

TrajNet



The WHITIN Spindle



Whitinsville from the Air--View No. 5. Castle Hill Barn in Background

NOVEMBER

VOL. 2

No 4

REPRODUCTION



Views from "Over There," brought back by Mr. Swift and Mr. Hoch
(for explanations see page 17)

Industrial Conditions in Europe Prove of Interest to Our General Manager and Works Manager



At the last foremen's meeting Mr. Swift and Mr. Hoch reported on their recent trip to England, France, and Belgium. A brief summary of some of their observations on the industrial conditions over there may be of interest to the readers of the "Spindle."

In Manchester they had the opportunity of going through several of the textile-machinery manufacturing plants, such as Tweedales & Smalley, known as one of the most modernly equipped in England, and Platt Brothers, at Oldham, which is the largest plant devoted to the manufacture of textile machinery in the world.

A comparison of these shops with our own is of interest, in that there is direct competition today between these manufacturing establishments and the American machine plants. In brief it might be said that the shop buildings of the English plants are well arranged. Their foundry practice is equally as good and efficient as in America and in some cases better. In the machining of parts we are somewhat in advance of them through the use of more automatic machinery.

One distinct impression was the large number of "lads" and boys employed in the English shops, where our own labor laws would prevent their being employed under similar conditions.

Both Mr. Swift and Mr. Hoch came back strongly of the opinion that, if the American industry is to successfully hold its ground, we must look for more efficiency in management of departments and in the production of our work than heretofore, as the English shops today have a number of decided advantages.

The scale of wages is very much lower than what is paid in the American shops. Figuring the pound sterling at \$3.50, its approximate present worth, they found that wages paid in England were just about one half the wages paid in America; that the cost of food of like quality in England is about the same as in America; that woolen clothing is considerably cheaper; that there is not much difference in cotton goods.

The English workman is able to exist on these lower wages for the reason that his wants are fewer and he is content to do without a great many things that we consider necessities in this country. The idea of a workman owning an automobile is unknown there. Cheaper foods are used very largely, and the housing arrangements of the people are very much inferior to conditions here.

The English shops are able to buy their raw materials, coke, coal, and pig iron much cheaper than we can here.

With these decided advantages, Mr. Swift and Mr. Hoch are more convinced than ever that a protective tariff which sustains the American standard of living on a higher plane than that of England is a necessity; and if American wages are to be maintained, we must depend on a protective tariff.

Trade unionism was found everywhere; but the effect of it was most disastrous to production, in that under the unions there was limitation of output, making work cost more than it should, and men working under classifications of pay wherein the good man and the poor man receive the same amount, which limits the incentive of the good man to produce more work.

An illustration which is frequently given in England is that under the Bricklayers' Union a man is prohibited from laying more than 350 brick in a day. His pay is about 35 cents an hour. In America a man will lay anywhere from 800 to 1,000 brick, with considerably more pay.

In France and Belgium the pay to the workmen was very much less



Ammunition Dump. A common sight in World War zone

than that in England, figured at the present rates of exchange—in fact, very much less than one-half what is being paid in America.

It was also found that the business depression which is going on in America is likewise being shared in England, France, and Belgium, and that there was a great deal of short time and unemployment. The business men were much worried with the coal strike which was then threatening, and general business conditions were very unsettled. They came home feeling that they were very glad to be good citizens of the U. S. A. and to live in Whitinsville.

They also took a short trip over the battlefronts, going from Paris through Montdidier, Albert, Arras, Lens to Lille, coming back through Soissons and Château-Thierry. The wreckage and desolation of the villages they found more terrible than they had been led to expect. Wherever there had been fighting, nothing was left of the villages except ruins.

The people have gone back to these villages and are living in dug-outs and patched-up houses, but are hard at work to bring back their fields into cultivation. Men and women and children can be seen in the fields from sun-up to sun-down, not only six days a week, but on Sunday.

One interesting experience was to watch a man plowing in a field, where every few feet he would turn out an unexploded shell, which he would carefully lift and carry to the roadside and then continue with his plowing.

Another interesting feature of the trip was the tremendous amount of paper money in use. In Belgium and France practically no silver coins were found in circulation.

A few pictures snapped on the trip will be found on another page.

FROM EMPLOYEES - TO EMPLOYEES -

NEWSPHOTOGRAPHS
 EDITORIALS
 SPORTING ITEMS
 STORIES
 PERSONAL ITEMS
 JOKES
 CARTOONS
 ENTERTAINMENTS

WHITIN SPIRIT
 LAUGHS
 SLAMS
 BOOSTS
 BETTER ACQUAINTANCE
 DISCUSSIONS
 IDEALS
 FELLOWSHIP

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A Creed of Patriotism

Have you ever given expression to civic belief and duties based upon the principle and ideal of American citizenship as exhibited in our history, laws, and customs?

During the war we declared our will to demand things of ourselves rather than for ourselves in accomplishment of a national purpose; and that brought about a finer understanding of what liberty, which was established under our Constitution, meant to each man and woman who enjoys it.

A national creed expressed in a few words is a prize. Few of us have expressed our real beliefs in America and what our patriotism really means in our lives, in direct, strong, and simple words.

The following is a creed of patriotism which was given to us by a woman voter of Whitinsville, and we challenge the men and women voters who have questioned the women's knowledge of civic affairs to write us a creed as direct and strong.

"I believe in myself, the individual. I believe in my right to the best training, education, and development of which mind, soul, and body are capable.

"I believe in my community, a union of families bound together by laws and institutions to protect and develop the family and individual.

"I believe in my state, a union of communities; and I believe in my country, a union of states. I believe that the largest unit should use its great power to develop the smallest unit. I believe in its right to demand of each of the smaller units the last resource and service of each individual, whenever such need arises.

"I believe that the whole is the sum of its parts, and the greatest emergency of the nation may be most successfully mastered when each individual is developed to his highest capacity."

Pass it Along

The man next to you may not read English very well. Will you do him a favor? It will mean wages saved and suffering avoided for him. Tell him what the Hospital is for and that it is open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. Tell him that everybody is going to the Hospital to have wounds cleansed and bandaged and that sore hands and eyes are becoming rare around the shop. We'll wager he will thank you for your interest.

Infection a Rare Result of Injury in Shop Today

The Hospital has attained one of its main objectives in the battle against the enemy accident.

Last month there was but one-half day of lost time due to an infection, and this could have been avoided if the proper care had been taken by the man injured.

Where we used to have men continually absent, due to infected eyes and hands, we now are saving much inconvenience and suffering on the men's part and are reducing the absentee record of the shop. In the past, fingers and eyes have been lost. Specialists have been frequently brought in. We are sorry for the business of the specialists, but it is with pride and satisfaction that we go over the records on infection since the opening of the Hospital.

Is it not time that we all fell in line and report every trifling injury as soon as it occurs, as an insurance against trouble? The majority of us are doing so, if the average of 140 cases a day means anything.

Mr. Burlin, foreman of the Blacksmith Shop, has lost a faithful man in the death of William Fee. Mr. Fee died Monday, October 25, at his home on 14 A Street. He had worked up to within a week of his death and had a record of 27 years in the Machine Works, 20 of which were spent in the Blacksmith Shop.



Hamilton Walker

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of former foreman Hamilton Walker, of the automatic chuck job. Mr. Walker passed away Friday morning, November 5, at his home on Pine Street. In February, 1919, Mr. Walker was obliged to undergo an operation and since that time, due to ill health, had not been able to return to his work here in the shop.

Hamilton Walker started his career in the Whitin Machine Works as a tool maker for Louis Metcalf in 1893. He was chosen to take charge of the new automatic machines on October 9, 1907, of which he was made foreman in March, 1912.

The men of the automatic chuck job wish to express their sympathy for Mr. Walker's family, and we join them sincerely in their expression.

Adelard Benoit, motorman of the Linwood Street Railway, passed away at his home Monday morning, November 1. Mr. Benoit had a service record of 20 years with the Whitin Machine Works, on our street railway. He worked as spare hand for 6 years and in 1906 was promoted as a regular. We wish to express our sympathy to his family in their loss.

How to Keep Well

WHAT ARE YOUR EYES WORTH?

If a blind beggar on the street holds out his cup for your penny or offers you a wretched pencil for the price of your pity, what is the first thought that comes to you? Isn't it, "Thank God I have my eyes"? What are your eyes worth—would you sell them for a thousand dollars?

If, in these days of counting the pennies, you wouldn't sell them for such a price, your eyes are worth taking care of. It really is very cheap to avoid the many ways of straining them—just by a little thought about:

SOME IMPORTANT DON'TS

1. Never read in a dim or flickering light, but be sure you have enough light to make reading comfortable and free from strain. Do not be tempted, even by the most thrilling tale, to read in the twilight.

2. Instead of a close, brilliant, direct light on the page, when reading or writing, try to get an indirect, soft, uniform, diffused light. Ground-glass shades over electric lights or lamps are advisable; and if it is possible to have the light reflected from the ceiling, this is better than a direct light.

3. When working or writing, the light should be directed over the left shoulder; that is, in right-handed people, thus avoiding shadows. Reading in bed is not harmful, if one sits erect and avoids straining the neck and eye muscles; but it is cruel to your eyes to huddle yourself up to read, as you are tempted to do on a cold night. Hold your book about fourteen inches from your eyes. Lazy people with bad posture are apt to strain the eyes.

4. Do you like constantly to work overtime? What makes you think your eyes can stand it? Continuous use of the eyes, especially in needlework or in reading fine print, is going to strain them seriously. An occasional slight rest or change will often help. Get up and look out of the window, take a drink of water, or else just lie back in your chair with closed eyes and relaxed neck muscles.

SIGNS OF EYE STRAIN

Few eyes are perfect. The Life Extension Institute finds in its examination of average men and women that between 30 and 35% need some correction of faulty vision. Symptoms of strain are:

1. Pain around the eyes, or headaches, increased by the use of the eyes, especially for close work.

2. Fatigue and discomfort upon use of the eyes for close work, together with blurred vision, drowsiness, headaches, watering of the eyes, and irritable condition of the lids.

3. Dizziness, nausea, and tremors.

4. When any such symptoms are present, the eyes should be thoroughly examined by an oculist, in order to find out whether eye strain exists.

5. The relief felt after putting on proper glasses is often quite remarkable.

6. Remember that eye symptoms may be caused by disease of other organs, especially the kidneys. This shows the need of a complete physical examination, to be sure of our ground.

If a mild eye wash is desired, a solution of 10 grains of boric acid to the ounce of distilled water is useful.

It is queer how easily human beings get used to discomfort. We pay no attention to warnings until great damage has been done the eye muscles. Do not experiment with quack remedies, eye waters, cataract cures, etc. Go to a reliable oculist and have your eyes tested. Reading glasses have prevented many a bad case of eye strain.

Go to him in time.

Remember the blind beggar.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE.

The Stock Room lost a member with a service record of five years. Paul Najarian, a native of Armenia, died November 4. Mr. Najarian will be greatly missed in the Stock Room, as he was very popular with his fellow workers. We wish to express our sympathy to all his friends.



Gear Job

The gear job is one of the old departments of the machine works. From 1866 to June, 1901, Carlos Heath was in charge. When he came here, Sylvester Keith, a man whom all our old-timers will well remember, was working on gears and was using the old gear cutter shown on the following page.

Our present foreman, Edward C. Heath, served his time in the shop under his father, Mr. Bathrick, and David Smith.

In 1888 he was appointed second hand on the gear job and in 1901 was appointed to his present position, and William Ashton became second hand. There has been considerable



Edward C. Heath

change in gear cutting from the days of the two old gear cutters, one of which is still in use, to the present equipment of thirteen Fellows gear shapers, six Gleason bevel planers, three Gould Eberhardt hobbing machines, two Farwell hobbing machines, five Brown & Sharpe spur cutters, and two Brown & Sharpe bevel cutters.

In 1880 they were cutting 45,000 teeth a month. For the benefit of some of us who could not be expected to know, the gear specialists figure output in number of teeth and not the number of gears. By examining the figures on the next page, of the output from 1901 to 1920, one can get an idea of the amount of work being done today by our men and machines.

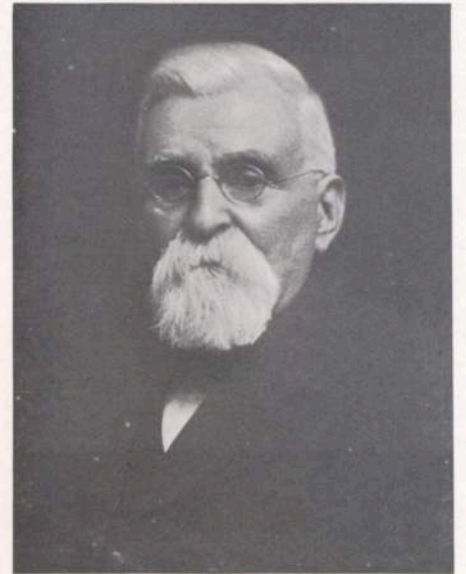
Mr. Heath has a very complete record showing in detail the teeth cut per week, month, or year for many years back. We are going to print the yearly summaries of production since 1901, to prove that Mr. Heath would make a good compiler of statistics as well as a director of gear cutting.

With present-day machinery they are cutting as coarse as four pitches and as fine as 40, in comparison to 12 and 24 of the old days. In 1894 the first automatic gear cutter was installed; and the first Fellows machine, the only machine with which internal gears could be cut, was started up May 5, 1901, the same time combers were first made by the Whitin Machine Works. This Fellows gear shaper, of which we now have thirteen, is the machine our general manager had shown him

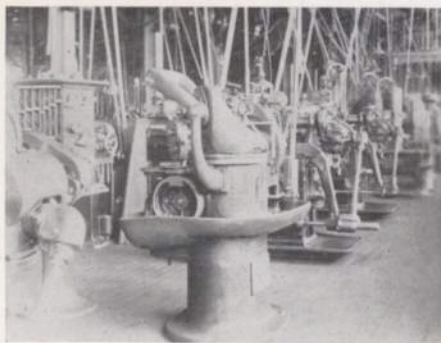
in England on his recent trip as an unusual and extraordinary shaper.

In addition to the regular gear work, about 99,000 top rolls a month are turned out for spinning and speeder frames.

The gear job has, like most of our old jobs, been changed from place to place with the growth of the shop. The old hand machines were located in No. 1 Shop, about where the west end of the milling job now is. In 1866 the location was changed to the south side of our present tool job and in 1901 was moved upstairs to the northeast corner of No. 1 Shop, or the east part of the present spooler job. The weight of the castings was such that in 1909 the gear cutters were set up in their present location. Re-arrangement of machinery on the job has been quite frequently neces-



Carlos Heath



Gleason Bevel Planer

sary. Today, Mr. Heath reports that he keeps about 2,500,000 teeth in stock from which to fill his orders.

The personnel of the job is as follows:

	IN SHOP		ON JOB	
	YRS.	MOS.	YRS.	MOS.
E. C. Heath	36		34	
John St. Andre	32	6	32	6
W. H. Ashton	29		21	
Alph. Dupont	28		22	
John Blaine	23		16	2
Alex. Youngsma	12		8	7
E. J. Leland	12		7	2
Edward Roy	12		5	3
L. P. McFarland	9		5	4
Joseph Vincent	8		6	3
Carlos Heath	6	11	6	11
Adam Petruska	6	11	6	11
Alfred Boufford	6	6	2	
J. S. Gerow	4	10	4	10
Jul. Pawloski	4	6	4	6
Edw. Phanuef	4	3	4	3
Eloi Brouillard	3	3	3	3
Frank Stempkowski	3	1	3	1
Majorie Freitas	3		2	
Bessie Van Dyke	3		2	
E. F. Thomas	2	11	2	11
John Malmquist	2	5	2	5
Peter Zagrewsky	2	5	2	5
Chas. Boczynski	1	6	1	6
Geo. Stefanick	1	4	1	4
C. A. Wentworth	1	3	1	3
Maude M. Campbell	1			11
Edward Kelly		6		6
Homer Blakely		5		5
Peter Youngsma		5		5
Walter Bacon		4		4
Andrew Yabrocki		4		4
Edward Monroe		3		3
Nap. Pelletier		3		3
Philip Chatel		1		1

GEARING, 1901-1920

YEAR	NUMBER OF TEETH CUT
1901 (From June 1)	2,344,507
1902	4,282,055
1903	5,097,701*
1904	4,440,249
1905	4,302,711
1906	5,591,634
1907	7,327,031
1908	6,163,543
1909	7,611,942
1910	9,231,676
1911	5,812,892
1912	7,013,680
1913	7,427,442
1914	5,908,266
1915	7,722,569
1916	10,055,458
1917	10,563,755
1918	9,991,032
1919	9,639,687
1920 (Up to Nov. 1)	10,717,927

141,245,257

Shavings from the Screw Job

Scene—the railway depot. Time—present. People hurrying hither and yon. Bells clanging. Whistles blowing. Nothing, however, seemed to disturb our hero, who was taking it easy on a bench while waiting for his train. A fellow next to him had a package tied up neatly and a very vacant expression on his face. Suddenly this fellow jumped up and made a bee-line for his train, leaving his package behind.

Our hero grabbed the package and tried to overtake him, but there was nothing doing. Taking the package under his arm, he brought it home.

With trembling fingers he opened the prize and beheld, "A square piece of cardboard." Oh, yes; it is only natural you ask who the hero was. Well! it was our own Louis. Never mind, Louis; you can stick a piece of sand-paper on it and use it to strike matches on.

"Isn't it a miserable day?"

"Yes; I should say so. Now I'll have to carry an umbrella. This darn umbrella is hard to put up."

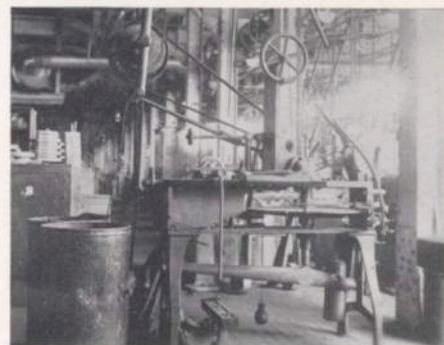
"Why don't you put some oil on it?"

"By gee! That's not a bad idea."

At night, when we are about to close down, Jacob Finnema procures a nice large can of oil, opens up his umbrella, and begins to oil up the joints. When he got through, the umbrella was water-proof, and it had lost its rheumatics.



Finnema Oils Up



Old Gear Cutter

The above cut shows one of the old-timers in the shop. Although there is no record of its real age or maker's name, Mr. B. L. M. Smith says he remembers it was on the gear job 65 years ago.

Although a hand machine, it will cut all types of gears, as do the more modern automatics, including the spur, worm, spiral, bevel, internal, racks, ratchets, clutches, and will also drill index dials either on the edge or face.

Kane-Roche

James P. Kane, one of our outside painters, and Miss Anna Roche of Whitinsville were married Monday, October 25, 1920.

Mr. Kane is a world war veteran, and was a chum of Jeffrey N. Vail after whom the American Legion Post of Whitinsville was named. Jim was beside Vail when he fell, overcome by the gas attack of the enemy, but did not realize his chum was done for.

Mr. Kane has worked for us as a painter since he was a lad of 16 years, and has a record worthy of special mention on the job. His fellow workmen on the paint job presented Kane with a purse of \$50. We wish the couple the best of happiness.

"I am raising your rent next week, Mrs. Brown," said the landlord.

"Oh, I am glad to hear that, sir, for I don't know how on earth I shall be able to raise it myself," replied the simple tenant. —Tit-Bits.

Stranger: "Don't you think this sitting around all day idle has a bad effect?"

Tramp: "Believe it? I know it. Look at the seat of my pants!"

Miss Burnap Goes West. No Dull Moments Are Experienced

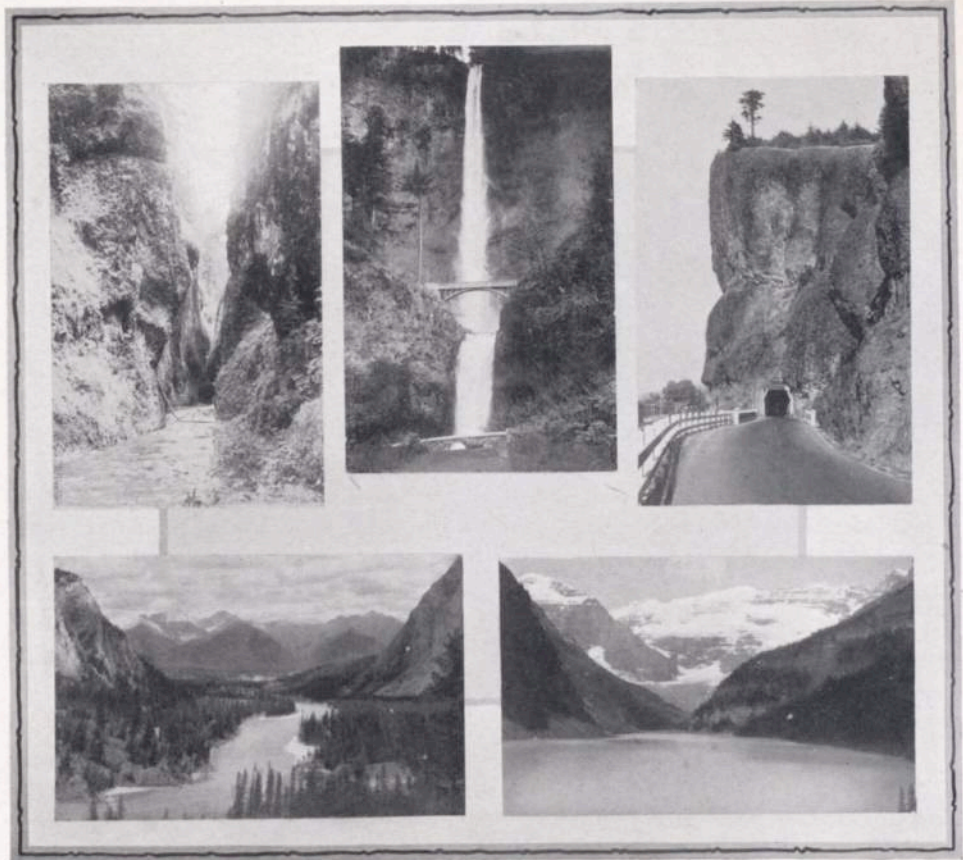
Ruth Burnap, of the Main Office, and her mother have just returned from a trip to the West Coast. They went out over the Canadian Pacific and returned by the way of the Southern Pacific to New Orleans, from which place they sailed for New York. It was indeed a very interesting and picturesque trip.

The first stop on the way West was at Toronto, and from there via the Canadian Pacific they proceeded to Port McNicoll, on Lake Huron. They left in a Lake steamer from this town and sailed on Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The most interesting part of the Lake trip was experienced at the locks between Huron and Superior. Contrary to general knowledge, these Lakes contain many thousands of islands, which were often passed by very closely. The steamer landed at Fort William, from which place Miss Burnap proceeded to Banff, in Alberta.

The photograph showing Bow Valley, in Banff, is typical of this part of the Canadian Rockies. Ruth says, "One simply cannot describe the beautiful coloring of the water of Bow River and the snow-capped mountains along the banks. The mere photographic outlines as shown here in the 'Spindle' do not begin to do justice to the scenic beauty in Banff."

The next stop was made at Lake Louise, and we have been very glad to obtain the picture of the Victoria glacier. The snow on top of the glacier is several hundred feet deep, and water in the lake has a depth varying from four to eight hundred feet. The lake itself, according to Miss Burnap, does not look very much larger than our Arcade Pond; but this illusion is due to the clearness of the atmosphere. If you attempted to walk around this body of water, it would be found to be of considerable size.

While at Lake Louise, a broncho ride was taken into the mountains. In places the canyons were several hundred feet deep along the trail, and in one place the trail was so



Upper Row: No. 1, Typical Canyon Scene, Columbia River Highway; No. 2, Multnomah Falls, Columbia River Highway, 620 Feet High; No. 3, Oneonta Tunnel, Columbia River Highway, 400 Feet Long
Lower Row: No. 1, Bow Valley, Banff, Alberta; No. 2, Victoria Glacier at Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies

narrow that the horse's body actually hung over the edge. Ruth states that she could hardly see the bottom. An exciting incident happened near this narrow place. The earth gave way under the hind foot of one of the horses in front, and for a moment its rider could be seen to pale considerably. However, these bronchos are very sure footed, and a little matter of this sort is of no special moment to the bronchos and their owners.

After leaving Lake Louise, Mrs. Burnap and Ruth visited Vancouver, Seattle, Washington, Portland (Ore.), and from there went to San Francisco.

The Columbia River Highway at Portland is one of the most famous of automobile roads in this country. An all-day trip was enjoyed by Ruth over this road, the road winding along the river, as we can see from the photographs, making many a hair-pin turn and going through tunnels such as the Oneonta Tunnel, 400 feet long. Waterfalls are very frequent along this highway, the most famous being the Multnomah

Falls, 620 feet high, or nearly three times as high as the chimney on our power house.

An outstanding feature, in Ruth's mind, of San Francisco was the manner in which the majority of the ladies heavily painted their faces and sported white kid gloves.

While at Pasadena, Miss Burnap visited the Catalina Islands and enjoyed a trip out from the Islands in a glass-bottom boat, where she observed the submarine gardens of the Pacific. Ruth says: "It was indeed a novel experience to look down through the bottom of the boat into the briny gardens below. Out here the outstanding attractions were the abalone shells, the forms of seaweed, and the giant kelp. The kelp stands fully 20 to 25 feet high and is held perpendicularly in the water by its air lobes. In and out among the seaweed one can see very plainly in the clear water several species of fish, among which are the gold fish, a larger size than we know here in the East, sea bass, and perch."

At Pasadena, Miss Burnap had the pleasure of a trip to Mt. Lowe,

where she experienced a ride on the cable railroad up a 62% grade.

The next stop of importance was at Morenci, Ariz. On the way to this place it was necessary to cross the desert country. Unlike many people, Miss Burnap seems to feel that the desert was unusually fascinating. A salt-water sea was rather unique in this very dry territory. In some mysterious way this sea appeared about ten years ago; and it was necessary at that time to rebuild the railroad, which was submerged when the sea was formed.

A little farther on the journey, the train passed through the famous date country of the West and also stopped for a while at the notorious Lordsburg, N. M., the most God-forsaken place on earth, according to our traveler. The country in this locality is covered with cactus of all varieties.

Arriving at Clifton, Miss Burnap was met by her uncle, Mr. William Saben. It was a 7-mile trip from Clifton to Morenci, Ariz., up hill all the way. The road was necessarily constructed on the hair-pin style and was built along the top of a canyon 100 to 200 feet deep. Unlike the small embankments around this part of the country, these treacherous places were not protected by heavy fencing, and the road was scarcely wide enough for two automobiles to pass. In fact, ten miles an hour was considered reckless driving on many of the turns.

While at Morenci, Miss Burnap had an opportunity to spend many moments horseback riding among the mountains. She would not like to have us get the impression that her mounts were of the wild, bucking-broncho type, as it was impossible for the horses to either trot or gallop on these treacherous and steep trails. Very unusual visits were made to copper and silver mines, into which it was necessary to descend by ladders and shafts. Acetylene lamps were carried; and while down in one of the mines, an explosion, caused by blasting in the distant tunnels, extinguished their lights. Considerable excitement occurred for a few moments, until the guide reassured them that no real danger had been done. Miss Burnap was very reluct-

Buick Service in Foundry is Excellent

Ed Jennings and Bill Donlon spent their vacation, bird hunting. Bill and Ed are noted bird hunters. One night lately, they were out on a "wild goose" hunt.

It is a known fact that, if you want to put anything over on these boys, you have to go some and get up early in the morning. Well, this morning one of the boys got up very early, and the story follows.

There was to be a parade in town that night, and of course that gave good grounds to work from. A man approached Ed with a list of names and asked him if he would loan his auto to carry some women in the parade who were a little too old to walk.

He said he didn't see how he could do it, because he had an engagement with Bill for that evening; but if arrangements could be made with Bill, he would be only too glad to help out.

Bill was sent over to Ed to make their agreement on the subject. After a while, Bill was willing to call off his engagement and allow the auto to go in the parade.

Ed reported that it would be all right to go ahead with the plans and he would be ready at any time they saw fit. In the afternoon he received a notice to report at Rockdale and pick up two women on Sutton Street, then proceed to Northbridge Center post office and pick up two more women.

Later, he was called up on the phone and told that his parties would be at a certain place in Rockdale and Northbridge Center.

ant to say good-bye to this wild and rugged country.

After a short stop at San Antonio and New Orleans, it was decided to take the boat for New York. The wonderful summer evenings and moonlight aboard the steamer marked this trip as interesting, if not as exciting as the previous adventures. The details of these evenings on board ship are lacking.

At six-thirty Ed arrived in Rockdale, closely followed by a Ford Sedan to see that he did his duty. He inquired at the hotel for his party, but nobody knew them. He then went to the store of Brown Bros. and made inquiry there, but nobody knew who they were.

Thinking that he had made a mistake in the names, he bent down in front of his headlights and carefully read his orders. He was following them to the letter.

Time was precious, so he proceeded to Northbridge Center post office, thinking it would be better to get one party there on time; but he was told that the parties he was looking for didn't live there, and he decided that they must have given him the wrong names.

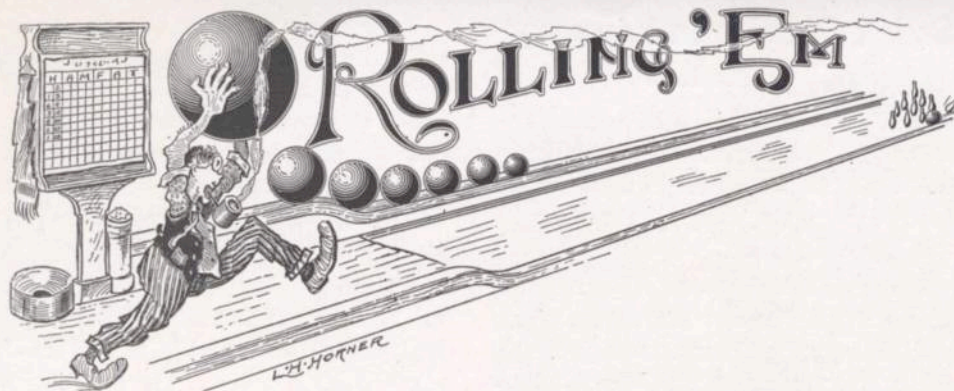
When he arrived at the grammar school, Bill was waiting to do his share by driving the auto and its occupants in the parade.

Much to Bill's surprise, Ed arrived alone just as the parade started. Bill was peeved and told Ed he fell down on the job.

Well, about ten o'clock he was called up at the Blue Eagle and told that the women were very much disappointed that they didn't get into the parade and thought that somebody was not on the job. Ed said he carried out his directions exactly as they were written and that was all he could do. He said he was sorry to disappoint them and also sorry that his own engagement was called off.

He was somewhat surprised and startled when the voice on the phone said, "Ed, you and Bill are good hunters, and you certainly had a fine 'wild goose chase' tonight."

Paul Arpin died at his home, November 6, due to heart failure. Mr. Arpin had been a member of the card clothing job for 4½ years. Before coming to the shop to work, Mr. Arpin had followed the trade of blacksmith, but had been suffering from heart trouble for the last few years.



Big Pinfalls for Office League this Season

THE Repair Department captured six out of a possible seven points from No. 2 Office on the opening night of the Office League, November 2, 1920. Driscoll, of No. 2 Office, was the high man of the evening, getting 104, 105, and 105 on three out of five strings, rolling an average of 96.2. It looks as though the Repair Department had a well-balanced team of good rollers, when they can start off with five men getting an average of 88.6, 86.6, 88.8, 92.4, and 87.8, rolling a total of 2,613 for six men in five strings. Bullock, of last year's champions, ought to prove a valuable asset of the No. 2 Office, with which team he is rolling this year.

The old rivals of last season, the Main Office and Drafting Room, met Thursday night, November 4. It was a close fight all the way, the Drafting Room winning the total pinfall by seven pins and being credited with four points out of seven.

Always reliable, Montgomery started his season off in his usual classical manner, chalking up 100, 114, 109, and 109 for four strings, and then for some unknown reason came through with only 77—an average of 101.4 for the evening. The highest average for the season in the Office League up to this time looked small every time Montgomery figured over the first four strings. Henry Johnston, of the Drafting Room, a new member of the team, rolled only 92.4 as a sample for the scouts. His brother Harold led the Main Office averages with 97.8 and a high string of 110.

The Main Office drew up its line again for battle on Wednesday, November 10, against the Repair Department and captured four out of seven points. The Repairs put up a great fight and, after winning the second string by one pin and the third string by three pins, came back on the fourth with a lead of thirty-five pins, only to lose the last string by fifty pins and the match by forty-eight pins. Harold Johnston again showed some classy bowling, having four strings of 102, 105, 91, and 103. Lincoln had a bad night, but Alden and Lasell showed improvement that was close to the 90 class. For the Repairs, Broadhurst rolled his usual steady game and made his average 94.4. Parks came through with a 90, but the rest of the team fell from the good week previous. The Main Office increased its team total over the week before by nearly 100 pins, rolling up 2,642.

Thursday evening, November 11, the No. 2 Office dropped six points to the Drafting Room. The draftsmen were going at the highest speed yet shown this year and gathered in a total of 2,675. Montgomery was impossible to stop, starting out with 108, followed by 110, 92, 100, 118. It was hoped by the No. 2 Office team that he would repeat himself from the week before in his last string, but Montgomery is bowling "rotten" when he drops below 95. The average of 105.6 is the highest in the league and was approached but once last year, when Montgomery hung up 105. Minshull, Johnston, and Lamb, of the Drafting Room, were over the 90 mark. The improvement of Ball from an average of 73.4 to 84.4 was a feature of the evening.

Bullock and Driscoll both rolled

above 90, tying each other up in the last string. Ferry, who has had a poor start this season, came back in the last three strings with 95, 83, and 86.

The season is young yet; but if the Drafting Room finds one more good bowler, it looks as if the other teams will have to put in extra time warming up.

Shop League Opens Bowling Season

The Shop Bowling League opened the bowling season Monday night, November 1, 1920, at the Levesque alleys.

The league will consist of six teams this year, composed of the Cards, Foundry, Patterns, Pickers, Spindles, and Spinning. The managers of the teams in the order named are Thomas Roche, John Leonard, Joseph Peltier, Frank McGowan, Archie Marien, and Robert Kane.

All six teams will balance up in good shape, as they get into the season. Three of them, the Cards, Spindle, and Spinning, have already rolled a total pinfall for one match of over 1,300, the Spindles rolling 1,361. The 1,400 mark would have been reached but for an off night on E. Connor's part, of the Spindles.

On Monday night, the first of November, the Spindle job took three points from the Cards. Plante, of the Cards, sprung a surprise by opening the season with a three-string pinfall of 311, giving him an average of 103.7 for the night and with 119 against a single string. Roche fell below his average, but is bound to come back. For the Spindles, Marien rolled three consistent strings of 103, 95, and 101, which is but one pin short of a 100 average.

The same evening, the Spinning upset the Pickers by taking all four points. Donovan and Wood placed their first night's average over the 90 mark with a 97 and 92 respectively. McGowan, of the Pickers, came in for a 91 with P. Connors just missing out.

Monday, November 8, the Foundry trailed the Spindle job by only a short distance. The first string they lost out by 14 pins, the second by 16 pins, and tied the Spindle for

the last string. On a roll-off of two boxes per man, the Foundry slipped up 20 pins and gave all four points to the Spindles. Marien chalked up 110 pins in the second string and rolled an average of 97.7, a little poor for him. Farley had an off night, dropping from 91.7 the week before to 81.7. In fact, the whole team seemed to be off edge and were nearly 100 pins behind the previous week. For the Foundry, Mulligan, McGuinness, and Veau were neck and neck, with 85 and a fraction.

The Cards played their second match Wednesday, November 10, this time with the Patterns. The Cards looked like a one-man team the first string with Roche rolling 125, one pin less than the highest single string of last season. His four team-mates were so busy watching Roche that they only succeeded with 69, 80, 78, and 88. The Patterns lost the four points but rolled a steady match, coming within two pins of taking the second string.

Office League

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Nov. 13

Montgomery	103.7	Alden	85.7
Johnston, Harold	95.5	Nelson	85.5
Broadhurst	93.4	McGuinness	85.4
Driscoll	93.2	Lincoln	85.1
Johnston, Henry	92.4	Crawford	83.1
Minshull	90.6	Brennan	82.8
Parks	88.6	Wilmot	82.8
Bullock	87.8	Rollins	82.2
Lamb	86.9	Ferry	81.8
Noyes	86.9	Foley	81.2
Lasell	86.2	Carpenter	79.2
Noble	86.0	Ball	79.1
Greenwood	85.8	Whipple	78.6
Larkin	72.9		

LEAGUE STANDING

Nov. 13

	WON	LOST
Drafting Room	10	4
Repair Department	9	5
Main Office	7	7
No. 2 Office	2	12

HIGH INDIVIDUAL STRINGS

Montgomery	118	Driscoll	105
Johnston, Harold	110	Minshull	105

HIGH THREE STRINGS

Montgomery	528	Driscoll	481
Johnston, Harold	486	Broadhurst	472

Shop League

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Nov. 13

Marien	98.7	Veau	85.0
Donavan, F.	97.0	Carlson	84.3
Brown	96.7	Thompson	83.3
Plante	95.8	Saragian	83.0
Roche	93.8	Hourihan	82.7

Wood	92.0	Stevens	82.3
McGowan	91.0	Lemoine	82.0
Farley	88.3	Finney	81.0
Connors, P.	88.3	Grady	81.0
Donavan, L.	87.5	Turcotte	80.3
Kane	86.3	McLeod	80.0
Mulligan	85.7	Walsh	80.0
Melia	85.3	Evans	78.3
O'Neil	85.3	Lovett	77.7
Peltier	85.0	Palara	77.7
McGuinness	85.0	Dorsey	77.3
Connors, 76.3			

HIGH INDIVIDUAL THREE STRINGS

Plante	311	Marien	299
Roche	304	Donavan, F.	291

HIGH INDIVIDUAL STRING

Roche, T.	125	Plante	119
		Marien, 110	

LEAGUE STANDING

	WON	LOST	P. C.
Spinning	4	0	1.000
Spindles	7	1	.875
Cards	5	3	.625
Foundry	0	4	.005
Patterns	0	4	.000
Pickers	0	4	.000

Shop Bowling League Schedule

DATE	DAY	TEAMS	ALLEYS
Nov. 15	Mon.	Cards vs. Foundry	1 & 2
		Spinning vs. Patterns	3 & 4
17	Wed.	Spindles vs. Pickers	2 & 3
29	Mon.	Cards vs. Pickers	3 & 4
		Spindles vs. Patterns	1 & 2
Dec. 1	Wed.	Spinning vs. Foundry	2 & 3
6	Mon.	Cards vs. Spindles	1 & 2
		Spinning vs. Pickers	3 & 4
8	Wed.	Foundry vs. Patterns.	
		D. H.	2 & 3
13	Mon.	Spindles vs. Spinning.	
		D. H.	3 & 4
		Cards vs. Patterns	1 & 2
15	Wed.	Pickers vs. Foundry.	
		D. H.	2 & 3
27	Mon.	Pickers vs. Patterns.	
		D. H.	1 & 2
		Spindles vs. Foundry	3 & 4
29	Wed.	Cards vs. Spinning.	
		D. H.	2 & 3
Jan. 3	Mon.	Cards vs. Foundry	3 & 4
		Spinning vs. Patterns	1 & 2
5	Wed.	Spindles vs. Pickers	2 & 3
10	Mon.	Cards vs. Pickers	3 & 4
		Spinning vs. Foundry	1 & 2
12	Wed.	Spindles vs. Patterns	2 & 3
17	Mon.	Cards vs. Spindles	1 & 2
		Foundry vs. Patterns	3 & 4
19	Wed.	Spinning vs. Pickers	2 & 3
24	Mon.	Pickers vs. Foundry	1 & 2
		Cards vs. Patterns	3 & 4
26	Wed.	Spindles vs. Spinning	2 & 3
31	Mon.	Pickers vs. Patterns	1 & 2
		Cards vs. Spinning	3 & 4
Feb. 2	Wed.	Spindles vs. Foundry	2 & 3
7	Mon.	Cards vs. Foundry	1 & 2
		Spindles vs. Pickers	3 & 4
9	Wed.	Spinning vs. Patterns	2 & 3
14	Mon.	Spinning vs. Foundry	3 & 4
		Spindle vs. Patterns	1 & 2
16	Wed.	Cards vs. Pickers	2 & 3
21	Mon.	Foundry vs. Patterns	1 & 2
		Spinning vs. Pickers	3 & 4
23	Wed.	Cards vs. Spindle	2 & 3
28	Mon.	Spindles vs. Spinning	1 & 2
		Pickers vs. Foundry	3 & 4

Mar. 2	Wed.	Cards vs. Patterns	2 & 2
7	Mon.	Spindles vs. Foundry	1 & 4
		Cards vs. Spinning	3 & 3
9	Wed.	Pickers vs. Patterns	2 & 3
14	Mon.	Spinning vs. Patterns	1 & 2
		Spindle vs. Pickers	3 & 4
16	Wed.	Cards vs. Foundry	2 & 3
21	Mon.	Cards vs. Pickers	1 & 2
		Spindles vs. Patterns	3 & 4
23	Wed.	Spinning vs. Foundry	2 & 3

Attendance in Shop can be Improved

The attendance of each department according to percentages is given below. The planer job ranks first with 98.96%. These figures were taken from the absent report for three consecutive weeks ending November 13, 1920.

Job No.	Foreman	Attendance %
1- 2	Blair	98.96
1-20	Johnston	98.2
1-21	Barnes	97.7
2- 2	Deane	97.5
1-23	H. Stuart	97.1
3- 9	Rasco	97.1
1-12	E. C. Smith	96.97
3- 2	Meador	96.7
1- 5	Hanny	96.3
2- 5	Gill	96.3
1-10	Hilt	96.2
2- 4	Hewes	96.2
2- 6	Fletcher	96.2
2- 8	Courtney	95.8
1-13	Welch	95.7
5- 1	Burlin	95.7
1-22	Foster	95.6
2- 7	Dale	95.6
6- 2	Brown	95.45
1-11	Bates	95.4
3- 4	Booth	95.4
1- 7	Hanna	95.4
3-10	Sundries	95.37
1- 3	Bragg	95.15
3- 6	Birchall	94.9
1-24	Parsons	94.8
0- 1	Brown	94.7
2-17	Houghton	94.7
3- 1	Snow	94.6
2-15	Glashower	94.6
1- 4	Britton	94.4
1- 6	Schat	94.4
1-19	Ramsey	94.1
2-18	Heath	94.1
2-20	Harris	93.1
2-11	Wilmot	92.9
2- 1	Keeler	92.9
1-25	McGowan	92.8
6- 3	Moffett	92.5
1-17	Blanchard	92.4
0- 3	Burnap	92.3
2-14	Graves	92.2
6- 1	W. H. Smith	92.0
2- 9	Clough	91.9
2-16	E. Barnes	91.9
1-15	C. Stuart	91.6
1- 1	Sweet	91.4
2-22	Marshall	90.4
3- 7	S. White	90.3
2-19	A. M. Smith	90.3
2-10	Bryant	90.2
1-14	Kelliher	90.1
1-16	Wood	89.9
3- 8	Matthewman	89.5
1-18	Spencer	89.4
1- 8	Halpin	88.3
2-21	Peck	88.0
4- 1	Ball	83.1
1-26	Hall	81.8



Spooler Job



E are able to trace the spooler job back to the days when it was located on the spindle job of today, taking up that

space where the automatics are now running. Charles B. Cleveland was the foreman and continued to hold that position until his death in November, 1903.

John A. Wood took charge of the spooler job on January 1, 1904, with David Brown as second hand. He started in the Whitin Machine Works as an apprentice May 1, 1886, and worked under Remington and Burbank on spinning, Cleveland on spoolers, and Benj. Graves on pickers. In April, 1888, Mr. Wood was again with Mr. Cleveland and has devoted his time to his present work ever since. There is an exception to the preceding statement, however. When the hunting season comes around, Mr. Wood takes his vacation and forgets all about spoolers, counting the braces of partridge.

The main work of the department is on spoolers and reels, but they make the compound on speeders, the friction for quillers, and the coilers for cards and combers.

From the old location in No. 1 building the spooler job was moved in 1890 to No. 2 Shop on the north side of Fletcher's job. The machine work only was done in No. 2 building. The setting up of spoolers and reels was done on the top floor, east

end of the carpenter shop in No. 3 Shop. In 1896 the job was moved to the present location of the piping job, in order to make it possible for the erecting and machine work to be carried on together. It was in May, 1900, that the present location on the top floor of No. 1 Shop was taken over by the spooler and reel men.

The service records of the men follow:

	IN SHOP		ON JOB	
	YRS.	MOS.	YRS.	MOS.
Robert Brighty	48	6	24	3
David Brown	43	0	22	7
John Wood	35	1	32	2
Charles Reneau	32	6	32	6
Wilfred Gerard	30		2	8
James Conway	27	10	19	3
Joseph Charbonneau	21	5	14	10
Medos Gregoire	20	8	15	2
Arthur Ambler	20		4	4
Joseph Dumeir	15		13	3

William Riley	13	7	2	11
Liekle Toering	12	8	3	2
Frank Donavan	12		5	9
Robert Kane	11		10	
Gilbert Harwood	10	4	10	4
Robert Walsh	10			5
John Lamont	8		5	
Leon Wood	5	11	2	5
Dick Bagdasarian	5		5	
Edward Pesha	4		3	2
Percy Smith	3		3	
Sidney White	3			4
Lloyd Leach	1	10	1	10
Joseph Dyer	1	10	1	10
Theodore Bisson		11		11
James Green		5		5
Emil Bernier		3		3
Philip Vincent		3		3
Henry Lambert		2		2
Charles Driscoll		1		1

Blacksmith Shop Notes

The veteran fireman and auto mechanic of the Blacksmith Shop evidently thinks Worcester is governed by a gentleman of the Hebrew race. Recently, while taking out naturalization papers, he answered all questions correctly until asked who was mayor of Worcester. Pondering deeply for a moment, he replied, "Peter Solomon."

We are anticipating a nice ride in Mr. Burlin's new Franklin touring car. How did they get the old one up to Worcester?

Merwin Brown, of the Blacksmith Shop, had a bet on with Frank Fowler that he could drive a nail into a box with two blows. Brown led off, setting the nail carefully, only to bring the first powerful hammer blow down onto his thumb. Frank claims that "Brownie" is the undisputed champion, but didn't have the courage to carry out his bet after seeing the effect. Brownie still says he hit the nail square on the head.



John A. Wood

John Feen Reports from the Philippines

John Feen is now with Company A, 27th Infantry, Manila, P. I. John has 18 months more at least to serve in the army before he returns to Whitinsville. We were very glad to receive a letter from him last month. We reprint here the following paragraphs:

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines in reference to your wonderful magazine entitled the "Whitin Spindle." I have received the February, April, and May numbers, thanks to Thomas Colthart, one of your subscribers. Now that I have read these three numbers I must have more, so I have informed Tom to send them to me regularly; and I expect to receive a few more soon.

Aside from the news of the town, it is very interesting in the line of ditties, etc., and I congratulate you and all those involved in publishing such a wonderful piece of work. It certainly was a God-send, as I have not heard anything about the town for a long time; and it is my only recreation in that line, as I do not expect to be in Whitinsville for 18 months at least.

If you think that you could be bothered with a small essay on Siberia or the Islands, just let me know; and I will do my best to interest your readers. An article relative to the sufferings and hardships of different races of people trying to exist in a barren country in the interior and hostile part of Siberia will, I'm sure, prove interesting.

That is all that I have got to say this time, and I close as

Your future reader,

Pvt. John D. Feen,
Co. "A," 27th Infantry,
Manila, P. I.

We are going to ask John to send us an article on Siberia and hope to publish it in one of the future "Spindles."

Safety First. Visit the Hospital between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. You will receive courteous and beneficial treatment for that injury.

When did you unmask ??



Miss C: "Where on earth is that road??"
Miss M: "Perhaps, the rest of the party rolled it up, and look it to the Club-house with them!!"

"And the Little Old Ford Rattled Right Along"

Ledge Lodge, somewhere near Manchaug or Douglas, has yet been undiscovered by two of our young office ladies, Jennie and Alice. In a real Ford car, all dressed up in masquerade costume, the two young couples set out, fully confident of arriving at a masquerade party on the evening of October 29. After driving around for several hours, nearly wearing out two brand-new tires and using several boxes of matches investigating the sign boards, one of the young ladies was heard to remark, "Gee! but it's cold." We wonder if that is all that was said.

Another thing we would like to know is what did the young lady do for a costume which Jennie was bringing for her to wear, and what became of the gingerbread and pop which were to arrive on this express. We do not like to believe that it was a put-up job, but both young ladies are very reluctant in giving any evidence on the case.

If Jennie ever finds out who put this in, she would have a whole "Spindle" about me in the next issue, so I will just sign this.

T. S. A. O. T. S.

Vacation Photo Prizes Awarded

Bessie Aldrich, of the Main Office, won first prize in the vacation photograph contest. The winning picture was in the large group of the September issue and shows Foreman Robert Britton hard at work digging clams. The second prize goes to Geo. Broadhurst, of the Main Office, for the sea scene in the upper right corner of the same group as the first prize winner. Third prize was awarded to Harry Morter for the picture of Plymouth Rock in the October issue.

Lost

Somewhere and in some way, one quart of beans, one pint of tomatoes, and one pint of beets of the canned goods loaned to the Whitin Home Garden Club for exhibition were lost. If by any chance these three cans were returned to the wrong party, will they please notify Mrs. Joseph T. Cahill, of Grove Street.

Mrs. Paul Grant, of Maple Street, lost one pint jar of summer squash. The Whitin Home Garden Club is very anxious to locate this pint jar and would like to ask the people who kindly contributed to the success of the canned-goods exhibition to look over the jars returned to them, to see if it might not be among them.



Freight House Quibs

Ad Montgomery, of the Freight House, and Frank McGowan, of the picker job, were among our numerous hunters during the past season. It was Frank and Ad's intention to try out two new pups on rabbits. Evidently, the dogs had not been trained to discriminate between rabbits and the unpopular animal commonly seen with white stripes down its back. The neighbors on Overlook Street have locked their windows and are complaining very much about the superfluous gases in the neighborhood.

Marie Lemoine, of the Freight House, has become a voter. Unfortunately, Marie was unable to attend all the civics classes for women and sought the proper instructions from several old-time voters in the Freight House. On her return from the polls, Marie confided to several of her instructors that she didn't find the ice cream and cake anywhere, and that they didn't let her use the sealing wax on her ballot.

Irene Emery is sporting a pearl ring of some special significance to several of her friends.

Marjorie Freitas spent a perfectly good day taking in the Midnight Follies at Boston. If Marjorie had known that the Follies were to be in Whitinsville when they were, she would not have gone to all this effort.

Mrs. Jane Magill, of 14 West Water Street, was 70 years old on the thirtieth of October. Mrs. Magill has several of her sons and sons-in-law working with us. Her late husband, David Magill, was one of our old-timers several years back.

Mrs. Magill's daughters and sons honored the occasion with a surprise party by presenting her with a purse

of money. Mrs. Andrew Baird made the presentation with a very appropriate informal speech. Halloween games were played and supper served. The daughters are Mrs. Andrew Baird, Mrs. Robert E. Gibson; Mrs. James Connor, and Mrs. David Savage. There are three sons: Wm. J. Magill, of Baltic, Conn.; Thomas H., of Millbury; and Robert Magill, of town. There are also ten grandchildren. Mrs. Magill has resided in Whitinsville for 32 years.

Thomas Devlin's office was the scene of a great combat recently. The enemy was a four-legged furry animal about two inches long, known to most of us as a common mouse. During the height of the battle Frank Fredette wielded the broom, while the young ladies stepped aside in order to give him room. On being interviewed, the young ladies claimed that they were really not afraid, but thought it would be of advantage to Frank to get out of the way. Miss Kennedy was reported on the filing case, Mrs. Cowburn on one of the office chairs, and Miss Wilmot took advantage of one of the desks.

Irving Dalton recently purchased some Milkolene in a gallon jug. Very unfortunately, he was unable to secure a paper to wrap up the jug in and was seen cutting through the backwoods on his way home to avoid embarrassing questions. Why not come out in the open, Dalton? Most of us understand that Milkolene is nothing but chicken feed.

Notice to men working overtime: The Hospital is open until 9 P. M. for your convenience.

Bob Marshall has decided to give up his ambition to be a road guide for auto tourists. He was directing a party, of which he was a member, consulting the blue book as he gave his instructions. In the process of directing, Bob turned over two pages instead of one. Before the error was noticed, the auto party were 10 miles off their course.



The above photograph shows a hammer used by the late John Cunniffe, of the spinning job. This hammer was made in 1889, and not long afterwards a crack appeared in the head. It was thought at that time that the hammer would not last very long, but it was only broken October 29, thirty-one years afterwards.

Much interest in the past has been centered around the automobile partnership of Robert Ferguson and Ed. Jennings. We understand this concern has changed hands and is now known as the Jennings and Donlon, Inc. Rob has purchased a new Ford Sedan.

James Ferguson had a lower middle tooth loose and asked Frank Parcher to help him pull it. Frank hesitated, but finally was influenced to attempt the dental operation.

Onlookers report a very interesting tug-of-war between Parcher and Ferguson, but the slip noose would not hold against so tremendous a strain. Parcher was strong for using a healthy pair of pliers on the tooth, but that was too much for Jim.

The Whitin Home Garden Club had better seek a valuable member in our friend Lucien Barnes. Anybody who can show a half box of strawberries picked on November 3 right out of his backyard deserves to have a life membership in a worthy Agricultural Society. Too bad there weren't a few more boxes, so Barnes could have passed them around.

We learn that Albert Birchall is looking for a chauffeur. A few weeks ago he was seen taking a train, with a perfectly good six-cylinder Buick in the garage.

Advertisement

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Northbridge, Mass.

EXPERT ADJUSTER

REPAIRING DONE ON ALL MAKES
OF PHONOGRAPHS

WORK GUARANTEED

BEST OF STOCK USED

"Dalton's Specials"

WANTED—A good mechanic to take care of a disabled car. Apply to Sam. Boyd, 12 D Street.

Blocking the traffic in Worcester at a critical moment does not agree with Gusney and Deschene.

Traveling six miles with a double-barrel shotgun on his shoulder, only to find he had left his ammunition at home, discouraged McKee.

We wonder what attracts Davie Lemoine to Fisherville on Sunday nights.

Pete Saragian, left halfback for the Hinky Dinks, pulled a bone when playing football against the High School. In attempting to heave a forward pass, he became confused and threw the ball to an opposing player, who ran the length of the field for a touchdown.

Foundry Notes

Dan Connors spent the week-end in Norwich, Conn.

We wonder if Kelly's little black boy still goes to Fisherville.

The ladies of the Core Room are eating chocolates these days. Someone has paid his election bet. Joe says he will be a little wiser next time.

John Martin bought a lawn swing last summer. It has just arrived. John says he is glad that it is going to be a mild winter.

Friday night, October 23, the married men of the Foundry defied their wives and appeared at the bowling alleys to conquer McLeod's "Champions" and won out by a very narrow margin, the score below telling the story:

"DORSEY'S SUICIDE FIVE"

	1	2	3	TOTAL
McGuinness, P.	82	71	88	241
Shugrue, F.	69	82	86	237
Dorsey, T. (Capt.)	80	90	89	259
Knott, W.	80	87	76	243
Connors, Bart.	85	101	81	267
	396	431	420	1,247

"McLEOD'S CHAMPIONS"

Mulligan, H.	65	71	92	228
Haggerty, J.	82	68	72	222
McLeod, H.	90	85	83	258
Connors, D.	85	70	89	244
McCarthy, R.	89	74	84	252
	421	373	420	1,204



The Evidence

John Traivalle, of the doffer job, and Arad W. Angell, of the spindle job, went for a ten days' vacation at Bernard, Me. Angell has the evidence of some real fishing, as is shown in the above photograph. Jack claims he saw a few whales and, outside of being a little seasick while on their fishing trip, had a mighty good time.

Office Notes

Why does Lester Dermody buy his own candy these days? Perhaps it is cheaper.

It's Jim Clark's own fault, if he remains single. There is a story afloat that Jim listened patiently through two lengthy proposals from a certain young lady, all in the same evening, too. Hold out a month more, Jim, and you will be safe.

Catherine Munt and her friend Helen Hendry were over-ambitious on Saturday, October 23, when they decided to walk to Worcester, which feat was accomplished in 4½ hours.

Miss Burnap and a gentleman friend entered one of our public buildings recently, and Ruth was greeted with the following expression, "I am afraid I will have to ask you your married name."

The second office dance of the season was held in I. O. O. F. Hall, Tuesday, November 9, 1920. Forty couples were present and report a very sociable and pleasant evening. The committee in charge were Florence Currie, Hazel Anderson, Catherine Munt, Elaine Brown, Harold Johnston, Henry Crawford, William Kearnan, and William Brewer.

Hoyt's Revue came under the critical eyes of Whitinsville's chief censors on its opening night, Monday, November 8. Messrs. Richardson and Bragg, after a close inspection from the third row with powerful opera glasses, decided that the company could play its week out with great success. The only alibis that our friends can find for the seats in the bald men's section were that their wives reserved the seats for them during the afternoon. It doesn't sound quite right to us.

One of the girls on the Hank Clock Department wanted to take her ballot home with her on election day. Her friends have asked her if she thought it would be of interest to show to the future generation as a sample of how the women cast their first vote. A few of her neighbors on Forest Street were very much disappointed not to be able to inspect the ballot.

Another new voter on the Hank Clock Department had a very difficult time to find the "dry" spot on the ballot.



To those of us who have ever visited Old Point Comfort, this view of the ruins of the Hotel Chamberlain, taken by Robert Metcalf, may be of interest.

Mr. Metcalf was at Washington, D. C., this summer, making arrangements for a Republican victory in the fall.



James Clark and Sister at the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, California

James Clark Sees America First



LEFT Worcester Sunday evening, September 26, for California and arrived in Buffalo Monday morning. After

breakfast I made a trip to Niagara Falls, viewing them from both the American and Canadian sides. Returning to Buffalo, I visited the Chief of Police (no, I wasn't arrested). I had hoped to see the city from his auto, but pressing business prevented him from carrying this out. I left Buffalo at 8.45 P. M. for Chicago and passed through Cleveland, Toledo, and Elkhart; but as I was enjoying my beauty sleep at the time we passed, I did not see these cities. Arriving at Chicago at 8 A. M., Tuesday, September 28, I noticed the first difference in my time, my watch being one hour fast. Saw the city and famous Michigan Boulevard from a "rubber-neck" auto. Left at 11 P. M., via Burlington route, for Denver.

This was a very fine trip, but at times I thought that I was on the Worcester-Providence line. For instance, from Council Bluffs to Omaha, Neb., is three miles, but it took 20 minutes to make it. Our train passed through Lincoln, Neb., but the 16 to 1 man wasn't in sight.

We arrived in Denver Thursday, the thirtieth, in the morning. Here the time is two hours slower than

Eastern time. This is a very fine city, it being a mile above sea-level, and the air is wonderful. I parted with \$5 for a ride through the Municipal Park Mountains and up to Mt. Tom. This was a wonderful trip, and anyone visiting Denver should take it in. The thin air at this elevation in the mountains is very noticeable. A pressure is felt on the chest, and some are bothered with a bleeding of the nose. While on Mt. Lookout, I visited the grave of the famous Buffalo Bill.

Left Denver the following day (October 1) on the Scenic Limited. This was the most beautiful part of the trip. A short stop was made at Colorado Springs. From here a very fine view of Pike's Peak could be had. The train passed through Pueblo to Canon City, where an observation car was placed on the rear. We entered the Royal Gorge through the Grand Canyon of Arkansas. For over an hour we rode through the Gorge, and it would be impossible to try to describe it. After leaving the Royal Gorge, the elevation, which is 5,000 feet, runs to over 10,000 when Tennessee Pass is reached. The trip on to Salt Lake City was one of wonderful scenery.

We had a five-hour stop in Salt Lake City; but as it was dark, what I saw was by electric lights. The Mormon Tabernacle and Temple are massive affairs.

From Salt Lake City to San Francisco was a fine trip, but by this time I was fairly well filled up with scenery.

From Oakland, on Monday morning, we ferried across to San Francisco. Here I changed time again, making three hours' difference between San Francisco and Worcester. This is a very fine city (so the natives say), but didn't appeal to me. Between the wind, fog, and sun, and some more fog, it makes a beautiful day. Here I met Edward Berrigan, who looks forward each month for the arrival of the "Spindle," formerly a moulder for the Whitin Machine Works. He could not be induced to come East again.

Tuesday morning at 8 saw me on my last train ride for a week or so. I arrived in Los Angeles at 11 P. M.



Natural Sea Cave at La Jolla, California

and was met at the depot by a brother and sister who are engaged in teaching the A-B-C's, etc., to young Californians. Los Angeles is a beautiful city, and the climate is wonderful. I found the greatest bunch of boosters that I had ever met. Everyone boosts their city and state, and I don't blame them.

My brother, having an auto, made it possible for me to visit a great many places near Los Angeles. I visited the Mack Sennett studios and saw a movie being taken. As it was Saturday, the Bathing Beauties had the afternoon off, so I can't say whether or not their pictures are true to life. Los Angeles certainly is the center for the making of movies. The reason for this can be seen readily, as they have all kinds of scenery necessary to make up the pictures. An hour's ride will bring you to the seashore or the mountains.

I made a trip to Catalina Island, which is a three-hour sail from Los Angeles. A trip in a glass-bottom boat from the island is one of the wonders of California. The water is very clear, and it is possible to see for a depth of 30 or 40 feet. The boat passes over beautiful water gardens, and thousands of fish can be seen.

Pasadena and South Pasadena are picturesque cities. At South Pasadena I visited a brother of Miss McKaig, our district nurse. Mr. McKaig was employed in Whitinsville several years ago. That the "Spindle" is a fine paper is vouched for by Mr. McKaig.

Continued on page 17, col. 2

Photographs from "Over There" Explained

1. Village of temporary homes of French workmen and peasants just outside of Albert. The houses are constructed, as can be seen, principally of grooved sheets of corrugated iron. This material was largely used in the war area by the armies and has now been appropriated by the peasants to make temporary shelters.

Throughout most of the devastated areas very little has been done toward the rebuilding of permanent homes, as the people have devoted all their energies to recovering and cultivating the land. It is remarkable to see how much of the land has been put back into successful cultivation, and, in the meantime, the people live what seem to be rather miserable lives in these temporary shelters.

Ruins of the Cathedral at Soissons

2. It can be noted that repairs have been started, although it would seem to the casual observer that the building was almost beyond repairs. Throughout almost entire northern France, every city and small town has a church or cathedral in more or less the same state of destruction.

Most of the smaller towns were built on high ground, and, of course, these prominent buildings offered excellent targets. A few of them, we were told, are to be left in their perpetual state as monuments to Hun destructiveness, but, in a great many cases, efforts are being made to effect repairs.

3. This picture was taken a few kilometers north of Arras, where we found a farmer actually at work trying to plough up a shell-torn field. This was a district where there was bitter fighting and intense shell fire between the Germans on one side and the Australian and Canadian troops on the other, and in this particular sector the ground was so badly cut up by shells that very little of it has been recovered to date.

In this particular field of perhaps five or six acres, the peasant had ploughed up no less than 150 to 200 shells. As fast as he ploughed up a shell, he stuck it up in the ground, so that all might be collected later and piled up by the roadside. All through the war area, piles of these unexploded shells can be found alongside of the road, and it certainly looked like a dangerous occupation to be ploughing them up.

4. This is another photograph taken in Soissons, showing in the background the same cathedral as pictured in No. 2.

This photograph shows a street with every building demolished and is a fair example of what may be seen in almost any section of northern France. As will be noted, the buildings in these towns were constructed entirely of brick or stone, and most of the débris has been cleared up and the bricks piled for use in rebuilding.

In many towns the destruction has been so complete that the only record of former

street numbers and locations was the numbers printed on the piles of brick. In the lower right-hand corner can be seen a large number 30, which indicates to someone the former location of his home. In the background are temporary wooden bunk houses which were put up for workmen engaged in reconstruction work.

5. This picture was snapped in the same general locality as No. 3 and gives an excellent idea of the present condition of the land in that sector. This area was the most desolate which we came across in northern France, and most of the land seems to have been left just as it came out of the war.

Running through the center of the picture, can be seen a line of what were once large trees. At the present time these are nothing more nor less than blackened stumps. From the point of the road where we took this photograph, we could see perhaps four or five miles in every direction; and there appeared to be not one single sign of life. Every tree in sight was shattered just as those shown in the photograph.

The dark spots which appear on the ground are shell holes. Of course, these are all grass grown at the present time, but are still very apparent; and in places the ground can only be described as churned. This was one of the few sections which we found where apparently the peasants had made no efforts to reclaim the property, and for perhaps a stretch of three or four miles there appeared to be no land under cultivation whatever.

6. This is a picture of the Cunard steamer "Mauretania" lying at her berth in Southampton, Eng. The "Mauretania," because of her great speed, was extensively used as a transport during the war, but has now been entirely re-fitted and is once more making record trips in the passenger service.

James Clark Sees America First

Continued from page 16, column 3

One of the finest auto trips which I had was to San Diego. This is a very beautiful city, and there are many interesting things to be seen. I crossed the border into Tia Juana, Mex. The principal attraction here was at Monte Carlo. I tried to win enough at roulette to pay for my trip, but only broke even. On my way to San Diego, I stopped at La Jolla and San Juan Capistrano.

At San Juan Capistrano is an old mission built in the seventeenth century. When one sees the buildings and grounds of the mission, he must admire the courage of the missionaries who came to this place when it was nothing but a desert and with the help of uncivilized Indians built the buildings from the clay, and irrigated the lands.

The land on both sides of the roads around Los Angeles is covered for miles with orange and lemon trees. Other sections have acres

of English walnut trees. Los Angeles has some very beautiful theaters. The pictures are the best, and with their large orchestra and organs they have very fine shows. While in Los Angeles I met Walter Gibbs, a former resident of this town. Walter is fine and wished to be remembered to all his friends.

Leaving Los Angeles via the Southern Pacific, I passed through Arizona, the desert of Texas, into Louisiana. The trip from Los Angeles to New Orleans takes three days and two nights and is quite tiresome.

Arriving at Avondale, the train is ferried across the river, and a short run brings you to New Orleans. The trip from here down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico up the coast to New York was very good. The weather was beautiful, and the sea behaved quite well. As we had to pay for the meals while on board the boat, I was present each time the bell rang. There were a number on board who were afraid that the finny tribe might be hungry and for a few days saw to it that they were well cared for.

After five days of solid comfort, we came by Miss Liberty and docked at New York. A few more hours and I was back in the Blue Eagle Inn.

In the month that I was away I slept in a number of beds, but the twin beds in Room 39 have a little on them all.

Poetry as it is written, serious and otherwise

The Observer

The other day i passed along
The peaceful village street.
I stopped in at the Barber's Shop
By chance i got a seat.
While their we had a foot ball game
Two forty-fives. Ah! my.
I outs into the Street again
And to myself sais i.

They're football crazy
And their gawn clean mad,
If you haven't learned to play the game
You'll surely wish you had.
For its pleasing and its teasing
And its tempting and its tuff,
But before the second half is up
You'll know you've had enough.

Still further up the Village Street
The Bill Board caught my eye,
You couldn't make one just the same
I don't care how you try.
So we're somewhere in the peaceful Arts
We may not lead them all,
But we're in the race and sets a pace,
When it comes to Playing Ball.

Due to a lack of space in this issue, we are going to print a picture of the gear job of 1896 next month.

Poison

"They Say" and "Don't Believe" fell out,
And to this day each other flout.
The bone of contention, too, was small—
'Twas only a young girl's soul, that's all.
The years rolled by and the young girl died,
And then "They Say" was pacified.
"Don't Believe" still lives today
In a very meek and quiet way,
And never dares herself assert;
For "They Say" still is all alert.

IVA H. DREW.

Whitinsville in Line for Soccer Championship

JAMES JONES

W. M. W., 4; Goodyears, 2

The Whitin team still keeps its record clean as shown in its game with the Goodyear team on October 16. The two teams met on Linwood Avenue grounds, and a snappy game was the result. Although the Whitin team showed superior to their opponents at every stage of the game, the Goodyear boys put up a stiff battle for the honors. It is gratifying to the onlookers to note the improvement in the Whitin team, and I can safely say that the victory of 4 to 2 for the home boys will bring out more fans for future games. Let us give the boys our loyal support and show them by our attendance at the games that we appreciate their splendid showing on the football field.

SPLITTING EVEN

W. M. W., 2; Norton, 2

The much heralded Norton team made its initial appearance on the Linwood Avenue grounds October 23 and ran into a stumbling block in the shape of the Whitin Machine Works soccer eleven.

The game was started at 3.10, and the Norton team started to make things lively. It soon had the ball down toward the Whitin goal. The Norton players, who were much heavier than the Whitin boys, seemed to be playing to Jenkins, who was keeping himself just in between the Whitin backs; and it was from a pass from the right that Jenkins broke through and scored in the first five minutes of play. Still, the Whitin players had not benefited by the previous play, which cost a goal, and it was only a beautiful stop by Keeler (who was playing his first game for Whitins) that averted disaster again. The Norton team was certainly making use of its weight; but they used it to disadvantage when, after a brilliant run by the Whitin forwards, Holmes was fouled in the penalty area. Wilson took the penalty, and there was much applause when he kicked the ball into the net for the tying goal.

The game became very fast from this point, and the Whitin team began to play more together. It began to worry the Norton backs in good shape; but the weight and heavier kicks of the Norton team soon drove the ball back into Whitin territory, and Jenkins, who was lying well up the field, got the ball, made a good run and a nice shot which scored the second goal for Nortons. The Whitin team braced up and gave a pretty exhibition of football. The whole team seemed to work in unison, and it was not long before they had the ball up in the Norton goal; and a foul in the penalty area gave the Whitin team another chance to score, but over-anxiousness on Wilson's part caused him to drive the ball into the goalkeeper's hands, and you can bet he was not long in clearing the ball out of danger. The heavier kicks of the Norton team did not daunt our boys, however, and they plugged away until

they got the ball within striking distance again; and it was Wilson's misfortune to miss another glorious chance to score. The Norton team, seeing danger, used every available means to stop the Whitin team, and the ball remained in midfield until the whistle blew for half time.

Score: Norton, 2; W. M. W., 1.

The second half opened fast. The Whitin team seemed to realize that it had to score in order to be in the running; and after play had been kept in the Whitin section some time, they suddenly gathered themselves and launched a grand attack which brought them well within striking distance of the Norton goal, and Jackson, from a bad angle on the left, booted the ball into the Norton goal for Whitins' second goal. The score was again tied, and the playing of the two teams seemed to rest on the defence. The forwards of both teams missed chances to score. The defensive work of the Whitin team up to the end of the game was very good. Keeler, our goalkeeper, made some remarkable stops and cleared well. Wilson, after going into the back position, took care of Jenkins in good shape, and Rothwell began making some good, long kicks up the field. The halfbacks worked valiantly and, although outweighed, evened up things by their tricky plays. The forwards deserve much praise for their clean work and endeavor to work in unison with one another. The low passing and shooting opened up big holes in the Norton team and offset its superior kicking. The game was kept more to the center of the field; and, as the whistle blew for time, the ball was in possession of the Whitin team in the Norton territory.

The lineup:

NORTON	WHITINS
Forbes, g.	g., Keeler
Johnson, A., rb.	rb., Ashworth
Lindquist, lb.	lb., Rothwell
Strand, rhb.	rhb., Hetherington
Lyung, chb.	chb., Cameron
Backman, lhb.	lhb., O'Neil
Manguson, ro.	ro., Fleming
Johnson, Axel, ri.	ri., Holmes
Pierson, c.	c., Wilson
Jenkins, li.	li., Fowler
Nelson, lo.	lo., Jackson

Reserve: Murray, of Whitins. Linesmen: M. Strand, B. Scott. Referee: Diggle.

TWO MORE POINTS

W. M. W., 3; Hamilton Woolen, 1

The Whitin team entertained the Hamilton Woolen team, of Southbridge, on Linwood Avenue grounds, November 6. That it was a good game, there is no doubt. Whitins put the ball in motion at 3 o'clock, and some fast footwork of both teams made the game lively.

The fleet Whitin forward line after a time got together and carried the ball up to the Hamilton goal, and a beautiful shot from Jackson on the left put Whitins in the lead. The game settled down into a kick and rush after that. No team seemed to work to-

gether. One accidental kick our center half cleared well with his nose. The Whitin team began to show some speed toward the close of the first half and kept the game right in the Hamilton section. However, no scores resulted, and the half ended: Whitins, 1; Hamilton, 0.

The second half opened with Whitins pressing hard, and for fully 15 minutes they bombarded the Hamilton goalkeeper. Good stops by him and lucky stops by some of the players, hastily kicked balls over the cross bar, forced corners, goal kicks that were soon driven back—was a sample of the playing at this period. The earnest efforts of the Whitin team were rewarded at last, a corner was forced, and Gunlag, who kicked the ball, placed it low at Fowler's toe, and Fowler with a well-directed kick put the ball beyond the goalkeeper's reach for Whitins' second goal. It was a well-earned one, and it put pep into both teams.

The Hamilton Woolen team began to fight for every inch of ground taken after this, and the game showed dazzling speed. Up and down the field each team struggled, give and take, with no quarter asked. Good stops by the Whitin goalkeeper, fine kicking by the Whitin backs, kept the ball out of danger. The halfbacks were working well with the forwards at this time, and the ball gradually was forced down into the Hamilton goal; and Fowler, recovering a mis-kick by the Hamilton Woolen goalkeeper, placed the ball in the net for Whitins' last goal. The visitors fought hard and were rewarded in the last minute of the game, when W. Wade, with a hard shot, put the ball into the net for the Hamilton Woolen's only goal.

The lineup:

HAMILTON WOOLEN	WHITINS
Connors, g.	g., Keeler
Whiteoak, P., rb.	rb., Rothwell
Brown, lb.	lb., Wilson
Butler, rhb.	rhb., Hetherington
Whiteoak, A., chb.	chb., Cameron
Crossman, lhb.	lhb., O'Neil
Yates, H., ro.	ro., Gunlag
McCann, ri.	ri., Holmes
Wade, c.	c., Ashworth
Lansy, li.	li., Fowler
Buckley, lo.	lo., Jackson

Reserve: Yates, Rowley, of Hamilton Woolen; Barrett, of Whitins. Linesmen: Kermack, Blakely. Referee: Diggle.

POSTPONED

The game with the Whittall Carpet Co. of Worcester, on October 30, was postponed on account of the Whittall team having a cup tie game to play with the Falcos, of Holyoke, on that date. The Whittall team was beaten in that game by the close score of 3 to 2.

LEAGUE STANDING

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	LOST	DR'N	P'TS
Norton	7	6	0	1	13
Whitins	6	4	0	2	10
American Optical	7	3	3	1	7
Goodyear	6	2	4	0	4
Hamilton Woolen	7	1	4	2	4
Whittall	5	0	5	0	0



The Team

1st Row: Daniel Gunlag, Robert Holmes, Thomas O'Neil, Herbert J. Ashworth, Arthur Fowler, Harry Jackson.
2nd Row: George Hetherington, Alexander Cameron, William Murray, William Barrett. 3rd Row: Joe Hinchliffe (Grounds Keeper), Robert Wilson, Robert Keeler, Robert Rothwell, Benjamin Scott (Trainer)

Inside Facts of Football

In the last issue of the "Spindle," I endeavored to give you an idea of the forward line of play. In this issue, it is my desire to enlighten young players in the art of playing the halfback positions.

A youth who intends to take up football must keep himself in condition, have a love for the game, and enter each encounter wholeheartedly. In training for a halfback position, he must pay particular attention to his wind, as he is constantly on the move and there must not be anything wrong with him physically. Try to cultivate an individuality in your playing, not necessarily copying the other fellow, but playing the game as you know how; and always watch for an opponent's weakness, so as to be able to know what to do with the ball when you get it. Do not hold it too long, nor get rid of it too quickly. Be deliberate in your actions; but on no account be selfish, as your team-mates are looking to you to carry the play into, your opponents' territory without endangering your own defence.

In the halfback line are three men called right half, center half, and left half, respectively. Each of these positions has individualities, but all are on the same plane. This may sound orthodox, but it is true, nevertheless. Richard H. Boyle, who played right half for Dundee, says, "Halfback play is an important essential toward making a good team, and you must also have an understanding with your fullbacks." What is meant by that is when the halfback tackles one forward, the back watches the other, making the work of the halfback much easier. Mr. Boyle goes on to say that shouting a word of warning to a player should be welcomed instead of resented, as many times a team-mate can see danger where the player with the ball cannot, and so it assists the halfback in a good many ways. Don't indulge in fancy dribbling, as it is a halfback's duty to feed his forwards; and

if the forwards are not fed, the game is not going on.

Before passing the ball, always make sure your forward is not covered, and then dispose of the ball to its best advantage. In other words, be alert and on the lookout for possible holes in your opponents' team. A halfback should never start popping away at the goal, for there are times that he has a good chance to score; and when that opportunity arrives, then he must take advantage of it. Long shots over the players' heads must be avoided, as they only tend to irritate his forwards and gain nothing for his team. Study co-operation; and if the rest of the team have this end in view, everything will go along smoothly as a well-oiled machine. In this way, Mr. Boyle lays down a few facts for you to digest. This man doesn't smoke or drink, and he advises all young players to avoid alcohol and nicotine while playing football. But if you use either of these, try to do without them on Saturday forenoon, and you will feel all the more fresh after the ninety minutes of play. I think this is good advice, as the halfback is the handy man of the football field, because so much is expected of him.

James Kelly, who played center half for Celtic, says: "A young man wishing to fill this position must have a 'punch' and energy. Of all the positions on the football field, the center half is the most difficult to fill. He has to keep a watchful eye on the opposing center forward, to shadow him at every turn and nullify his every movement. Now, as the center forward is generally supposed to be the biggest and best of the forwards, this is no easy task. For, if his wing halfback finds (as is often the case) that the task of holding the opposing wing forwards is too great, then the center half must rush across and give him assistance; and should the backs be beaten close in on the goal, the center half is supposed to pop up from nowhere in particular and save the situation. A center half must be fast, as he may be called upon to act in any

part of the field. He must anticipate his opponent's movements and be after him like a flash. Assuming that the race for the ball has ended in the center half's favor, his next movement is to place the ball to the greatest advantage of his team. He should also be fearless, act without hesitation, and be a deadly shot, as in many cases the ball comes out of a scrimmage lying clear; then a fast, low shot, or rather a slow shot just under the bar, finds the goalkeeper quite unprepared. Mr. Kelly gives some sound advice to young men wishing to fill this position, although in many respects it differs with the wing halfback's playing it, as it is fundamentally the same; but above all the keynote seems to be mutual understanding with one another.

J. T. Robertson, of the Rangers, who played left halfback for that team, says: "A player can expend every ounce of energy in a game and still only play a moderate game. This arises from the fact that he does not study the art properly. The easiest and most effective game he can play is the combination between himself and his team-mates in the forward line; and as opportunity occurs (when playing on the defensive), to combine with the backs. It is co-operation all around which leads to success. The halfback should cover up at every opportunity and try to assist his forwards in making holes in the opposing team, thereby saving himself and his team-mates a lot of unnecessary work. A good halfback should be as clever in placing a ball with his head as he is with his feet. By kicking the ball wildly in the air, the player simply handicaps his team, as the kick as often as not gives the ball to the other side and loses any advantage his own team may have secured up to that point."

Well, I think this concludes the generalities of the halfback positions. Much detail could have been introduced, but the best advice I can give to the young men who are interested in this sport is to get out on the football field and try some of these stunts themselves. You may not make a good showing at first, but constant practice will work wonders with you; and by using your head and applying the principles of the game as you go along, you will be surprised how quickly you will advance in the art of football. In the next issue of the "Spindle" I shall try to explain the art of playing the fullback positions and also how to keep goal.

Marie had most pronounced ideas as to the rights and wrongs of her sex. "Don't you think that a woman should get a man's pay?" she was asked. After a moment's reflection Marie replied, "Well, I think she could let him have carfare and lunch money out of it."—*Everybody's*.

"What did your husband think of the ball game?"

"Oh, he doesn't go there to think. He just hollers."



Mr. L. M. Keeler Will Represent W. M. W. in China and Japan this Winter

Mr. Lawrence M. Keeler, agent of the Whitin Machine Works and a director, is going over to China and Japan in February in connection with the business interests of the Whitin Machine Works there.

Mr. Keeler is also a director of the Textile Exhibitors Association and will act as their special representative. This association has completed plans for an exhibition of textile machinery in Boston the first week in November, 1921.

Above is the photograph of a luncheon given on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Chinese Republic, at which many prominent people of both this country and China were present. Mr. Keeler will be noted in the immediate foreground.

Real Interest Shown in English Classes

The English classes which started last month at the Employment Department already are showing indications of their popularity. Additions to the enrolment are being made as the members of the classes express their satisfaction.

The eagerness and earnest manner in which employees are acquiring a knowledge of our language, customs, and Government point to a happy result.

The instruction has been divided into three grades with a total enrolment of approximately one hundred and ten men and women. The problem of meeting the needs of all who are embracing this opportunity requires that the first steps be very elementary in character. A beginners' division, therefore, has been organized with twenty members.

Attention is given to speaking, reading, and writing simple words and sentences in English. Time is devoted to meeting only the practical needs of these people who are unfamiliar with our language. Hence they are taught to express the facts relating to their every-day life in the shop, at home, and on the street. The work is carried on without the use of interpreters and requires considerable dramatizing, but members of the classes help each other greatly by volunteering assistance whenever they catch an idea.



English Class A

Shop Bowling League Schedule

Nov. 30	Drafting Room vs. No. 2 Office
Dec. 2	Main Office vs. Repair Dept.
7	Main Office vs. Drafting Room
9	Repair Dept. vs. No. 2 Office
14	Drafting Room vs. Repair Dept.
16	Main Office vs. No. 2 Office
28	No. 2 Office vs. Repair Dept.
30	Drafting Room vs. Main Office
Jan. 4	Repair Dept. vs. Main Office
6	No. 2 Office vs. Drafting Room
11	No. 2 Office vs. Main Office
13	Repair Dept. vs. Drafting Room
18	No. 2 Office vs. Drafting Room
20	Repair Dept. vs. Main Office
25	Drafting Room vs. Main Office
27	No. 2 Office vs. Repair Dept.
Feb. 1	Repair Dept. vs. Drafting Room
3	No. 2 Office vs. Main Office
8	Repair Dept. vs. No. 2 Office
10	Main Office vs. Drafting Room
15	Main Office vs. Repair Dept.
17	Drafting Room vs. No. 2 Office
22	Main Office vs. No. 2 Office
24	Drafting Room vs. Repair Dept.
Mar. 1	Drafting Room vs. No. 2 Office
3	Main Office vs. Repair Dept.
8	Main Office vs. Drafting Room
10	Repair Dept. vs. No. 2 Office
15	Drafting Room vs. Repair Dept.
17	Main Office vs. No. 2 Office