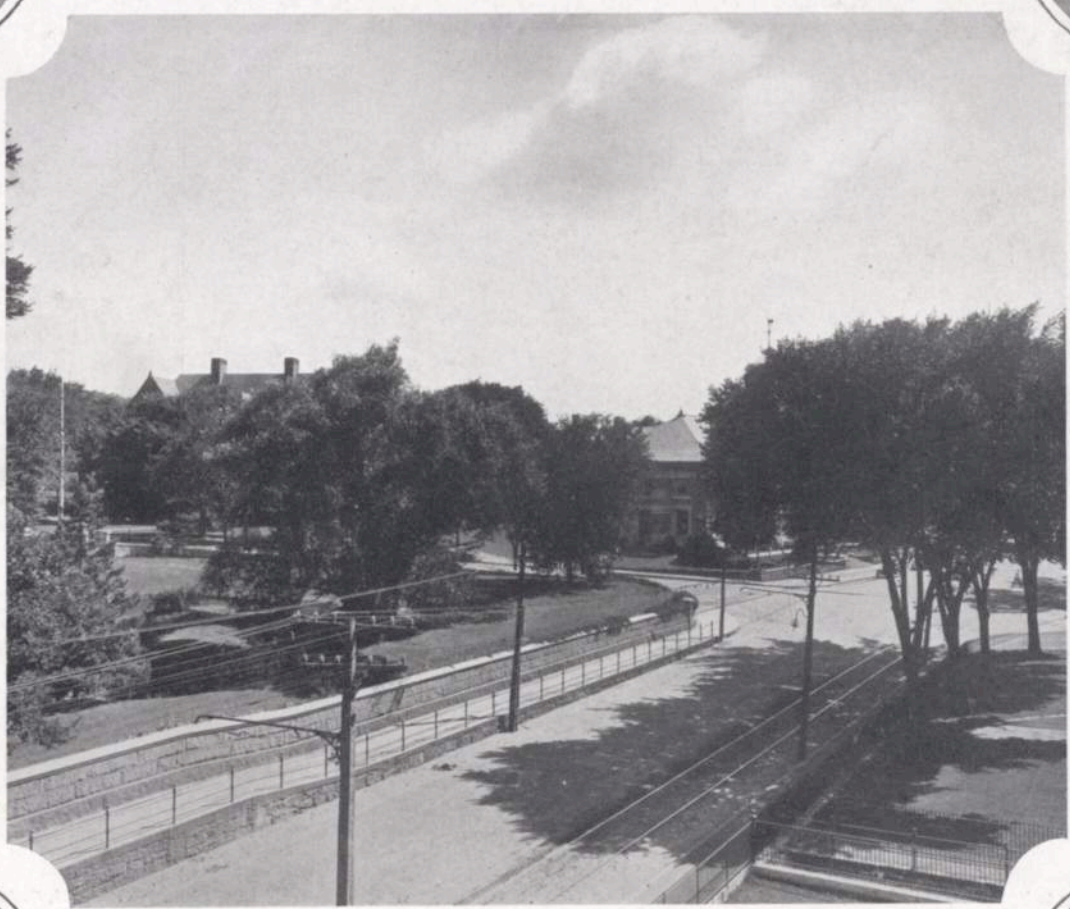


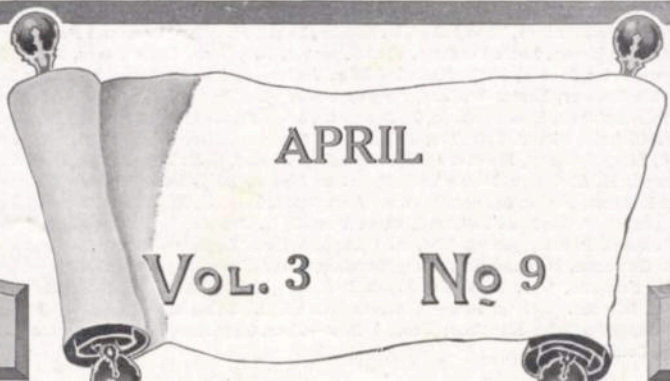
TrajNet



The WHITIN Spindle



Memorial Square from the East Window of the Drafting Room



APRIL

Vol. 3 No. 9

L. H. HONER



MEMBERS OF THE YARD

From Top to Bottom: 1. Foreman, Assistant Foremen, and Office Force. Left to Right—Bottom Row—Frank Nolan, John Todd, C. A. Bronson, Napoleon Remmillard, Chas. Burley, Frank Fredette, Fred Osgood; Second Row—Alex Hamilton, David Savage, D. C. Duggan, W. E. Burnap, C. S. Ball, George De Boer; Top Row—Mike Guertin, Wm. Dion, Gerald Roach, Robt. McFarlane, Wm. Scanlon, Fred Watts, E. Wessell, Joseph Moran.

2. Teamsters. Bottom Row—Wm. Hayes, T. Lambert, Rosco Brown, Eugene Tatro, Geo. Rogers, Merrill Jenkins, Earle Livingston; Top Row—Jos. Lacosse, Peter Roberts, Peter Burgess, Henry Basnier, D. C. Duggan, Thomas Frieswyk, Henry St. Germain, John Fitzgerald, James Cotter.

3. Yard Crew. Bottom Row—James Monihan, Theo Faber, O. Sissian, Paul Buldomian, Raymond Perry, Israel St. Andre, A. Arabitian, Neci Aberti, S. Sahagian, J. F. Dunn, Sydney Zuiderna, Louis Fredette, Paul Kingston, Dan Wall, Ovila Casey, Aman Gregory, John McCarthy, Peter McGee, Conrad Johnson; Second Row—Peter Moran, Pat'k Baldwin, Edw. Anderson, Andrew Hanson, Arthur Dion, Henry Hogan, Jos. Conway, Patsy Alabraz, Henry Beedon, Archie Bolliver, Lester Wallace, Sydney Porter, Jos. Bemachi; Top Row—Jerry Mack, Chas. Daley, James Wall, Sam Barberi, Frank Lamnonze, Daniel Sullivan, Holke Baarda, E. Zanchetti, Leon Floodman, Aug. Anderson, A. Rominis, James Shea, James Kelley, Y. Foppema, Fred George, Wm. Cleland, Ernest Fullerton, Ray Roche, Thomas Riley, Albert Mali.

4. Yard Crew. Bottom Row—Clifford Dion, Edw. Greeley, S. C. Frieswyk, Mike Feerney, Manuel Madaus, Frank O. Leary, S. B. Ruggles, Harry Farrar, Jos. Bebo, Hugh Wilson, Chas. Goodwin, Henry Caer, James Monopli, H. A. Cramp, Horan Bassett, Arthur Bisson, A. J. Podvin, Angus Parker, Laurence O'Neil, Wm. Veau, Frank Duggan; Second Row—James Rodgers, Martin Salmon, Wm. Nyeholt, Frank Daniels, Wm. O'Brien; Top Row—James Noel, Frank Magowan, Fred Dion, Francis Smith, Gilbert Lemire, J. Lash, A. Hubbard, Clyde Russell, T. Trainor, Frank Lamonze, James McCormack, Henry Patnaude, Pat'k Donnelly, Nestor Johnson, Solomon Peltier, Joseph Roy, A. Campo, Wilson Boutillier, Frank McGuire.

5. Yard Crew. Bottom Row—John Todd, Arthur Richards, Emile Gowanna, N. Danielian, Patsy Boralaly, Steve Panazian; Second Row—Carl Flodin, John Marsi, Louis Merault; John Murphy; Third Row—A. Aumette, Geo. Beaudoin, Frank D'Amolfo, Giuseppe DeJoyi, Dominic Banki, George Fan; Standing—Alfred Moni, Joseph Alcerie, John Rolli.

6. Masons. Bottom Row—Napoleon Remmillard, Lehmun Gardnier, Giuseppe Debrosa, H. E. Prunier, Oscar Prunier, J. S. Prunier, Geo. Desmarais, John Donohue; Second Row—Chas. Gendreau, Pat'k Shea, Jacob Boratian, J. E. Prunier, James Fitzgerald, Geo. Acheson, Wm. McCarthy, Louis Bronson.

Outside Yard

The outside yard is one of three of the largest departments in the Whitin Machine Works, employing on the average about 200 men. There are at present 220 men on the job, and at one time in 1910 there were as many as 413.

The department for thirty-six years was supervised by Henry A. Cook, who took charge in November, 1864, and retired in November, 1900. Before 1864 the outside yard work was not centered in any one organization; each job took care of getting its own material. Incoming product was handled by extra men who were employed in the Cast Iron Room, freight house, and various departments.

From November, 1900, until February, 1903, the yard work was looked after by George Wilmot, who was then in charge of the freight house, with the assistance of Daniel C. Duggan.

The present foreman, W. E. Burnap, joined us in February, 1903. We have been exceedingly fortunate in securing from Mr. Burnap some accurate and detailed data on the work carried on by the outside yard, which we are printing at the end of this article. For most of us this report will be very illuminating, and even with a limited knowledge of construction work we cannot but help appreciate the vast amount accomplished. This work includes the development of the shop, Foundry, and the village of Whitinsville.

There is another report which we are also printing covering the freight cars loaded and unloaded in the yard in 1921. This report does not include the freight handled by the freight house of incoming material and outgoing products.

Although we have not used as much coal this year as usual, due to the fact that we do not generate all our electricity as in years past, the yard has unloaded 25,776 tons of coal. Of this amount, it has delivered for family use in Whitinsville 6,272.39 tons this past year. Other



Willard E. Burnap

large shipments which the yard has handled consist of 362 cars of pig iron weighing 18,100 tons, and 169 cars of lumber measuring 4,000,000 feet.

It was only as far back as 1907 that the yard used steers. One of their tasks before 1902 was to draw tip carts of pig iron into the stock room of the Foundry. These steers were also used for unloading purposes in the yard and for ploughing on odd jobs.

The narrow-gauge track was installed in 1902. The first motor, known as No. 1 motor, is still in active service today. In 1904 a second motor was purchased and more track laid. The third motor was purchased in 1907. We have at present a very complete narrow-gauge railroad connecting all departments of the yard.

It was in 1904 that the first tracks were laid to carry coal from the cars to the coal pile. This was accomplished by a snatch-block system. The yard steers were used at the end of the rope to draw the coal to the coal pocket. The tracks were temporary affairs and were laid from the cars to the top of the coal pile. At various times the pile would be within six or eight feet of the power-house roof itself. Soon after this the electric narrow-gauge

motors took care of this coal delivery.

In 1891, when the standard-gauge railroad track was laid between the depot and the shop, and until the first electric locomotive was assembled by Harry Hasseldon in 1893, the freight cars were hauled over the rails by a team of eight horses.

The old yard office was located in the yard in the paint shop off Main Street, about where the Cast Iron Room is now located. However, it is said that in the days of Henry Cook the office work was mainly carried on in the barn and in a buggy.

With the extension of the machine works and the building of the new Foundry, the yard has been pushed westward until it now reaches as far as the boat house. In addition to this, in New Village the yard includes the warehouses on Main Street and the barn and ice house on Lake Street. The barn was rebuilt last summer after the disastrous fire in which twenty-five horses were burned to death. At present we have twenty horses stabled there. The ice house was also completed last year and produced 6,753.75 tons of ice.

In 1916 a 20-ton locomotive crane was brought to the yard, which did away with unloading and loading the coal by hand. This crane has unloaded 520 tons a day, and it is estimated that



Henry Cook

it cuts down the expense of handling coal 75%. The crane also has as a part of its equipment an electric magnet for unloading scrap and handling metals. It produces its own electricity from a 7½-kilowatt generator.

Outside of the routine work, it will be noticed by the report of the work done since 1903 that the yard has been very busy constructing streets, reservoirs, houses, and shop foundations. One of the largest jobs tackled by the yard was the building of the Foundry in 1907, of which we are presenting several pictures here.

At present the yard is making an exceptionally fine ball field of the old grounds in the New Village, on which are employed twenty-one men and thirteen teams, which are filling in at the rate of 140 yards of gravel a day. It is estimated that it will take between two and three thousand yards to level the field off.

An interesting story is told of Henry Cook and his dog, from whom he was rarely separated. The old-timers tell us that Mr. Cook never caught a man loafing on the job, due to the fact that when he was forty or fifty yards away he would send his dog on ahead to notify the boys he was coming.

When George Wilmot was in charge, it was necessary to buy a pair of oxen for the yard work, and the purchase was made from Tom Lapham. Mr. Wilmot was of the impression, until he was reassured to the contrary, that the cattle were very old, not having any front teeth in their upper jaw.

Dan Duggan, who has been assistant foreman of the yard for many years, still denies the story that he ever pushed Henry Cook into the pond, and claims that just because he happened to pull Mr. Cook out at one time he has been accused of creating an opportunity to be a hero ever since by the boys.

However, Dan admits that he was coming down Water Street one day on his bicycle, with his pockets full of dynamite, and that one of the oxen backed into his path so suddenly that the first thing he knew he was perched on the ox's back. We didn't have the nerve to ask Dan what he thought would have happened if he had missed the ox entirely.

At another time, when one of the horses needed to be shot, Mr. Duggan started out to get Emory Burroughs for the job, Mr. Burroughs having had considerable experience in general work of that sort. George Wilmot, finding out what was needed to be done, said that he had had experience in shooting horses and would volunteer to do the job. The two of them got out the 48 caliber pistol from the watchman's room; and the story goes that George emptied the pistol of five shots, missing the horse

entirely, while Dan ran for the fire extinguisher to save the barn, if necessary.

We didn't get the opportunity to interview Mr. Wilmot in regard to his load of stories, of which he has undoubtedly many stored away; but we have another one about the time he backed Dan Duggan's democrat wagon into the shed with such clever horsemanship that it was necessary to take the wagon apart to get it out from under one of the beams.

With reference to the work done outside since 1903, Mr. Burnap was asked how he would like to start and do it all over again, to which he replied that from all appearances it looked as if as much if not considerably more was to be done in the same number of years to come.



No mystery picture here; but in case you are not acquainted, they are D. C. Duggan and Wm. Dion. When they arise to give up their seats on the Linwood trolley, four ladies are seated

WORK DONE BY THE YARD SINCE 1903

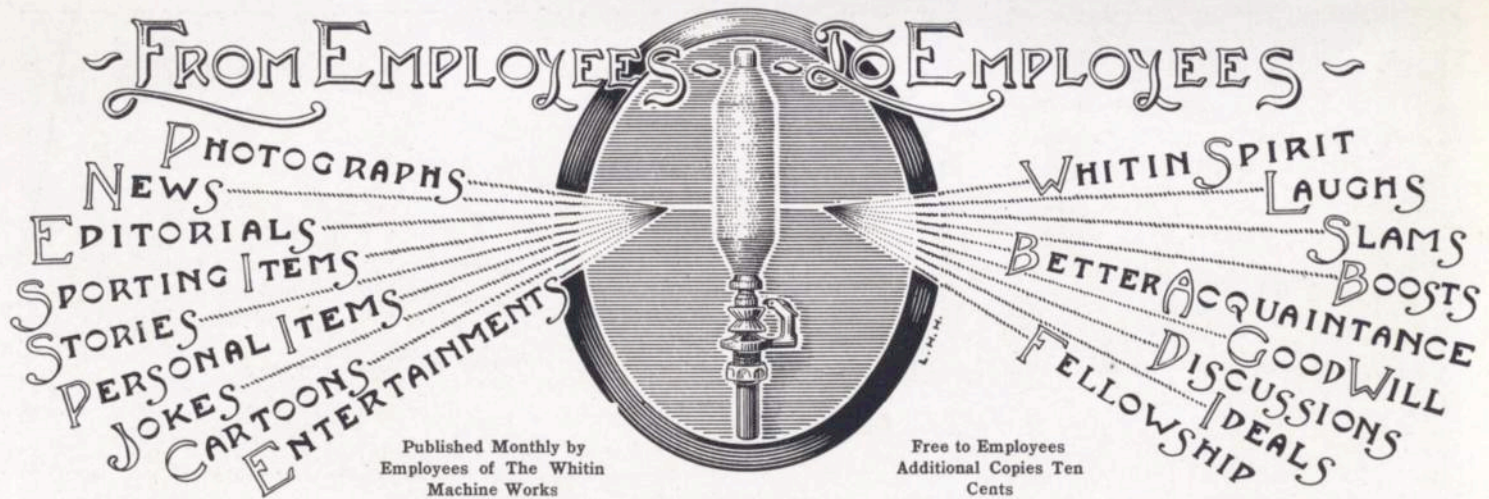
	DATE
Boat House	1904
No. 5 Dry House	1904
Grading Mr. G. M. Whitin Place	1904
Sand Shed, 84' x 84'	1905
Coal Trestle	1906
E. M. Taft's Garage	1906
Addition to No. 1 Office	1906
Car Barn	1907
New Foundry, 500' x 200'	1907
First Addition to Freight House, 121' x 200'	1907
No. 6 Reservoir, built length of dam, 950'	1907
Addition to Power House, 58' x 107' 10"	1908
Fence around Game Preserve, 25,772' long, 600 acres	1908 and 1910
New Cast Iron Room, 105' x 180'	1909
Blacksmith Shop, 110' x 150' (Had to cover trench with concrete to build shop)	1909
Shop No. 4, 421' x 135'	1909
Raised No. 6 Reservoir Dam	1909
Second Addition to Freight House, 121' x 150'	1909
Addition to Foundry, 100' x 500'	1910
Addition to Blacksmith Shop, 80' x 110'	1910
Repaired end of No. 1 Shop	1910
Water Wheel	1910
Power House Chimney, 250' 6" high	1910

Annealing Room Chimney	1918
No. 5 Reservoir, length of dam, 261'; Core, 55' high	1910
E. K. Swift Place—House, Garage and Cottage	1911
L. M. Keeler Place—House and Garage	1911
Filter Beds, No. 4 Reservoir	1912
L. M. Keeler Addition	1913
First Transformer House	1914
Motor House, 50' x 50'	1914
Artesian Well, No. 3 Reservoir, 500' deep	1914
Overlook Road	1914
Nickel Plating Room, 30' x 130'	1917
Yard Office	1918
No. 4 Dry House	1917
Dipping Room, 43' x 214'	1919
Concrete Storage Reservoir No. 7, 118' 6" x 118' 6" x 19', 1.5 million gals.	1919
Second Transformer House, 17' x 37 1/2'	1922
Bachelor Lot Pumping Station	1921
Culvert Arcade Pond, 250' x 3' x 4'	1921
Ice Plant, 72' x 90'	1921
Foundation, Rice & Sargent Engine	
Foundation, Air Compressor	
Foundation, Rotary Converter	
Foundation, New Turbine	
Remodeling Power House	
New Fire Pump House	1921-2
Reforestation, Planted 100 M Pines	
Camp Fire Camp	
Addition to G. M. Whitin House	
G. M. Whitin Flower Garden	
J. M. Lasell Flower Garden	
C. W. Lasell Flower Garden	
Built Railroad from Grove School to Border Street	1907
Laid about 12 miles of Water Main	
Laid about 12 miles of Sewer Pipe	
Streets Built:	
B Street	
C Street	
D Street	
Border Street	
Overlook Road	
Crescent Street	
Arcade Street	
Lake Street	
Linden Street	
Grove Street	
East Street Extension	
Granite Street	
Summit Street	
Woodland Street	
Leland Road	
Houses and Buildings:	
John W. Lasell House	
J. Lasell, 2nd, House and Garage	
C. W. Lasell Garage	
G. M. Whitin Stable and Garage	
Hill Street, 2-Tenement house (R. E. Lincoln's)	
B Street, 6 6-Tenement houses	
C Street, 6 6-Tenement houses; 2 2-Tenement	
D Street, 9 6-Tenement houses, 1 Boarding House	
Border Street, 6 6-Tenement houses, 10 2-Tenement	
Main Street, 1 2-Tenement house, 1 Store Foundation	

Continued on page 14, column 2



1. Yard Teams. Drivers—Left to Right—Earle Livingston, T. Lambert, Merrill Jenkins, John Fitzgerald, Rosco Brown, E. Tatro, George Rogers, Wilbur Lavine, Peter Roberts, Peter Burgess, Wm. Hayes, Henry Baziner, Joseph Lacosse. 2. Trucks. Drivers—Left to Right—A. Podvin, Arthur Bisson, Lester Wallace, Archie Bolliver, Wm. O'Brien, Frieswyck, Herbert, D. C. Duggan, V. E. Burnap. 3. Temporary teams at work on ball field. 4. Electric crane filling the coal pocket. Yard motors No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 at right of pocket. 5. The following men have been working on the ball field during the past month: Left to right—Bottom Row—Chas. Buckley, Jos. Denolfo, Toros Antonian, Jos. Perchisquine, Paul Peasehino, Salvadore Delibero, Query Malosian, John Marino, Sam Geswaldi, Vito Malino, Dennis Higgins, C. A. Brunson; Second Row—Myles McCue, Geo. Bowman, Wilbur Lavine, Thomas Finnigan, Raffé Geswaldi, Pat'k Durkin, Jos. Pint, Salvadore Samoine, D. Valendio



The Spring Baby number of the "Spindle" will appear in May this year, due to the space required. If your baby is not among the sixty already entered, you have until May 10 to bring in the photograph.

What's Wrong with Your Work?

VI. HOW'S YOUR INITIATIVE?

A great many business sins are committed in the name of Initiative. The business world is already too full of half-baked young men who mistake nervous energy and feverish enterprise for this valuable quality. A leap in the dark, or a guess at the truth, is not true Initiative. Successful Initiative is more likely than not to have a deliberate impulse, and rarely does it manifest itself in a fantastic or spectacular form.

According to the dictionary, Initiative is: "The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot"; but that is only part of the definition to be found in the book. The rest of it is: "The power of taking, or the ability or disposition to take, the lead."

The first meaning is the one which many people ascribe to business Initiative, and by some curious process of reasoning reach the conclusion that the man or woman who "starts something" is deserving of credit, no matter whether the thing started is wise or foolish. The true meaning of Initiative, as a valuable quality in a business man or business woman, is to be found in the second definition—the power, ability, and disposition to take the lead. Moreover it

should be emphasized that the ability to take the lead, *without* the disposition, or the disposition to take the lead, *without* the ability to do so, is not the kind of Initiative that is of value in business.

Usually Initiative is a quality which is promptly brought to the fore in discussing a business man's qualifications. It may be wondered, therefore, why we have delayed considering this quality until now—why it has not been discussed earlier in this series of articles. The reason why we have placed it so far down in the list is not because we do not have a full appreciation of its importance, but because the experiments we have been making at our plant to determine the fundamental weaknesses which keep many salaried employees in the business rut have convinced us that a man or woman cannot show intelligent Initiative until he or she has developed the qualities which we have previously discussed.

In other words, we have first taken up the subjects of Concentration, Thoroughness, Faculty of Analysis, and Logic of Mental Processes, because we believe that these are the four basic mental qualities on which are founded all of the other mental qualities—including Initiative—necessary for success in the business world.

Initiative belongs to men who know what to do. Obviously if you know what to do you are going to do it, provided you possess the authority, and the moral courage to act without authority when the circumstances seem to justify it. Therefore, if

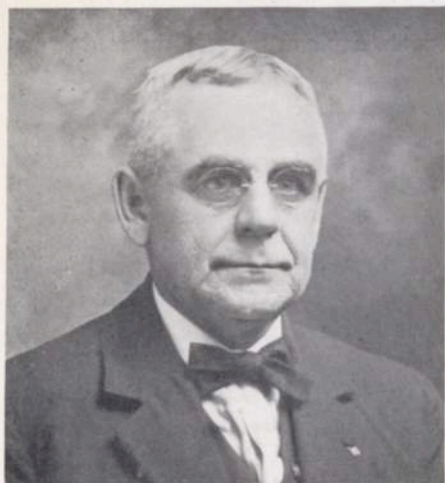
you develop (1) Faculty of Analysis, and (2) Logic of Mental Processes, you will ordinarily know what to do, and this, when coupled with a reasonable amount of imagination and moral courage, practically insures that you will possess Initiative.

Knowing what to do is sometimes called "The Capacity for Decision." No one can become a successful executive without it, and it is a quality which cannot be counterfeited, although many attempt to do so.

Snap judgment, intuitive judgment, and whatever else the counterfeits may be called, are nothing but guess-work, and, as I have already pointed out, there is no room for guess-work in business. Whenever you make a decision there should be an air-tight, holeproof reason for it. The ability to analyze and interpret facts quickly is not a gift; it is the result of practice. You must learn to concentrate, and you must acquire the habit of digging down to the roots of a problem without regard to obstacles.

Do not attempt to cultivate speed. If you are thorough, and think logically, self-confidence, courage, and the requisite degree of speed will be developed without conscious cultivation.

Please remember that you do not need to hold an important executive position in order to develop the Capacity for Decision—which is the greater part of Initiative. No matter how relatively unimportant the subject of your decision may seem, try to make the decision an intelligent and comprehensive one.



Frank J. Adams

Spinning Frames for Mexico

Frank J. Adams, a member of the road organization, leaves the latter part of this month for Mexico, where he will install two spinning frames. Mr. Adams is another one of our old-timers on the road. He commenced work for the Whitin Machine Works in 1890 and, after serving three years' apprenticeship in the shop, took up road work, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has worked on a large number of instalments of spinning frames, the first of which was perhaps the big Whitman job when he helped "Tug" Blanchard in 1895. In 1908 he installed 108 frames in the Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C., and for practically ten years was in the South erecting spinning frames. He has just completed an installation of 375 frames at the Royal Mill, River Point, R. I.

Mr. Adams leaves for Vera Cruz via the water route from New York. He will travel inward to San Martin, Texmelucan, Puebla, to install two spinning frames for Gonzales, Cosio Hnos. His plans will take him from there to San Diego, Calif., where he expects to meet a party of Shriners and continue with them to San Francisco, returning by the way of the Canadian Rockies. He is expected to arrive home the latter part of June.

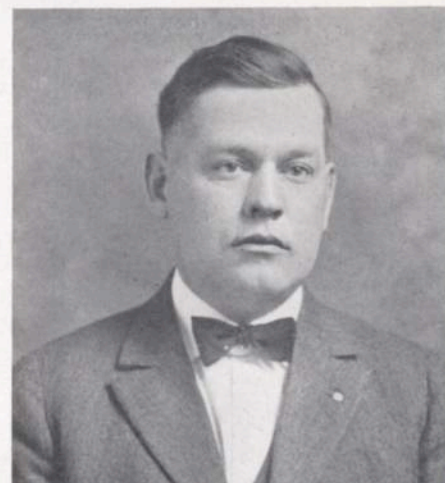
A son, Robert Griffin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albon Griffin on March 11, 1922. Mr. Griffin is a member of the bolster job.

Contractors Begin Work on New Buildings

The Aberthaw Construction Company commenced on its contract with the Whitin Machine Works for the new No. 14 shop, garage, and G. Marston Whitin Memorial Gymnasium, Monday, April 17. The Aberthaw Construction Company has a very good reputation and has recently completed a quarter century of accomplishments. It started in 1894 building sidewalks. The real turning point in the fortunes of Aberthaw was the building of the Harvard Stadium in 1903. Since that time the "Aberthaw organization has erected structures from Grand Pabos in the depths of the Canadian wilderness to Jamaica among the West Indies, from Maine to California; structures that have been erected in the widest variety of design to serve an infinity of purposes."

Besides the Harvard Stadium in this vicinity, the Aberthaw people have constructed the Squantum destroyer plant of the Bethlehem Ship Building Corp.; the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., of Cambridge, Mass.; Colts Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.; American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.; Gray & Davis of Cambridge, Mass.; Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.; and small villages in Oakville and Killingly, Conn. These are only a few of their many accomplishments. We will be very much interested here in Whitinsville in watching the construction of these buildings in the hands of such a competent organization.

Arthur Marshall, of the Carpenter Shop, became the father of a baby daughter on March 22. The baby has been named Gloria Olson Marshall. Mrs. Marshall, before her marriage, was employed at the Blue Eagle Inn for many years and in that way was a member of the Whitin Machine Works organization. We congratulate the parents.



William Ferguson

To Install Machinery in Europe

William Ferguson, a member of the Whitin Machine Works road force since June, 1899, sailed for Europe to erect and inspect machinery which we are installing. Mr. Ferguson began work in the shop when he was fourteen years old, and at seventeen commenced work on the road with his father, James Ferguson, a 49-year veteran of the Spinning Department. With the exception of a few months in the shop, William Ferguson has been a member of the road organization since 1902. He supervised the erection of the spinning frames under Thomas Crompton in 1902, which were later installed in the Dulco, Fremaux and Delplanque mills, Lomme-Lez-Lille, France, by Benjamin Bates.

He left New York for Cherbourg, France, April 4, on the steamship "Mauretania." Arriving on April 11 he went direct to Milan, Italy, to inspect and install spinning frames at Crespi & Company. From there he will go to Lille, France, to install spinning frames and cards at P. & R. Fremaux mill. Mr. Ferguson will visit Spain, where he will inspect an installation of slubbers sold to Alegre, Ferrer & Company. We expect he will be in Europe for two or three months.

John Lasell is receiving congratulations on the birth of twin daughters, Elizabeth and Catherine, born March 25, 1922.

Mr. L. M. Keeler has received a very interesting article on "What Might Be Done in the Field of Cotton-Yarn Industry in the Far East," written by Mr. Chow Chih Chun. The author is the son of the Hon. Chow Chi Chi, managing director, Hua Shing Cotton Spinning Company, Tsingkau, China, and former Minister of Finance of China. The Hua Shing Mill has 25,000 spindles, 15,000 of which are Whitin.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE IN THE FIELD OF COTTON-YARN INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST

周 明 焯

For the period during and immediately after the Great World War, the price of cotton yarn soared to the zenith, and the demand for cotton-spinning machinery increased beyond all expectations.

To take the case in China, the abundant harvest reaped by the cotton-spinning mills in the year 1919

broke all the records in the past, and the number of new mills established and spindles ordered in the last two years equals what had been accomplished during thirty years' gradual growth. In spite of the slump in the cotton-yarn market, the present quotations still leave a fair profit for the spinning mills. Although the present market in China for cotton-spinning machinery is momentarily glutted, it is proven by statistics that the capacity of the machinery operated in, and ordered for, China falls far short of our annual demand for cotton yarn. Thus the future of the cotton-yarn trade and the related industries is bright, and in the vision of never-ending progress we can see no termination to the advance.

The only drawback to the growth of China's industry is the lack of surplus capital and technical knowledge. But if foreign co-operation can be secured on a friendly basis we can see a ready solution to the problems which confront us. Underneath we are setting forth the outlines of two propositions for the con-

sideration of those who are interested therein.

1. *Manufacturing of Cotton-Spinning Machinery*—According to the authorities in the cotton trade commonwealth, the normal demand of cotton-spinning machinery will go far ahead of the world's supply, to say nothing of the replacement of that destroyed in the war zone. Even in the Far East, the increase of the number of spindles will accompany the stabilizing of the financial market and the development of the industrial commonwealth.

But there is more than one hindrance and inconvenience which has been and still must be suffered, if machinery must be imported from abroad. (1) The various labor strikes in England and the United States, which make prompt delivery impossible, deal a great blow to the plans of mill promoters here. (2)



The author of this article, Mr. Chow Chih Chun, is in the center of the above group. His father, Hon. Chow Chi Chi, is at the left

The ever-increasing wages make the cost of labor a very serious item in the price of the machinery. (3) The freight, insurance, and custom duties all enter into the cost of the machinery and aggravate the outlay of capital of the mill promoters so much that not a few producers will find their business a failure. (4) The late fluctuation of gold exchange gives a painful lesson to the purchasers of all commodities.

But all the above impediments will be destroyed, if only co-operation can be secured between the machine makers abroad and well-known industrialists here and a big machine shop be established. Patterns and drawings can be provided by the foreign makers. The scientific management and routing system can be modeled after the foreign example. In the be-

ginning, only the bulky and unimportant parts can be made here, leaving the delicate and complex articles to be imported, until after years of experience we can have the complete machinery manufactured locally. By such an arrangement, those costly items, freight, insurance, custom duties, and labor troubles would be eliminated, and no apprehension of gold fluctuation need worry us. Regarding the supply of material, the cheap cost and the abundant supply of coal is a very important element. Besides, as a large steel and iron foundry will be established within the province of Chili by joint Chinese and foreign capital, the supply of high-standard steel and cast iron would never be wanting.

All the reasons above enumerated will tend to reduce the cost of cotton-spinning machinery in China and will increase the demand. They will promote the welfare and prosperity of the cotton industry, on which the fortune of the machine-making trade actually depends. The machine shops abroad will be engaged and engrossed with orders from the two continents, Europe and America, and so a new plant erected in the Far East will not portend future competition, but rather develop a market which cannot be fully exploited in the present condition. Moreover, as there is more than one country that makes cotton-spinning machinery (even Germany is reported to have her ammunition plants converted for manufacturing spinning machinery), is it not a discreet and far-sighted policy for some nation to take hold of the advantages above mentioned, in order to establish a monopoly of some sort, rather than to let the other nations compete with it in the Far Eastern market on an equal or even better standing and to be ever harassed with the menace of being ousted?

2. *Big Cotton-Spinning Mill of Joint Capital*—During the inflation of the cotton-yarn trade, about a million spindles were ordered for China. As a result of the various labor strikes and the accumulation of orders, most of the machinery has not yet been delivered. The cost of these is several times the pre-war prices. But the favorable rate of

安志
徽俊
秋行
浦二

Business Card of
Mr. Chow Chih
Chun

gold exchange has been taken into account. Now, there comes the change in the exchange rate. American exchange has dropped from 170 to 60, and pound sterling has dwindled from 7/ to 3/4. Most of the new mills are confronted with an unsurmountable barrier; they cannot float their stocks, they cannot raise sufficient capital. The chances of insolvency and liquidation loom large to them. The only recourse is to put up the machinery for sale. But it is feared that a financial stringency might be engendered, if no adequate remedy be prescribed. There might be a general business depression and weak market, which would be a detriment to the foreign commercial interests as well as to our own industries.

According to information received from different sources, there are many new mills that desire to market their machinery or orders of machinery on account of lack of funds. Even in Japan, there are many offers of resale, made by those mill promoters who are hard hit by the financial stress and disheartened by the market deflation.

A large and powerful cotton-spinning company can be organized by reputable and trustworthy capitalists and mill owners here with the machine makers abroad. Orders of machinery made by those liquidating mills can be transferred to this new company, and all tenders of resale can be accepted. The machine makers can have stock, or bonds, or other credits, of this new company as partial or total payment for their machinery. This gigantic organization, with its large-scale production and strong financial support, will acquire a powerful influence in the field of cotton industry in the Far East. It will have a free growth in a sphere where there is ample room for the development of those who have the capacity to seize the opportunity. The cotton cultivation, the cloth weaving, each of these will be a thriving and hopeful industry. With an influential cotton-spinning company as a foundation, there is no reason why a skyscraper of industrial development cannot be built thereupon.



A PHOTOGRAPH FROM CHINA, TAKEN AT THE HOME OF MR. G. TOYODA AT SHANGHAI, CHINA

Left to Right: Standing—(1) Mr. R. Kuroda, General Director of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company; (2) Mr. F. R. Pratt, Superintendent of Whitin Machinery Construction in the Far East; (3) Mr. A. Nishikawa, Chief Engineer of Toyoda Cotton Spinning Company; (4) Mr. L. M. Keeler, Agent and Director of the Whitin Machine Works; (5) Mr. G. Toyoda, President of the Toyoda Cotton Spinning Company; (8) Mr. T. Furuichi, Textile Engineer of Mitsui Company, Ltd. Seated—Mrs. C. W. Lasell, Mrs. Y. G. Toyoda, Mrs. L. M. Keeler, Mrs. A. Nishikawa

The above are only the outlines and skeletons of two workable propositions, the details and particulars of which we cannot enter into at the present time but sincerely solicit the attention of those who are interested in this line of industry.

Crawford—Tate

William Crawford, a member of the Repair Department of the Main Office, and Miss Annie Tate, of Whitinsville, were married Saturday, March 18, at the home of the bride on Pine Street. Andrew Crawford was the best man and Elizabeth Tate maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Walter H. Commons. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford spent their honeymoon in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. They are now at home at 11 Summit Street. The members of the Main Office presented Mr. Crawford with a mantel clock for a wedding present.

J. J. Foley, of the Main Office, announced to his many friends the birth of a son, John Kevin, on March 29, 1922. Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Foley.

With the spring the housewife feels the obligation to undertake spring cleaning in the home. This practice is universal, and with it the man about the house should also take the responsibility of cleaning up the yard in order to keep Whitinsville one of the neatest industrial villages in New England. Those of us who are acquainted with industrial towns all over the United States have a right to feel proud of our own community. There are few, if any, mill or manufacturing towns that can compare with that of ours.

We have noticed lately the return of the prohibited practice of passing advertising circulars indiscriminately among the people on the streets. This method of advertising is directly against the town ordinances, and it was necessary last year to enforce the law. We, as citizens of Whitinsville, do not approve of this form of advertising, as it clutters up our streets; and we doubt if the business using this method gains in trade enough to pay for its trouble.

Another practice which is very much against the public sentiment of the town, is the habit formed by certain fish peddlers of throwing fish-heads upon the highways, a thing for which there is absolutely no excuse, and with which every person in Whitinsville is thoroughly disgusted. It should be only a matter of time, if this practice continues, before the licenses of the peddlers are withdrawn.

One of the most fallacious theories advanced to mislead labor is the oft-quoted statement that "all wealth is the accumulated product of labor." The simple fact is that the wealth of the world has been created by intelligence. Labor by itself barely preserved life. All that means human progress, the wealth, the welfare, and the happiness of man has come more from the brain of man than from his hand. Each is entitled to reward in proportion as it serves.

—CHARLES H. SABIN.



Mt. Vernon

[The Capitol

Office Represented at Washington

On Friday, March 31, two of our young ladies from the Main Office, Catherine Munt and Gwendolyn Searles, left on the night train for Washington via Baltimore. They were joined by Miss Munt's sister Wilma and two of her companions at Baltimore, Saturday. The party spent Sunday at Annapolis, where they attended the chapel service of the midshipmen.

The girls reported that one of the things most noticeable in Baltimore was the custom of scrubbing the doorsteps on Saturday morning, which seemed to be universal. They cover the steps up with a board or carpet in order to have them clean for Sunday.

Arriving at Washington, the party set out to demonstrate for the future reference of tourists how much ground and how many interesting things could be accomplished in four days. On Monday they visited the Senate and House of Representatives and in the afternoon had the opportunity of shaking hands with President Harding, through the courtesy of Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, of Worcester. The young ladies report President Harding was looking very well and was well guarded by secret service men (a very reasonable precaution). From there the young ladies took in the Bureau of Engraving and while on their way to the Washington Monument had the opportunity to see ex-President Wilson drive by in his automobile. Not having done much during the day, they walked up Washington Monument and down, after which they retired to a restaurant for a light meal. The evening was spent at the

Congressional Library. (We wonder if this was where they filed the report that caused the removal of the engraving department heads by President Harding.)

Tuesday was commenced by a visit to Mount Vernon; from there to the Corcoran Art Gallery; and afterwards they heard John Duxbury, a very noted English reader. In the evening they attended the theater and were much impressed by the leading actor, Lionel Atwill.

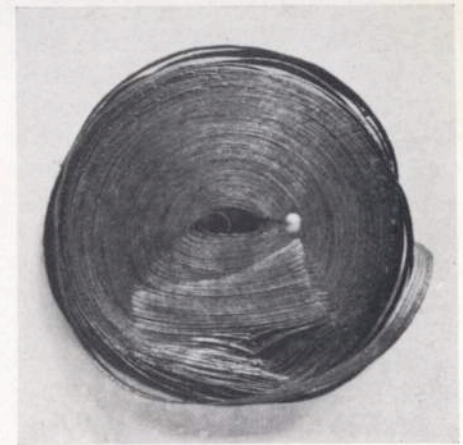
Wednesday they revisited the Capitol, House, and Senate and had the opportunity of going through the White House. In the afternoon the young ladies could have been found at the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Natural History, after which they dined and enjoyed the movies. (Impressed again by Rudolph Valentino.)

Early Thursday morning they motored to the Franciscan Monastery, returning via Rock Creek Park, and later in the day took in the Red Cross Building, D. A. R. and Pan-American buildings. Before going to Keith's Theater in the evening they found time for shopping and a few moments to visit friends.

On Friday, Miss Searles and Miss Munt left for New York, where they stayed until Saturday night, not having found Washington large enough to finish out the week.

It is reported from Washington by our visitors that they met with exceptional courtesy from everybody wherever they went. In fact, Miss Searles tells us that when Wilma Munt and herself were crossing the street an auto approached and blew its horn, which caused Gwendolyn to jump, whereupon the lady who was driving the car brought it to a stop and said, "Oh, excuse me, I didn't mean to frighten you. You must pardon me." Another time, when Catherine was in line at the railroad station with but five minutes to catch the train, she was asked for her ticket and replied that the girls in the rear of the line had it. The guard was extremely apologetic and said, "I beg your pardon, I didn't know."

As a result of the successful trip, Jennie Scott, Elaine Brown, and Mary Britton are planning to take in Washington in the near future.



Continuous Chip Produced on Cutting Off Job

We are all acquainted with that specimen of hard-boiled individual who can "eat nails." He is the same individual who in the army always thought, when the company was on a hike, all the rest of the gang were out of step but himself. The above picture looks like an A No. 1 candy drop for that particular type of humanity. However, it was not manufactured for that purpose. When we stop to analyze what it really is it takes on quite a bit of interest for those of us who have ever cut a chip of steel in machine work.

On the cutting-off job recently, the foreman was told that a certain Pratt & Whitney machine that had been in the shop thirty-two years was no good and couldn't do a real job to save it. The foreman took the operator at his word and decided he would show just what this machine could do. Selecting an A No. 1 piece of soft roller steel, he attempted a task of cutting a continuous chip from this $2\frac{5}{16}$ " steel bar. Loren Aldrich has not in the last fourteen years been able to accomplish as nice a result as shown above.

In order to make this extraordinary chip, several conditions had to be practically ideal. An excessive vibration would have broken off the chip. The cutting tool had to be ground and set by one who knew how. The temperature of the room at the time was at 60°. If it had been colder it would have been much more difficult, if not impossible, to have accomplished. Also, it was necessary



Mystery Picture

Well-known Employee of Many Years' Service

Of those who were first to guess last month's mystery picture, Mildred Quackenbush and John Glashower, of the comber job, should be mentioned. Many were able to recognize George Wilmot's picture because of one eye in the picture, of which the lid was slightly lower than the other. The picture was by no means guessed correctly by everybody, as we had several people report to us their guesses, which include Timothy Nutter, of the Power House; Elmer Blanchard, of the spinning job; W. O. Aldrich, of No. 2 Office; Henry Owen, of the Main Office; Frank Hopkins, of the tool job; Albon Nelson, of the Main Office; and Frank Cross, head watchman.

Daniel Duggan, of the Yard Office, wishes to announce his guess of last month's mystery picture. He says he is very certain that this photograph was a representation of "Doc" Blanchard, of the freight house.

Continuous Chip

Continued from page 10, column 4

to have enough oil running over the surface being cut to avoid excessive heat. As the chip was cut from the bar, it was wound by hand in the form pictured. It was rather hot to hold. From the result one would judge that the machine was good for a number of years more service.

Fifty-Year Service Man Retired

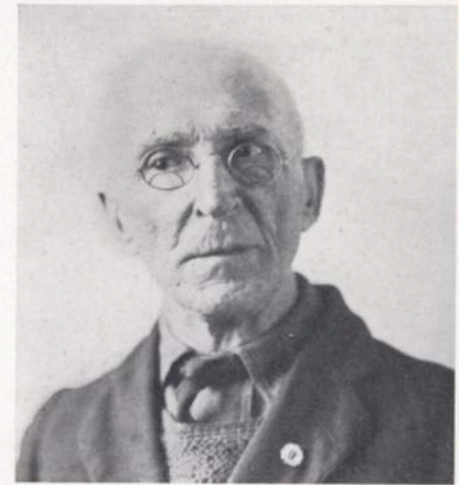
Israel Goodness, a member of the drawing job, completed his 50 years of service in the Whitin Machine Works this month. On Wednesday, April 12, he was presented with a 50-year service pin by Mr. Hoch and Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Goodness came here from Providence in April, 1872, where he had been employed as a boy in the cotton mills. His first job in this organization was with Sylvester Morse, foreman of the outside paint job. He later worked for George Brown, who succeeded Mr. Morse. While painting on Gustavus Taft's house on Hill Street about 30 years ago the staging broke, and as a result Mr. Goodness was laid up for over 6 months. Since that time he has been employed in the shop, working for Charles Pollock on the paint bench, for Henry Woodmancy on the spindle job, and for the past 18 years for Fred Houghton and William Johnston on the drawing job.

Mr. Goodness has an enviable record for faithfulness and a reputation for thorough work. He has been on the job every morning and noon when the power went on, excepting those times when the means of transportation have been held up.

At the age of 72 Mr. Goodness is beginning to feel the result of his accident of 30 years ago. His right leg, which was badly shattered at that time, has been making it uncomfortable for him to stand at his work for any great length of time. It is for this reason that he has accepted a pension from the Whitin Machine Works and was retired April 14 from active work. Mr. Goodness retires reluctantly. "As long as I have my health I would rather work than loaf, and if after a short vacation I feel better I would rather be employed than sitting around doing nothing."

Mr. Goodness believes he can keep busy this summer around his home in North Uxbridge, which he purchased 14 years ago.



Israel Goodness

Burlin vs. Brown

There has been a very intense argument in the Blacksmith Shop recently between Charles Burlin and Merwin Brown in regard to determining the exact date of Ash Wednesday each year. Evidently these two gentlemen have heard recently of a rumor that there has been an Ash Wednesday now and then, and each had come to believe that he knew how the occurrence of this special day was determined. The argument increased in intensity until Charlie became very reckless and bet Merwin a quarter that the date fell on the Wednesday before the fourth of July, whereupon Brown put up the money and named Frank Fowler as stakeholder, stating that this day was the first Wednesday of the new year.

In order to prove his point, Mr. Burlin canvassed the Blacksmith Shop thoroughly to get the opinion of the majority of the men upon this important point, and even went so far as to bring in his encyclopedia "Swedania," but because of the carrying capacity of his Franklin car was unable to take on such a heavy freight proposition.

We have been watching this argument with a great deal of interest; and, as the "Spindle" goes to print, the report comes that Brown is still following Burlin around the Blacksmith Shop looking for his quarter.

W. H. Smith, foreman of the Cast Iron Room, has been receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Friday, March 31.



Good setting eggs for sale. Apply to Andrew Buwalda, supply unlimited, Gill's job.

The first round for the pool championship of the New Village was won by Andrew Buwalda. He defeated Walter Bailey three out of five games. Bart Connors acted as referee.

FOR SALE—A nine man power machine in good running order. Would be willing to sell at a reasonable price (\$35). I will throw in two good mechanics with it, namely Ernest Boutillier and Benjamin Tjaarda. Apply to Robert McKee, Border Street.

The second round for the pool championship of New Village was won by Joe Benoit. He defeated Dave Lemoine in a hair-raising finish. The match was won by one point. A large crowd of spectators cheered as Lemoine pulled off some spectacular shots. The final game for the championship will be played between Andrew Buwalda, winner of the first round, and Joe Benoit, winner of the second round. The judges selected for the match are Bart Connors and Dalton. Emmet O'Day will act as timer.



Stone held in place by elm root dug up in front of old Post Office Park by John Morri, of the Yard

Checker Club Has Interesting Tournament

The Whitinsville Checker Club has been carrying on an elimination tournament in checkers among its members during the last few weeks. The following scores are the results of the first three rounds:

FIRST ROUND

WON		DRAWN		WON
3	A. Roy	0	F. Carney	1
4	J. Murphy	0	R. Wilson	0
4	J. Minshull	0	R. Henson	0
3	G. B. Hamblin	0	Leslie Rogers	1
4	T. Hamilton	0	J. Hague	0
2	Neil Currie	2	W. Fullerton	1
3	Harry Wallace	0	H. Richardson	1
3	Edw. Borow	1	Charles Burke	0
3	F. W. Clough	0	P. Caulfield	1
4	H. E. Keeler	0	G. Anderson	0
4	W. Fellows	0	D. Simmons	0
2	E. McNally	1	G. Hetherington	1

SECOND ROUND

2	T. Hamilton	1	A. Roy	1
1	J. Minshull	4	G. B. Hamblin	0
3	Austin Melia	0	J. Murphy	1
2	F. W. Clough	1	W. Fellows	1
3	W. Lamour	0	A. Vierstra	1
2	H. E. Keeler	1	Neil Currie	1
	H. Wallace		E. McNally	
			(Forfeited)	
2	M. Salmon	1	E. Borow	1

THIRD ROUND

3	J. Minshull	1	F. Clough	0
2	Harry Wallace	1	A. Melia	1
2	M. Salmon	1	W. Lamour	1
2	T. Hamilton	1	H. Keeler	1

On Wednesday evening, March 29, Harry Wallace played an exhibition match of checkers with twenty members of the Whitinsville Checker Club at the Blue Eagle Inn. Mr. Wallace won eighteen games, drew one, and lost one. In spite of the bad weather a large number of people were in attendance to watch the match. The following men played: J. Murphy, T. G. Hamilton, Neil Currie, Edw. Borow, F. W. Clough, H. E. Keeler, M. Salmon, W. Fellows, Edw. McNally, C. Story, Robert Henson, Leslie Rogers, William Fullerton, Andrew Vierstra, Charles Burke, P. Caulfield, George Anderson, S. Russell, B. Guckian. Charles Burke was the only individual to take a game away from Mr. Wallace.

The members of the Checker Club are grateful to Manager Durrell of the Blue Eagle for the use of the game room for these occasions.

Stuart—Ray

Harry Stuart, foreman of the ring job, and Miss Elizabeth Ray, of Chestnut Street, Whitinsville, were married April 1 at Miss Ray's home. The couple left after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip to Montreal, Can., from which they visited the former home of the bridegroom at Lacolle, Can. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are at home at 7 Summit Street, Whitinsville.

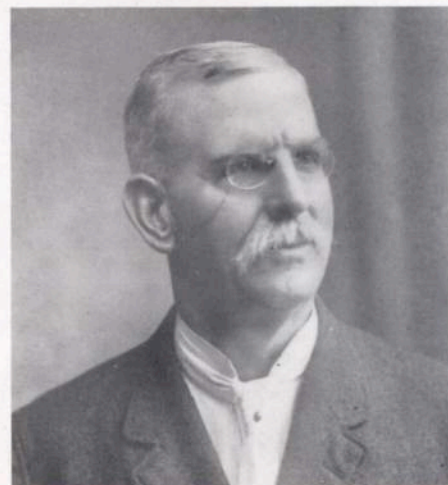
The members of the ring job presented Mr. Stuart with a chest of silver.

Helped Build the Whitin Machine Works

Arthur C. Moore, now chairman of the Worcester County Commissioners, is a man who has had considerable part in the construction of the Whitin Machine Works and Whitinsville. He has been engineer on much of the construction work done by our yard force.

Mr. Moore came to Whitinsville in 1882 to lay out Hill Street for the County Commissioner, after which he was employed on the construction of the Carpenter dam for Mr. Charles P. Whitin.

He was employed for the Whitin Machine Works by Gustavus Taft. He was with us for more than twenty years, when it became necessary for him to give up active engineering duties due to ill health. He retired when he was elected County Commissioner, about six or seven years ago.



Arthur C. Moore



The Winners of the Fox Marathon

The famous fox hunters this year have produced a catch from the wild woods of this vicinity as usual. We have secured a photograph of Foreman Robert Deane, of the tool job, and his trusted guide, George Gill, of the fluted roll job. The fox can be vaguely seen hanging from Bob's left arm. This particular fox was captured after a "six-hour run." Mr. Gill was the guest of Mr. Deane for the day and states, "It's a pleasure to be in such good company." The above quotation takes on a more decided meaning when it is understood that famous fox hunters usually say "Hello" to each other when they start out and have been known to meet again after a day's hunt.

In case anyone was of the impression that Loren Aldrich, of the cutting-off job, should not be credited with the 9-ounce egg mentioned in last month's "Spindle," we wish to inform the doubters that since that time Mr. Aldrich has secured five more eggs, each one weighing over 8 ounces, making seven eggs in twenty-six days, the smallest one weighing one-half a pound and the largest 9 ounces. Mr. Aldrich has received a statement from the Massachusetts Agricultural College that this case is without parallel and has received visitors from considerable distance who themselves are interested in poultry raising.

Strong Baseball Team to be Entered in Industrial Triangle League

The Whitin Machine Works baseball team has been organized for the coming season and has joined the Industrial Triangle League. The league is composed of five other companies: the Whittall Company, of Worcester; Hamilton Woolen and American Optical Companies, of Southbridge; and the S. Slater & Sons and Chase Mills, of Webster.

With very few exceptions the team has available practically the same players as were put on the field last season and has added to its roll two or three very valuable new members. Harry Kiernan, who is a well-known ball player here in Whitinsville, has been secured to coach the team for this season. He will play with the team in the outfield. The team reported for practice for the first time during the season the week ending April 15, in preparation for the first game here in Whitinsville, on May 6, with the American Optical Company, of Southbridge.

Last year's players who have signed up for the season include John Steele, Charles McKinnon, Robert Keeler, Sakee Buma, William Denoncourt, George Hartley, Richard Malgren, Herbert Ashworth, and George Kane. The new recruits who are trying out for positions are Harry Kiernan, Frank Leonard, George Hartley, Everett Johnston, and Robert McKee.

After a poor get-away the team came back strong and played some exceptionally good baseball the latter part of the season. With the addition of new material this year there is every prospect of winning the league championship. The team has recently been measured by Horace Partridge Company for new uniforms.

At a meeting of the baseball players Irving Dalton was elected manager for the coming season, with John Connors assistant-manager and treasurer. The schedule of the Industrial Triangle League up to July 1 will be found in this issue of the "Spindle."



Mrs. E. Muscovian, whose husband is one of the machine moulders in the Foundry, drew the above pencil sketch of Mr. Moffett. Mrs. Muscovian was a member of an art school in Germany when the war broke out and found it necessary to discontinue her studies at that time. Her interest, however, in art has not been given up since coming to this country, as she is taking a correspondence course in drawing here. The above drawing was made from the photograph in the inside cover of last month's "Spindle." Mrs. Muscovian met her husband while he was a member of the American Army of Occupation.

Arthur Ballargeon, of the comber job, with three of his pals, was carrying a rooster in a bag through the woods recently. Mr. Rooster began to kick up a rumpus in his enclosure, and the boys, thinking that they were choking the bird, let him out. The bird took one deep breath and made a clean get-away to the tall timber. After a fruitless chase for some minutes the boys finally departed and obtained another rooster. They tied a heavy string on its hind leg to one of the three-foot trees in the vicinity of the runaway and retired in the distance to watch the results. It was only a few minutes before they had a first-class cock fight started, and, thinking that the interest of the birds in the fight would be such that they could easily swoop down upon them and capture the runaway, they closed in from the four points of the compass. This bird was evidently one of those individuals who can keep his mind on several objects at one time. As a result he again led them a strenuous chase, and Ballargeon, in making a dive for him, struck his knee on a projecting rock. As far as we know, the rooster is still going. Mr. Ballargeon took several days' vacation to recuperate, according to those interested in the case on the job.

What's Wrong with Your Work?

Continued from page 6, column 3

When it is your duty to make a recommendation to a superior, prepare your recommendation with the same care and thoroughness you would use if you were wholly responsible for the final decision. Follow these rules consistently and you are likely to find your mind expanding to a capacity for deciding more important problems.

I have said that a certain amount of imagination must be combined with the Capacity for Decision in order to produce the kind of Initiative that is useful in business. Thomas A. Edison, in fact, values Imagination above all other purely mental qualities, but he does not mean the kind of imagination which weaves romances or devises impracticable schemes. The brand of Imagination with which we are concerned is "Vision"—an orderly process of reasoning based on facts, and projecting itself into the future along the lines of logical probability.

The Imagination that is essential to Initiative is the flame that transmutes cold reasoning into inspiration, but it always retains the quality of logic. It is that part of Initiative which is least easily acquired—but it can be acquired. You can develop your Imagination along with your Capacity for Decision by making yourself proficient in the Faculty of Analysis and the Logic of Mental Processes.

Here are some questions which may aid you in appraising your Initiative:

Do you dread knotty problems, or do you attack them with zest and pleasure?

Do you try to avoid the responsibility of deciding or recommending the decision of a perplexing question, for fear of making a mistake?

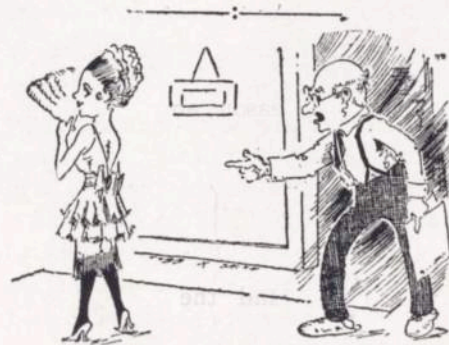
Do you put off the decision of hard problems which require analysis and painstaking consideration?

When you do a piece of work, or take action in a business matter, are you always able to say to yourself in effect: "I know why I did the thing that way. I believe my reasoning was sound, and I don't think anyone can pick flaws in it"?

Do you ever have to say to your-

self: "I didn't have time to think. I had to do something. Probably I did wrong, but it couldn't be helped"?

Regarding this last question, it should be borne in mind that there is always time to think, provided you keep your wits. If you have ever been, or believed yourself to be, in great physical danger, you have probably discovered how much thinking can be done in a second.



"When your mother was a girl she outdressed all the girls in the neighborhood, but it looks as if you are trying to outstrip them."

Outside Yard

Continued from page 4, column 3

North Main Street, 1 2-Tenement house, 1 4-Tenement, 3 6-Tenement
 Overlook Road, 5 6-Tenement, 2 2-Tenement, 1 Boarding House
 Crescent Street, 7 2-Tenement, 1 6-Tenement
 Arcade Street, 6 2-Tenement
 Lake Street, 2 6-Tenement, 1 Stable, 1 Ice Plant
 Linden Street, 22-Tenement, 4 Single Houses
 High Street, 1 1-Tenement
 Grove Street, 1 4-Tenement, 1 2-Tenement, 2 Additions to Blue Eagle Inn
 Pine Street, 5 2-Tenement Houses
 Spring Street, 3 2-Tenement Houses
 East Street, 3 2-Tenement Houses
 Granite Street, 2 2-Tenement Houses and Hospital
 Church Street Development, 70 Tenements
 West Water Street, 2 4-Tenement, 3 2-Tenement
 Water Street, 2 4-Tenement House and Barn at Reservoir
 J. M. Lasell Garage
 J. M. Lasell Tennis Court
 C. W. Lasell Tennis Court
 S. R. Mason Tennis Court
 G. B. Hamblin Tennis Court
 Every spring, plow, harrow and cultivate about 30 acres for Home Garden Club; mow and take care of all lawns.
 Each year, pour 2,000 gallons of crude oil on stream to prevent mosquitoes.

CARS UNLOADED 1921

CONTENTS	NO. CARS	WEIGHT
Asphalt	1	17 tons
Barrels (Steel)	1	35 tons
Boiler	1	15 tons
Boxes, M. T.	1	14 tons
Bone (Ground)	4	103 tons
Brick (Fire Brick)	1	15 tons
Brick (Fire)	7	14 tons
Cement	18	831 tons
Cement (Keene)	1½	45 tons
Clay (Fire)	2	90 tons
Coal (Chestnut)	121	4,857 tons
Coal (Egg)	84	4,245 tons
Coal (Soft)	248	11,450 tons
Coal (Stove)	119	5,063 tons
Coal (Pea)	4	161 tons
Coke (Foundry)	158	3,501 tons
Coke (Oil)	59	1,894 tons
Elevator	1	15 tons
Elevator Parts	2	5 tons
Facing (Foundry)	2	28 tons
Flasks (Iron)	13	312 tons
Feed (C. H. Farm)	2	50 tons
Fertilizer	2	50 tons
Fire Plugs and Fittings	1	15 tons
Gasoline	2	146 drums
Grindstones	3	39 stones
Hay	9	108 tons
Heater and Pump	2	20 tons
Lavatories	1	5 tons
Limestone	29	744 tons
Lime (Hydrated)	3½	135 tons
Lumber	169'	4,000,000 feet
Manure (Sheep)	1	30 tons
Oats	3	126 tons
Oil (Fuel)	24	192,384 gals.
Pig Iron	362	18,100 tons
Pipe, 4" Akron	2	40 tons
Pipe, 5" Akron	1	20 tons
Pipe, 6" Akron T. N.	1	20 tons
Pipe, 8" Akron T. N.	1	20 tons
Pipe, 12" C. I.	7	140 tons
Pipe, 10" C. I.	3	45 tons
Pipe, 10" and Fittings	2	20 tons
Pipe, 14" C. I.	1	15 tons
Pipe (Spencer)	1	10 tons
Pipe, 3" (Black)	1	10 tons
Pipe (Steam)	1	10 tons
Pipe (Exhaust)	1	5 tons
Pipe (24" C. I. Exhaust)	1	1 ton
Pipe (Electric Conduit)	1	20 tons
Plaster	8	352 tons
Plaster Board	10	250 tons
Potatoes	1	24 tons
Sand (Core)	6	180 tons
Sand (Moulding)	76	2,280 tons
Sand (Sand Blast)	4	120 tons
Scrap Iron	36	1,008 tons
Shingles (Asphalt)	7	35 tons
Sinks (Soapstone)	1	2 tons
Slag (Roof)	1	25 tons
Steel Sash	1	20 tons
Steel (Cold Rolled)	1	50 tons
Steel (Ring)	2	90 tons
Straw	4	56 tons
Tar (Roofing)	1	20 tons
Trucks (Electric)	1	5 tons
Vitriol	11	1,650 carboys
Charcoal (Received by teams)		4,908½ bu.
Total of 1,658 cars unloaded.		

CARS LOADED 1921

CONTENTS	NO. CARS	WEIGHT
Burnt Iron	3	78 tons
Light Scrap	7	335 tons
Heavy Scrap	9	315 tons
Mixed Scrap	6	272 tons
Burnt Bone	2	60 tons
Old Rails	1	30 tons
Empty Cement Bags	2	25,738 bags
Carboys	8	1,518 carboys
Ice	163	4,352.1 tons
Wrought Turnings	16	.800 tons

OTHER WORK DONE

1,675 $\frac{5}{8}$ cords wood cut
 3,711 ties cut
 1,363,700 feet lumber sawed
 6,753.75 tons ice made
 472 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood delivered
 6,272.39 tons of family coal delivered

In the spring the baseball bug comes out of winter quarters more rapidly than any other one of the tribe. The boys of the milling job have been creating an indoor team on paper all winter and have presented the following lineup for the season, which they wish to enter into any league at any time under the name of the "Helmars": Savage, catcher, captain; Nash, pitcher; Ledoux, first base; Fullerton, second base; Rivers, third base; Brouwer, shortstop; Greenwood, left field; Jones, center field; Conley, right field; Bonin, substitute; Harry Wallace, manager.

From all reports on the day before the trout-fishing season opens, it would seem advisable for the local fishermen to hire traffic policemen to prevent a jam-up of navigation along the local brooks. Many of the old-timers are sitting back for the latter part of the season, trusting that the more ambitious fishermen will clear the brooks of the multitude of brush which was deposited therein during the ice storm of last November.

F. A. Corron, of the flyer job, had a peculiar accident happen to him recently when he was placing pressers on the bench. A splinter entered his right middle finger near the palm; more than $\frac{7}{8}$ " of it was driven into the flesh, and $\frac{3}{16}$ " penetrated the joint of the finger. Mr. Corron was forced to lose a week's time and undergo an operation under ether in order to have it extracted. This is

only one of many cases which go to prove that we cannot be too careful when handling metals.

The new Pythian bowling alleys were opened on Thursday night, April 13. George Broadhurst, of the Main Office, set a record for the boys to aim at by chalking up a total of 158. The alleys are reported to be in perfect condition and are at this writing under the management of Robert McKaig and William J. Walker, of the spinning job.

The ground has been broken for a new Community Building in Hopedale to be constructed under the supervision of the Draper Company. This building should be of interest to us here in Whitinsville, in view of the fact that our building will most likely be completed about the same time. We will undoubtedly have many interesting athletic matches staged between the two communities in the respective buildings. The athletic relations between Hopedale and Whitinsville have always been of exceptional interest and the most pleasant.

We can assure the Hopedale members of the new Community Building that, when it is finished, we will be ready with a challenge for anything from basketball to swimming or sewing to ping pong.



J. Vierstra, of the packing job, found the above bullet embedded in one of the boxes in which he was packing machinery. One-



A friend of ours threatened to take our head off, we understand, if his photograph appeared in the "Spindle" this month. It is a strange coincidence that we should have received unsolicited this snapshot from the Yard just as produced here. Here is a mystery picture for the Yard to solve

quarter lengthwise of the bullet was evidently planed by one of our planers in the Carpenter Shop. The box was made in the Carpenter Shop from chestnut wood grown here in Whitinsville. It is a copper-jacket lead bullet of about 38 caliber.

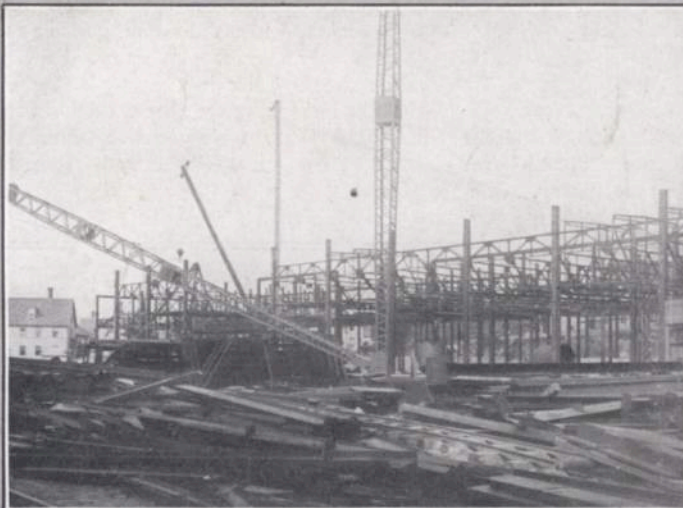
Two years ago at this time forest fires were a menace to our community, and in this section of the state considerable loss was suffered. On April 19, 1920, a large fire broke out near the Northbridge Gun Club and burned a stretch of wood for several miles. At the same time a fire was raging in the Plummers' woods.

This last winter we had the most severe ice storm recorded in our local weather bureau. As a result of this storm the woods are filled with broken limbs and in many cases fallen trees. In this month, and until the leaves unfold, there is a decided danger of forest fires. It is the duty on the part of all of us to be especially careful while tramping through the woods, not to throw lighted cigarettes or cigar stubs carelessly on the ground, and to avoid building fires on windy days near a grass plot or wood lot. If a fire should occur in the woods, the broken limbs in burning are almost certain to create enough heat to kill the live trees.

"From little sparks may burst a mighty flame."

Industrial Triangle League Schedule up to July 1, 1922

	At Amer. Opt.	At Hamilton	At Slaters	At Whitins	At Whittall	At Chase Mills
AMERICAN OPTICAL		May 20	July 1	May 6	June 24	June 3
HAMILTON WOOLEN	June 10		May 30	June 17	May 13	May 27
SLATERS	May 13	June 3			May 27	June 24
WHITIN MACHINE	May 27	June 24	June 10		June 3 July 1	May 13
WHITTALL	May 30		May 6 June 17	May 20		
CHASE MILLS	June 17	May 6 July 1	May 20	May 30	June 10	



SOME OF THE YARD CONSTRUCTION WORK

1. Picture taken in 1909 of men who raised No. 6 reservoir dam to its present height. Those who are employed with us to-day are: Right to Left, Standing — (1) W. E. Burnap, (2) Horace Bassett, (4) Peter Roberts, (5) Merrill Jenkins, and on extreme left middle row Elijah Wessel. 2. No. 6 Reservoir dam, 950 ft. long, height 18 ft. Raised 4 ft. in 1909. 3. The foundry excavation, much of which was blasted out of solid ledge by our yard force. The outside paint shop shows clearly in right of picture. 4. The boulder on the right is a sample of some of the work necessary to clear the ground for the foundry. This rock was taken out with one blast without flying. The load was judged accurately. 5. Steel frame foundry under erection. 6. An idea of the work that can be accomplished by our yard motors and railway system. A part of the foundry construction.