



The WHITIN Spindle

DECREASE IN ACCIDENT RATE 1916 RECORD AS A BASIS

1916		saved from serious injury
1917		38% 31
1918		22.3% 160
1919		41.9% 336
1920		39.6% 405
1921		52.2% 512
1922		76.8% 663
2107 injuries avoided in 6 years		2107

A Safety Record of the Whitin Machine Works

MARCH

VOL. 5 No 8



Whitin Machine Works Safety Committee—W. O. Aldrich, Chairman

SAFETY NUMBER

In the foremen's meeting held Wednesday, March 7, William D. Morrison, of the Employment Department, explained a series of safety charts which were of such value in showing the work of the Safety Committee in the Whitin Machine Works that Mr. Swift requested as many as possible of them be published with explanations in a future issue of the "Spindle." With this suggestion in mind, Mr. Morrison has prepared some special charts for photographic reproduction and has also written the accompanying articles, which we hope you will read and help make the Whitin Machine Works a safe shop in which to work.

Safety First

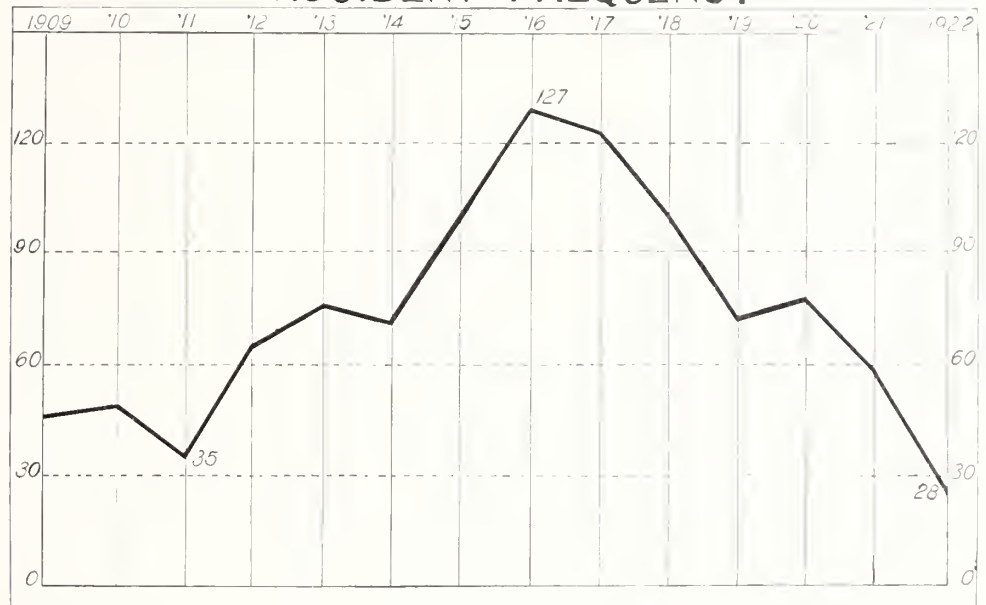
That's an ambitious statement, but it applies to our safety situation. From the time we had our first tumble as little tots right through life, safety holds our attention. There can be no letting up—at home, on the street, or in the shop. Safety comes first, last—always. We need carefulness on the part of each one every minute. In our daily routine we are apt to be careless of conditions perilous to ourselves and forgetful that such carelessness may endanger others.

Consider how thoughtless people are when in one year we had in this country over two million accidents and about a hundred thousand deaths from accidents. This great loss and the terrific suffering are enough to stir each of us to a determination to make our working conditions safe.

From a production, an efficiency, or a financial standpoint safety can present many arguments, but its strongest point is on the humanitarian side. We are all of us interested in lessening the pain and suffering of mankind. Many hazards have been removed, many others remain. To carry on this work, much is being done. Every city or town has fire, police, and health departments working to keep all dangers away. In addition to these there are shop safety committees, county safety councils, and national safety associations—a network of endeavor to arouse the interest of each and every person in our land to his responsibilities and to the value of the safety program.

We have a Safety Committee in our shop whose history is given in this issue. While it has grown in numbers and has done much in a mechanical way to eliminate dangers and lessen accidents, mechanical causes of injury represent 5% and carelessness over 80%. This means that the individual must be interested in being careful if our records are to show further improvement. When everything possible is done for guarding machines and keeping aisles clear, there is still the problem of the man

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY



To get a uniform basis upon which a fair comparison of our annual accident rate can be made when each year has a different average enrollment, a million hours of work done is used as a unit. In 1911 we had a record of 35 accidents every million hours. A rapid increase came, working up to 127 in 1916. Careful work and safety measures have cut this down each year since, excepting a slight reaction in 1920. The drop in 1921, and especially in 1922, was very rapid and encourages us to look for a continuation downward steadily for years to come. 1922 was our best year, and so far 1923 looks even better—let's get together and break all records.

who is on the job. We would not trust ourselves to a barber unless we believed he was a safety man. It is not the razor—it's the barber—that counts there. Unless we are careful performers working intelligently at our posts we shall have accidents, no matter what is done. With this in mind, the safety Committee wishes to enroll every man in the shop in safety work.

A study of the charts set before you in this issue will show you what has been done and will encourage you to undertake the effort of making this a 100% safe organization. We must have the Safety Committee, the foremen, and every employee in line for safety; and when we have, you may rest assured that perfection will be here. You may think the day when there will be no accidents in industry will never come, but students of the situation think it is approaching. No less an authority than Charles Close, manager of the Safety Bureau of the United States Steel Corporation, is firm in his belief that that day is coming. The Farrell

Works, with 3,000 men, went two months, and the Edgar Thompson Works, with 6,000 men, went 54 days without an accident.

By accident is meant an injury that requires a person to lose more than the remainder of the working day on which the injury came. Our own records show a decided improvement. In 1921 our Safety Committee tried repeatedly to get a no-accident day. In 1922 there were 166 such days against 130 with accidents. We have had two 7-day and one 8-day stretches of consecutive no-accident days. The Cast Iron Room went 102 and the Foundry 48 consecutive working days without loss of time from injury. In 1921 we had one day free from accidents, in 1922 we had a week. Now in 1923 we are looking for a month free from accidents. We are moving in that direction. In March, 1923, we have had but one contusion and one strained back in the first 12 working days.

In 1920 we had 606 accidents; in 1921 this dropped 23% to 468 and then fell 57% in 1922 to 197. So

far, 1923 looks even better. Our records show that good results have been and can be obtained. Therefore, since safety concerns all of us all the time, let's get together and by keeping everlastingly at it reach our goal—100% safe.

Safety Committee Nearly Five Years Old

The Safety Committee of the Whitin Machine Works was first organized in the spring of 1918 with W. O. Aldrich as chairman. There were four other members. They were Hosea Boliver, Fred Clough, Robert Deane, and Alexis Waldow. It was the policy of the Safety Committee to meet on the first and third Fridays of the month. In June, 1918, Henry Crawford was elected secretary. Alexis Waldow died in September, 1918, and was succeeded by W. O. Halpin.

In October the Safety Committee affiliated with the Worcester County Safety Council, an organization composed of the safety committees from the various industries of Worcester County.

In May, 1919, M. F. Carpenter, of the Employment Department, was added as a member of the committee, and this group of seven served as a unit until April 20, 1920.

It was then thought advisable to expand the Safety Committee in order to cover the various sections of the shop, and it was voted that the seven members of the committee would act in the future as an executive committee. Thirty-one new members were added. Since that time one-half of the additional committee are automatically retired at intervals varying from six months to one year.

Three other members of the present committee were added as permanent members. They were Miss H. B. Glidden in June, 1921; W. D. Morrison, in the fall of 1921; and William Hewes in February, 1922.

The present members of the Safety Committee are:

Loren Aldrich, Arthur Ambler, William Baird, Arthur Blanchette, Arthur Wright, Samuel Cleland, Leo Demars, Joseph Demars, Frank Fow-

ler, Miss H. B. Glidden, C. R. Guertin, Peter Hanson, Albert Hasson, Fred Hathaway, Carlos Heath, W. F. Hewes, John A. Johnston, Harry Kearnan, Howard Ledeau, Charles Mahn, W. D. Morrison, Samuel Moss, John Rice, Arthur Shenton, Louis Streeter, Henry Todd, Louis R. Veau, W. O. Aldrich (chairman), Hosea Boliver, M. F. Carpenter, Fred Clough, Robert Deane, W. O. Halpin, and Henry S. Crawford. Alternates: C. S. Ball, Edw. Birchall, Thompson Boyd, John Healey, Stanley Hiltz, William Ledeau, Albert Porter, Joseph Hetherington, Arthur Bigelow.

Infection

Don't neglect your slight injuries! Neglect brings infection. Infection means suffering and anxiety. This is an old story, but think it over.

When you receive a small injury you may not care to go to the hospital. You fear the jokes of your comrades. You do not want to be a mollycoddle. That is just the way one of our men felt recently. He received a very small bruise, did not bother his foreman, escaped the jokes that might have come and all that. But infection got him. He was out over three weeks that were full of suffering and worry.

Another let a friend take a small splinter out of his hand. It was just an ordinary case—but he had the worst case of infection on our records for 1922—over five weeks. He could tell you a sad story about his suffering. Others have learned by bitter experience.

Don't wait for an experience to come to you. Go to the hospital for

every injury, no matter how trivial. Don't joke about your own or another's bruises. Don't take chances with infection. Don't let anybody else take a chance either. Infection may cause the loss of a finger, an arm, or a life. Let's get together on this and keep infection out of the shop.

Accidents May Happen If:

Floors are wet, oily, badly worn, loose or littered with nails, castings, or dirt.

Trucks speed or are poorly loaded. Aisles are obstructed.

Stairways are worn, loose, dark, or without railings.

Ladders are broken, improperly placed, or have dull spikes.

Pipes are leaking or poorly covered. Lights are dirty, broken, or needed in dark places.

Windows are broken, dirty, or fail to open or close.

Ventilation is poor.

Fumes are noticeable.

Toilets are not kept clean.

Machinery needs guards.

Guards provided are not used.

Goggles are needed or if provided are not used.

Drip cans are missing.

Pulleys, etc., are loose.

Scaffolds have no railings.

Exits are not kept open.

Crossings are not guarded or posted

Long sleeves are loose.

Pointed tools are left sticking up where harm may come.

Castings are left where they may fall and hit someone.

Playing of tricks or fooling is allowed.

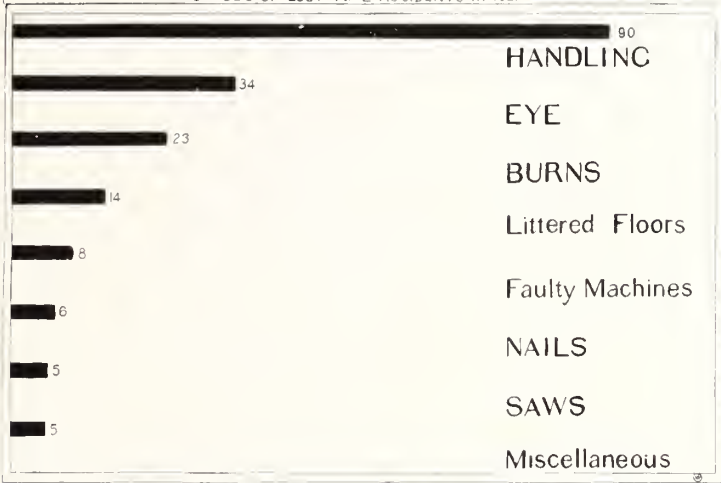
Chart Explanations

No. 1. Whenever the cause of an accident could be determined a record was made, and the chart here shows that the handling of material causes almost half the accidents. Men drop things on their toes, try to lift too heavy objects, or do not lift properly, or place things where they will fall. Almost

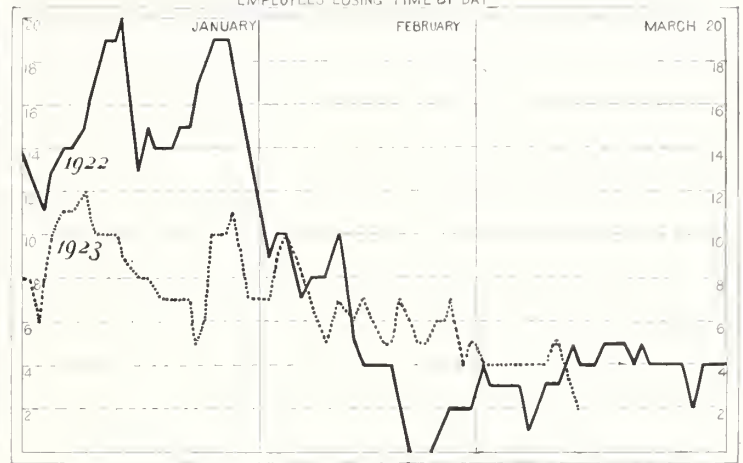


Treating Minor Injuries at the Hospital

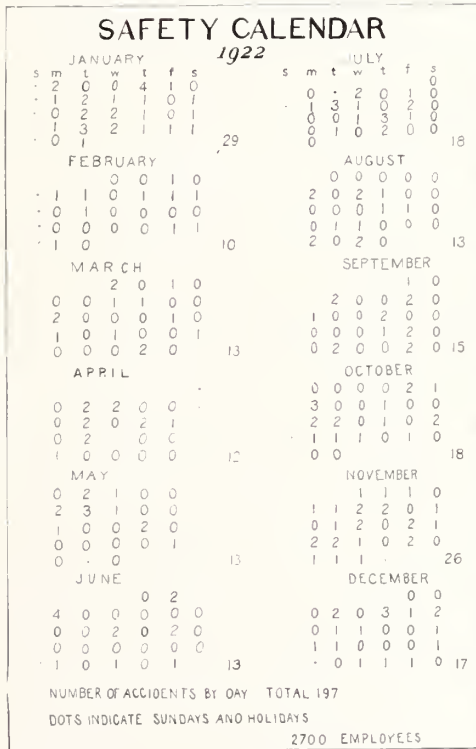
CAUSES OF LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS IN 1922



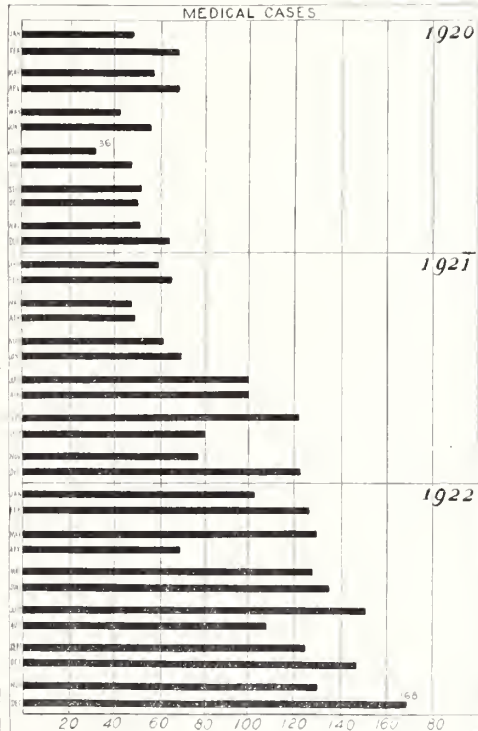
EMPLOYEES LOSING TIME BY DAY



SAFETY CALENDAR 1922



MEDICAL CASES



LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS



A Few of Many Safety Charts Compiled by W. D. Morrison

all of our 90 handling cases could have been avoided. The eye cases come next, and goggles would have offset most of these. Twenty-three burns, most of them in the Foundry, come third. Littered floors cause accidents that are inexcusable. An apple paring or a casting may be in one's path and cause a bad fall. Loose nails and unguarded saws appear near the bottom of the list, and a little care in the right direction will help eliminate these this year.

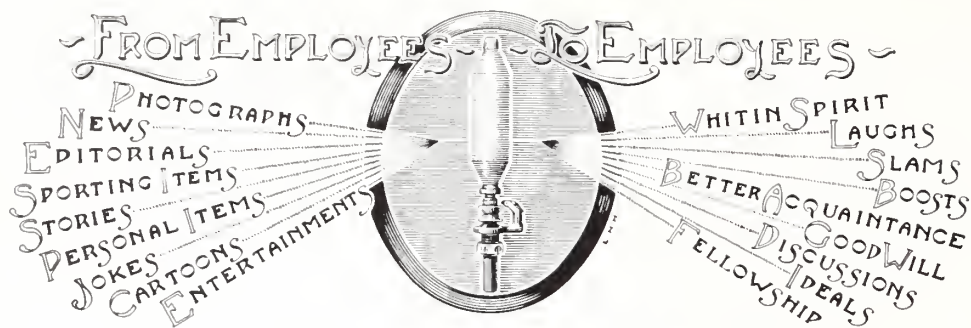
No. 2. The lost-time chart shows how greatly our serious injuries have decreased. Every month in 1920 and all except November in 1921 showed 30 or more accidents, but in 1922 every month was less than 30 and ten less than 20. Sixty-four accidents were treated in May and December, 1920, or 128 for two months. 1922 showed 197 for twelve months. February, 1922, with 10 was our best record. We expect to have less than 10 in some month in 1923.

No. 3. The Safety Calendar indicates the number of lost-time injuries as they occurred each working day in 1922. Four is the largest number in a day, 9 in a week, 29 in a month. One hundred sixty-six days out of 296 are no-accident days. We had four good stretches of consecutive no-accident days, February 15 to 24, June 6 to 13, June 17 to 26, and July 28 to August 7. The accidents are evenly distributed with 42 on Tuesdays, 36 on Fridays, 35 on Mondays and Wednesdays, 34 on Thursdays, and 15 on Saturdays. 1923 is better so far—Keep out of harm.

No. 4. The minor surgical and medical cases show a steady increase. We do not want pain and suffering to increase; so we do take pride in the increase shown in this chart, for it indicates that pain and suffering are being relieved. If we must have an increase, here is where we prefer it to come. Employees with boils, carbuncles, a headache, a toothache, a cold, indigestion, and the like cannot work efficiently; and relief is handy

if he will only speak to his foreman, who will send him to the hospital for relief or advice if a physician is needed. The management endorses this arrangement, and many employees have already shown appreciation of its value.

No. 5. Follow the solid line in Chart V and it will be seen how many men were out because of injury during the first three months on 1922. The dotted line represents 1923 for the same period. January, 1922, looks like a poor record to us now, but at that time it was so much better than our previous records that we were pleased. A big improvement came in February; men injured in December and January returned to work, and only ten new men were added to the list. We had a four-day record in February when not one man was out losing time from an injury. March, 1922, gave us a steady average of four men out—a truly creditable improvement. 1923 was much lower in January and in March. On the whole this year's record shows less loss of time than in the preceding year.



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Decrease in Accident Rate

The United States Steel Corporation issued a bulletin on "Safety" recently, and on its cover was a chart showing how safety work had cut down the serious injuries. It covered 16 years, showed a decrease of 56.13% with 35,313 employees saved from serious injury. We are presenting a similar chart on the Cover. We are proud of our record with 2,107 fewer accidents than would have been the case if the 1916 record had been maintained. The decrease of 76.8% in our rate is surely creditable.

"Beware of Gold-Brick Investments"

Every so often there arrives in Whitinsville, as well as in many other New England manufacturing towns, a stranger of unusually good appearance who has an uncanny capacity for making friends and winning the trust and confidence of any number of people almost over night. He's in the business of selling GOLD BRICKS, and most of the "friends" that he succeeds in making do not usually find it out until after their money is gone.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to give here a brief account of how this

fellow works and to offer a few suggestions as to how to handle him.

Remember, in the first place, that he is a very smooth article. He doesn't take a fellow into a back room and club him until he hand over his check or his cash. He begins, for instance, by asking for a match, and in return for the favor he offers you a gold-tipped cigarette. Then he tells you what a nice, quiet little town this is, and how he has just run out for a few days to rest up and get away from his business worries. It doesn't take you long to find out that he is a young broker who's got a lot of "inside dope" about where to invest money. His conversation, of course, soon becomes confidential, and before long he'll begin whispering to you. This is the beginning of the end, not only of your friendship but also of your hard-earned savings.

Of course, it is not good policy to be suspicious of every stranger who comes to town, and so we do not advocate that strangers be treated as though they had the small-pox. On the other hand we must be constantly on the watch for these fellows, because they pop up here and there when they are the least expected. It doesn't cost anything to talk to a stranger; but when some stranger gets you in a corner and starts to whisper to you, get your fist around your cash or your check book and keep it there until after he has talked himself blue in the face and left in disgust.

In connection with this matter, there recently appeared in the *Hartford Courant* a paragraph entitled "Beware of the Stranger." which we quote below as being especially appropriate at this time.

"We have been led to ask the question more than once and here

it is again: Is it possible that these circulars from strangers offering choice investments can pay those who send them out even the cost of the postage charge on them? Closely related to this stands another question, which may be considered as addressed to everybody who reads this paragraph: Did you ever know anybody make a dollar by accepting one of these opportunities? We have to admit that all inquiries we have made in that direction have yielded no such results. . . . A principle of business so simple as not to require any indorsement beyond stating it is, Never do business with a stranger! That's enough; but, if it were not sufficient, stop and ask *why sure fortunes in mining or manufacturing should have to go chasing strangers at a time when capital is quick to take good five percent investments.* Somebody must know about these choice securities. Why do not those people pick them up? Nor is that all. Somebody must have personal knowledge of these businesses, but why and how should these strangers have any knowledge of you?"

Service Pins Awarded in the Month of March

5-YEAR PINS

Tony Bozogian John McCavery
Raymond Cnossen Leo Maguire
Jos. De Hoas

10-YEAR PINS

Thompson Boyd Fred McCarthy
John Cashearian L. V. Simmons
Leon Dumais Alex Yongsma
Arthur Lawrence Jan. Zinucki

15-YEAR PINS

Peter Michalick

20-YEAR PINS

Frank Fessenden Ulbe Tjoarda

25-YEAR PINS

E. P. Barnes Jacob Garabedian
William Dean Jas. Spence
George White

30-YEAR PINS

F. E. Bates J. P. Glashower
Robert Magill

50-YEAR PINS

Edward Hanny



William Taylor

In 1890

In 1920

Twice Around the World —Distance Covered as Shop Watchman

William Taylor has walked 56,008.8 miles in the last twenty-four years in which he has been employed as inside watchman in the Whitin Machine Works. This is a figure which Robert Brown, of the Drafting Room, has reached after carefully measuring the distances between the various watchmen's clocks stationed in the shop. The figures were obtained as follows, and we will let the readers of the "Spindle" audit them.

Mr. Taylor makes six regular rounds per night, each of which measures 4,682 feet, making a total of 28,092 feet. In addition to this he has a special round of 1,958 feet, or a night total of 30,050 feet or 5.69 miles. On Sundays he makes eleven rounds or 53,460 feet or 10.125 miles. If there is a holiday during the week he walks the same number of feet as on Sunday. Therefore, in regular weeks without a holiday Mr. Taylor walks 44.265 miles and counting 52 weeks in a year makes an equivalent of 2,301.78 miles. However, in a year there are six holidays, and we must therefore add 31.92 miles, making a total of 2,333.7 miles per year.

Mr. Taylor completed his twenty-fourth year as an inside watchman last November and at that time had completed 56,008.8 miles. This watch has been covered between

twelve o'clock at midnight and seven in the morning. Mr. Taylor will complete thirty years of service in the Whitin Machine Works next August. He entered the Whitin Machine Works in 1883 and was employed on the loom job under Joshua Dale and in the Harness Room under McCreery.

He was a shoemaker by trade and served as such from 1869 to 1888. He commenced his duties as watchman in 1885 and for eight years was employed as such in a shoe industry.

On February 21, 1894, he was appointed outside watchman, which position he held for four years, when he was transferred to the inside in November, 1898. He tells us that in all the thirty-eight years which he has been watchman he has never experienced any big disaster such as a shop destroyed by fire, and has never been troubled by any individual.



Elmer C. Leonard
New Member Employment Department

Elmer C. Leonard became a member of the Employment Department March 1. He is helping out in the general office work as well as being a member of the editorial staff of the "Spindle." Mr. Leonard was, during the last term, a member of the senior class at Clark University and is a graduate of Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass. Mr. Leonard makes his home in White Plains, N. Y.

Our congratulations are extended to James Marshall, former foreman of the Hand Clock Department, who

has recently been promoted to the Spinning Department of the sales force, where he will in the near future assume the duties of a spinning expert.

The Hand Clock Department is now in charge of its former second hand, Alonzo Gill.

Forty Years' Service

Albert J. Brown, of the Pattern Loft, was presented with a forty-year service pin last month. His first experience in mixing core sand will always stand out in his memory. The sand shed was approximately 75 yards distant from the Core Room; and I believe it was the first day of Al's experience in the Whitin Machine Works that it was necessary for him, together with Leon Dixon, to shovel their way through 3½ feet of snow to the sand shed. When they arrived there they found that the water which they had taken with them to mix with the sand and flour had frozen in the pail. They finally succeeded in mixing the required amount of sand, but the wind had drifted the snow to such an extent that it was necessary to dig their way back again.

In contrast, today the sand is delivered to the Core Room and mixed by machinery ready for the core makers.

Mr. Brown started to work in the Pattern Loft under William H. Cole in the summer of 1896 and was made foreman of that department in October, 1896.



A. J. Brown



Chinese Wedding Invitation Extended to F. R. Pratt

The writing above is a photographic reproduction of an invitation to a wedding, received recently by F. R. Pratt, one of our representatives in China and Japan.

For the following translation we are indebted to Louis Mahr, of the speeder job, a textile student from China. See if you can find any mistakes in the translation.

The envelope (at the left) is addressed: F. R. Pratt, Esquire, 22, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai-China.

The invitation itself (at the right) reads:

"Mr. Toon Yee Yang respectfully requests your presence at the marriage of his fourth son, Mr. S. Z. Yang, to Miss Tang, daughter of Mr. Jim Wing Tang, on the 26th day of December, 1922.

"The wedding ceremony will take place at 4 P. M., and dinner will be served at 6 P. M.

"Y. M. C. A.,—'Kuong Hing St.'"

禮堂設天津東馬路青年會
喜筵設天津
廣興大街明湖春下午四時
行禮六時入席

敦頤號梓卿
錫仁名號同



FOUR OF THE FIVE NORTHBRIDGE EXHIBITORS' BOOTHS AT BLACKSTONE VALLEY TEXTILE SHOW
In the lower right-hand photograph, see the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.'s Booth, the First at the Left

Textile Show at Rockdale

The textile magazine, *Fiber and Fabric*, of March 6, in its editorial commenting on the Blackstone Valley Textile Show, wrote as follows in the first paragraph:

"The largest, best conducted, and most complete exhibition of textile machinery and fabrics outside the big Campbell exhibits and the Greenville show was held under the auspices of the Blackstone Valley Mills Association, in the little village of Northbridge, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, and the Blackstone Valley Mills Association is to be congratulated on the successful conclusion of what developed into a real man's proposition with educational value far beyond computation."

Northbridge was well represented in the Textile Show by the Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Whitin Bros., Inc., the Whitinsville Cotton Mills, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., and the Whitin Machine Works. The Whitin Machine Works featured a Whitin ring spinning frame. Pressed-steel bolsters were also exhibited in which spindles were run at a speed of 30,000 revolutions per minute. This was accomplished without the throwing

of any oil and without leakage of any kind.

The Whitinsville Cotton Mills presented a complete model of their mills, made by their employees.

Archie W. Cooper, chairman of the committee of Arrangements and agent of the Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., said that this was one time that Rockdale had something real to show Whitinsville. We grant that he furnished the hall and attracted a large crowd, but wish to draw attention to the fact that we had three exhibitors to his one and that we should take a little credit for ourselves here in Whitinsville.

At the Zoo

Little Johnny: "Ma, ain't that pelican a hell-uv-a lookin' bird?"

His Mother: "Johnny, Johnny! How many times have I told you not to say 'ain't'?"

Sam Morse: "What's Louis Basinati doing now?"

"Red" Morrison: "He's running an elevator."

Sam: "How does he like it?"

"Red": "Oh, he's quite taken up with it."

Interesting Facts About Cotton

Sometimes we are prone to believe that history is a record of the reigns of kings and queens with the stories of their battles and conquests, but there has arisen a new school of historians who claim that this is not history at all. These scholars point out that the demand for even such a simple commodity as cotton cloth has done more to change our methods and modes of life than all the battles of history put together. Whether these new scholars are right or not, one thing is certain. If the use of cotton as material for cloth had never been learned, there would be no such thing today as the Whitin Machine Works.

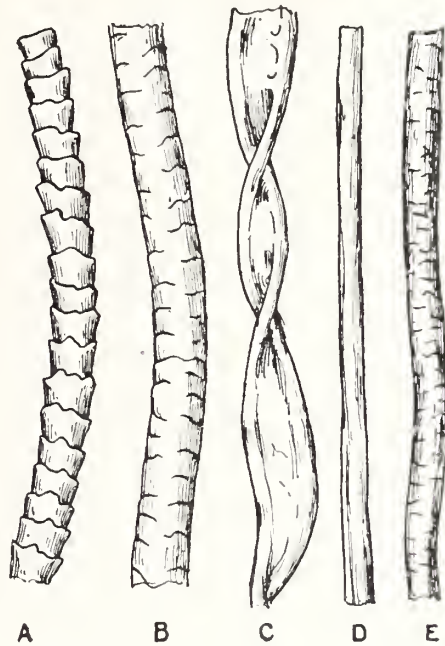
By presenting a series of articles on the history of cotton and cotton manufacture, we hope to show a relationship between our tasks of building textile machinery and the history of the world.

EARLY HISTORY

The earliest historical reference to cotton is found in an old hymn written some fifteen hundred years B. C., which in substance is a poem praising "the threads in the loom." Although there is historical evidence that cotton was known in the earliest times on all three continents, Asia, Africa, and South America, it is impossible to say in which of these three sections of the globe its value and usefulness were first discovered.

However that may be, it is enough for us to know that cotton came into Europe, in all probability, first from India and that our earliest methods of manufacturing this commodity were copied directly from the weavers and spinners of that country. Even with all our advanced technique in the art of spinning and weaving, the skill of the Hindus in manufacturing cotton fabrics has never been surpassed or even equaled. Thousands of years before the invention of cotton machinery in Europe, Hindu gins were separating fiber from seed, Hindu wheels were spinning the lint into yarn, and frail Hindu looms were weaving these yarns into textiles.*

*Scherer, "Cotton as a World Power."



A. Native Wool Fiber
B. Spun Wool Fiber
C. Cotton Fiber (note twist)
D. Silk Fibre
E. Camel's Hair

For many years it was believed that the Egyptian mummies were wrapped in cotton cloth, and it was not until 1834 that Mr. James Thompson through the medium of the microscope discovered the secret structure of the cotton fiber and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the mummy wrappings of the Egyptians were linen and not cotton. This discovery of the structure of the cotton fiber has since then taken on great technical importance.

The accompanying illustration shows the difference between cotton fiber and other fibers used in the manufacture of the different fabrics. A is the natural wool fiber, B spun wool, C mature cotton fiber, D silk, and E camel's hair. The spiral twist of the cotton fiber is readily recognized through a microscope because it retains its shape constantly and is unaffected by any process of spinning, dyeing, or wear.

In the next issue of the "Spindle" we shall trace the entrance of cotton into England and briefly set forth some of the more important mechanical inventions of the English by means of which the cotton industry made such tremendous advances during the eighteenth century.

Tut, Tut, John

We have here what looks like a small knife now in the possession of John Lindquist, who claims that it is a relic from Tut's tomb because the proprietor of the pawn shop in New York where he picked it up told him so.

That's a good story, John. It looks for all the world like a pre-historic razor, and in all probability it was the only one that old Tut ever shaved with. Of course Mrs. Tut had to go and ruin it by opening oysters from the Sahara desert with it, and so the good king laid it away where it would no longer suffer the abuses of unkind hands. The markings on the blade seem to indicate that sandstone was used in the old

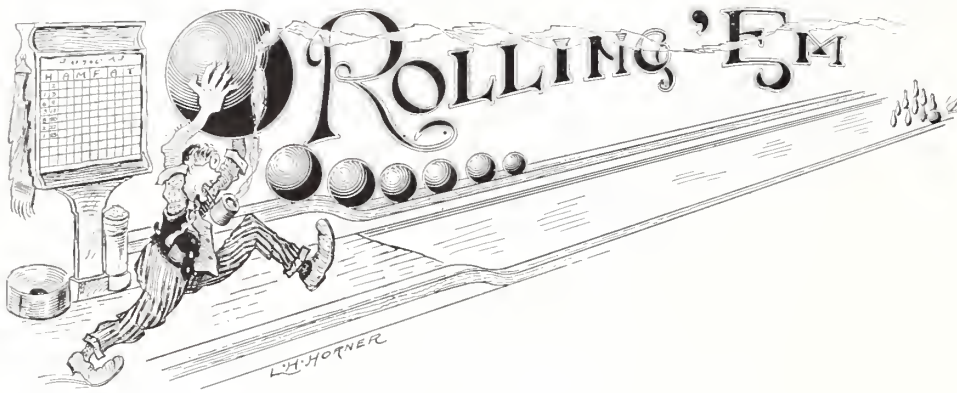


Toot-un-Kom-in's Razor

days to soften the beard, or else that they had stone towels on one of which the blade was last wiped before being laid aside for good.

Perhaps, also, it was the very nail file manipulated by the lovely fingers of some charming Egyptian girl. This girl (see *Snappy Stories*) alienated the affections of the king. The queen put her to death by ordering that her throat be cut with this very implement by means of which she had perpetrated her folly.

We know that John will keep this treasure and pass it on to his children, and from there it will go to his children's children; and when the story has been sufficiently mutilated by the succeeding generations, perhaps John will be hailed as old King Tut himself.



Shop League Promises Exciting Finish in Final Week

We regret it is impossible to publish in the March "Spindle" the final results of the bowling leagues. With but one week to go, the Shop League standing is most interesting. There is a definite two-team tie with the Cards and Spindles leading, each having won 51 and lost 29. The Spinning team with a postponed match with the Patterns are possible contenders for the championship. If they should win four points from the Patterns, which it has not been difficult to do this season, they also will have won 51 and lost 29 points. It is not inconceivable that, when all the matches are rolled off, the Cards, Spinning, and Spindles will have to roll each other for the championship.

The Card Job, without doubt, has been the feature team of the past eight weeks, having come up from a disputed position in third place to a tie with the leaders. Since the week ending January 20 they have won 26 points and lost but 10. Since February 10 they have lost only 3 points and have won 17. The Spindles, on the other hand, have won but 11 and lost 9 while the Spinning has won 7 and lost 9.

The Pickers have also showed unusual strength since the last standing was published. They have brought their standing up from 24 wins and 32 losses to 40 wins and 36 losses, winning 16 points out of a possible 20. The Pickers, after shutting out the Spinning and Spindles, were in turn shut out by the Cards on March 5, which means that the Card team have been the only ones to take any points away from the Pick-

ers since February 10. In doing so the Cards rolled the highest team total of the month with 1,434. Herberts and Melia, of the Cards, each turned in a total of 311. Herberts's strings were 110, 92, and 109; and Melia's, 99, 110, and 102.

Herberts is a new find for the Card Job since the "Spindle" last went to press, and has rolled an average of 97.2 in five matches. Starting in his first string in the league he rolled 131, and turned in a total of 315 for the evening. Since then he has rolled 285, 281, 311, and 226.

Melia, of the Cards, has averaged over 90 every night since February 10, while Roche, of the Cards, has succeeded in rolling over 90 in all but one of the matches. Gentis, another member of the Card team, with all but two nights over 90, and with such scores as 310 and 302 to his credit, is another explanation why this team has come to the top.

Those who have rolled 300 or better in the last five matches are Herberts, of the Cards, on February 13 when the Cards defeated the Bolsters 4 to 0; Gahan, of the Spindles, on February 14 when the Spindles defeated the Patterns 4 to 0; Davidson, of the Pickers, when the Pickers defeated the Foundry 4 to 0; Audet, of the Pickers, on February 28 when his team defeated the Spindles 4 to 0; Marien, of the Spindles, with 311 when the Spindles defeated the Down Homers 4 to 0; Herberts and Melia, of the Cards, with 311 each when their team defeated the Pickers 4 to 0; Andrews, of the Spindles, on March 12 when the Spindles defeated the Foundry 3 to 1; and W. Hall, of the Down Homers, when that team defeated the Patterns 4 to 0.

The above three hundreds were all rolled in a 4 to 0 match except in one instance. There were two other whitewashes besides those just mentioned in the last five weeks, when the Pickers defeated the Spinning 4 to 0 on February 12, and when the Bolsters defeated the Spindles 4 to 0. We don't believe there ever was a period in the history of the Shop Bowling League when there were so many shutouts.

SHOP LEAGUE STANDING, WEEK ENDING MARCH 17

	WON	LOST	%	PINFALL
Cards	51	29	.638	27,436
Spindles	51	29	.638	27,175
Spinning	47	29	.618	26,087
Pickers	40	36	.525	25,119
Foundry	41	39	.513	26,691
Bolsters	39	37	.513	25,740
Down Homers	31	49	.388	26,399
Patterns	12	64	.158	26,399

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Herberts	97.2	Donovan, L.	89.2
Willard	95.1	Baker	89.1
O'Rourke	94.9	Connors, P.	89.1
Gentis	94.3	Audet	89.1
Marien	93.9	Hartley	88.9
Malgren	93.1	McCarthy	88.9
Flynn	92.9	Young	88.4
Ballard, E.	92.7	Finney	88.0
Spratt	92.7	Ballard, P.	87.8
Roche	92.5	Green	87.8
Connors, B.	92.4	Kane	87.6
Hall, W.	92.2	McGowan	86.9
Gahan	91.8	Dorsey	86.7
Bisson	91.6	Hasson	86.5
Andrews	91.4	Saragian	86.5
Campo	90.9	Farley	86.3
Anderson	90.3	Hutt	86.3
Melia T.	90.3	Adams	86.0
Donovan, F.	90.1	Clough	85.8
McQuilken	90.1	Peltier	85.7
Davidson	89.8	Melia, J.	85.5
Hanna	89.8	Mulligan	85.5
Hourihan	89.8	Closson	85.4
Hall, J.	89.5	Veau	82.5
Marshall			82.4

HIGH SINGLE STRINGS

Spratt	140	Saragian	122
Malgren	139	Andrews	120
Flynn	131	Marien	119
Herberts	131	Gahan	118
Hourihan	131	Baker	118
Bisson	128	Davidson	117
Audet	125	Roche	117
Gentis	125	Donovan, L.	115
Hutt	124	Connors, B.	114
Anderson	123	Peltier	114
McCarthy	123	Ballard, P.	113
Hall, J.			113

HIGH THREE STRINGS

Flynn	343	Willard	311
Spratt	340	Gentis	310
Marien	327	Connors, B.	308
Bisson	324	Finney	308
Gahan	320	Donovan, F.	309
Malgren	317	Baker	307
McCarthy	316	McGowan	306
Herbert	315	Andrews	306
Roche	315	Davidson	306
Audet	311	Hanna	306
Hall, J.	311	Hall, W.	304
Melia, T.	311	Ballard, E.	301
O'Rourke	311	Hourihan	300

The Last Night of Bowling Schedule to Determine Leader of Office League—A Tie Possible

Monday, March 19, and Tuesday, March 20, will determine the championship of the Office Bowling League. There is a possibility of either team No. 2 under Captain Lamb, No. 4 under Captain Foley, or team No. 3 under Captain Lincoln winning first place. The probability of team No. 3 is at this writing very small. They will have to win six while the present leaders, team No. 2, lose five in order to win out; or to take second place they will have to take six while team No. 4 is losing four. Team No. 4 meets the cellar champions, team No. 1, in a weakened condition due to the loss of Wild, who is out of town, and has the best chance on paper to win. Team No. 2, on the other hand, meet team No. 6 under Captain Johnston, who in the last three matches have won 12 points and dropped but 6.

During the last three weeks any one of the leading teams could have come strongly into first place; but in meeting each other, team No. 3 defeated team No. 2 by 4 to 2 and were defeated by team No. 4 by 5 to 1. Team No. 2 broke even in the results with teams No. 3 and No. 4, but defeated the cellar champions 6 to 0 and took four points away from team No. 5. Team No. 4 lost to No. 2 and then dropped five points to Team No. 6 under Captain Johnston.

The team totals of the last five weeks were below the good average of mid-season, the only two teams turning in a total of better than 1,800 being team No. 4 on March 6 with 1,823 (Foley, captain of No. 4 team, had a total of 482 for the evening, his strings being 96, 83, 101, 100, and 102) and, on the same evening, No. 6 team, which rolled a total of 1,830. William Crawford was the high man of the evening with an average of 97.6. His first four strings were 96, 118, 95, and 110, and then with a chance to break the five-string total he turned in a string of 79. Harold Johnston turned in an aver-

age of 96.2 on the same evening. The following week, team No. 6 turned in a team total of 1,851, one of the highest totals ever rolled in the Office League. This total is the reason No. 4 team lost their lead in the league. Harold Johnston broke the five-string total by two pins with a total of 512. His strings were 89, 100, 103, 107, and 113.

The ability of No. 3 team to win points with low totals has been a source of interest during the season, and as a result this team has earned the reputation of being the horseshoe aggregation. As an example, on the thirteenth of March they secured four points with a team total of only 1,715. Another example of their ability to make points under adverse conditions was on the night of February 26, when No. 3 and No. 2 teams, which were practically tied for second place and very close to the leaders, met on the alleys, and No. 3 team, although defeated by 19 pins; won 4 to 2. This was possible by taking the first string by 3 pins, the second by 14 pins, the third by 2 pins, and the fourth by 1 pin. In this match Lincoln rolled 103, 117, and 100 and ended with an average of 97.8 for the evening. His opponent, Lamb, of No. 2 team, rolled an average of 98.4 with strings of 91, 105, 110, 90, and 96.

On the week ending February 12 the four highest individual averages were Minshull 92.3, Foley 91.7, H. Johnston 91.6, and Connors 91.4. Minshull has dropped into fourth place and Foley into third place, while Johnston and Connors have come up from third and fourth places into first and second.

OFFICE LEAGUE STANDING, WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1923

	WON	LOST	%	PINFALL
Team No. 2	66	48	.580	33,687
Team No. 4	65	49	.570	33,708
Team No. 3	62	52	.544	33,351
Team No. 6	54	60	.473	33,398
Team No. 5	51	63	.447	33,353
Team No. 1	44	70	.386	32,902

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Johnston, H.	92.1	Wild	87.4
Connors	91.3	Brennan, E.	87.3
Foley	91.3	Johnston, E.	87.1
Minshull	91.1	Crawford, W.	86.9
Driscoll	90.5	Bullock	86.8
Lincoln	90.2	Carpenter	86.4
Lamb	90.1	Dunleavy	86.4

Crawford, H.	89.3	Alden	84.8
Noyes	89.0	Hamilton	84.8
McGoey	88.4	Duggan	84.3
Nelson	87.9	Ball	83.5
Brennan, C.	87.8	Whipple	83.2
Greenwood	87.8	Rogers	82.7
Park	87.5	Keeler	80.3
Ferry	87.4	Larkin	79.5

HIGH INDIVIDUAL STRINGS

Noyes	128	Crawford, H.	118
Greenwood	127	Minshull	118
Brennan, C.	121	McGoey	116
Driscoll	121	Nelson	115
Johnston, E.	121	Park	114
Johnston, H.	121	Connors	113
Foley	120	Crawford, W.	113
Lamb	119	Carpenter	108
Lincoln	119	Dunleavy	107

HIGH FIVE STRINGS

Johnston, H.	512	Crawford, H.	491
Foley	510	Noyes	489
Lincoln	508	Crawford, W.	488
Driscoll	502	Brennan, C.	481
Minshull	499	Greenwood	481
Lamb	495	Wild	480
Connors	492	Nelson	477

The Employment Department bowling championship was decided recently when James Ferry, Henry Crawford, and Martin Carpenter met on the Pythian alleys in a ten-string match and settled for the year the much disputed argument as to who is the best bowler of the office. The actual results were Ferry 894, Crawford 894, and Carpenter 893. The championship was awarded to Mr. Ferry as he was allowed two pins each string. This handicap was not asked for, but was the result of considerable conversation which preceded the match.

Members of the Supply Office met on the alleys February 14 and divided up into two teams, Wood's All Stars and Hamilton's Pets. This match was the first of a two out of three series for turkey suppers. Wood's All Stars, composed of Jollimore, Dalton, and Connors, won with a total of 776 to 725 by Johnston, Hamilton, and Brennan. The second match was held on February 19, and again Wood's All Stars defeated Hamilton's Pets 776 to 739. Connors, of the All Stars, rolled a total of 301, which means that he is entitled to two drumsticks. To date, however, we have not heard of the result of the turkey supper and are wondering if Hamilton's Pets are waiting for the bird to grow.



Five-Ton Holt Tractor and Scraper



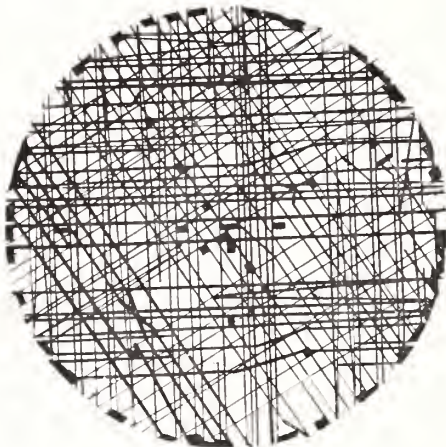
Made To Push Ahead in Every Storm

Northbridge Roads Open All Winter

In mid-winter a motorist from Webster arrived in Whitinsville and made the statement that, when he came to the Northbridge line, the roads were like boulevards compared to mountain roads in the outlying towns. This statement we believe to be true, and credit should be given to the new Holt 5-ton tractor purchased by the town of Northbridge for \$4,000. Austin Adams, of Northbridge Center, has been the driver of this tractor and has kept the roads in exceptionally fine shape. No drift has been too large to stall the tractor, and the packed roads of Church Street have been forced to give way when the scraper was trailed behind the powerful motor. The above photographs give an idea of the new tractor, scraper, and snowplough, as well as some of the road conditions the plough was compelled to clear up.

Our First President

Charles Burlin, foreman of the Blacksmith Shop, has an interesting story on who was the first President of the United States. Mr. Burlin, after much research in his extensive library, has come to the astounding conclusion that a gentleman by the name of Mr. Hanson, a native of Mr. Burlin's fatherland, was elected President of the first Continental Congress which was held at Philadelphia in 1765, ten years before the war broke out. We leave this argument for each individual to take up personally with Mr. Burlin.



Try This Puzzle

There have been appearing in several magazines lately puzzles such as we show above. If we look at it from a normal reading position it appears to be but a mass of uncorrelated lines. We suggest that you hold the sheet almost parallel with the line of vision, and if you turn it in four different positions we are sure you can get four distinct results. The diagram represents the results of an investigation by Elmer Leonard, of the Employment Department, to determine how the other shop papers were able to obtain similar results such as are shown here.

Bowling seems to be most popular this year. Even the young ladies of the Main Office have the fever. They met on the alleys last Thursday night, March 15, at 5 P. M. Right after the match, the scores were quickly destroyed and it is impossible for us to give a full account of the results. The bowlers were Mary Britton, Jennie Currie, Doris Aldrich, and Gwennie Searles of the office, and Marion Gore, and Grace Searles of Whitinsville. The highest string of the evening was won by Mary Britton with 88; Miss Currie was next with 84. We were willing to bet with the bowlers that the low string was 45, but could not succeed in making a penny.

Mystery Pictures

Last month's mystery pictures were: George Hanna, No. 1; A. M. Meader, No. 2; Hugh Ferguson, No. 3.

They were a source of a great deal of conjecture on the part of those who enjoy this type of puzzle. Almost every one of those who registered their guesses in the Employment Department was correct in guessing pictures No. 1 and No. 2. Picture No. 3 was thought to be Hugh Ferguson, Arba Noyes, or John Wood.

There were several who guessed only one name correctly and who gave in the wrong name for the other two photographs. Any number guessed the first two correctly but gave up on No. 3 photograph.

Several cigars exchanged hands between A. M. Meader and Steve Ball on the guess of No. 3 photograph, Mr. Meader winning the cigars.

A few of the guesses were as follows:

no. 1	no. 2	no. 3	no. 4	no. 5
Hanna	Meader	Ferguson	Wood	Noyes
Hanna	Hanna	Hanna	Hanna	Hanna
Meader, A.	Meader, A.	Meader, A.	Meader, A.	Meader, A.
Keeler, H.	Keeler, H.	Keeler, H.	Keeler, H.	Keeler, H.
Ferguson	Ferguson	Ferguson	Ferguson	Ferguson
Raynor	Raynor	Raynor	Raynor	Raynor
Jones	Jones	Jones	Jones	Jones
Ball, S.	Ball, S.	Ball, S.	Ball, S.	Ball, S.
Noyes	Noyes	Noyes	Noyes	Noyes
Heys	Heys	Heys	Heys	Heys



March Mystery

We have been a little bit slow about securing mystery pictures for this issue, but we have one here we will submit of a well-known employee of the Whitin Machine Works. We don't doubt that a number will guess the picture correctly, and on the other hand we know there will be those who will be much puzzled.



The above photograph was taken in front of the office of the P. & R. Fremaux Mill, in Lille, France. Left to right are J. Fred Haavey, president of the American Textile Machinery Corporation; Marcel Fremaux and cousin; and J. M. Walker, representative of the American Textile Machinery Corporation in France.

We are pleased to announce that Edward G. Lunney and Albert Porter of the Blacksmith Shop, have taken up their duties as brokers in foreign exchange. One of these gentlemen offered for sale 10,000 German marks for \$5, and the other gentleman the same number for \$2. Evidently one of the two went to night school and can't figure in the daytime. Regardless, ask your friends what German marks are worth, and note the results.

W. J. Walker recently had his peaceful slumber disturbed by a racket which he believed was caused by ever restless water pipes. Along towards morning, however, the total collapse of his bedstead, which threw him out on the floor, brought him to a sudden and convincing realization of his error.



Representatives of the American Textile Machinery Corporation and of the P. & R. Fremaux Mill, Lille, France, are shown above in the Fremaux mill standing in front of a Whitin spinning frame.

Electric and Gas Welding Department

In July, 1922, the Welding Department was moved from the tool job to its new quarters on the top floor of the oil house. This department is under the supervision of Foreman Robert Deane, of the Tool Department. The photograph on this page shows the two members of this department, William H. Walsh, the electric welder, and William Baines, the gas welder, ready for action. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Baines recently repaired the flywheel on the compressor engine in the power house. This is a sample of the work they are called on to do. Mr. Walsh is shown here working on a drip pan made by the Sheet-Metal Department of the Carpenter Shop. It is made in five pieces and welded into one complete whole by the welders. The welders say, "If anything is broken, see us; but if you are broke, keep away."

Robert Henson, former foreman of the Annealing Department, and recently a member of the Carpenter Shop, was presented a smoking set by those who worked with him at the annealing furnaces.

Steam Hammer Reflections

Blacksmith Shop Sociology

BY C. T. BURLIN

What makes a nation?

Is it a race? No!

France is Celtic and German.

Germany is German, Celtic, and Slav.

Is it religion? No! Everyone can believe what he likes and needs justify his creed to no one. Is it geography? No! Is it the common owning of a store of memories of past deeds and the agreement and wish to live together and fructify the inheritance undivided? Have you any better definition?

Before a people become a nation they have been a tribe independent of or dependent on some other nation. By fighting for and winning their freedom and preserving their liberty they gain that store of memories necessary to cement them together as a nation. Their agreement and wish to live together are for mutual protection. Is the United States a nation? Not yet, but in the making. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "Land Where My Fathers Died" do not seem to allude to the United States when sung by a Chinese or a Jew of a few months' residence.

We refer you to C. T. B. for a definition of "What is Law?"



WELDING DEPARTMENT
William H. Walsh and William Baines, chief menders



Nos. 1 and 6. Two Newfoundland pups belonging to Loren Aldrich, foreman of the cutting-off job, have been trained by him to drag a sled, and in this way make great company for his boy Jesse, as shown in the photograph above. Miss Dorothy Aldrich also enjoys taking the black beauties out strolling.

No. 2. Mary Multoonias, 5 months old daughter of Multoonias of Cylinder Department

Nos. 3 and 4. The above bright little girls are the daughters of the late Samuel Winterbottom, of the fluted-roll job, an account of whose death appeared in the "Spindle" about a year ago. Their mother is now a member of the brush job, and we are grateful to her for these two snapshots.

No. 5. Rapid transit. Kenneth B. Williams, aged 5 years, son of Roy C. Williams, of the Millwright Department.

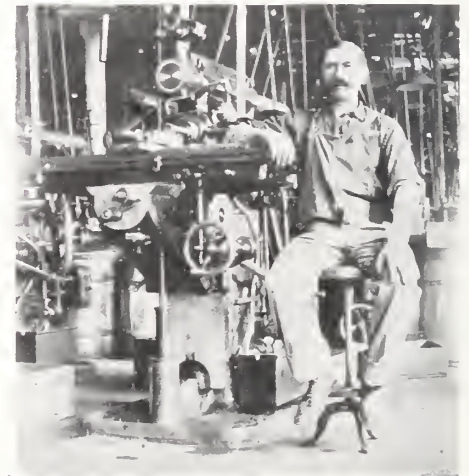
Zero Weather Closes Ice-Fishing Season

What promised to be one of the most successful Saturdays of fishing through the ice in Whitinsville was spoiled on February 27 by the extremely cold weather. The enthusiasm of the fishermen was not very high on Friday afternoon, the twenty-sixth, due to a week and a half of cold weather and to the fact that there were 20 inches of ice covered by 6 or 7 inches of snow. Even with this handicap, however, many had planned to be on the ponds in case the thermometer rose before day-break Saturday. The thermometer read from 10 to 15 below zero, and as a result only a few of the most dyed-in-the-wool fishermen were present.

The Northbridge Center crew put in their tilts south of the Sutton road on Carpenter's Pond and fished the day through, which resulted in 19 fish to their credit.

Winford Jones, Dick Marshall, and Bob Ferguson started chopping ice before daybreak, but by 10.30 gave up the job as too much work for what was supposed to be a good time, and retired to the kitchen stove. They had eight fish, frozen solid.

This closed the winter fishing sea-



Thys Baker, of the Milling Job. Photograph taken 24 Years ago at the milling machine



Pythian Minstrels

Left to right, first row: Usha Malkasian, Edward Richardson, Raymond Adams, Arthur Morrison, William Brines Sumner Snow, John Heys, Herbert Ashworth.

Second row: Walter Brown, Richard Hargraves, Samuel Ashworth, Harold Miller, Joseph Spence, John Magill, James Jones, M. J. Brines, Carl Rankin, Ray Fullerton, Joseph Hetherington, George Hartley, A. J. Brown, Henry Minkema, Samuel Brown.

Third row: Charles Stuart, Leo McFarland, M. F.

son. Everybody voted that the opening of the three ponds for three Saturdays during the winter was a success from a fisherman's viewpoint and was grateful for the opportunity afforded.

An Ounce of Gold

The American Educational Association in Philadelphia has published recently a very interesting pamphlet on one ounce of gold. It reads as follows: "One ounce of gold pays the wages for twenty hours' work in the United States, fifty hours' work in Great Britain, ninety hours' work in Japan, one hundred hours' work in France, two hundred hours' work in Germany. This means that Americans must maintain their past record for high output per man to guarantee prosperity which will mean jobs for all of us."

Carpenter, John Brines, William Ashton, James Orrell, James Aldrich, John Rauth, Robert Henson, Robert McKaig, Henry Crawford, Carlos Heath, Herbert Buck, Clifford Kelly.

Fourth row: Robert Keeler and "Hobby Horse," James Scott, James Marshall, William Livingstone, Ray McKinnon, Albert Kidd, Thomas Hamilton, Arthur Ashworth, Harold Warren, Everett Johnston and his honor the Bull.

Baseball Fever Epidemic Hits Whitinsville

Boards of Strategy Are in Conference

With the first thaw in March the baseball fans began to discuss their plans for the 1923 season. These plans were brought to a standstill by the most severe snowstorm of the winter, but have now started again from all sides. The fans of the Blue Eagle have discussed the situation pro and con, but as yet no definite decision has been reached. A training trip for the baseball team to the south was worked out, and great enthusiasm was shown; but in discussing the plans with the Uxbridge land owners it was decided that the season was, as yet, not satisfactory for real training in that part of southern Massachusetts.



That's what Man is—a machine that *thinks* and *sees*. And that's why he can never be replaced by any machine he can make, however ingenious it may be.

The trouble is that some thinking machines are like phonographs; they turn out only what has been stamped upon their mental records. Put a new proposition up to them, and their record plays that old, familiar tune: "Can't Be Done." They have variations on this theme to answer all new facts that may be presented.—
COOPER HEWITT ELECTRIC COMPANY.



The Starting of a Textile Machine

Hugh Ferguson, who has temporarily been in charge of the Needle Department during a period of readjustment, has recently turned over the work to Herman Spratt, a former member of the tool job. Mr. Spratt was made foreman on Monday, February 26. We wish to congratulate him on his promotion and wish him the best of success.

Notice

An opportunity to learn the molders trade is now being offered by the Whitin Machine Works. Any young man eighteen years or older who would like to take advantage of this offer should make application as soon as possible to the Employment Department.

Paul Hooyenga, a member of the Drafting Room, has a daily story which he is always very willing to tell to his many friends. Of the

last one we heard we are not quite sure of the point; but we will give you the main gist of the story, and for further information we refer you to its author.

Paul says: When a farmer sells a cow for \$100, what must he have for a load of hay? The answer is: He must have a horse or an engine for it. We take this opportunity to ask Paul if we caught the point.

In the last issue of the "Spindle" we remarked that any information on the description of the early days of the Whitin Machine Works which appeared in that issue would be welcome.

As a result we have a memorandum from Oscar L. Owen which states that the page was a reproduction from a book which he had in his office and which was published in 1776. The book is an exceptionally large one measuring about 2' x 3' and is composed of five or six hundred pages.



One of the Oldest of Whitin Machine Works Houses. Was once a schoolhouse in which Henry Ward Beecher taught

Whitinsville School Teacher Becomes One of America's Greatest Preachers

When the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., was burned two or three years ago the incident excited a great deal of newspaper comment, mainly because of the reputation and pre-eminence of its former pastor, Henry Ward Beecher. The interest in Mr. Beecher perhaps has been more keenly felt in Whitinsville than any other town in the United States, for it was here that Mr. Beecher started on his career as one of the most famous preachers this country has known.

Mrs. Clara Wood, of Hill Street, mother of Newell Wood who is in charge of the Supply Room, has kindly let us borrow a photograph of Mr. Beecher, together with her book of autographs in which Mr. Beecher's signature is found. Mrs. Wood's uncle, the Rev. Halliday, was assistant pastor at the Plymouth Church during Mr. Beecher's pastorate.

The schoolhouse in which Mr. Beecher taught after graduating from Amherst stands on its original site on Main Street.

The stone church in Plummers, now owned by Mrs. Paine, is the

building in which Mr. Beecher preached his first sermon.

A newspaper clipping given to us by Mrs. Wood states a few interesting incidents connected with Mr. Beecher's life in Whitinsville:

"Circumstances such as have changed many a man's life carried Beecher to Whitinsville. He was just out of his freshman year at Amherst when he tramped the 50 miles to West Sutton with his intimate friend, E. W. Bullard, son of Rev.

Artemas Bullard, of that town, to spend the spring vacation.

"There he met his chum's sister, Eunice. That summer and fall Eunice taught school in what was then Clappville. Young Beecher needed money; and money earned near Eunice had especial attractions, so he obtained a position as teacher in Whitinsville and boarded with an aunt of Miss Bullard's, Mrs. Eunice Fletcher.

"It was while teaching in Whitinsville that Beecher courted and became engaged to Eunice Bullard. He already had started his temperance lectures and walked to Brattleboro to deliver one, for which he received the princely sum of \$10, which he immediately expended for a ring that became the symbol of betrothal.

"The little schoolhouse had a peculiar attraction for Beecher as he grew older, recalling to memory those early days when he was an undergraduate and in love."



Safety Should Begin in the Home

Three youngsters, homeward bound from school, come to a busy corner. The eldest, a boy of ten, starts boldly across the street, his two little girl companions following timidly. As they reach the center of the street, west-bound traffic cuts them off from the opposite side. They stop. A street car clangs frantically behind them. A huge house-like truck rumbles in front of them. The little girls start to cry frightenedly while their youthful protector looks about bewildered for an avenue of escape. Only the timely action of a fourth larger boy, the setting of the brakes by the motorman, and the sudden halting of east-bound traffic avert another tragedy of the streets.



Henry Ward Beecher

Photograph and Signature Are Possessions of Mrs. Clara Wood